GEORGIA GAZETTE

NOMBER 138.

T H U R 8 D A. Y. NOVEMBER 21, 1766.

orr WITTIST ANDING our advertising last week that a stop was put to the publication of this Gazette, sall continue printing the same as long as we are allows. sweeke wie of unitampt paper.

IMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Boffoit in Now-England, October 28. Missibile mer here according to adjournment, and priday the House presented the following Answer to his helicacy's speech at the opening of the Seffica.

the state of Representatives have entered into a due confideration of your speed to both heuses at the opening of this se to both houses at the opening of this felto both houses at the opening of this fel-fion; and should have earlier communi-cated to your Excellency our smriamuts thereupon, had not the late sudden and

unexpected adjournment prevented is.

If must charles, that after your Excellence had called a neither to perhance of the unanimous address of a very stronger, we were in hopes you would have given the fighty time then to have confidered she critical fints of the wind, and determined what was proper to be done at the stronger.

Middle and determined what was prince to the Middle and Mangerous a conjuncture.

Tork Extellency tells us, that the province forms to be sent the brink of a precipice? A fight of its danger is then constant like its prefervation. To despair of the common while it a contain presage of its fall. Your Excellence may subsed, that the Representatives of the people are amales that of its danger, and their utmost prudence will not

system, that the Representatives of the people are avaled at hair of its danger, and their utmost prudence will not whating so prevent its ruin.

We indeed could not have thought that a weakness in the multive power of the province had been any part of our layer, had not your Excellency made such a declaration in with the Certainly the General Affembly have done as eviling incumient on them; and laws are already in the writing incumient on them; and laws are already in the wifer the Support of his Maiesty's authorize in the money. sything incuminent on them; and laws are already in heaviling incuminent on them; and laws are already in heaviling in the project; Your Excellency doth not point out for us any deficit shell laws; and yet you are alreaded to fay, that the project indicates the whole legislative in aid of the executive authory, that any new and extraordinary kind of power should law be constituted, to appose such acts of violence as a fixed entraordinary kind of power should law be constituted, to appose such acts of violence as in Excellency may apprehend from a people case remarks for their loyalty and good order; tho at perfect unit and discontanted. If then the laws of the provinces for prefer vision of his Majesty's peace are already fasticient, as Excellency we are very fure need not to be told, so not department it falely belongs to appoint a fairable name of magistrates to put those laws in execution or remove in trafe of fasture of their duty therein. And we hope in important traft will remain with fasty to the province are the constitution has lodged it.

it important truft will remain with fafety to the province over the conflictation has lodged it.

Your Excellency is pleased to tell us, that declarations we been made and fill subfit, that the act of parliament remaining Statio Duties in the colonies shall not be excelled within this province. We know of no facts declaration—If any individuals of the people have declared an undiagness to subject themselves so the payment of the stamp ten, and chuse rather to lay aside all business than make the first of the flamp'd papers, as we are not accountable for such thations, so neither can we see any thing criminal in its: This house has no authority to controve their choice this matter: The act does not oblige them to make use of papers; it only exacts the payment of cartina duties for a papers as they may incline to use: Sach declarations to possibly have been made, and may still subfit were

papers not being diffribated, among the people; with no spect to some of uthink your lava-and-concern for the province leads you to fear more for us than we do for our felters. We example that your Excellency would willingly aggress to our dangers; we are not in particular to alessand, as your Excellency fears so be, with the approbation of the hand of vinlence being let leafe. Your Excellency, upon meallection, will find that all papers releave to Critica matters and except from Stamps. The persons of his Majetty's good subjects will fill remain focus from injury: That ipine which your Excellency sells up attacks reputations and pulls down houses, will get be allowed by the law. The chains of the people will remain guinded from the foot open violence. There will be no danger of force of axis bousining the only governing power. Not fall we realize what your Excellency is pleased to call a flate of general outlaway. This we think acceptary to be observed, without a particular sons deration of all the consequences which your Excellency fears, to prevent, if possible, any wrong impossions from living in the minds of all disposes persons, or resoner them if already fixed. If already fixed,

fixing in the minds of lil disposed persons, or remove them is already fixed.

