

STARS

Florida Historical Quarterly

Volume 4
Issue 3 *Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol 4, Issue 3*

Article 1

2020

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 4, Issue 3

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Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (2020) "Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 4, Issue 3," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 4 : Iss. 3 , Article 1.

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The
QUARTERLY
Periodical of

THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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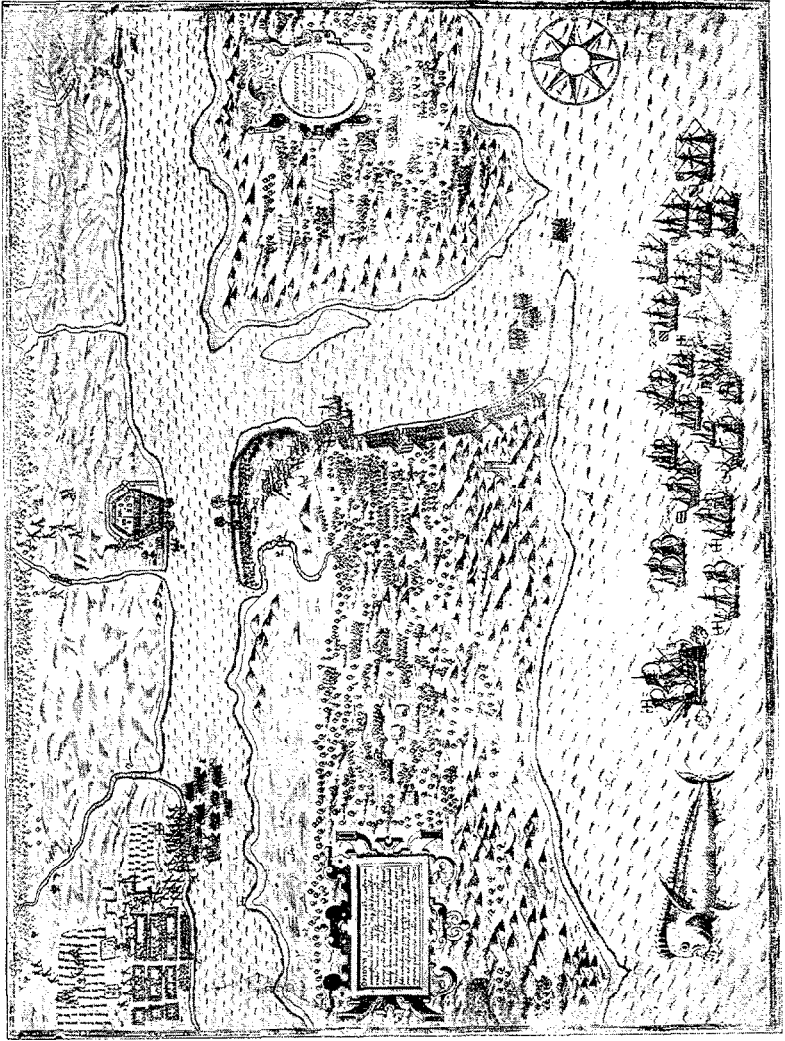
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* * * To explore the field of Florida history, to seek and gather up the ancient chronicles in which its annals are contained, to retain the legendary lore which may yet throw light upon the past, to trace its monuments and - remains, to elucidate 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



THE TAKING OF ST. AUGUSTINE BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, JUNE, 1586. BOAZIO'S MAP.

THE NINE OLD WOODEN FORTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Florida is the fortunate possessor of one of this country's most interesting monuments of the past - the impressive Spanish fort at St. Augustine. The sketch of its history which the docile traveller hears, as he and other amiable sightseers follow the guide like lambs, seems for the most part colorless, sensational and incomplete.

It is not my intention to point out even a small portion of what might be told concerning the fort at St. Augustine, yet Florida owes it to that magnificent structure - and to herself - to mention at least all the different buildings called through the ages the fort of St. Augustine, and to give the correct date at which the imposing pile of coquina we now know as the fort was really begun.

The founder of St. Augustine, the builder of its first fort, was Pedro Menendez de Aviles, perhaps Florida's greatest man.¹ Menendez, after his night encounter with Jean Ribaut's fleet at the mouth of the River of May (the St. Johns), and his chase of the French ships up and down the coast, made a settlement on September 6, 7, and 8, 1565, at a place, which he named- St. Augustine because it was on St. Augustine's Day, August 28, that he had first sighted Florida off Cape Canaveral.²

Mendoza, the self-complacent chaplain of Menendez, tells us in his amusing *Memoria* that he (Mendoza) landed on September 7, being with the first party

¹ Born in Aviles, Spain, February 15, 1519. Died at Santander, September 17, 1574.

² See *Pedro Menendez de Aviles, the Meras Memorial*, translated and edited by Jeannette Thurber Connor. No. 3, Florida State Historical Society, 1923. p. 80.

of Spaniards, most of whom had come on shore September 6. They were very well received by the Timucua cacique Seloy, who gave them his large communal building for their use and allowed two captains of Menendez, Andres Lopez Patino and Juan de San Vicente, to dig a ditch around it, "with a strong breastwork of earth and fagots," writes Mendoza, "which are the means of defence there are in this country . . . The diligence of those two good captains was so great that with the finger nails of their soldiers, having no other tools, they constructed a fortress to defend themselves, so that when the General landed he marvelled at what they had done."³

The site of that first fort is lost to modern days. Certain deductions can, however, be made. It was not at the entrance of the harbor, it could not be seen from the sea, and it was on Anastasia Island. Velasco, the King's cartographer, writes of St. Augustine: "It was first founded at the end of an island half a league wide and five leagues long."⁴

Mendoza continues graphically with a word picture of the landing of Pedro Menendez himself:

"On Saturday, the eighth of the said month, the day of the Nativity of **Our** Lady of September, the Senor General disembarked with many flags flying, to the sound of many trumpets and other instruments of war and many salutes of artillery; and, as I had been on shore since the day before, I took a cross and went to receive him, singing the psalm **Te Deum Laudamus**. And the General marched straight to the cross, followed by all who came with him, and there

³ Mendoza Grajales, Francisco de. *Memoria*. Archivo General de Indias, 1-1-1/19. - Ruidiaz y Caravia, Eugenio. *La Florida, su Conquista y Colonizacion por Pedro Menendez de Aviles*, tomo II, p. 451. (From my new and literal translation)⁴.

