No. 3.

504

No. 3

Copia de las Instrucciones dadas por mi a agentes en Extranjero para la colonisacion de las secciones No. 2 a 11 — quedando a mi cargo el poblar la seccion No. 1 — varias empresas que estaban por realisarse, quedaron sin efecto por los atentados acaecidos contra la Soberania de la Rep.ca en Argentina en 1831 y 32 y que aun no han sido reparados

Form of Document for the Colonisation of different Sections of the Island of Soledad East Falkland given to the following individuals.—

Section No. 1.			The Colony of Port Louis	of diff.t dates between the years 1829 and October 1831.
"	2	P.V.	Hamburgh	
"	3	W.L.	Lt. R.N. London	
"	4	A.D&C	Saxony	
"	5	H.P.G.V.	England	
"	6	L.K.	U.S. of America	
"	7			
"	8	H.P.G.V.	Germany	
"	9	M.B.S.	Scotland	
"	10	I.H.	Scotland	
"	11	O.H.K.	Holland	

No. 5

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Be it known unto all whom it may concern that the undersigned Don Luis Vernet having established himself on this East Falkland Island on the 15th day of June 1826, and found upon subsequent examination and experience that the soil is fit for agricultural purposes, its Coasts and Inlets abundantly stocked with fish, which latter, together with the annual increase of numerous herds of horned Cattle, that are distributed over the whole country, would alone suffice, to nourish thousands of inhabitants, its harbours of the best kind, being mostly formed by bays well sheltered by small islands; many inlets, navigable far inland, intersect the country in every direction, thus admirably calculated to facilitate interior navigation, and lastly, its geographical situation, as being in the neighbourhood of countries where the fruits of agricultural industry are far more valuable than in Europe, and their consumption considerable, and by its proximity to Cape Horn, renders it the fittest place for vessels bound to the Pacific Ocean, to touch at for refreshments, so desirable on long voyages, or to repair damages sustained, or to prepare themselves the better to encounter the wast part of the voyage, the doubling of Cape Horn, and thus offers another source of consumption to the produce of the Country. And conceiving that all these advantages might furnish the means of securing to a great number of industrious families not only a competency, but probably affluence: determined to direct his attention to the colonization of this Island. And as a first step, solicited the approbation and protection of the neighbouring Republic, the Government of Buenos Ayres, in order to be enabled to act with that confidence and security

which an undertaking of so much importance required; said Government approved the scheme, and supported the undersigned further by a formal grant of all the waste lands of this Island and the Island of Staten land, as his property forever, the latter covered with timber, being intended to supply the necessary wood for the houses, vessels &c of the colonists, and to clear as much as lays in the power of said Government every obstacle to the prosperity of the settlers, has declared that they shall remain free of duties, taxes, contributions or imposts of any kind whatever, during a term of twenty years, to count from the 5th of January 1831 during which time they shall also enjoy the free use of the fishery, with the exprest exclusion of foreign nations, all which is more fully stated in a decree passed on the 5th of January 1828.

The approbation, support and encouragement of the Government of Buenos Ayres thus secured, the undersigned founded a Colony at Port Louis at the head of Berkley Sound, and the war in which the protecting Republic was engaged, being now happily at an end, has directed his views to a more extensive Colonization, also of other sections of the Islands, to be accomplished by the endeavours of several individuals appointed for the purpose, having each under their inspection one of the sectors, who are to act with perfect independence of the settlements made or to be made by the undersigned, and in which the latter is to have no further interference than to furnish the necessary lands and Cattle upon the terms to be stated hereafter. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — And the undersigned has

accordingly and doth hereby appoint M.

for the section No. in which the former grants unto the latter a square tract of land measuring ten square miles of 640 English acres each to be chosen by him, and to be his property forever with the proviso of settling on it or on some part of it himself or any other person or persons in his stead, within four years from the date hereof, being at liberty to sell the same out with the same proviso

And further the undersigned in order to enable M. to act with security and promptitude authorise him hereby solemnly:

1st to distribute gratis among ten deserving heads of families each a square lot of 1st quality ground, measuring One hundred English acres.-

2nd to authorise each of these heads of families also to distribute gratis 5 square lots of 50 acres each 2nd quality land between 5 of their friends also heads of families and 6 square lots more of 25 acres each 3d quality ground to six single or married individuals.

3dly. M. is authorised to sell to one or more individuals One hundred square miles of land in lots of One square mile of 640 acres each all in the same section, at the rates of One pound British Sterling per English acre of 1st quality land, fifteen Shillings Sterling per acre 2nd quality, ten Shillings Sterling per acre 3d quality and 5 Shillings Sterling p. acre for 4th quality land payable in Cash to the undersigned on being put in possession of the lands purchased, or in satisfactory negotiable Bills on London or on a credit of one or two years with 6 p. Cent interest per annum payable quarterly from the day of taking possession.

