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*The*  
**QUARTERLY**  
*Periodical of*

THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**JULIEN C. YONGE**, *Editor* **EMMA ROCHELLE WILLIAMS**  
Pensacola *Assistant Editor*, Jacksonville

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New Books

T. Frederick Davis, *A History of Jacksonville, Florida.*  
C. SETON FLEMING

Notes and Comment

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## THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FLORIDA, **1856**  
THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,, successor, 1902  
THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated 1905  
by GEORGE R. FAIRBANKS, FRANCIS P. FLEMING,  
GEORGE W. WILSON, CHARLES M. COOPER, JAMES  
P. TALIAFERRO, V. W. SHIELDS, WILLIAM A.  
BLOUNT, GEORGE P. RAINEY

1925

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To explore the field of Florida history, to seek and gather up the ancient chronicles in which its annals are contained, to retain the legendary lore which may yet throw light upon the past, to trace its monuments and remains, to elucidate what has been written, to disprove the false and support the true, to do justice to the men who have figured in the olden time, to keep and preserve all that is known in trust for those who are to come after us, to increase and extend the knowledge of our history, and to teach our children that first essential knowledge, the history of our State, are objects well worthy of our best efforts. To accomplish these ends we have organized the Historical Society of Florida.

GEORGE R. FAIRBANKS.

*St. Augustine, April, 1857*

## NOTES ON SECESSION IN TALLAHASSEE AND LEON COUNTY

### CONSTITUTION <sup>1</sup>

Article 1. The name of the Association shall be the Southern Rights Association of Centreville District. Its objects shall be . . . . the protection of Southern interests and the vindication of Southern rights . . . . to preserve and protect the Constitution in its purity as the basis of Federal compact, and the only foundation on which the Union of the States was made, or on which that Union should be preserved.

Article 2. Every friend of the South who is prepared to co-operate in carrying out the objects of the first article shall be considered a member upon signing these articles.

Wm. Lester	David Mattox	Jas. J. Grace
E. M. Garnett	Lyman Smith	John Cain
Wm. A Carr	J. A. J. Roney	N. W. Holland
G. W. Holland	<b>G. W.</b> Roney	Dan O'Cain
Ben Chaires, Jr.	Solomon. Sills	Stephen Saunders
Edward Houston	R. Van Brunt	Gabriel Houck
T. W. Brevard	A. W. Potter	Jno. Branch
John Cromartie	J. H. Branch	B. M. Bentley
J. Hunter	Chas. Cole	Ed Bradford
J. L. Taylor	Wm. H. Branch	Wm. H. Bradford
James Roney	Richard Whitaker	D. H. Staton
R. B. Carpenter	Adam Grambling	<b>Wm.</b> W. Wood
N. W. Eason	A. D. Grambling	Thos. Morgan
T. A. Bradford	J. R. Crump	James E. Broome
Luke Smithwick	Grant Scurry	A. S. Cole
Jos. C. Gordon	Geo. Whitfield	D. J. Williams
<b>Jas.</b> J. Barnes	James Cohron	R. H. Bradford
Richard Saunders	Stephen Lester	Jacob Eliot
W. N. Saunders	J. R. Bradford	James Ponder

<sup>1</sup> *Floridian*, Tallahassee, March 22, 1851 (!)

D. P. Houck	J. T. Bernard	F. A. Fitts
J. F. C. Harley	J. W. Saunders	Nathan Lindsey
R. W. Williams	D. A. Felkel	G. H. Fisher
Thos. Laversage	W. A. Palmer	Thos. W. Carr
J. B. Jeffcoat	H. B. Bradford	Jas. T. Kilgore
C. W. Martin	G. F. Morris	John Felkel
S. S. James	H. Bradford	

LEON COUNTY DELEGATES TO STATE DEMOCRATIC  
CONVENTION, **1852** :

Thos. Baltzell	Bryant Groom	John Beard
Edward Bradford	A. L. Woodward	Richard Saunders
Firman Chaires	T. G. Oarman	Joseph Christie
J. P. Duval	J. M. Robinson	M. A. Long
Green Chaires, Jr.	Wm. Holderness	Geo. Whitfield
C. E. Dyke	Adam Powel	J. R. Nicks
J. Eliot	M. D. Papy	James Willis
Robert Butler	J. W. Dabney	Jos. Branch
Benj. Chaires, Jr.	J. P. K. Savage	John Cason
W. G. Moseley	J. H. Branch	R. Carpenter

Among the prominent Whigs of the period in Leon  
County were :

William Johnson	Calvin Johnson	Norman Scott
John W. Hale	Silas D. Allen	T. K. Leonard
J. C. Blake	Henry Allen	Robert H. Hall
Stephen Minton	J. Akin	R. W. B. Hodgson
H. T. Fisher	Joseph Allen	Seabon Rawls
J. J. Hoyle	Wm. M. Footman	Alex Cromartie
J. Q. Cromartie	J. H. Randolph	O. S. Burroughs
Wm. M. Maxwell	J. M. Hunter	J. L. Demilly
Thos. Hayward	T. P. Denham	G. W. Call
R. A. Shine	E. C. Cabell	Wm. S. Murray
B. F. Allen		

and that grand old Whig, Richard Keith Call, who had been a citizen of Florida from her first year, had served her uninterruptedly in official and private works--twice as her Chief Magistrate--who, seeing the widening rift separating her from the Country he loved as much as he did the State, fought valiantly

and continuously with word and pen the Democratic host rising about him ; and who, when he and his adherents had lost, and the bonds holding his Country and State together had been broken by the struggle for rights which perhaps he was too old to fully understand-died of a broken heart.

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*House Journal, 10th Session, 1861.*

January eleventh. The rule being waived, Mr. Blount moved that this House, preceded by the Speaker, do now proceed to witness the ceremony of the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession of this State from the Union of the confederacy once known as the United States of North America.

After witnessing the signing and ratification of the Ordinance of Secession, on the East Portico of the Capitol, the members of the House, preceded by their Speaker, returned and resumed their session.

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Tallahassee, January 10, 1861 <sup>2</sup>.

Miss Elizabeth M. Eppes :

By resolution of the Convention of the People of the State of Florida, we, the Judges comprising the Supreme Court of this State, are appointed to direct the enrolling of the Ordinance of Secession passed this day by them.

In discharging our duty, we have directed that the Ordinance be enrolled on parchment and bound with blue ribbon. The honor of binding the same we have, with your permission, entrusted to you, believing that you, as one of the native daughters of our beloved Florida, and a lineal descendant of the immortal author of the first Declaration of American Indepen-

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<sup>2</sup>*Convention Journal, 1861-62, p. 39.*

dence, will cheerfully lend your aid in embellishing the parchment which contains the Declaration of the Independence of the Sovereign State of Florida.

Yours with great respect,

**CHAS. H. DUPONT**

**WM. A. FORWARD** Judges S. C. State of Fla.

**D. S. WALKER**

Hon. C. H. DuPont, Hon. Wm. A. Forward and Hon. D. S. Walker, Associate Justices, Supreme Court of Florida :

Gentlemen: . . . . With you I glory in the solemn act of our own State Independence ; and in behalf of the ladies of *my native* State of Florida, I assure you we go heart and hand into the cause, and will do all in our feeble power to assist in the maintenance of her proud Declaration of Independence. I cheerfully accept the portion of duty assigned to me, and will embellish the immortal Parchment as you desire and request.