⁴ Velasco, Juan Lopez de. *Geografia y Descripcion Universal de las Indias, 1571-1574*, Madrid, 1894. p. 160.

they knelt on the ground and kissed the cross ; and a large number of Indians watched all these ceremonies, as they do all that they see done. That same day, the General my lord took possession of this land in the name of his Majesty, and all the captains took the oath of allegiance to him as General and Adelantado of all this country.”⁵

The Spaniards' first hasty attempt at fortifying themselves was short-lived. By the following year, their Timucua neighbors had become hostile and Indian fire arrows⁶ destroyed the fort. This was the news that greeted Menendez when he returned from one of his frequent absences. He held a council with his camp master and captains and it was decided to erect another fort, but this time at the very entrance of the bar, where they thought they would be safer from the Indians. Meras tells us that the colonists labored with a will. They were divided into four squads and the work into four parts. They threw the dice to see what portion of it fell to each squad. About one hundred and seventy men worked hard and in ten days the new fort was in a state of defence with the artillery in position.⁷

In the beginning of July, 1566, after Menendez received succor from Spain through the arrival of Sancho de Arciniega and his fleet, another change was made. “The Adelantado went, with all the captains . . . and with the advice and concurrence of them all . . . to mark out the site, place and space where they were to fortify themselves, which was in the same spot that the Adelantado had fortified ; but because the sea was eating away the fort, they retired

⁵ Mendoza, *Memoria*.

⁶ For an illustration of this mode of warfare, see Le Moyne's picture, No. XXXI in *Brevis Narratio*, Part II of T. de Bry's *America*. Francoforti ad Maenum, 1591.

⁷ Connor, *Pedro Menendez de Aviles*. F. S. H. Soc., No. 3, p. 185.

farther inland, taking a caballero from the fort that had been made, for the one that was begun.”⁸

The Indians and the ocean, however, were not the Only foes to be feared by the Spanish pioneers. Hardships led to dissatisfaction and unrest among them, and their fort, which was a rough affair of wood, earth and sand, was burned by some rebellious soldiers. Soon afterward, in 1571, Don Diego Maldonado, in command of the fort for eight, months, was rebuilding it.⁹ Thus, during the lifetime of Menendez, the settlers erected four different forts at St. Augustine.

The forts of St. Augustine and Santa Elena (on Parris Island, South Carolina) were the Spaniards' two principal bases of operations for defending the coast against “the French Lutherans”, as they called the Huguenots; for aiding and protecting the fleets and for holding the hostile Indians in check and Christianizing the friendly ones.

The death of the Adelantado, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, in 1574, was a great shock to the small, struggling colony. In November and December, 1576, the King sent a **Visitador**, Baltasar del Castillo y Ahedo, to inspect it. Gutierre de Miranda was lieutenant-governor at the time, having been put in charge of the fort of St. Augustine a few months before by Governor Hernando de Miranda, who had deserted the fort of Santa Elena and left Florida. Castillo sent to Philip II a plan of the flimsy structure,¹⁰ and reported how efficiently Gutierre de Miranda was working to

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 200. A caballero--cavalier in English--was a raised fortification inside a fort, on which guns were placed for attack or defence.

⁹ *Informacion dada por el Adelantado*, Madrid, 1573-1574. A. G. de I., 2-5-4/12, 3-20, I.-Connor, *Colonial Records of Spanish Florida*. F. S. H. Soc., No. 5, Doc. VIII.

¹⁰ Baltasar del Castillo y Ahedo to Philip II, Havana. February 12, 1577. A. G. de I., 54-2-3.-Connor, *Colonial Records* F. S. H. Soc., No. 5, Doc. XX. This plan has disappeared.

put it in a satisfactory condition. When he took the fort in hand, it was in such a state that if he had not set about repairing it at once, it would have fallen. There were but two cannon that could be fired, so the Lieutenant-Governor and his soldiers went across the river "to dig up all the artillery which had been buried at the old fort,"¹¹ - presumably in 1570, at the time it was burned in the mutiny. The expression "across the river", used by Gutierre de Miranda, may mean that the fourth fort, begun by Maldonado and strengthened by Miranda, was situated on North Beach, the peninsula opposite Anastasia Island,¹² It was certainly not on the mainland, but very near the sea, as one gathers from the Report of Florez, the King's Inspector.

The following year, 1577, when Governor Pedro Menendez Marques stopped at St. Augustine on his way to Santa Elena, he found that Gutierre de Miranda had but one month's stock of flour, the coast natives were up in arms, allied with those of Guale (the ancient tribe which preceded the Yamasee in eastern Georgia) and Santa Elena (the Edisto of South Carolina), and the men, women and children were gathered in the fort.¹³ Menendez Marques was a man of resourcefulness and he and Gutierre de Miranda were able to cope with the situation.

¹¹ Gutierre de Miranda, "Informacion." Santa Elena, February 9, 1583. A. G. de I., 54-5-16, 35.

¹² The "Discurso sobre la poblacion de la costa de la Florida e inconvenientes que se ofrecieron para su fortificacion y defensa" (Ms. Direc. de Hidrog., Madrid, Col. Navarrete, tomo XIV., Doc. No. 47, fol. 4, 1577-1580) says: "St. Augustine, where were the first fort and the people, is a small island, and St. Augustine, where now are the fort and the people, is another near the first where the fort used to be; and the one where it now is, is almost an island." It should be remembered that in Spanish the word "isla" is an elastic term. It signifies not only an island, but also coast, promontory, etc.

¹³ Pedro Menendez Marques to Philip II, Santa Elena, October 21, 1577. A. G. de I., 54-5-16, 17.-Connor, Colonial Records. F. S. H. Soc., No. 5, Doc. XXVI.

The next *Visitador* sent to Florida by Philip II was Alvaro Florez, who wrote, in the autumn of 1578, the longest and most complete description in existence of the forts of St. Augustine and Santa Elena at that early date. Indeed it is doubtful whether any states besides the present Florida and South Carolina can boast of a more curious document than this report of Florez.¹⁴ It contains also a full list of the officers, soldiers, officials and inhabitants of St. Augustine and Santa Elena in 1578. Florez tells us that the platform of the fort at St. Augustine is all made of juniper-wood, and the guns are set up on it; the dimensions are fifty-two feet wide by sixty-five long, and the wall round about is of heavy pine logs. The length of the platform extends along the shore, north and south, and the width toward the woods, east and west. North and south it is over a fathom high on the inside, and two fathoms outside ; east and west it is over a fathom and a half high, inside and out, "with its loopholes all around for the musketry and arquebuses, and its portholes for the artillery." We are given the number, weight, position, characteristics and ornaments of the guns on the platform and on the two caballeros.