You are piculod to lay, that the litemp Act is much of parliament, and as such engles to be childred. This House, lie, has, too great a revenuou so she suprime inglished on of the variou, to question it jest medically? It by parameters of the various to us to be inperson to adjust the boundaries of lasts power of parliament; but boundaries there undambasely are. We hope we may without offence put your Exuallenty in mind of that most griveous limited in encommunication solemnly denounced by the childs in the member the share in the product of the realist, neither his state who there is no observe them hope that he has substitutes of the realist, neither all there who state or observe them hope that an interest which there are his act on the realist, neither the substitution with the companied while there are present to the first acts of parliament with Magna Charra; and if it ever happened that such acts with Magna Charra; and if it ever happened that such acts with Magna Charra; and if it ever happened that such acts with hone candidance in the restitute of the person to the neither as a pre-liminary to their will require a submission to all acts as a pre-liminary to their grants grains from the unconsistent, and therefore cannot but he country a design, and suprime such a manuscript of the person of theory and justime the suprime of the parliament the suprime of the design and suprime the suprime of the parliament to make laws for the assessment the suprime of the parliament as make laws for the assessment the suprime of the parliament to make laws for the assessment the suprime of the parliament as make laws for the distantion of the parliament to make laws for the assessment the suprime of the parliament as make laws for the assessment the supriment as makes laws for the assessment as an assessment.

of the parliament to make laws for the distribute of the parliament to make laws for the distribute country colours to make a Walmahim: Windows country of this point, we has have just to observe this the distribution in the distribution of making laws for its internal government mid-cannels in the make the characteriam nover yet been found to the laws within the lamins of their own confitutions they claim an master floor Record linment has a right to make all laws within the limits of their own can litution; they claim memory Four Emcellency will anknowledge that there are contain original inherent rights belonging to the people, which the padiation it life to annot direct them of confittent with their own within tution; among these is she right of representation in the fame body which exercises the power of transists. There is a possibly that the fubjects of America should associate this power wishin themselves, otherwise they can have no store in that most offertial right, for they are not represented in parliament, and indeed we think it improblicable. Your lines is afternoon leads us so think the your second of the incellency's affertion leads us so think thus you assed to defi-egent, friesh seeth sugard to this very material pills, and hat you suppose we are represented: But the deals of the arraw iralia forms always so have been defeated. The

be most difrospectful; And we leave it to your Kreelleney's

May it please your Excellency, Our duty to the King, who holds the rights of all his fubjects facred as his own prerogative, and our love to our fuch as are legal and regular. When our facred rights are conditionates, and concern for their dearest interest, confirming infringed, we feel the grievance; but we understand the use to be explicit upon this very important occasion. We nature of our happy constitution too well, and entering too heg, that your excellency would consider the people of this high are opinion of the virtue and justice of the supreme legislature, to encourage any means of redressing it, but what are instituted by the constitution. We must therefore considerable by the constitution. ander whom happy government any may felt the honour, fings of liberty in I hay have the warm lends of the honour, freedom and independence of the subjects of a patriot King: They have anyth value for those inestimable rights which are derived to allowen from nature, and are happily inter-woven in the British constitution . They effects it faciliedge. for them ever to give them up, and rather than for them, they would willingly part with every thing elfe. We licepty regret it, that the parliament has feen fit to part fuch an act as the action Act: We statter buriefees that the hardfulps of it will thosely appear to them in them a point of light as thall induce them in their wildom to reach h: It the mean than we must be your Excellency to excite at from doing any thing to mint in the execution of it. Were we in order to a void affections to refolve what we have to fay on this head Sato mere questions, we thould with all humility ask, Whether it would be possible for us to add any weight to an act of that most august body the parliament? Whether it would not he confidence as a rogance and prefumption in us to attempt at h. Whether sour a secularity or backet in a special har me house of representatives should be active in tringing a gree-work bustbes apon their constituents of the people which we would be to oppose the fentiments of the people which we repeated about the declared indruction of mich of them. Mayor Chang to which as Bright fublects they have an Madoubspelicial, are injured by it : I hat it wholly cancell the very kempidous upon which our nicellier fettled this according to the majority of the property of the state of the sta fabrantybast the happiest feature of subordinate civil governcrownship allegiance, so the nation dur connection, had to so stat roughbe mutual chafdence and affection, at well as no state of the superior violation of the state of the superior of the superio expection of Magna. Charing that no freeman full be amererd, but he she cath of good and lawful men of the virinage; that it even pustin the power of an informer to carry a fupsouled offender moto than a thousand miles for trial; and what is the work of all evily, if his Majelly's American fun-ions are not to be governed, according to the known flared like of the constitution, as shown in the become diffaffectprogramment and the state of th Form any sudgment of this use of pecially in four lieve long.
Liowi what unimaries the whole distant prospect of it gave
to his Majed signed subjects he wheeler, who of this prowings of which just are subfill conducting the head and father; had your hazelloney thought it people to have featoughly en-send into a starquisition of the policy of it, you would, we out good feelndanion, and the love and concern which you protein to have for them, at well at your duty to his Majefly, schole faitaful fabjeels they are, might bave been the most powerful motives to your lincollency to have expressed your fentipiente of in early enough to those whole influence brought it interlaing .-