I have the honor to be, Yours respectfully,

E. M. EPPES.

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Two companies from Leon County were a part of the 1st Regiment, Florida Infantry, sent, soon after the outbreak of the War, to Pensacola where one of its earliest battles was fought, the fight of Santa Rosa Island. These were : Co. A, Captain, A. Perry Amaker; and Co. F, Captain, Richard Bradford.<sup>3</sup>

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. J. PATTON **ANDERSON**,  
**COMMANDING :**

First on the list [of losses] stands the name of Capt. Richard Bradford, 1st Reg. Fla. Vol. He

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<sup>3</sup> Soldiers of **Florida**, F. L. Robertson, Compiler, Tallahassee (1903).

fell at the head of his company in the first engagement with the enemy . . . . Capt. Bradford was brave, just, generous and enlightened, and his native State, upon whose soil he fell and whose cause has been consecrated with his blood, will long delight to honor the memory of a son whose short career has shed lustre upon her arms, and whose fate she laments as a public calamity.

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About January 1, 1862, was organized the *Leon Volunteers*, Captain, D. B. Maxwell ; . . . . 2nd Sergeant, I. M. Auld ; 3rd, N. C. Butler; 4th, J. R. Hart ; Corporals : Robert Munroe, W. F. Floyd, Peter Plotz, G. W. Edmonson; Ensign, F. O. Maxwell.

"This company, built on the ruins of the old 'Cross Infantry', is now thoroughly organized."<sup>4</sup>

Another Leon County company was mustered in on February 20, with these officers: Captain, R. N. Gardner; 1st Lieutenant, Joel C. Blake ; 2nd Lieutenant, Junius S. Taylor; 3rd Lieutenant Walter R. Blake.

The next was organized about March 1, under the name *Trapia Guards*, with officers: Captain, W. D. Bloxham; 1st Lieutenant, C. A. Bryan ; 2nd Lieutenant, M. Lively ; 3rd Lieutenant, J. D. Galbraith.<sup>5</sup>

On the third of the same month the organization of an artillery company was completed with R. H. Gamble, Captain; F. L. Villepigue, 1st Lieutenant; C. R. Dyke, 2nd Lieutenant; E. W. Gamble, 3rd Lieutenant.<sup>6</sup>

On May 8th was organized a cavalry company officered : H. T. Blocker, Captain ; J. W. Oliver, 1st Lieutenant; S. E. Conyers, 2nd Lieutenant; R. C.

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<sup>4</sup> Sentinel, Tallahassee, Jan. 7, 1862.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* March 4, 1862.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*



Booth, Jr., 3rd Lieutenant; Hugh Archer, 1st Sergeant. Sergeants : J. H. DuPont, Robt. Daniels, Jno. L. Taylor, W. A. Bruton ; Corporals : G. W. Goodson, M. B. Hunter, C. W. DuPont, J. J. Higdon.<sup>7</sup>

And on the same day the *Tallahassee Guards* elected these officers : Captain, Geo. W. Scott; 1st Lieutenant, D. W. Gwynn ; 2nd Lieutenant, D. B. Maxwell; 3rd Lieutenant, Edwin A. Hart. 1st Sergeant, C. K. Miller. Sergeants: J. M. Galphin, W. G. Lester, J. A. Andrews, J. S. Ferrill. Corporals : Saml. Parkhill, S. B. Shehee, T. E. Randolph, A. C. Croom.

Organized later were: Company F, 1st Florida Cavalry, William M. Footman, Captain ; and Company E, 2nd Cavalry, Charles E. Dyke, Captain.<sup>8</sup>

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DISPATCH. *Richmond, June 3, 1862.*

C. E. Dyke, Tallahassee,

Second Florida Regiment sprang into battle 420 strong, and 202 are killed, wounded and missing. Its conduct was splendid-all that our proud State could desire.

S. R. MALLORY.

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Tallahassee, April 7, 1862. Resolved, That the Presbyterian Church in this city do now offer their Church Bell, weighing 955 lbs., to the Confederate Government when the materials of the same shall be needed for public defense.<sup>9</sup>

"A call having been made for Cordials, etc., for the hospitals, the ladies of Leon will please contribute and send the articles to the Sewing Room at the Capitol."

"Six of Lincoln's dogs of war were brought to this place last Saturday and lodged in prison. This makes

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<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* May 13, 1862.

<sup>8</sup> *Soldiers of Florida.*

<sup>9</sup> Sentinel, April 15, 1862.

13 Yankees we have on hand. They are stout men, and mostly mechanics by trade."<sup>10</sup>

We are happy to see that the ladies have taken the matter in hand . . . . to establish a Wayside Hotel near the Depot for the benefit of travelling soldiers. It will be founded and supported by voluntary contributions.<sup>11</sup>

*(Notes on Reconstruction in Tallahassee will follow in a future issue.)*

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* Nov. 17, 1862.

## THE TRUTH REGARDING "TIGER-TAIL"

Dictionaries do not agree in all things, but upon one point there is no difference of opinion: history *is avowedly a recital of actual occurrences*. Yet how often have we known blatant inaccuracies in historical records ; and how many times have we accepted as true some fictitious statement which was meted out to us, through the ignorance, conjecture or lack of information of some chronicler!

One of these supposed truths in our own Florida history has come down to us through four generations and no less than seventy-seven years, - the incorrect record of an event important enough to be repeated in several of our standard state histories and yet as utterly a mistake as any ever made. However, the originator of this error is, peculiarly enough, entirely to be exonerated of any blame connected with its perpetration. Which statement it is my purpose to attempt to elucidate in the following account of actualities, vouched for by those who have not merely heard, but have really seen.

One who has been interested enough to read anything about the Seminole War, has necessarily become familiar with the name of Chief "Tiger-Tail", a picturesque and important figure in that dark period of our history. I shall not attempt to review the years of that bloody conflict - suffice it to say that we will all agree that Tiger-Tail was in Florida at least so late as November, 1842.

At that time Colonel Vose, who had been in temporary command at Fort Brooke, had accomplished the great object of the policy he had been recommended to pursue in regard to the pacification of the Indians. He had determined their numbers and lo-

cation accurately, as well as their attitude towards emigration. Colonel Worth resumed command on the first day of November, 1842, and there awaited the arrival of Octiarche and a small band, who brought the news of dissatisfaction and threats of insurrection and dissention between the Creeks and the Seminoles. The latter declared their superior right over the former since the land to the south had been given to them ; which authority was resented by the Creeks in such a manner as to suggest bloodshed, should matters bearing upon the subject not be settled shortly. Developments in the situation became so alarming that Captain Seawell was instructed to seize Octiarche and his followers at the earliest opportunity and to send them to Horse Key. In this way only was it possible to overcome infidelity and treachery.