One cannon had as a distinctive mark a savage with a club in his hand ; a demi-culverin had a mermaid with a tortoise. The three cannon and one of the demi-culverins were so aimed as to protect the river bank and paths in the woods from which Indian attacks might be expected. One saker was aimed toward a street of the little town and the river bank on the south side. The caballeros, guardroom, stocks and fetters, bells used for guard mounting, sentry-

¹⁴ Alvaro Florez, Visitation of the Forts of Florida, September-November, 1578. A. G. de I., 2-5-2/10.-Both the original and the translation of this paper will be issued in their entirety in the second volume of Colonial *Records, Connor, F.* S. H. Soc., which is shortly going to *Press.*

boxes, soldiers' quarters, arquebuses, muskets, pikes and half-pikes, concealed postern, munition magazines, supplies and weights and measures are all minutely described. One can reconstruct in imagination - but following accurate lines, which is the only way imagination should work with history - the daily life in the fort of St. Augustine in 1578.

Alvaro Florez, "the Illustrious Senor Captain and **Visitador**," consulted with Pedro Menendez Marques, "the Senor General and Governor," and they were of the opinion that, "inasmuch as this fort of St. Augustine is very old, and the sea eats into it and does it much damage, because the fort is so near to it, a new fort should be built . . . providing that it be placed one hundred feet farther back, away from the water" . . .

The most unconquerable enemy of the colonists was the ocean. A long while afterward, January 12, 1600, Alonso de las Alas, one of the royal officials of Florida, wrote to the King: "When this country was settled by the Adelantado, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, this presidio was for many years on the island opposite, at the entrance of the harbor. and was called Sant Agustin el Viejo. And because the sea ate away a large part of the island where the town and fort were situated it became necessary to remove it to the other side" (the mainland) .¹⁵

As a result of that conversation of Florez and Menendez Marques, Governor Marques constructed another fort the following year, 1579. "It is a good piece," he wrote to the king, "although it has been built with much difficulty." . It could not have been very substantial, because, in the summer of 1585, a year before a thunderbolt was to burst over St. Augustine - the advent of Sir Francis Drake and his fleet-

¹⁵ Alonso de las Alas to Philip III, St. Augustine, January 12, 1600. A. G. de I.. 54-5-14.

Gutierre de Miranda wrote to Philip II: "Your Majesty may believe me [when I say] that it hurts my soul to see such neglect . . . for if any enemy should come here he will destroy the fort without fail . . . as it is nothing more than a decaying wooden building, apt to crumble any moment - a storehouse for mice."¹⁶ Gutierre de Miranda knew more about the science of fortification than his contemporaries in Florida.

The sixth fort of St. Augustine was begun early in 1586. It was the first to be built on the mainland and was called San Juan de Pinos - St. John of the Pines. It was close to the site of the present fort, almost opposite St. Augustine Inlet. The new little town grew up some distance south of it. Sir Francis Drake burned both in June, 1586, when he captured St. Augustine.

Walter Bigges, a follower of Drake, thus portrays the fort: "We found it built all of timber, the walles being none other but whole mastes or bodies of trees set vppe right and close together in manner of a pale, without any ditch as yet made, but wholly intended with some more time, for they had not as yet finished all their worke, hauing begun the same some three or foure monethes before: so as to say the trueth they had no reason to keepe it, being subiect both to fire and easie assault."

"The platforme whereon the ordinance lay was whole bodies of long Pine trees, whereof there is great plentie, layed a crosse one on another, and some little earth amongst. There was in it thirteene or fourteene greate peeces of brasse ordinance, and a chest vnbroken vp, hauing in it the value of some two thousande poundes sterling by estimation of the

¹⁶ Gutierre de Miranda to Philip II, St. Augustine, August 8, 1585. A. G. de I., 54-5-16.

Kinges treasure, to pay the souldiers of that place who were a hundred and fiftie men.”¹⁷

There is fortunately in existence Boazio's remarkable map showing Drake's attack on St. Augustine. This is perhaps the earliest picture of the town and fort, and for originality and wealth of detail cannot be surpassed.¹⁸

JEANNETTE THURBER CONNOR.

(This subject will be concluded in the next issue of the QUARTERLY.)

¹⁷ Bigges, Walter. *A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage*. London, 1589. The "brasse ordinance" was probably bronze. Brass is chiefly an alloy of copper and zinc. "In its older use the term was applied rather to alloys of copper and tin, now known as bronze." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. IV, p. 433.

¹⁸ See frontispiece. It appears in *Expeditio Francisco Draki*, Leyden, 1588, and in two of the three English editions of Bigges' *A Summarie and True Discourse*, etc., London, 1589.

ENGLISH MAP OF TAMPA BAY, 1779.

(It is believed that this map was the first drawn of Tampa Bay from any kind of survey with soundings.)

THE FIRST SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

This is a better title for a story of the disturbance that occurred in Florida in 1812 than the one usually given to it, viz: The Patriot War. The so-called patriots were nearly all citizens of the United States from Georgia and Tennessee. They were supported by soldiers and gunboats of the United States. They were under the orders of an agent of the United States and were financed, by the United States. That the events did not provoke a real war between Spain and this country is only explained by the fact that Spain had been drained of men and money by Napoleon and was then fighting to rid herself of a Bonaparte ruler.

After the Louisiana Purchase our country looked with covetous eyes on Florida. At that time Florida extended north to the thirty-first parallel and from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean. On the Gulf its western limit was Lake Pontchartrain. The French were the original settlers of the western part, and President Jefferson claimed that this belonged to Louisiana and that we acquired it with our purchase of that territory.

On January 3rd, 1811, in a message to Congress, President Madison called the attention of that body to the desirability of acquiring Florida.¹ On the 15th of the month Congress passed a Joint Resolution in relation to the occupation of Florida as follows:

“Taking into view the peculiar situation of Spain and her American provinces and considering the influence which the destiny of the territory adjoining the southern border of the United States may have upon their security, tranquility and commerce ; therefore,

¹ Supplemental Journal of H. of R. 1st Sess., 12th Congress.