Wa cattere holp expressing our great uncafinels, that after magets hings form violences committed in the town of Beiless, stone Elice liency should ask this house, whether such ask this house, whether such the dutiful, humble and loyregardinations which we propose should be made: We marriage on the fame account:

confideration, whother to suppose an indisputable right in implication it may be argued from the manner of expression, any government, to that the subjects without their confine. That an odium was intended to be thrown on the province does not include the idea of fact a power.

We inherit from our ancestors the highest relief to We inherit from our ancellors the highest relish for civil liberty, but we hope never to fee the time when it shall be expedient to countenance any methods for its preferration but gillature, to encourage any mouns of redrolling it; but what are fulfillable by the confliction. We mult therefore confider it as unkind for your Excellency to can fuch a sense. on a province whose unshaken loyalty and indistrible atment was never belief oalled in quellion, and we hope in God neverwill again. We floud rather have thought your Excellency would have expressed your fatisfaction in profit-ing over to loyal a people, who in that part of the government where the violences were committed, before there was time for them to be supported by the arm of civil power, and even while the supremo magistrate was abtent, by their own motion raised a spirit and distused it through all ranks, fuccessfully to interpole and put a flop to such dangerous proceedings.

The same

Your Excellency is pleased to recommend a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late dillurbances. We highly disapprove of the acts of violence which take been committed; yet till we are convinced that to comply with what your Excellency recommends, will not tend to excourage such outrages to time to come, and till fome good restor can be affigued why to look being the land have furtained ed flooted be made good, rather that any damage which or the perfons on any different occasions might happen to fut fer; we are perfunded we shall not fee our way clear to order such a compensation to be made. We are greatly at a loss to know who has any right to require this of us, if we should differ from your Excellency in point of its being an accorunice which concerns the credit of the government. cannor conceive why it thould be called an act of julice the ther than generotity unless your Excellency supposes a crima committed by a few individuals chargeable upon a whole

community.

We are very forry that your Precedency thould think it needful to intimate that any endeavours have been and may be used to leffen your credit with this house. Your Excellency cannot but be fenfible that when the popular pulle beats bight for privileges, it is no unufual thing for a chamour to be saffed against gentlemen of character and aminence. call affure you that our judgment of wen, especially of those in high stations. Is always founded upon our experience and observation. While your Excellency is pleased to make your dely to our most gracious Savereign, and a tender regard to the interest of his subjects of this province, the rule of your administration, you may roly upon the readiest assistance that this hope that be able to afford you. And you will have a party of conduct, at, while it fecures to you the finites of

a party of conduct, ar, while it fecures to you me inter the four four four matter, will at the fame time conciliate the love of a full and loyal people.

White Kil hand Hedge, I fint yu Itadwert coment with two wite Man to rite for me, If yu prent um yu yur Kallifar kw wite Man to rite for me, If yu prent um yu yur Kallifar kwal perktad, initid yu' phidge.