4thly M. is authorized to dispose conditionally of larger tract of land, even in other sections if required by any of his friends or some Company, that might wish to enter more largely into the undertaking and at the same rates as aforesaid, and the undersigned obliges himself to abide by such sales provided a previous disposal of such lands should not render it impractable.

5thly and lastly M.
is authorized to transfer his right and authorization upon any other person or persons by endorsement of this document

The different authorizations conferred on M. shall be valid until the 1st day of January 1834 after which they will cease to have any effect, unless expressly renewed, and the authorizations conferred by him on the before said ten heads of families shall be valid till the 1st of January 1835 after which they will also cease to have any effect.

The terms and conditions upon which the undersigned places the before named lands to the disposal of M.
shall be duly expressed in the following articles

Article 5th All settlers to whatever nation they may belong, must respect the legitimate authority of the Country and consequently also its laws, and be disposed to forget natural prejudices and animosities so frequent among individuals of rival nations; that all may live in harmony, so essential a requisite for the prosperity of every new Country.

Article 2nd

All purchasers of lands must take possession themselves, or by means of their power of Attorney, within one year of the date of sale ~~of gift~~, otherwise the sale ~~of gift~~ will be void, unless lawful interest is paid, in which case the taking possession may be deferred two years longer, but if the land is paid for the taking possession may be deferred by the purchaser at pleasure.

It will be well to bear in mind, that as the land is every where very varied, a great deal depends on a judicious choice, which if too long delayed, may at last leave no choice at all. And all those to whom lands have been given gratis by M.V. or by any of the aforesaid ten heads of families must take possession within 5 Years from the date of the gift. However as the country is as is said before much varied, these should also consider the advantages of an early choice.

Article 3d

It shall be understood that by lots of 1st quality land is meant such as have one of their sides on a navigable inlet or Shellsea bay#; by navigable inlets are to be considered such as from their mouths to a shorter or longer distance up, form a safe harbour for vessels of more or less draft of water, say from 10 to 24 feet and are navigable for boats as far as the tides flow, which is up to their head. By second quality is to be understood such lots as do not touch on navigable waters, and whose nearest part shall be at one mile distance from the shores of a bay or inlet. By third quality such whose nearest part be at two miles distance, and fourth quality land such whose nearest part be at three miles distant or more from said navigable waters.

Lots of one mile square are here meant.

Article 4.

All holders of lands, as well as those to whom lands have been given, as those who have bought them, shall have a choice of such quality as they are entitled to in this section No. But all lots are to be as much concentrated as localities will permit, and none must extend to both sides of an inlet, and the lots must be bounded by right lines running, corrected of variation, north and south and East and West, excepting if a side borders on a shore, which in that case, shall be the natural boundary. Indeed as the land is much cut up by navigable waters, many lots may be so placed, as to be nearly circumscribed by the water, of which no doubt the first comers will take advantage, as well as of other local advantages, particularly since any small deviation from the stipulations contained in this article will not be regarded. The undersigned having stipulated the concentration merely that the distribution may be equitable, and has fixed the direction of the boundary lines, merely to avoid confusion, and certainly where natural boundaries, of even so irregular a line present themselves, no confusion is to be apprehended. But if any person or persons purchase a large tract of land, they may of course make such subdivisions as they may deem most convenient to themselves.

Article 5.

For information respecting the nature of the soil, climate &c, the undersigned recommends the work of M. de Bougainville, who founded a Colony on this Island in the year 1764.

which was three years after abandoned, the Island having been claimed by Spain) entitled "Voyage autor. du monde en 1764. 65. 66. 67 & 68." and among modern works that of Mr. James Weddell F.R.S. and master in the British navy, entitled "a Voyage towards the South Pole" and for the immediate satisfaction of purchasers, the undersigned warrants what he states further in this article; namely:-

SOIL

The whole Island near or far from the sea, is covered with different kinds of Grass, fit for Cattle to graze on, the roots thickly interwoven form sods of from three to twelve inches deep, under which follows a layer of black earth, from two to eighteen inches deep, next follows generally yellow Clay a number of feet deep and mixed with small stones, or instead of clay a bed of peat or turf of from one to eight feet deep, under this peat follows clay or a kind of slate, sand stones, and quartz. No reptiles of any kind have ever been seen.

Fresh Water.

Many small rapid streams that may easily be rendered subservient to water mills, wind in many directions through the country and empty themselves into the inlets or into the sea, but none of them are navigable even for boats. Into these streams fall many smaller ones, so that the country is every where well watered, and if divided into lots of hundred acres, it would probably not be possible to find one that has not more than one run of water. There are also many lakes and ponds.

CLIMATE.