“Resolved ; that the United States under the peculiar circumstances of the existing crisis cannot, without serious inquietude, see any part of the said territory pass into the hands of any foreign power; and that a due regard to their own safety compels them to provide, under certain contingencies, for a temporary occupation of the said territory: they at the same time declare that the same territory shall in their hands, remain subject to future negotiation.”²

On the same day was passed “an act to enable the President of the United States, under certain contingencies, to take possession of the country lying east of the river Perdido and south of the State of Georgia and the Mississippi Territory and for other purposes.” This meant all of Florida.³

The first section authorized the President “to take possession of all or any part in ease any arrangement, has been made or shall be made with the local authority for delivering up the possession of the same or any part thereof to the United States ; or in the event of an attempt to occupy the said territory or any part thereof by a foreign government and, in order to maintain the authority of the United States therein, to employ any part of the army or navy of the United States he may deem necessary.”

Section two provided that one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for defraying such expenses as the President shall deem necessary for obtaining possession as aforesaid and for the security of said territory. Section three provided for setting up a government within the territory in case it should be obtained. It will be noticed that no claim is made in the resolution that the United States owned any part of Florida.

² Third Statutes at Large p. 471.

³ Third Statutes at Large p. 472.

On the 26th of January, 1811, instructions were issued by the Secretary of State to General George Matthews of Georgia and Colonel John McKee reciting that the President had appointed them "jointly and severally commissioners for carrying into effect" the aforesaid act and directing them to "repair to that quarter with all possible expedition, concealing from general observation the trust committed to you with that discretion which the delicacy and importance of the undertaking require."⁴ Apparently Colonel McKee did not act in the matter.

There is on record testimony in a damage suit that the Patriot War was planned by General Matthews in Georgia.

At that time the people of West Florida living west of the Pearl River had revolted from the rule of Spain, had been organized as an independent community, had asked to be annexed to the United States and were now a portion of Mississippi Territory. The instructions to General Matthews contained the following "should you find Governor Folk (Folch) or the local authority existing there inclined to surrender in an amicable manner the remaining portion of West Florida, now held by him in the name of the Spanish Monarch, you are to accept in the name of the United States, the abdication of his or other authority and the jurisdiction over which it extends. If it should be required and found necessary you may agree to advance a reasonable sum for the transportation of the Spanish troops. Should there be room to entertain a suspicion that an attempt to occupy the country by a foreign power will be made you will exercise with promptness and vigor the power with which you are invested by the President.

"The conduct you are to pursue in East Florida must be regulated by the dictates of your own judg-

⁴ Niles Register, Sept. 12, 1812.

ment on a close view and accurate knowledge of the precise state of things there and of the Spanish government. Should you discover an inclination in the Governor of East Florida, or of the existing local authority, amicably to surrender the province to the United States you are to accept the same on the same terms that are prescribed in these instructions in regard to West Florida.

“If in the execution of any part of these instructions you should need the aid of a military force the same will be afforded you, and in case you should need naval assistance you will receive the same. The President, relying upon your discretion, authorizes you to draw upon the collectors of New Orleans and Savannah for such sums as may be necessary to defray unavoidable expenses not exceeding in drafts on New Orleans \$8,000, and upon Savannah \$2,000.”

In less than a month from the date of his appointment Matthews appeared at St. Marys, a town upon the American side of the St. Marys river which divided the two countries. Upon arriving there he met with a severe disappointment. He wrote the Secretary of State on Feb. 25th saying “On my arrival here I found the gentlemen whose names I gave you well disposed but there has not a soldier arrived, or one armed vessel, or a gunboat in this river and from this cause it is not proper to attempt anything at present. I leave here tomorrow morning for Mobile and from arrangements I have made I will return here by the 20th of April at which time I hope to have it in my power to carry the President’s wishes into effect. From the prospect of things here, East Florida is growing of more importance to the United States every day. There are now in the Spanish waters here twenty large vessels loading lumber for the British government and eighty loaded the last year on the same account. You can assure the President every

exertion in my power will be made to carry his wishes into effect.”

This letter plainly tells us that there had been previous letters or conversations on the subject of acquiring East Florida.

The gentlemen whose names he had given to the Secretary of State were evidently too few in number to warrant any effort without the support of the troops and gunboats which he expected to find at St. Marys when he arrived there.

On May 14, 1811 he wrote the Secretary of State from Fort Stoddert in Mississippi. On June 11 he wrote from Point Peter, a military post in Georgia near the border, and again on August 3rd from the same place. In this letter he said “the inhabitants of the Province are ripe for revolt; they are however incompetent to effect a thorough revolution without external aid. If two hundred stand of arms and fifty horsemen’s swords were in their possession I am confident they would commence the business with a fair prospect of success. These could be put into their hands by consigning them to the commanding officer at this post subject to my order. This section of our Union is destitute of artillery ; to me it appears that in the event of a revolution and a consequent surrendering of the country to us a corps will be indispensable.”

On the 11th of March, 1812, Matthews asked Commodore Campbell, then in the river with nine gunboats, to furnish to the Patriots fifty muskets, fifty pistols and an equal number of swords. As the Commodore obeyed other orders from Matthews he undoubtedly furnished the arms. Matthews wrote the Secretary on March 14th that “Commodore Campbell has furnished me every assistance in his power.” In the same letter he adds “The time has arrived, something must be done, and if you ever expect the Floridas

send on immediately the companies of artillery and infantry I have requested.”

On the same day he wrote Major Laval who was in command of a small force of troops at Point Peter saying to him, “I am officially informed by the local authorities of East Florida that they wish to surrender that portion of the province called Rose’s Bluff, being about four miles above St. Marys, to the United States and I have in my capacity as commissioner by virtue of powers vested in me, of which you are furnished a copy, to call on you to march a detachment of troops consisting of fifty men to take peaceable possession of Rose’s Bluff tomorrow morning at 10 o’clock for the United States and hold it for them.”