John T. Sprague, in his *Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Florida War*<sup>1</sup> continues the recital of history at this juncture in the following words:

Octiarche was watched by his followers, to see if he wavered in his determination to carry out what he had pledged in council - *to die upon the soil*. Confiding in him, they ventured within the chain of sentinels, looking cautiously about, lest some ingenious scheme might be devised to entrap them, while they improved with industry every opportunity for purchasing powder and lead. The head-quarters of the army were transferred to Cedar Key, for a short time, where it was reported Thlocklo-Tustenugee, or Tiger-Tail, was sending messengers from his camp, nine miles distant, for whiskey and provisions. Disregarding his promises to remove south, with others, he had idled away his time, indulging in the most brutal intoxication. This was in conso-

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<sup>1</sup> New York, 1848, pp. 499-502.

nance with his general conduct. By promises, treachery, and cunning, he had been the principal instrument in protracting the war three years, and by his counsel and advice had added to its sanguinary character. His plea now was, indisposition of the women and children who were to accompany him. Excuses of the kind were too common with him, and too often resulted in a renewal of hostilities. Surgeon Wright and Lieutenant Sprague, U. S. A., visited his camp, under the practicability of taking him by force. He was found in the midst of a scrub, stretched on a bear skin before a small fire, surrounded by six men and eight women, and several children. He was evidently in a bad condition, not from sickness, but bruises received in drunken revels, by which he had been maimed to such an extent as to be unable to travel. He could not see from the effects of blows, and his face had been severely scratched and bitten. From the position of his camp, he could be surprised, which was the only method of ever securing him. Captain J. M. Hill, assistant-quartermaster, then in command at Cedar Key, by a judicious system of negotiations and intercourse, executed the duty intrusted to him with complete success. Lieutenant T. Jordan, 3d infantry, was dispatched with a detachment of twenty men, instructed to bring Tiger-Tail to the post. This officer, by an alert and decided movement, surprised the camp, and in spite of arguments and threats, effected his purpose. This chieftain, the reckless violator of every promise and obligation ; the active instigator of cruel acts from the commencement of the war, and the artful diplomatist, was brought to Cedar Key on a rude litter, borne by the men of the detachment, accompanied by six men, and thirteen women and

children. He was transferred to Horse Key. The territory was thus relieved of an insidious, daring, and intelligent foe . . . . . On the 29th of December, Major Seawell, at Fort Brooke, by well-concerted means, secured Octiarche and his entire band . . . . . This band, together with Tiger-Tail and his few adherents, embarked for New Orleans Barracks, Louisiana, in charge of Lieutenant F. Britton, 7th infantry. The suddenness of their capture, the transition from a roving life to the limits of Horse Key, and their immediate departure, left no time to mourn over their fate, or to express regrets in parting from the land upon which they had, in council, declared their determination to die . . . . . The number assembled at the Barracks at New Orleans, preparatory to starting for Arkansas upon the rising of the waters, comprised two hundred and fifty souls ; some of each tribe that had ever been in Florida . . . . . Tiger-Tail, the most prominent chieftain among the number, died at the Barracks soon after his arrival. From the time he left Florida, his health failed rapidly. He was gloomy and reserved, and had no communication with any one but a sister, who strenuously exerted herself to cheer his spirits, and add to his comfort. Two days prior to his death his mind was gone. He occasionally muttered a "talk" repeating the names of Indians and familiar spots in Florida, terminating with an Indian song, to which he kept time with his hands and feet. On the day of his decease he asked to see the sun as it set. In a reclining posture, he gazed at it intently, continually opening and shutting his eyes, and shaking hands with those around: "I see," said he, "the sun for the last time!" As it sank, he

folded his arms, closed his eyes, and, while its rays lingered upon the horizon, his spirit fled. Thlocklo-Tustenuggee, known as Tiger-Tail, was dead.

So goes the most generally accepted historical authority's version of the affair. All of which proves that even the most humanly correct of positive statements is not invariably infallible.

*Tiger-Tail was not dead and, moreover, he had never been sent to New Orleans!*

Such a statement, in direct opposition to what has been accepted as an indisputable historical fact for many years, calls for explanation and proof, which of necessity must be more than hearsay.

In 1870, Marcellus A. Williams, one of the government surveyors of Florida, was encamped on the east side of the Everglades, a short distance from the Indian village which was situated about twelve miles north of the present site of Miami, and at the head of Snake Creek. With Mr. Williams was his thirteen-year-old son, who accompanied him on those trips into the Seminole country for five years, from 1870 to 1875. Because of the stern and strenuous character of the work to be done in that wild and uninhabited area, the little lad was often left with the trusted and faithful camp hands.

The presence of the white men was an inducement to the Indians to visit their camp, oft times in curiosity, many times for trading, but always they were friendly and as trustworthy as was consistent with their primitive mode of life. Little Arthur formed many interesting friendships during those years and many a long day was whiled away among his Indian companions.

One morning he had gone into the village, which consisted of thirty or forty huts, to spend the day with

young "Tiger-Tail" who entertained him by dressing him up in the regalia of a Seminole chief and then had a delightful time laughing at his uniqueness, in a good-humored, jolly manner. This youthful Indian was a silver-smith of his tribe, and it had been one of his duties to make the ornaments destined to adorn the breast of the chief. He had accomplished this by hammering silver dollars into crescent shapes and boring them with holes so that they might be strung or sewed to the front of the shirt. The white boy strutted about for the amusement of his friend and otherwise enjoyed himself until he became tired. Feeling completely at home, he lay down on young Tiger-Tail's bed of pine-needles and deer skins and fell asleep.

It was late afternoon when he awoke and through the open door he could see, standing in front of the hut opposite, a tall, dignified and majestic looking old Indian. He lay still for a while, watching the chief (for so he was dressed) as he fashioned an oar with a drawing knife. Finally, his childish imagination and curiosity overcame him, and he left the hut and approached the venerable Seminole.

There was a dead wild-cat on the ground beside the red man, which of course attracted the young hunter's attention.

"Did you kill that?"

"Incar,"<sup>2</sup> said the Seminole solemnly. "You eat him?" with the suggestion of a twinkle in his eye.

"No. Do you?"

"No!" was the emphatic and scornful answer. "Him holowagus!"<sup>3</sup> And then in explanation: "Indian skin him."

There was silence for a time, while the Indian continued his work on the paddle. Then, suddenly - "What your name?"

<sup>2</sup> *Incar* - Yes

<sup>3</sup> *Holowagus* - **No good.**



"Arthur Williams."<sup>4</sup>

"Your papa over there?" And he indicated the direction of the surveyor's camp.

"Yes, that is my papa. What is your name?"

The Seminole drew himself up to his full and impressive height and in a voice born of pride and importance, rolled out the syllables, in a deep, rich tone, ---"*Tiger-Tail!*"

That he was *the* Tiger-Tail there can be no doubt, because although that was the first time that he had been seen by Mr. Williams or his son, it was by no means the last. In fact, he became a frequent visitor to their camps, conversing with them freely and proving to them in more ways than one that his reported emigration to New Orleans and his subsequent death was entirely a myth. Almost the first question he asked Mr. Williams related to his friends the Gambles of Tallahassee at whose hospitable home he had visited and with whom he had spent more pleasant days in the past. His references to this as well as to other occurrences which were particularly the experience of Chief Tiger-Tail can be accepted as evidence. that he was none other than that Indian himself.