Character from his Walety's fervice on the zeth inflant, a fervant man named Peter Hadan, a alias Grievens, about

Rete 7 friches high, of a singuine complexion, with an activation of his head its the side opposite the Right, speaks long tentralism.—As he went off in a pett, he had not time to shift his dress, which was a French hat paid very with ap bld red short. Which it is supposed the will change in the country, with his transposed to the faid Prere, and bring him to the subjective will appropriately. Shall have a Branet Sain 18; ward by ward by mile

N: H. If he will teturn to his duty, and promise reforms tion, he will be kindly received, otherwise deemed a de-

Newport, Rhode Island, Ost. 14. We hear that numbers of young persons in the country are joining in wedlock, earglier than they intended, supposing that after the 1st of deep month it would be difficult to have the externory personne ed without paying dearly for Stumping: No less than 22 cou-ple were published on Sunday last at Marblehead, jorending

The

Georgia Gazette

Number 138 Thursday, November 21, 1765

Notwithstanding our advertising last week that a stop was put to the publication of this Gazette, we shall continue printing the same as long as we are allowed to make use of unstamped paper.

[handwritten on the margins]
No papers were published after this until the 21st May 1766 on account of the Stamp Act made
for America [?] in Georgia, as Papers were published in several other Provinces
without stamps.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

Boston in New England, October 28

WEDNESDAY last the Great and General Court of Assembly here according to adjournment, and on Friday the House presented the following answers to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session.

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Representatives have entered into due consideration your speech to both houses at the opening of the session; and should have earlier communicated to your Excellency our sentiments thereupon, had not the late sudden and unexpected adjournment prevented it.

We must confess that after your Excellency had called us together in pursuance of the unanimous advice of a very full Council, we were in hopes you would have given the assembly time then to have considered the critical state of the province and determined what was proper to be done at so difficult and dangerous a conjuncture.

Your Excellency tells us, that the province seems to be upon the brink of a precipice! A sight of its danger is then necessary for its preservation. To despair of the commonwealth, is a certain presage of its fall. Your Excellency may be assured that the Representatives are

awake to a sense of its danger, and their utmost prudence will not be wanting to prevent its ruin.

We indeed could not have thought that a weakness in the executive power of the province had been any part of our danger, had not your Excellency made such a declaration in your speech. Certainty the General Assembly have done everything incumbent on them; and laws are already in being for the support of his Majesty's authority in the province. Your Excellency doth not point out for us any defect in those laws; and yet you are pleased to say that the executive authority is much too weak. Surely you cannot mean, by calling the whole legislative, in aid of the executive authority, that any new and extraordinary kind of power should by law be constituted, to oppose such acts of violence as your Excellency may apprehend from a people ever remarkable for their loyalty and good order, though at present uneasy and discontented. If, then ,the laws of the province for the preservation of his Majesty's peace are already sufficient, your Excellency, we are very sure, need not to be told, to whose department it solely belongs to appoint a suitable number of magistrates to put those laws in execution or remove them in case of failure of their duty herein. And we hope this important trust will remain with safety to the province, where the constitution has lodged it.

Your Excellency is pleased to tell us, that declarations have been made and still subsist that the act of Parliament for granting Stamp Duties in the colonies, shall not be executed within this province. We know of no such declarations - if any individuals of the people have declared an unwillingness to subject themselves to the payment stamp duties, and choose rather to lay aside all business than make use of the stamp'd papers, as we are not accountable for such declarations, so neither can we see anything criminal in them: This House has no authority to control their choice in this matter; the act does not oblige them to make use of the papers; it only exacts the payment of certain duties for such papers as they may incline to use. Such declarations may possibly have been made and may still subsist very consistently and with the utmost respect to the King and Parliament.

Your Excellency has thought proper to enumerate very minutely the inconveniencies that may arise from the stamp'd papers not being distributed among the people; with respect to some of which your love and concern for the province leads you to fear more for us than we do for ourselves. We cannot think your Excellency would willingly aggravate our dangers; we are not

in particular so alarmed, as your Excellency seems to be with the apprehension of the hands of violence being let loose. Your Excellency, upon recollection, will find that all papers relative to Crown matters are exempt from the stamps. The persons of his Majesty's good subjects will still remain secure from injury. That spirit which your Excellency tells us attacks reputations and pulls down houses will yet be curbed by law. The estates of the people will remain guarded from theft or open violence. There will be no danger of force of arms becoming the only governing power. Nor shall we realize what your Excellency is leased to call a state of general outlawry. This we think necessary to be observed, without a particular consideration of all the consequences which your Excellency fears, to prevent, if possible, any wrong impression from fixing in the minds of ill displeased persons, or remove them if already fixed.