Major Laval refused to obey the order and on the 16th made a report to the War department in which he said “It is very important that you should apprise the President of the danger the United States are in of being involved in a war with Spain if the agent General Matthews is allowed to proceed. He has broken the bounds of prudence. The Americans are taking possession of East Florida by force through his advice. They expect to cover themselves with the names of Patriots there being 8 or 10 of them mixed with the force. They are about 60 or 70 deluded militia. They take possession of places where there is no one to oppose them and declare such places independent. Gen. Matthews sees them, encourages them. The whole must fall upon the Government. General Matthews never communicated with me on the subject until two days before the patriots set out from St. Marys to repair from their rendezvous and make their first start.”

On the 15th General Matthews ordered Commodore Campbell to send one gunboat to Rose’s Bluff, two gunboats to be stationed above the town of Fer-

nandina and such other gunboats as are in readiness opposite the town of Fernandina.

On the 16th and again on the 17th the Spanish post at Fernandina was summoned to surrender. On being threatened with firing by the gunboats the Spanish flag was lowered and the Patriot flag raised on the 17th.

General Matthews wrote the Secretary of State on the 21st saying, "Enclosed you have a letter from the constituted authorities of East Florida requesting me as commissioner of the United States to take possession of all that tract of country lying between the St. Marys and the St. Johns rivers including the islands between the same which agreeably thereto was ceded and surrendered to the United States through me on the 18th instant.

"In consequence of Major Laval's refusing to give me any support and his extreme exertions to frustrate my plans I was fearful they would be blasted; but as God would have it Lieut. Col. Smith arrived the day before the surrender of the patriots and he cheerfully gave me every support when requested to take peaceable possession, which was done on Wednesday the 18th instant by fifty riflemen under the command of Lieut. Appling.

"I have little reason to doubt had Major Laval not defeated my first plan by refusing me aid I would by this time have been able to have informed you of the cession of East Florida to the United States. But I hope in a few days to give you that agreeable intelligence for the patriots have crossed the St. Johns and are in a rapid march for St. Augustine and, I think, with a sufficient force to reduce it if properly supported by Commodore Campbell."

On the 28th of March General Matthews wrote the Secretary of State giving this further account of the operations in the attempted capture of Florida.

"I have received despatches of the 23rd instant from the patriots. They have assumed an organized force and have also addressed me officially assuring me that by the 25th the country would be theirs to the walls of St. Augustine and they in readiness to cede it peaceably to the United States. Col. Smith will proceed forthwith to occupy, hold and defend the districts ceded to the United States. I have required the Commodore to order round the Vixen and two gunboats, now in these waters, to lay and weigh off the bar of St. Augustine, to bring to, examine and detain all vessels bound in having troops or succors of any kind.

"Make my respects to the President and inform him that I hope so to complete my mission as to meet his unqualified approbation."

On the 2nd of April General Matthews wrote Commodore Campbell saying he had in behalf of the United States received from the patriots a cession of entire East Florida except the town and fortress of St. Augustine and asking him to add another gunboat to the blockading squadron.

One gunboat had been sent up the St. Johns river to Picolata which was evidently the army's base, On the 8th of April General Matthews sent the following letter to Lieutenant Colonel Smith the commander of the United States forces,

United States Station, Picolata
April 8th, 1812.

Dear Sir: By virtue of the powers vested in me as United States Commissioner with which you are furnished a copy, I have to request that you march tomorrow or as soon thereafter as possible to Moosa Old Ford a military station in the vicinity of St. Augustine, with the troops under your command, to hold and defend the same, and -the country adjacent, it

being ceded to the United States, by the local constituted authorities of East Florida, and accepted by me as United States Commissioner. You will please to have such detachment at this station to hold and defend it for the United States."

On May 2nd Major Laval sent another letter to the Secretary of War in which he said "The postmaster at St. Marys and his sworn clerk are among the pretended patriots and only return, one or the other, on the mail day to do all the mischief they can by opening and destroying the letters of those who oppose their criminal plots. * * * Lieut. Col. Smith has marched all the troops to East Florida and is now at the head of the patriots. They are about a mile and a half from St. Augustine so that instead of the patriots subduing the Spaniards it is unequivocally the United States troops."

The three gunboats were sent to St. Augustine by Commodore Campbell as requested by General Matthews. The Commodore in his order to the officer in charge said "you will proceed with all possible dispatch to St. Augustine and anchor within the bar as near the fort as prudence may direct. * * * * The United States troops near St. Augustine may require some assistance from you in which case you will communicate with them through the North river."

On April 4th the Secretary of State wrote General Matthews revoking his appointment as commissioner. He wrote "I am sorry to state that the measures you appear to have adopted for gaining possession of Amelia Island and other parts of East Florida are not authorized by the law of the United States or the instructions founded on it under which you have acted * * * I add with pleasure that the utmost confidence is reposed in your integrity and zeal to promote the welfare of your country, but in consequence of the

course you have taken, which differs so essentially from that contemplated and authorized by the government, you will be sensible of the necessity of discontinuing the service in which you have been employed.”

General Matthews wrote in reply that if he felt justified in exposing to public view his confidential instructions and conversations he had no doubt that an impartial public would decide that he had not exceeded his powers.

On the 12th of April the Secretary of State wrote Governor D. B. Mitchell of Georgia to succeed General Matthews as a commissioner to represent the United States. He was advised that an order had been sent for the troops to evacuate Florida “when requested to do so by you” but he was not to do so until the Spanish Governor had given assurance that the revolting citizens of Florida would not be punished. He was to confer with the Spanish Governor and report the results, in the meantime holding the ground occupied. It was not expected that he would interfere to compel the patriots to surrender the country or any part of it to the Spanish authorities.

On the 4th of May Governor Mitchell wrote Governor Estrada saying that the United States had not authorized the late transactions in East Florida and he “hastens to make the communication with the fullest confidence that it will be received as an evidence of the friendly disposition of the Government of the United States to that of Spain.”

The Spanish governor-replied that he had expected that the dismissal of General Matthews would be followed by the removal of the troops and until that step was taken he refused to recognize any authority other than that of Spain.

On May 16th Governor Mitchell wrote saying that St. Augustine was blockaded by the patriots and they considered themselves as having been in possession

of all the rest of the province before its transfer to the United States.

On June 12th the newly appointed Governor Kendelan wrote Governor Mitchell complaining of the acts of the United States troops, adding "your excellency must consider that my duty does not allow the continuance of the said troops in the province under my charge and if they do not withdraw I shall be obliged to take disagreeable) measures * * * I invite your excellency's first step to be to withdraw from the Spanish territory within eleven days."