With this knowledge it is easy to see how the mistake occurred in the first place. Lieutenant Sprague distinctly states in his account, that when Lieutenant Jordan surprised Tiger-Tail's camp, he found that individual in a decidedly deplorable physical condition as the result of a drunken brawl. He particularly mentions the scratches and bites on the chief's face. Now, it will take little imagination for us to reconstruct the vision of that maimed countenance - swelling beyond recognition, blackened and closed eyes, thickened and purple lips and possibly a broken nose. In fact, perhaps in that unfortunate condition, Tiger-

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<sup>4</sup> Arthur T. Williams, President, Florida Historical Society.

Tail's best friend would have had a difficult task to positively identify him.

The reasonable conjecture and undoubtedly the truth of the whole matter is that Tiger-Tail had been informed of the intended capture and had made use of the information by escaping. He rendered his leave-taking doubly secure by substituting another Indian of his stature and physique and with the aforementioned facial advantages (because whisky was well known to be the particular Nemesis of Tiger-Tail). How eminently successful was his strategy has ample proof in Lieutenant Sprague's chronicle.

"Artful diplomatist" that he was, it is not at all hard to accredit him with powers of observation and mental keenness above that of his white conquerors, and no little might be said for the loyalty and cleverness of the Indians who aided him to carry out his daring scheme even after they had reluctantly left the land of their birth, knowing he remained behind to enjoy what they must relinquish forever.

**ISABELLA M. WILLIAMS.**

THE OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA BAY,  
1689-1698  
Part II

Upon the return to Vera Cruz of the Pensacola expedition (May 13, 1693) Siguenza forwarded his journal to the viceroy and drew up in addition a paper in which he summarized his work and presented his recommendations. He thought that fortifications should be erected both at Punta de Siguenza and the Barranca de Santo Tome. The best site for a settlement, he said, would be found on the beautiful Rio del Almirante. He thought it probable that this river took its rise far towards the north, probably in one of the lakes of Canada. It doubtless flowed through a rich country. Siguenza believed that the place called El Robledal, on the Rio Jordan, would also be a good place for a settlement, as communication could easily be opened up with Apalache and the rest of Florida from that point.<sup>1</sup>

Admiral Pez in his report called especial attention to the great size of Pensacola Bay, and its strategic position on the Gulf. He believed that it was absolutely necessary to fortify the bay. The cost of the necessary supplies would be very moderate, only a little more than 13,000 pesos.<sup>2</sup>

On June 1, Siguenza made another report, pointing out specifically the danger that would result if Pensacola was not at once occupied. He praised the Bay of Santa Maria de Galve in most extravagant terms.

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<sup>1</sup> Siguenza to the viceroy, May 15, 1693.

<sup>2</sup> Pez to the viceroy, June 1, 1693. Pez evidently referred to supplies only, for an estimate of the expense of occupying Pensacola presented to the Junta de Guerra in 1691 gave the total cost as 197,700 pesos. This included the pay of 200 troops.

It was the finest jewel that the king possessed, not only in America, but in the whole empire, because it combined all of those advantages which, taken singly, made other bays famous. Ships of no mean size could approach its very beach without difficulty. Anchor could be cast at almost *any* spot within its area of approximately twenty-two square leagues, It could shelter with ease all the armadas of the universe. It had a capacity for more than one hundred ship-yards, and could furnish lumber and masts of all dimensions. A bay with such attractions was certain to be coveted by foreign nations.

Although the land expedition under Governor Torres had not yet been completed and no report had been received concerning it, the viceregal government felt that it was in a position to take definite action. It was therefore resolved that temporary fortifications should be erected at Pensacola until a full report could be sent to the king, and the necessary assistance obtained from Spain for placing the new establishment upon a secure and permanent footing. A committee consisting of Pez, Siguenza, and the *factor*, Sebastian de Guzman, was appointed to decide upon the best methods of procedure.

A conference brought no agreement and each one submitted a report. Siguenza urged that fifty men be sent at once to Santa Maria de Galve. Establishing their camp on the Rio Jordan, they should first locate the village of the Panzacola Indians, and win the aid and favor of the natives with suitable gifts. The governor of Florida should be instructed to send a number of settlers, with supplies of fresh provisions, and cattle and horses. The principal settlement should then be made on the Almirante River. The main fort should be located at the Barranca de Santo Tome

and should have a garrison of eighty to one hundred men.<sup>3</sup>

The factor, with his more intimate knowledge of the resources of the viceroyalty, said that it was useless to attempt to colonize Santa Maria de Galve from New Spain. The occupation of Pensacola was too urgent a matter, however, to permit of delay. It would be possible to hold the bay temporarily until reinforcements were sent from Spain. Twenty-five soldiers could be sent from Florida and an equal number from Vera Cruz. The aid of the settlers of Apalache and of the Indians could be secured, and a small fort built at the mouth of one of the rivers flowing into the bay.<sup>4</sup>

Admiral Pez was opposed to any such makeshifts as Siguenza and Guzman had suggested but counselled delay until a report could be made to the king, and the necessary aid secured.<sup>5</sup>

The recommendations of Pez were obviously dictated by motives of self-interest. If his original plans were carried out, he would remain the dominant figure in the movement. His great influence with the viceregal officials made it a foregone conclusion that his plan would be adopted. The *fiscal* examined the three reports and advised that Pez be sent to Spain to make a personal report, and to perfect all arrangements for the occupation of the bay.<sup>6</sup> A junta general of June 8 definitely authorized such action. Pez was voted a salary of 2,500 pesos per year while absent on his mission, and was to be furnished a credit of 20,000 pesos by the viceroy to be drawn upon in case it proved impossible to secure funds in Spain.

The viceroy in his formal report said that the

<sup>3</sup> Siguenza to the viceroy, June 4, 1693.

<sup>4</sup> Sebastian de Guzman to the viceroy, June 4, 1693.

<sup>5</sup> Pez to the viceroy, June 5, 1693.

<sup>6</sup> Respuesta fiscal, June 5, 1693.

careful exploration which had been made fully established the fact that Santa Maria de Galve was as important as had been claimed, and that it should be occupied as soon as possible ; he was therefore sending Admiral Pez to Spain to secure the necessary men and supplies. He trusted that the king would approve of his action, and would authorize the enlistment, of two hundred troops, as well as the purchase of the supplies in the list to be presented by Pez.<sup>7</sup>

*The land expedition under Laureano de Torres y Ayala, 1693.* - Before passing to a consideration of the next stage in the development of the Pensacola movement it will be necessary for completeness to trace briefly the results of the land expedition sent out by the viceroy under the command of Laureano de Torres y Ayala. Sailing from Vera Cruz on February 24, he arrived at Havana on March 7. With a force of twenty-five soldiers furnished by the governor of Havana they arrived at Apalache on May 15. Reinforcements and a number of Indian guides were provided, and on June 8 the march to Pensacola was begun. The vessel was sent to reconnoiter the coast and to await the land forces at Pensacola Bay. After a tedious march over a rough and unknown country Torres and his men arrived at the bay on July 2. With the aid of the guides they at once found the site of the Panzacola village. Only the deserted houses of the village were to be seen, for the tribe, according to the statements of the accompanying Indians, had finally been exterminated through the long war which they had been forced to wage with the Mobilas. The ship was found anchored in the bay. Torres then began to examine the locality in the same careful fashion as Pez and Siguenza had done two months previously.