You are pleased to say that the Stamp Act is an act of Parliament and as such ought to be observed. This House, sir, has too great a reverence for the supreme legislature of the nation to question its just authority. It by no means appertains to us to presume to adjust the boundaries of the power of Parliament; but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope may without offence put your Excellency in mind of the most grievous sentence of excommunication, solemnly denounced by the church, in the name of the sacred trinity, in the presence of King Henry the Third, and the estates of the realm, against all those who should make statutes, or observe them, being made contrary to the liberties of the Magna Charta. We are ready to think that those zealous advocates for the constitution usually compared their acts of Parliament with Magna Charta and if it ever happened that such acts were made as infringed upon the rights of that charter, they were always repealed. We have the same confidence in the rectitude of the present Parliament; and therefore cannot bit be surprised at an intimation in your speech, that they require submission to an act as a preliminary to their granting relief from the unconstitutional burdens of it; which we apprehend includes a suggestion in it far from your Excellency's design, and supposed such a wanton exercise of mere arbitrary power, as ought never to be surmised of the patrons of liberty and justice.

Furthermore, your Excellency tells us that the right of the Parliament to make laws for the American colonies remains indisputable in Westminster. Without contending this point, we beg leave just to observe that the charter of the province invests the General Assembly with the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation; and this charter has never

yet been forfeited. The parliament has a right to make all laws within the limits of their own constitution; they claim no more. Your Excellency will acknowledge that there are certain original inherent rights belonging to the people, which the Parliament itself cannot divest them of, consistent with their own constitution: among these is the right of representation in the same body which exercises the power of taxation. There is a necessity that the subjects of America should exercise this power within themselves, otherwise they can have no share in that most essential right, for they are not represented in Parliament, and indeed we think it impracticable. Your Excellency's assentation lead us to think that you are of a different mind with regard to this very material point, and that you suppose we are represented; but the sense of the nation itself seems always to have been otherwise. The right of the colonies to make their own laws and tax themselves has been never, that we know of, questioned; but has been constantly recognized by the King and Parliament. The very supposition that the Parliament, though the supreme power over the subjects of Britain universally, should yet conceive of a despotic power within themselves, would be most disrespectful; and we leave it to your Excellency's consideration, whether to suppose an indisputable right in any government, to tax the subjects without their consent, does not include the idea of such a power.

May it please your Excellency,

Our duty to the King, who holds the rights of all his subjects sacred as his own prerogative; and our love to our constituents and concern for their dearest interests, constrains us to be explicit upon this very important occasion. We beg that your Excellency would consider the people of this province as having the strongest affection for his Majesty, under whose happy government they have felt all the blessings of liberty: They have a warm sense of honor, freedom and independence of the subjects of a patriot King: they have a just value for those inestimable rights which are derived to all men from nature, and are happily interwoven in the British constitution: They esteem it sacrilege for them ever to give them up; and rather than lose them, they would willingly part with everything else. We deeply regret it, that the Parliament has seen fit to pass such an act as the stamp act: we flatter ourselves that the hardships of it will shortly appear to them in such a point of light as shall induce them in their wisdom to repeal it: In the mean time we must beg your Excellency to excuse us from doing anything to assist in the execution of it: Were we, in order to avoid assertions, to resolve what we have to say on this head into mere questions, we should with all humility ask, whether it would be possible for us to add any weight to an act of that most august body the