A few days before this letter was written a few cannon balls from a Spanish schooner in the north river had hustled the invaders out of Fort Moosa to some three miles from St. Augustine.

In replying to Governor Kendelan's vigorous letter Governor Mitchell showed that he was somewhat peeved at having been obliged to leave Fort Moosa so suddenly. He wrote -

"This attack being made when I was proceeding to offer and had in part offered the most sincere and friendly explanations on the part of the United States for the part they had apparently taken in the late transaction in East Florida precluded all further efforts on my part to continue the correspondence, believing as I did that it was an indignity offered to the honor and integrity of the government I represent. Under the impression which this transaction was calculated to produce and which you as a man of honor and a soldier readily conceive, I am., persuaded that you do not expect me either to withdraw the troops or to make any proposition for that purpose until such explanation is given for the attack upon them * * * In the meantime should your excellency proceed, as you intimate you will, to acts of hostility upon the United States troops after the expiration of eleven days from the date of

your letter, without having satisfied the just expectations of the President as to the cause of the attack upon them of which I have already spoken, be it so; I shall regret the circumstance but you alone will be answerable for all the consequences which may result from such a proceeding. I can make any sacrifice of my individual feeling when placed in competition with the welfare and honor of my country, but the honor of the nation can never be called in question."

A lengthy duel of words followed between the two governors which continued for about a month when Governor Mitchell wrote the Secretary of State saying he had remained because he expected an act would be passed authorizing the President to take possession of the unoccupied parts of the two Floridas. "You may judge of my surprise and mortification at the information I received by this evening's mail that the Senate had rejected the bill which had been passed by the House for the purpose of authorizing the immediate occupancy of the provinces." (On the 22nd of June, 1812, such a bill was passed by the House by a vote of 71 to 44. It failed in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 16.)

Governor Mitchell ordered reinforcements of two hundred militia from Savannah and left for Georgia in August, leaving the troops under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Smith after having drawn on the government for the money he had expended. He never returned, altho his employment as commissioner continued.

About the last of October affairs in East Florida were placed in the hands of Major General Thomas Pinckney the commander of the southern division of the army of the United States.

After being notified of the change, Governor Mitchell wrote that he had "endeavored to carry out

the wishes of the President. That the President has approved my conduct upon the present occasion is the utmost gratification I could receive. As I now consider my agency closed I have drawn for the value of my account."

The troops still remained in Florida. General Pinckney's headquarters were at Charleston, S. C. General Pinckney wrote several letters to the Secretary of War and to the Secretary of State. In them it is plainly seen that he did not approve, as a citizen of the United States, of the seizure, but that as an officer he was ready to follow the instructions of the President. He wrote to the Secretary of State "the general purport of my instructions indicates the probability of an attack upon St. Augustine. But Christmas has arrived and we are not in the state of preparation I could wish." On December 29th, 1812, he wrote "I am using every exertion to prepare for the siege of St. Augustine as if the order had already been issued * * *. My present impression is that we shall not be prepared to commence the siege before the middle of March."

On March 18th the Spanish governor wrote that a decree of amnesty had been made for the benefit of those subjects of Spain who had revolted, provided they were thenceforth faithful citizens.

This was followed by a proclamation signed by B. Harrison, President of the Legislative Council, Daniel S. Delaney, Secretary of State, and John H. McIntosh, President of the Territory of East Florida, in which they spurned the offer of pardon and called "upon all to unite and by our joint action secure our safety, property, liberty and independence".

General Pinckney wrote to the Spanish governor asking if he were able and willing to carry out the decree of amnesty. Upon receiving his reply that he

would do so General Pinckney on the 7th of April, 1813, wrote the Spanish governor that the troops would be speedily withdrawn from the province of East Florida.

On April 16th a final order was given to the commanding officer to withdraw the troops and evacuate Amelia Island. He wrote "the removal of the troops from East Florida is not to be considered in the light of an evacuation of an enemy's country but as restoring to a state of neutrality a territory which our Executive deemed expedient to occupy." General Pinckney was justified in this statement as on Dec. 12th, 1812, he had received a letter from the Secretary of State saying to him "under existing circumstances therefore the President thinks it due to the injured rights and interests of the United States as well as to their honor to maintain the ground on which you stand."

The last of the troops left Fernandina about May 5th, 1813. It was occupied March 17, 1812.

By an act of Congress it was voted on Feb. 12th, 1813, to take possession of West Florida west of the Perdido River.

General Pinckney in a letter to Secretary Monroe written April 29th said "it would be advantageous for the United States to purchase Florida from the Spaniards for much more than it would appear to be worth, as we would receive ample interest for the money expended by the augmentation of our finances, the increase of our military force and the tranquility of a considerable portion of our country."

There is one paper lacking in this record: the order to General Pinckney to withdraw the troops in Florida in opposition to the letter of Dec. 12th to "maintain the ground on which you stand."

At this time Napoleon had been defeated in Russia, civil war in Spain was ended, Spanish troops were being sent to the New World in an effort to retain

the Spanish colonies, and we were at war with England, now Spain's ally.

The army of Regulars and Irregulars appears to have left nothing in Florida that could be carried away or destroyed.

The treaty by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States without direct compensation to Spain, laid two obligations upon the United States. One was to pay claims of the citizens of the United States against Spain for one hundred and ninety-one American vessels seized by Spain while at war with England. The amount of these claims was found to be in excess of the agreed \$5,000,000 and they were rebated to that amount and paid. The other duty was to satisfactorily settle with the citizens of Florida and with Spanish officers for damages done by the invasion of the United States army. By acts passed in 1823 and 1834 Florida judges were to settle the amount of these claims. Their awards carried interest at five per cent. The United States Treasurer paid the awards amounting \$1,224,992.68 but refused to pay the interest which amounted to as much more.⁵

For fifty years the "Florida Claims" were frequently before Congress in an attempt to collect this interest. In 1860 two attorneys filed a brief with Congress upon this subject⁶. The letters quoted in this paper were found in this pamphlet, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress. In 1879 President Hayes called the attention of Congress to these claims in a message to that body.⁷ The last time they

⁵ *Cong. Globe*, 1860, p. 1254.

