

Gwin J. and Ruth Kolb Research Travel Award  
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I used the Gwin J. and Ruth Kolb Research Travel Award to help fund my lodging while I spent time researching at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California this spring. The Huntington had many manuscript and rare book materials useful to my dissertation project. The time researching away from my home institution also afforded me time to reflect and work out some conceptual problems I had with sections of the project.

The Huntington Library was an ideal place for me to research. Some manuscripts I read included one pertaining to the 1702 attacks on St. Augustine and the Spanish missions by English colonists of South Carolina and their Native American allies, led by Native American slaver and colonial governor, James Moore. Also incredibly useful was a diary of an unnamed Spanish officer aboard the ship *La Europa* during Spanish expeditions around the Caribbean and especially on the continent in Georgia and South Carolina during 1742.

Another reason I wanted to research at the Huntington Library was their enormous rare books collections. Two pamphlets written by Francis Yonge were particularly useful. First, Yonge wrote a history of the overthrow of the Proprietary regime of South Carolina in 1719 as a first-hand participant, which is an important pivot point in my project. Second, Yonge wrote a promotional pamphlet in 1722. Since my project lacks sources such as personal papers and correspondence, promotional pamphlets, if biases are taken into account, are extremely important in my dissertation. Later descriptions of the region, published by James Oglethorpe (1732) and a "Yong Gentleman" (1737) will add depth to my understanding of early South Carolina.

One of the most coincidental and fortuitous moments of my research actually came when I met up with another historian who works in the area, Jessica Stern. We met for lunch and as we were talking, she let me know about some Charles Town merchant account books from the 1720s she had come across working on trade relations between colonial South Carolinians and Native Americans in the southeast. These account books are located in the National Archives of Scotland and after spending years scouring through footnotes and bibliographies of other works on colonial South Carolina, I had never seen them. As it turned out, her book manuscript is finished, she had them on microfilm, and she gave them to me.

My time in California was also when I made a breakthrough on a chapter (or chapters) I have been working on about the slave trade to early South Carolina. I was having a hard time working through a narrative framing and arc for considering all the slave trades (Native American, trans-Atlantic, intercolonial, piratical) in and out of the colony, but I finally came upon the idea of writing two chapters, the first about the high-level irrationality of these trades as a product of statelessness and the second as a result of colonists and imperial agents finally deciding to construct a viable state and thereby making the trades easier to follow. I am greatly appreciative to the ASECS for the Gwin J. and Ruth Kolb Research Travel Award and the work it has helped me conduct.