On August 5 Governor Torres was ready to take

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<sup>7</sup> The viceroy to the king, June 9, 1693.

up his march to St. Augustine. He wrote letters from "La Gran Baya de Panzocola" to the king and the viceroy. He described Pensacola as a good port, capable of being fortified with ease, but lacking in building stone and uninhabited by native tribes.

*The royal order of 1694, and continued procrastination.* - The viceroy's dispatch of June 9, 1693, with Siguenza's journal and map, reached Spain in December following: There was no longer any active resistance manifested by the Junta de Guerra. Indeed, as a result of its recommendations a *cedula* was issued on June 13, 1694, instructing the viceroy to begin without further delay the occupation and fortification of Santa Maria de Galve Bay, according to the specifications which the military engineer, Jaime Franck, might have prepared. While the preliminary occupation was being carried out from New Spain the king would make arrangements to send the two hundred troops that had been asked for, as well as all supplies that would be necessary to place the new establishment on substantial basis. In accordance with the viceroy's suggestion, the Consulado of Seville had been asked to advance the 20,000 pesos. The king trusted to the intelligence and zeal of the viceroy to place the bay in a condition to withstand any attack that might be made upon it by foreign enemies.<sup>9</sup>

Having definitely authorized the occupation of Pensacola Bay, the Junta de Guerra apparently dropped the matter, and made little effort to see that its recommendations, as embodied in the royal *cedula*, were executed. Pez himself returned to America and no one in Spain seemed to be sufficiently interested to push the project. The permission given to the viceroy to begin the occupation of the bay did not materially advance the enterprise. In answer to the *cedula*

<sup>8</sup> Torres to the king Aug. 5, 1693.  
<sup>9</sup> Real *cedula*, June 13, 1694.

of June 13, the Count de Galve replied, a year and a half later, that lack of resources would prevent any action until the desired assistance should be sent from Spain. The death of Galve early in 1696 removed one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the movement. His letter served, however, to call the matter to the attention of the Junta de Guerra again ; and in December, 1696, an investigation was instituted to learn why the troops and supplies which had been authorized two and one half years before had not been sent to Pensacola. It was discovered now that the *Consulado* of Seville had refused to advance the 20,900 pesos, and that consequently nothing whatever had been done in the matter. Upon receipt of this surprising intelligence, the Junta decided to make an attempt to raise the required funds through an *asiento* with private individuals, and some person was sought who would agree to finance the undertaking. The governorship of the new post was offered as an inducement, and other special favors were promised." <sup>10</sup>

This belated outburst of energy proved to be merely a flash in the pan. Private as well as royal resources had been exhausted by the long war with France. Another year of procrastination was to ensue before further action was taken in regard to Pensacola. During that interval the warring nations of Europe paused for a breathing spell before renewing the struggle. No sooner had peace been declared than the old fears of French aggression were revived in Spain. The period of inaction was at an end.

*The final order for the occupation of Pensacola.* - Early in 1698 trustworthy reports were received by the Spanish government that Louis XIV was preparing to carry out the old plans of La Salle and found a colony on the Gulf of Mexico. It was said that four

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<sup>10</sup> Minuta de consulta, Dec. 13, 1696.



vessels were being fitted out in France to occupy some port on the Gulf - presumably Pensacola Bay. After hurried action by the Junta de Guerra a royal *cedula* was issued on April 19, 1698, which made the founding of a presidio at Pensacola the most urgent business of the whole empire.

In order to make sure of forestalling the French, the viceroy, now Jose Sarmiento de Valladares, Count de Montezuma, was commanded to begin immediately the preliminary occupation of the bay. He was authorized to make use of any available resources whatsoever for this purpose. As many men as possible were to be sent to take possession of Pensacola, and the engineer Jaime Franck, was to accompany them in order that work on the fortifications might be gotten under way without awaiting the arrival of the expeditionary forces from Spain. Copies of the *cedula* were addressed to the viceroy, the governor of Havana, and the *corregidor* of Vera Cruz, and were hurried to America on a special ship.<sup>11</sup>

Not content with the steps taken by the Junta de Guerra to meet the threatened danger, the Council of the Indies began to devise additional measures for anticipating the French. Just at this time a great deal of anxiety prevailed in Spain in regard to the safety of the galleons from South America, which were long overdue. The safe arrival of these galleons with their store of treasure was a matter of vital importance to the whole nation. The merchants who were most interested had therefore resolved to send out a relief expedition to ascertain the causes of the delay. Two vessels were being made ready at Cadiz for this purpose, having been placed under the command of a prominent naval officer, Martin de Aranguren Zavala. One hundred soldiers had been

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<sup>11</sup> Real *cedula*, April 19, 1698.

requested by the *Consulado* of Seville in order that discipline might be insured during the voyage. The Council of the Indies, ever on the watch for relieving the royal exchequer of additional strain, saw in this enterprise a chance to take further precautions against the designs of Louis XIV in the Gulf region. Zavala was given secret instructions to govern his actions in case he found on his arrival in Havana that the galleons were safe and had already continued the voyage to Spain. In the event of such good fortune he was authorized to proceed to Vera Cruz at once and join his forces to the expedition which was to be sent out by the viceroy to Pensacola Bay. As Admiral Pez was then under suspension on account of alleged neglect of duty,<sup>12</sup> Zavala was formally commissioned as commander-in-chief of the combined expedition.

Still another precautionary measure was adopted by the government. Secret instructions were also given to Captain Juan Jordan, who was now in Spain, to embark in Zavala's fleet. Upon arrival at Havana he was to deliver to the governor of the port a royal requisition for a frigate, fourteen cannon, one hundred men, and necessary supplies, including lumber for the building of a redoubt. He was then to proceed to Santa Maria de Galve Bay and hold it against the enemy until the main expedition from Mexico should put in an appearance.<sup>13</sup>

There were thus three distinct plans formulated by the home government for the occupation of Pensacola. The energy that was now manifested was in strong contrast to the indifference of previous years.

<sup>12</sup> Pez was accused of cowardice and neglect of duty in connection with a combat with pirates off the coast of Cuba in 1697. Although supposed to be suspended from his post his services were too badly needed to be dispensed with and he was still in command of the windward squadron. He was not cleared of the charges until 1701.

<sup>13</sup> Instruction que ha de observar el Capn Juan Jordan, April 28, 1698.

Once more it had required the threat of foreign encroachment to awaken the inefficient royal government. But Spain was to show that she could still accomplish something when fully aroused to the necessity for action.