The climate is constantly temperate wherefore vast herds of horned cattle, Hogs and Horses

thrive both winter and summer. - Vegatables such as Cabbage, turnips, carrots, onions and several Greens, lived throughout the winter, and potatoes, that had been accidentally left in the ground in the fall, produced the next year more abundantly than those planted in the Spring following. - The thermometer in winter has not been lower than 26°. and generally above the freezing point, the snow seldom lays three days on the ground. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above seventy.

Game & Fish

Geese, ducks of various kinds and Snipes furnish abundance of game, in some parts also vast numbers of Rabbits, in other parts Hogs. - Innumerable sea birds as Penguins, Albitrosses, Gulls & Divers supply in the season abundance of good eggs. A kind of Mullet abound in many inlets, from the month of October until April, so much so that not only a sufficiency can be obtained to nourish many thousands of inhabitants, but also to become a considerable article of exportation.

FUEL

There is every where abundance of Turf and Peat some of superior quality; it would be difficult to find any piece of land of one mile square, that has not some small patches of turf or peat, more than sufficient for fuel, and also for manure; many places abound in small Buckwood

Article 6th

The undersigned having taken the necessary measures for subjecting

the wild horned Cattle and Horses after the manner of Buenos Ayres, engages when this domesticated, to furnish at moderate prices to all Settlers or landholders a share of the same, in the proportion of the quantity of land they hold, that is in the proportion as the whole of the superficial measure of the Island bears to the whole of the then existing domesticated Cattle; which share of animals will be delivered sufficiently tame to suffer themselves to be driven out and home by a person on foot, and to be tied, which will be furnished at the following prices, viz. An ox or Bull at four pounds Sterling, a Cow with Calf four pounds ten Shillings, and a Horse sufficiently tame for riding at Six pounds Sterling each. Meanwhile it will be well to state, that no damage is to be apprehended from the wild Cattle or Horses to the Cultivated grounds, because they both avoid every settlement however small; and the undersigned does not hesitate to be responsable for such damage if ever any was done, and would even in such case, permit the Settlers to kill the wild Cattle and Horses that do the damage, which otherwise will not be permitted; the same being a separate property and not included in the sale of lands. It is understood that the cultivated grounds must be secured by a ditch or fence.-

Article 7th The landholders are entitled for every hundred acres, which they possess, to one lot of ground for a House, in the first

tour that the undersigned may lay out in any part of the Island gratis, and furthermore is entitled to two acres of wood land on the Island of Staten Land, on the shores of safe harbours, also gratis.

The undersigned having stated in the foregoing seven articles, the conditions that are to be understood at every sale of lands, and being also very desirous that all settlements on this Island may be placed on the most advantageous footing, both for the undertakers and for the settlers, will close this document with a statement of his ideas on the subject of settlements, and the plan upon which he is persuaded they will prosper, which the enterprizers may after taking the same into consideration adopt, improve, or reject at pleasure. The undersigned feeling satisfied that in communicating openly his ideas, however defective they may be, has fulfilled a most important duty, since upon the proper organization of such enterprizes, the welfare of hundreds and perhaps of thousands of individuals may depend. He thinks that two principal objects should be aimed at.

1st To induce the settlers to make up their minds to stay with resignation for a considerable number of years, they should be bound by a solemn contract so to do. For as in the hearts of mankind there is nothing like home, even if that home be of the most wretched kind, almost all emigrants in a

foreign country, if not obliged to stop, particularly in the beginning, will overlook with indifference the improvements of their situation and be soon hankering after home, which of course falls the first resolution of fulfilling the object of their emigration, which undoubtedly is intended to be for themselves, the acquirement of a more comfortable subsistence, than what they could enjoy at home, and an indemnification for those that have been at the expence, risk and trouble of sending them to a country, where if they are but as industrious, as they probably were while at home, or as they always promise to be while abroad, can hardly fail to acquire what they would consider a small fortune. The baneful effects of this longing after home, which hinders the emigrants from prospering abroad and endangers the Capital spent in their behalf cannot be more effectually counteracted than by an express obligation to settle for a considerable number of years, and by a liberal encouragement from their protectors, which liberality comprises the 2nd object. They should at least be bound to persevere until they have satisfied their engagements, and better still until they have acquired a competency, with which they might passt the remainder of their days at home. Thus indirectly compelled to be industrious the fruits of their labours will in a few years become considerable, and they will then begin to contemplate with some satisfaction the neat and productive farms of their own creation; and if still the desire of returning home should now

and then, intends, upon their, different in=
=termarriages, the love of their Children, whose
home is now this new Country, and for whom
they will always wish to accumulate more,
will at last overbalance that desire, and
reconcile them to adopt their Children's
Country as their own, and then pass the
remainder of their lives in comfort and ease