Parliament? Whether it would not be construed as arrogance and presumption in us to attempt it? Whether your Excellency can reasonably expect that the House of Representatives should be active in bringing a grievous burden upon their constituents? Such a conduct in us would be to oppose the sentiments of the people whom we represent, and the declared instruction of most of them. They complain that some of the most essential rights of Magna Charta, to which as British subjects they have an undoubted claim, are injured by it: that it wholly cancels the very conditions upon which our ancestors settled this country, and enlarged his Majesty's dominions, with much toil and blood, and at their sole expense: that it is totally subversive of the happiest frame of subordinate, civil government, expressed in our charter, which amply secures to the Crown our allegiance, to the nation our connection, and to ourselves the indefeasible rights of Britons: that it tends to destroy that mutual confidence and affection, as well as that equality which ought ever to subsist among all his Majesty's subjects in his wide and extended empire: that it may be made use of as a precedent for their fellow subjects in Britain for the future, to demand of them what part of their estates they shall think proper, and the whole if they please: that it invests a single judge of the admiralty, with a power to try and determine their property in controversies arising from internal concerns, without a jury, contrary to the very expression of Magna Charta; that no freeman shall be amerced, but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage: that it even puts it in the power of an informer to carry a supposed offender more than two thousand miles for trial; and what is the worst of all evils, if his Majesty's American subjects are not to be governed, according to the known stated rules of the constitution, as those in Britain are, it is greatly to be feared that their minds may in time become disaffected; which we cannot even entertain the most distant thought of without the greatest abhorrence. We are truly sorry that your Excellency has never made it a part of your business to form any judgment of this act; especially as you have long known what uneasiness the most distant prospect of it gave to his Majesty's good subjects in America, and of this province, of which you are substituted to be the head and father. Had your Excellency thought it proper to have seasonably entered into a disquisition of the policy of it, you would, we doubt not, have seen that the people's fears were not without good foundation; and the love and concern which you profess to have for them, as well as your duty to his Majesty, whose faithful subjects they are, might have been the most powerful motives to your Excellency to have expressed your sentiments of it early enough to those Whose influence brought it into being.

"We cannot help expressing our great uneasiness, that after mentioning some violences committed in the town of Boston, your Excellency should ask this house, whether such proceedings are consistent with the dutiful, humble and loyal representations which have propose should be made. We are sure your Excellency will not expressly charge us with encouraging the late disturbances; and yet to our unspeakable surprise and astonishment, we cannot - but see, that by fair implication it may be argued from the manner of expression, that an odium was intended to be thrown on the province. We inherit from our ancestors the highest relish for civil liberty; but we hope never to see the time when it shall be expedient to countenance any methods for its preservation but such as are legal and regular. When our sacred rights are infringed, we feel the grievance, but we understand the nature of our happy constitution too well, and entertain too high an opinion of the virtue and justice of the supreme legislature, to encourage any means of redressing it, but what are justifiable by the constitution. We must therefore consider it as unkind for your Excellency to cast such a reflection on a province whose unshaken loyalty and indissoluble attachment to his Majesty's most sacred person and government was never before called in question, and we hope in God never will again. We should rather have thought your Excellency would have expressed your satisfaction in presiding over so loyal a people, who in that part of the government where the violences were committed, before there was time for them to be supported by the arm of civil power, and even while the supreme magistrate was absent, by their own motion raised a spirit and diffused it through all ranks, successfully to interpose and put a stop to such dangerous proceedings.

Your Excellency is pleased to recommend a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances. We highly disapprove of the acts of violence which have been committed; yet till we are convinced that to comply with what your Excellency recommends, will not tend to encourage such outrages in time to some, and till some good reason can be assigned why the losses those gentlemen have sustained should be made good, rather than any damage which other persons, on any other different occasions might happen to suffer, we are persuaded we shall not see our way clear to order such a compensation to be made. We are greatly at a loss to know who has any right to require this of us, if we should differ from your Excellency in point of its being an act of justice, which concerns the credit of the government. We cannot conceive why it should be called an act of justice, rather than generosity, unless your Excellency supposes a crime committed by a few individuals, chargeable upon a whole community.

We are very sorry that your Excellency should think it needful to intimate that any endeavors have been, and may be used, to lessen your credit with this House. Your Excellency cannot but be sensible that when the popular pulse beats high for privileges, it is no unusual thing for a clamor to be raised against gentlemen of character and eminence. We can assure you that our judgment of men, especially those in high stations, is always founded upon our experience and observation. While your Excellency is pleased to make your duty to our most gracious Sovereign, and a tender regard to the interest of his subjects of this province, the rule of your administration, you may rely upon the readiest assistance that this house shall be able to afford you. And you will have our best wishes that you may have wisdom to strike out such a path of conduct, as, while it secures to you the smiles of your Royal Master, will at the same time conciliate the love of a free and loyal people.

[The Session in September lasted only three days; and the Court met again October 21. The answer was prepared by S. White, (the speaker,) T. Gushing, S. Dexter, J. Lee, Capt. SheafFe, Gen. Winslow, T. Gray, and Mr. Foster, of Plymouth.]