*The founding of the presidio of San Carlos de Austria.* - The royal *cedula* reached Mexico on July 14, 1698, and was promised the customary obedience. As the king's orders admitted of no delay the machinery of the viceregal government was instantly put into operation. The viceroy first called upon Siguenza and a prominent naval officer, Andres de Arriola, for expert advice as to the proper measures to be employed. Arriola had visited Pensacola in 1695 and thus had personal knowledge of the region. He was henceforth to occupy as prominent a position in the later phase of the Pensacola enterprise as Pez had done in earlier years. He had been in the royal service for twenty-four years and had successfully performed many important missions.

Siguenza advised that a force of one hundred and fifty men be sent from Mexico, reinforced by troops from St. Augustine, Havana, and Apalache. Three ships would be required for the transportation of the men and supplies. The landing should be made at Barranca de Santo Tome, and the first defences erected there. He urged great haste lest the French should arrive first.<sup>14</sup>

Arriola's recommendations differed little from those of Siguenza. He thought the following necessary: Two hundred soldiers, three ships with crews of forty men each, a number of skilled workmen, and supplies for six months. He supposed that the presidio would have to be built of wood, as he had seen no stone on his visit to the bay in 1695. Fortifications

<sup>14</sup> Informe de Don Carlos de Siguenza, July 16, 1698, in Testimonio de Autos ejecutados.

should be built on each of the points at the entrance of the channel. As the distance between them was about three thousand varas, it might be advisable to stretch a wooden chain in the center, so that the artillery would be able to command the channel on each side.

Arriola's report was adopted in preference to Siguenza's, and the actual work of preparation was begun.<sup>15</sup> The factor had already estimated the cost of the expedition at 39,000 pesos. The chief items were three ships, twelve cannon, two hundred soldiers, one hundred and twenty sailors, nine artillerymen, three priests, three surgeons, twelve carpenters, six brickmasons, and four smiths, all with their helpers, making a total of 357 individuals.<sup>16</sup> Arriola was appointed commander-in-chief and governor of the new post. Francisco Martinez, who had been conspicuous in the early expeditions to Texas, was made sergeant-major and second in command. Jaime Franck, the military engineer, was detailed to superintend the building of the fortifications. Recruiting progressed very slowly. Special inducements in the way of extra pay were offered. A proclamation was issued ordering all men who had served in the windward squadron to enlist, under penalty of being declared deserters. Numbers of beggars and convicts were also pressed into service. The preparations were continued during August and September and well into October, for there were countless details to be looked after in typical Spanish fashion. For three months Vera Cruz was the scene of bustle and activity seldom witnessed in the Spanish dominions.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Respuesta fiscal, July 28, 1698, *ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Regulacion de gastos, July 17, 1698, *ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> The detailed autos are *ibid.* The three priests were Fathers Rodrigo de la Barrada, Alfonso Ximenez de Cisneros and Miguel Gomez Alvarez. On Sept. 18 the viceroy sent the king a report.

Arriola's instructions were dated September 16. The three ships were to keep together and sail directly to "Santa Maria de Galve, commonly called Pensacola". If no signs of settlement were seen, the expedition was to enter the harbor, with great caution however, leaving one vessel outside on sentinel duty. The troops should disembark under good military discipline, the supplies should be landed, and work on the fortifications begun at once. Franck was to draw up the plans of the presidio, and was to have general supervision over all matters connected with its construction. The Indians might be utilized in this task, but were not to be forced to labor against their will. In the event that the French were already settled at the bay, Arriola was to bring about a general engagement with them. If the enemy was too strong to be attacked, the expedition should retire to Vera Cruz, where further measures would be decided on.<sup>18</sup>

The three vessels set sail from Vera Cruz on October 15. They were beset by stormy weather and contrary winds, and did not reach Pensacola until November 21. The bay was found to be already occupied, but happily not by the French. Just a few days before, Capt. Juan Jordan had taken possession of the region in the name of the king. Zavala's fleet had arrived at Havana on October 13 and the welcome news was received that the galleons were safe. Jordan at once presented the royal order to the authorities of the port and was given such assistance as their meagre resources permitted. Only fifty men were furnished instead of the one hundred which the king had commanded. Two small vessels were made ready, with six cannon. Jordan left Havana on November 6, and reached Pensacola on the 17th. Zavala had remained at Havana two weeks and in accordance with

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<sup>18</sup> Instruccion dada al Mre de Campo D. Andres de Ariola, idem.

his secret instructions had continued his voyage to Vera Cruz, where he arrived more than a month after the departure of the forces he had been ordered to join and command. So Captain Jordan had the honor of being the winner in the race, and the first to begin the formal occupation of Santa Maria de Galve.

Upon the arrival of the main expedition operations were begun in earnest. The troops and supplies were landed at Barranca de Santo Tome, timber cut and hauled, and temporary quarters erected. Franck at once selected a site for a fort, and within six days a battery of six guns was in position. The presidio was given the name of "San Carlos de Austria". It was built of pine logs in the form of a square, one hundred varas on each side, and with four bastions.<sup>19</sup> Although the king had ordered fortifications to be erected on both sides of the entrance to the bay, it was decided to be impracticable to build a fort on the eastern point, called "Punta de Siguenza", on account of its low and swampy nature.

Both Arriola and Franck were unimpressed with the isolated region to which they had been exiled, and Franck thought it useless to fortify Pensacola, when there were several other bays in that region which the French might occupy at their pleasure. Arriola's dissatisfaction is clearly revealed in various letters which he wrote to the king and to the viceroy shortly after his arrival. He had only words of condemnation for the whole enterprise. In his opinion the only justification for holding the bay would be the conversion of the few natives who lived in the vicinity.<sup>20</sup>

There was no thought of abandoning the project, however. As soon as work on the presidio was well under way, the shallop was put together and the im-

<sup>19</sup> A plan of the fort is in Archivo General de Indias. A small reproduction may be found in P. J. Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, p. 48 (ed. 1910).

<sup>20</sup> Arriola to the king, Dec. 1, 1698.

mediate region about the bay was explored. The Rio del Almirante was followed to its source. It proved to be an inconsiderable stream, instead of the mighty river which Siguenza had believed it to be. The Jovenazo was also navigated for two days, but the intense cold caused the explorers to desist. None of the other streams flowing into the bay was deemed worthy of examination.<sup>21</sup>

The construction of the presidio progressed as well as could have been expected in face of the many difficulties that were encountered. The unusually cold weather and the lack of suitable clothing and shelter entailed severe hardships upon the troops. The unruly disposition of the recruits caused trouble from the first. Some forty of the transported criminals deserted in a body, although most of them were later recaptured. The camp was split into rival factions and quarreling and fighting were of frequent occurrence. Food was poor and scarce. Petty thievery became a veritable pest. On the night of January, 3 a fire broke out and consumed eight buildings, including the chapel, the quarters of Captain Jordan, and the chief storehouse of provisions. The danger of starvation was now added to the growing list of misfortunes. On the 4th one of the vessels was dispatched to Mexico with an appeal for succor, and at this time the unfavorable reports of Arriola and Franck were remitted to the viceroy. A few days later an incendiary fire was discovered just in time to prevent another disaster.<sup>22</sup>

Under such adverse conditions was brought into being the new establishment by means of which Spain

<sup>21</sup> Arriola to the king May 9, 1699. A map of the Pensacola region, in colors, is with this. It is reproduced in *Hamilton's Colonial Mobile, p. 44.*

<sup>22</sup> Jaime Franck gives a grimly humorous account of conditions at Pensacola in a letter to the secretary of the Council of the Indies, written February 19, 1699.

hoped to maintain her claim to the whole Gulf coast and lower Mississippi valley.<sup>23</sup> Its efficacy was soon to be tested by the speedy materialization of the danger which the expeditionary forces had been sent to counteract.