⁶ *Secret acts, resolutions and instructions under which Florida was invaded by the United States Troops*. Cooper and Charles E. Sherman. Washington, 1860. 71 p.

⁷ Senate Ex. Doc. No. 101, 46th Cong. 2nd Sess. Vol. 4.
For additional references see *Niles Register*, vols. 3 and 4; *Executive Documents* for the years 1811, 1812, 1813; House and Senate journals 1811 and 1812.

were presented to congress appears to have been in 1880.

I am aware that this story is not a satisfactory one. I have given facts and not opinions. No aid is necessary to form certain conclusions in regard to the course of our government. The United States was well punished for its attempt to wrongfully acquire East Florida by force of arms.

A. H. PHINNEY.

FEDERAL RAID ON TAMPA BAY

¹ Key West, Fla., Oct. 23, 1863.

On the twelfth instant, the United States gun-boat *Tahoma*, Lieutenant-Commander Semmes, after three months' repairing and preparation, and taking on board a two-hundred-pound Parrott rifle, left here for Tampa Bay, arriving on the evening of the thirteenth, where she found the United States steamer *Adela*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Stodder, and schooners *Stonewall Jackson* and *Ariel*, blockading.

The next morning both steamers started up for Tampa, the county seat of Hillsborough County, standing at the head of Tampa Bay. The town is defended on the water-side by a battery of five-guns, built on one end of the United States parade ground, and formerly called Fort Brooke, used during the war with the Indians. To the right of this are the United States docks and warehouses, now occupied by the rebels as barracks. Behind these are some blacksmith and machine shops, used by the rebel army, and also for fitting out blockade-runners.

Before going far the *Tahoma's* engine gave out, causing a delay until the next morning. On the fifteenth they continued on their way, the *Tahoma* taking the lead, and the *Adela* following. While crawling along shore, off Gadson's Point, looking for a battery reported to be there, the *Tahoma* got aground three times, and was hauled off after some trouble and breaking of hawsers by the *Adela*. In the afternoon the *Tahoma's* engine again broke down, and the *Adela* started with her in tow, when her engine also gave out. On the sixteenth, the *Adela* being again in order, the *Tahoma* was lashed alongside, and towed into position before Tampa, where she came to anchor

¹ Moore's Rebellion Record, Vol. VII. New York, 1864.

as near the battery as she could get. The Adela being of much lighter draft, cast loose, ran up nearer the works and opened on them, throwing shell after shell into the battery, barracks, and buildings adjoining. Captain Semmes, after going out in a small boat and planting stakes with flags attached, as if preparing to land on left side of bay, returned to ship, and opened fire from his pivot, and twenty-pound Parrotts, the shell from both vessels making dirt and splinters fly, driving the men from the works, and the people from the town.

In the evening forty picked men from the Adela - fifteen from the Engineer's division, under Chief-Engineer Bennett; fifteen from the First division of riflemen, under Acting-Ensign Strandberg; ten from Second division, under Acting-Ensign Balch ; and sixty men from the Tahoma; thirty from the First division, under Acting-Ensign Kaeler; thirty from Second division, under Acting-Ensign Randall ; the whole under command of Acting-Master Harris, executive officer of the Tahoma, answered to their names on the deck of the Tahoma. She then got under way, manoeuvred about the bay, making feints of landing at several places, then ran some miles down the bay, and at ten P.M., landed them at Gadson's Point, on the right-hand shore ; the boats all returning to the ship, with the exception of one which the party carried with them. At three and a half A.M. of the seventeenth, they had made less than one-half the distance necessary to travel before sunrise, and were much fatigued by dragging a heavy boat for some miles through swamps and thick underbrush, The boat becoming too much stove for use, was thrown in the bushes, the party pushing on and arriving near the bank of Hillsboro River, six miles above Tampa, at Six A.M. There they divided into squads, each ap-

proaching the river by a different route to prevent communication with the troops below. Acting-Ensign Balch and men were the first to reach the river, where, near the opposite bank, lay the steamer *Scottish Chief*, loaded with one hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton, and also the sloop *Kate Dale*, with eleven bales. He hailed some men moving about the steamer, and ordered his men to cover them with their rifles, gave them three minutes to lower their boat to come over after him, which they immediately did. Turning them out, and leaving them prisoners under a guard ashore, he took possession of the boat, taking six men with him, boarded the steamer, capturing all on board, and informing the Captain that he took possession in the name of the United States Government. When the rest of the party arrived, the vessel was ready for firing. The order having been given, he started a fire in her fore-hold. The sloop was served in the same way, and in a few minutes from the time of first seeing the vessels, the whole object of the expedition was accomplished, and the party started on their way back by a more direct route to the bay, making short halts for rest, and carrying some of their number who gave out on the road. One of the *Tahoma's* men became so exhausted that, by his own request, he was left behind, after being carried some miles through swamp and bushes. When within a mile of the shore, small squads of rebel troops were seen dodging about in the scrub ahead, at first in squads of five or six, then by eight, ten, fifteen, until when near the beach a sharp fire was opened on the advance scouts. The main body coming up scattered them in all directions, and, taking a number of prisoners, the line of march was continued to the beach, down the beach to nearly opposite where the *Adela* lay aground. Here they made signal for boats and came to a halt, first throw-

ing out pickets to prevent a surprise. So exhausted were some of the men that they would sink down anywhere, and would rather die than go further. The Adela, on seeing them, fired a lee gun, and made signals to the Tahoma, which, with all the boats with her, lay aground on the opposite side of the bay, some miles from them. On seeing the Adela's signals, she sent the boats after them in charge of an Acting Master's Mate.