2nd " As said before, a due liberality
must be the second object being equally bene=
=ficial to both parties.- They should by no
means be burthened with such engagements as
they would not enter into, were they not
driven to it by the wretchedness of their
situation at home, far from it, only such
obligations should be imposed, as are ea=
=sily complied with. The good effects of this
System would soon be felt by all concern=
=ed, and would be far more advantageous
to the undertakers, than if they were to take
to themselves even the whole fruit of the
labour of the Settlers; this will easily be
conceived, if the nature and ~~geopha~~ geo=
=graphical situation of the Island, the
difference between forced and voluntary
labour and the beneficial influence that
a liberal organization must have upon
the further increase of a Settlement and
consequent increase of value of the lands
is duly considered. The Island combining
so many advantages, that the simple
obligation on the part of the Settlers, to
sell their produce exclusively to the

enterprizes until their debts are cancelled, and at prices greater than such produce is generally at home though far less than what the same is worth for the consumption of the Brazils, Republic of the Rivers Plate or of the shipping that is bound to or coming from the Pacific Ocean, reserving always such a part for the cancelling of the debt, as will not be detrimental to the continuance or improvement of the settlers establishments will be highly advantageous to the enterprizes. On the other hand the husbandman, who at home has taxes and rent to pay, who is at considerable expence to manure his land who has to employ much time in summer to collect food for his cattle during a long winter, and then to carry his commodities at a great expence to a cheap market, still earns a livelihood though a scanty one; how must not that same man prosper, where, having no rents or taxes to pay, abundance of manure at little or no expence, grazing for winter as well as summer, which enable him to employ his time more usefully than in collecting food during the summer for the winter, not so much cold as to cause a full intermission to his agricultural pursuits, as much land as he can possibly cultivate, and lastly a high price for his articles.- This man if he is naturally industrious, must be happy, and then naturally work for more than he would do were he not so.- He will gladly pay off his debt with interest, and pay for his lands at an advanced price, and thus become a proprietor.-

Economy in the outfits is advisable, because those settlers that are placed the first year on frugal fare, will endeavour to obtain better fare

the next year, whereas those who at first enjoyed so great an abundance, will find it difficult to provide themselves as well for the next year, and discont is likely to follow.

The cheapest manner of sending the emigrants, would be by fitting out a vessel or vessels for whaling on the Brazil Banks, Falkland Islands &c which on the outward voyage would bring out the passengers. Then carry on the whaling from the shores of the Bays, solely in Boats, by which means the vessel is at liberty to proceed to Staten Land, to bring wood for the settlers, to build their houses with, which at first can be most expeditiously made with Grass sods, and thatched with a very long grass that abounds on the small Islands of the Bays and on some of the shores. The profit of the whaling voyage once completed, must reduce greatly the expences of first outfit. The next voyage more emigrants may be sent out and the operation repeated, with this difference, that after making the voyage for the Timber to Staten Land, there may be a Cargo ready of the produce raised by the first settlers. And gradually as circumstances may require, more vessels may be employed, which the under signed thinks to be perhaps more advantageous than to begin on a very great scale. When once there is much produce to be exported, it may become useful to hire vessels coming from the Coast of Chili, Peru, Quito, &c &c as they generally go home in ballast and would gladly take freights and very low.

The outfit of the settlers should consist of a good stock of strong woolen clothing, at least for one year, to be renewed in time for the following years, at the expence of the settlers, the same being sent out to them until a sufficient quantity of wool can be raised in the country. Breadstuff likewise for one year at least. A good stock of potatoes for seed; they produce well and sell very high in the River Plate and the Brazils, often as high and sometimes higher than Flour. Other articles as may be agreed upon, but every thing to be charged to them which will make them more economical, and there will be less motives of discontent; they will of course receive somewhat higher prices for their produce. Of House furniture the less they require the better. — Agricultural implements adapted to the nature of the soil, and only a few Joist and Laths for the roofs of the sod houses, and boards for doors and windows. Some fire arms, powder and shot for the game, and seines for fishing would economize somewhat the provisions.

The holder of this document will be put in possession of a quantity of subjected Cattle, and Horses, proportionate to the size of his section, and it is from him the settlers will receive such shares as he may agree with them, and as long as they have not a sufficient stock to supply themselves with beef, they shall be supplied at the rate of twopence Sterling per pound, provided the settlers will take pains to increase their stock by a proper care and by avoiding to kill the cows before they are old. Among the emigrants a proportional number of tradesmen

will be useful, and perhaps necessary, particularly, Carpenters, Sawyers, Blacksmiths, Brickmakers and Shoemakers. Some fishermen to serve also as Boatmen. A Medical man is of course is not to be omitted. The tradesmen to have no monthly pay, neither, but to work with independence, and pay their debt gradually.

——— The undersigned has here laid down the substance of his ideas, and passes over in silence, many things, being matters of course, that will no doubt meet due attention from those that are concerned. ———

——— Given under my hand and Seal at Port Louis (East Falkland Island)