WILLIAM EDWARD DUNN.

*(The narrative of Arriola's settlement of Pensacola will be continued in an early issue of the QUARTERLY.)*

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<sup>23</sup> Attention should be called to the old mistake in the date of the founding of Pensacola. It has usually been given as 1696, doubtless through Barcia's *Ensayo Cronologico*, p. 316). Although the correct date may be inferred from the French sources in Margry, vol. 4, most American historians have persisted in perpetuating the old error contained in early Spanish works.



THE SURRENDER OF AMELIA <sup>1</sup>

Fernandina, 19th March, 1812.

Dear O'Reilley-

You all must be anctious to know our situation, and we as much so to know your's. The passes between this and St. Augustine being all stopt, a silence has reigned on boath sides. Dr. Bartohome de Castro having obtained a pass to go there, I cheerfully imbrace the few moments allowed by his hurried departure, to tell, in brief, some of the many occurrences of a few days.

Amelia, alas my friend! is no longer ours - The fources of the United States have compelled us to surrender it to those that owe alligianee to our Government; and they have delivered it into the possession of the United States - The Stars and Stripes now flies triumphant over our feelings, and publishing their disgrace -

We had repeated information that an attack, aided by the naval and military fources of the United States, was intended on us, but you know how often such reports have blown over unregarded. We could not suppose such large preparations as we knew were making were intended against our unprotected, unoffending province ; nor did we expect that they would meet so large a cooperating fource on our side. On Saturday, the 14th inst., we got certain account by my brother Witter that a considerable body of our countrymen, joined by a number of respectable persons from the town of St. Mary's, and many rag-a-muffins from the fag-end of Georgia, had assembled at

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<sup>1</sup> The original of this letter of G. I. F. Clarke's has been presented to the Society by Mrs. Hazel F. Barsa, Daytona, through the Fernandina Chamber of Commerce.

Row's Bluff on Bell's River, under the command of McIntosh, Ashley and Cook, and had erected their standard (a white flag bearing a soldier in the act of charging bayonett with the motto *Salus populi lex suprema*) and were recruiting fast. We all flew to armes and used every industry our forlorn situation admitted of, and continued at work all night. On the morning of the 15th, eight Gun Boats (seven, with two twenty-four pounders each ; and one with two thirty-two's with all their war equipments, men, and three months provisions on board, dropped down from the town of St. Mary's and rained themselves at the entrance of our harbour ; and the Rebel camp was removed from Row's Bluff to Low's plantation ; their flag flying full in view of our garrison. Cook, now Major, attended by Pickett, came down with a flag, demanding by letter, our surrender in writing within one hour; with great terms if we consented or terrible threats if we persisted in making further preparations of defence. We had sent Mr. Atkinson over to the town of St. Mary's, and the American garrison at Point Peter, to enquire from the civil and military authorities, what part the American Government intended to take in the contest; but their answers were evasive, and portended evil towards us. Our Commandant immediately called a council where it was agreed that Messrs. Arredondo, Hibberson, Atkinson, and myself, should wait on Commodore Campbell, Generals Mathews and Floyd, and Major Laval, at their different quarters ; and then call 'at the Rebel Camp, and regulate our conduct the best we could according to the sum of information we should procure from those american chiefs ; while all hands should be employed in improving hurried preparations of Defence -

Time does not permitt my entering on the minucia of our various interviews - We found Commodore

Campbell on board his Gun Boat; which, with seven more, formed a blockade to the entrance of our harbour ; and waiting the orders of General Mathews- We met the Generals, Mathews and Floyd, at Point Peter; the latter had not, as yet, received any orders to act against us ; nor was it, he said, in his power to withdraw his militia from the junction they had made with our Rebels. We found General Mathews strongly contesting with Major Laval, commander of the military force at Point Peter, for refusing to permit his troops to cooperate against us ; and who had, by his very correct and firm behavior, delayed our fate, and entirely saved St. Augustine from a surprise, which was planned and intended two days before-

To our grief we found that our fate was decreed, and that to escape we must repel the whole land and naval force of Georgia. We begged them to hold off their troops and Gun Boats and allow us to decide the contest with the insurgents, and if we did not drive them over St. Mary's River in one week we would then submit as they thought proper; but we spoke to the winds. We proceeded to the Rebel Camp, and arrived there at ten o'clock at night, and found they were preparing to attack us at daybreak the next day ; and wishing still to bear off the evil hour as long as possible, as there had two sail appeared off the bar in the evening, and it was probable that one of them was an English armed ship, we after much argumentary talk with McIntosh, Ashley and Cook, agreed on a suspension of arms until ten o'clock the next day, at which hour we were to send them an answer. On the morning of the 16th, the Gun Boats observing by the increase of our work during the night that we were bent on resistance ; and that we had not been sufficiently intimidated by the position they then occupied, five of them weighed anchor,

sailed up the harbour, three of them passed our flag, and all moored themselves in battle array within pistol shot of our gaurd, with their cannon unmasked, and pointed at our workes, and the most conspicuous parts of the town. We then sent Messrs. Yong and Atkinson as the flag promised to the camp, with a view to procrastinate still further, and afford us an opportunity of making a surrender to General Mathews; who was about that hour to be at the Camp;. and sent Messrs. Cashen and Arredondo on board of Commodore Campbell's boat to try and effect the same with him ; as officers of a legal authority - they refused our offers of submission to the United States - the Rebels returned an answer fraught with horror and embarked their fource in a number of large boats provided for the purpose and was descending with the ebb tide.

Great God! view our situation - the cannon of five Gun Boats staring us in the face ; their men at quarters, and matches lit; two more laying below in reserve ; and the Commodore sailing up and down our harbour throwing out his signals ; the Rebel flag attended by 276 effective men with fixed bayonetts procured from the stores of the United States, now full in view - only an occasional signal gun, and the shrill whistels piping orders, are heard through the awfull gloom-no alternative left-we must submit or die, and that immediately - the American Authorities would not relieve our feelings by receiving our submission, while their cannons stood gaping in our faces to compell our submission to the Rebels of our country, joined with the scurf of theirs! or crush our lives, or families, our properties, into eternity.

Some few actuated by desperation still called for a battle, while a large majority clamoured to our Commandant for a surrender - the land was irretriveably lost, and humanity called aloud to save what

stood upon it-the last moment was arrived. I was ordered, with a flag of surrender, to go forward and save the blood of our few friends already worn down by fatigues - I met their boats, and presented our submission to McIntosh and Ashley ; and, on a signal I made, the Flag at our gaurd was struck. They took possession, hoisted theirs at four o'clock in the afternoon, and remained in possession untill the next afternoon, when General Mathews, with a company of Riflemen from point Peter, came over and received the possession from them. -

Don Justo our commandant surrendered his sword with tears, while his few friends that were arround him blended theirs with his-the interview was truly feeling.

Our fources consisted, at the last moment of time, of about fifty fire-locks of various kinds and a few pistols and swords (these kept continually decreeing, as they had friends among us that were employed in stealing off or secreting our armes) two six, and four four pounders, a swivel and two blunderbusses, all of which excepting the armes of 14 soldiers, were borrowed from the shipping. We had covered the front of the garrison with brest workes of bales of Cotten, and at the neck that formes in McClure's field in our rear, where we expected the Rebel attack, we threw up two small intrenchments, and crowned them with bales of Cotten ; - Messrs. Hibberson commanded one at the garrison, and myself the other at these trenches - the Stores supplied us with powder, and spike nails as langrage shot - I have no more time, farewell -

Shew this to our Governor, a letter directed to His Excellency will be shure to be stopt. -

G. I. F. C.

P.S. There is little else but treason all around us - Com. Campbell had fired five signal cannon, at considerable intervals after his Gun Boats had taken

their last position, before the Rebels embarked their forces at Low's: evidence of a preconcerted plan- They worked round their canon athaut - ship to face us, as the change of tide swung round their Gun Boats. One of their Captains, (worthy of the cause in which he was engaged,) has since made his boast, that one of his cannons contained the materials of destruction to the amount of one hundred lbs; and the other, one thousand musquet balls.

NEW BOOKS

*The History of Jacksonville, Florida*

By T. FREDERICK DAVIS

It is with pride and pleasure that The Florida Historical Society announces that it will publish *The History of Jacksonville, Florida*, from the earliest times to the present day, by T. Frederick Davis. This history covers the entire period of Spanish, French and English occupation of the eastern portion of Florida up to 1783, from which date it only chronicles events particularly of Jacksonville and Duval County, Florida.

Mr. Davis first published a history of Jacksonville in the year 1911, which was a small work and covered only matters pertaining to the city and county of Duval. He has expended a great deal of time and labor covering a period of about twenty-five years and has examined all of the old Florida newspapers published in St. Augustine and Jacksonville from the earliest times to the present day and has written more than a thousand letters to obtain accurate and authoritative information on the subjects treated, all of which he has contributed gratis to The Florida Historical Society and the people of Jacksonville from entirely disinterested and patriotic motives. The work contains a most excellent index and also special articles on the old churches, banks, clubs, military organizations and other special features of great and lasting interest, not only to the City of Jacksonville and Duval County, but the entire state of Florida.

The Society gratefully acknowledges this wonderful gift of Mr. Davis and is proud and happy that a member of the Society should have been the donor of such a valuable contribution.

C. SETON FLEMING,  
First Vice President.

## NOTES AND COMMENT

The most important step in the progress of the Society since the reestablishment and regular issue of our journal is taken in the publication of *A History of Jacksonville, Florida*. The author, Mr. T. Frederick Davis, after years of research, has got together all available materials and from them has produced a work which the Society believes will always be the authoritative and most nearly complete history of the first century of Jacksonville's existence. The volume, of about six hundred pages, contains reproductions of early views, maps, portraits, and other illustrations, many heretofore unpublished. The publication throughout will be in keeping with the high value of the work itself. It will appear early in November, and will be sold by all booksellers, and the Secretary, for five dollars. Mr. Davis has generously given to the Society outright this result of his labor of years, so all profits will go into our treasury.

While there are no definite plans for any future publications, it is hoped that with the growth of the Society we shall be able to give to the State others of as great value to the history of Florida.

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The Society has lost one of its most earnest members in the death of Reverend Father Benedict, O.S.B., of St. Leo Abbey. A scholar, possessing a valuable library of Floridiana, Father Benedict was a deeply interested student of Florida history. Though his research and his writings related mainly to his church in Florida, yet that history is so intimately connected with the history of the colonial period of the region that a record of one is in large part a record of the other. The hope is general that the work which he



began may be continued by others as able as was he.

His name recalls that of another priest of the Roman Catholic Church who has a place in the history of St. Augustine in a later period and who was one of the original members of the Florida Historical Society - Father Madeore. It is surprising, when one considers the small number of men of God in Florida in 1856, that so many of all denominations were among the organizers of the Society or became members within the year. Reverend E. H. Myers, of Tallahassee, was then vice-president, and Reverend A. A. Miller, Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Augustine, was one of the three members of the executive committee. A second member of that committee was Reverend E. S. Aubriel, a priest, also of St. Augustine, and coworker with Father Madeore. Reverend D. J. Auld, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Tallahassee during nineteen years, was among the founders. Others were Reverend W. W. Bours, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, at the time, and Reverend W. M. Carmichael, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Palatka. Of the Florida Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Society had a member in Reverend J. M. Quarterman; while Right Reverend Francis H. Rutledge, first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Florida, was also one of the organizers.

Are we more narrow than they were?

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Acknowledgment and thanks are given by the Membership Committee to Mr. Moses Folsom, whose word of commendation for the Society and its work in his column in the *Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, brought us directly five new members.

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In addition to the list of new members in the last

issue, the following have since joined with us in the work we have undertaken. Their interest and support is of great value to the Society.

Goulding, R. L.	New Smyrna
Fee, William I.	Fort Pierce
D'Alemberte, J. H.	Pensacola
Blount, F. M.	Pensacola
Watson, C. Roy	Marco
Warnock, William H.	Inverness
Taylor, Mrs. Albert A.	Cocoa
Taylor, J. F.	Pensacola
Sweett, Mrs. S. J.	New Smyrna
Reese, F. C.	Jacksonville
Whiddon, Mrs. C. C.	Cedar Key
Roe, Mrs. J. E.	Lansing, Michigan
Sanford Public Library	Sanford
Skinner, R. E.	Tampa
L'Engle, Mrs. Henry A.	Jacksonville
Maxwell, E. C.	Pensacola
Knotts, A. F.	Inglis
Reese, R. P.	Pensacola
Jones, John B.	Pensacola
Wentworth, George P.	Pensacola
Reynolds, C. B.	New York, N. Y.
Shaw, Albert	New York, N. Y.

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Since the July number, the Society collections have been enriched by the following donations:

From Mr. T. Frederick Davis-Reproduction of a set of wood engravings of St. Augustine, 1841, owned by Captain Silas B. Wright. (Photographic services donated by Mr. C. H. Brown.)

From Captain C. Seton Fleming-Copy of a portrait of Governor Reid.

From the author, Helen Harcourt - *Home Life in Florida. Florida Fruits.*

From the author, Major E. M. McClellan - Additional volumes - to complete *The United States Marine Corps*.

From the University of Pennsylvania - *English Commerce and Exploration in the Reign of Elizabeth*.

From the Bureau of American Ethnology - *Handbook of the Indians of California*.

From the University of the State of New York - *Early Records of Albany*.

From Mr. Ambrose Lee, a Life Member, five dollars.