In the mean time some horsemen had been seen flying about through the woods, as if arranging matters, while others were seen dodging about behind trees and bushes, and apparently planting themselves in a half circle about them. Not appearing in any force or showing any disposition to make an attack, one of the men was sent out to half his depth in the water. When the boats got to him they were turned about. Acting-Master Harris ordered all, except the Tahoma's First division, to embark. No sooner had they got in the water some distance than the concealed enemy began to close up from all sides, and opened a rapid fire on them. Acting-Ensign Strandberg's division had not yet left. These faced about with the Tahoma's First division, charged on the enemy, and compelled them again to seek refuge in the bushes. Captain Harris ordered the remainder to take to the boats, which were now some quarter of a mile out. Before they had got half way out, a fire was opened on them from the bushes along the beach for the space of a mile, and from some light artillery masked among the bushes. A party of riflemen and cavalry, before unseen, came around from behind a building below them, charged up the beach with a yell, some of the horsemen riding along into the water, to cut them to pieces as they got into the boats. The Adela was the first to see this movement. Having but one

gun that would reach, she opened on the advancing column, Captain Stodder himself sighting the gun, and making some splendid shots, bursting shell among the horsemen, compelling most of them to put back and go around through the woods. This with the fire from the boats, and from those in the water, kept the rebels in check until all the boats got off, bringing the prisoners with them. Orders were given to turn back and capture the guns, and fight it out, when it was discovered that in wading and swimming to the boats, nearly all the arms and ammunition had become wet and useless; the project was therefore abandoned, the boats returning to their ships. Shortly after the Adela got off and ran over to the place of conflict, and opened on the rebels, driving them up toward Tampa. On Sunday, the eighteenth, Captain Semmes sent in a flag of truce to ascertain what had become of our missing men. From what we can gather, the Tahoma lost one man, James World, killed. Acting-Ensign Randall, and six men wounded, and two men, Collins and Hilton, taken prisoners. The Adela lost two men, Roddy and O'Donnald, killed, five men wounded; one man, Donnelly, taken prisoner. The rebels lost six killed, a number wounded, and seven taken prisoners.

On the night of the sixteenth the citizens of Tampa held a crowded meeting in the courthouse, for the purpose of forming a military company, and electing a captain. Had Captain Semmes known it while they were balloting, he would have sent them several two hundred-pound black-balls, which they would not have stopped to count.

Some time after the boats had returned, a head was seen projecting above water at some distance from land, while a party of rebels were on the beach firing at it, and calling out for the man to come on shore. A boat was sent in charge of Acting-Ensign Garman,

to ascertain who the head belonged to, when it was found to belong to the pilot of the Tahoma, who had waded out up to his neck in water, determined rather to drown than be taken prisoner. He was nearly dead from exhaustion.

Among the trophies were some cartridges. In place of balls there are twelve large buckshot or pistol-balls wrapped up in cloth. Some of our men were wounded with these, Doctor Gale, of the Adela, took from one of the wounded a home-made lead ball weighing four ounces. The wounded were taken to a Government building near the light-house, on Egmond Key, and left in charge of Doctor Gunning, of the Tahoma. Captain Westcott, commander of the post, (rebel,) and formerly of the United States Army, and representative from Florida, said that as our men who died on shore fought so bravely, they intended to give them the best funeral they could get up. The Adela raised a purse of one hundred and eight dollars and sent it to one of these men - Donoly, who is a prisoner. The Tahoma also sent money to these men to pay their way while traveling in Dixie. Most of the rebels engaged in this fight were old Indian hunters, who bushwhacked with the Indians but a few years ago, and beat them at their own game.

From the flag of truce and the prisoners taken, we learned many incidents connected with the -fight. As the steamer approached the town, one of the garrison at the fort asked the others: 'What are those two large steamers coming up here for?' The others answered: "They are coming here after oysters; I think you will soon see them throwing their shells over this way."

One of the Tahoma's mammoth shells entered a house, and burst; one of the pieces, weighing about forty pounds, swept the dinner-table, at which sat Miss

Crane, daughter of formerly Colonel Crane, of the army, now an Acting Master's Mate on the Tahoma.

Our party were surprised on receiving a charge from so large a body of cavalry, not knowing that there were any in the place. The way in which this happened was this : A party of fifty cavalry had been sent about the country to pick up cattle and send them to Bragg's army ; these by chance arrived at Tampa on the day of the bombardment, and (as they say) eagerly took a hand in the sport.

The light field-pieces used in the woods were made in Tampa, by the rebels, by boring out an engine shaft.

The ruse deguerre of Captain Semmes succeeded perfectly. The rebels watched him putting down the stakes near the southern entrance, guessed its meaning, and in the evening posted a strong body of men in the woods, ready to annihilate any party attempting to land there. The smoke from the burning vessels gave them the first notice that we had landed on the opposite side and given them the slip.

Yours, **PHOENIX.**

United States Flag-ship San Jacinto,
Key West, October 24, 1863.

Hon. Gideon **Welles**, *Secretary of the Navy*:

Sir: I have to report the destruction of the blockade - running steamer Scottish Chief and the sloop Kate Dale, in Hillsborough River, by an armed expedition from the United States gunboats Tahoma and Adela.

Having learned that these vessels were loading with cotton and about to sail, and being apprehensive that by reason of their light load and draft they would escape the blockading vessel, I sent Lieutenant Commander Semmes to Tampa Bay to destroy them. It was planned between myself and Captain Semmes that he

should, with the Tahoma, assisted by the Adela, divert attention from the real object of the expedition by shelling the fort and town, and that, under cover of the night, men should be landed at a port on old Tampa Bay, distant from the fort, to proceed overland to the port on the Hillsborough River, where the blockade-runners lay, there to destroy them.

The plan was successfully carried out, but not without considerable loss.

On the 16th instant the Tahoma and Adela ran in abreast of the batteries and shelled them slowly during the day. The firing was in an unusual degree accurate and precise. At dark, as soon as the moon went down, a force--consisting of Acting-Ensigns J. P. Randall and J. G. Kochler, with sixty men from the Tahoma, and of Acting-Ensigns Stomberg and Balch, and First Assistant-Engineer Bennett, with forty men from the Adela, and Acting Master's Mate Crane and Mr. J. A. Thompson, guides--was landed at Ballast Point.

The expedition was under the immediate command of Acting-Master T. R. Harris, executive officer of the Tahoma. The line of march was quietly taken up for the river, under the guidance of Mr. J. A. Thompson, who, being too ill to walk, was borne in a litter. A march of fourteen miles (rendered circuitous by the necessity of avoiding houses, creeks, etc.,) brought the party before daylight to the river-bank. As soon as it was light the vessels were discovered on the opposite bank. The force was, therefore, moved to a point opposite where they lay, and those on board brought under aim of the rifles and ordered to send a boat, which they did. A detachment was thereupon sent to bring over the vessels and to make prisoners of those on board.

At this time two men succeeded in escaping from the vessels, who carried the alarm to the garrison. The vessels, meantime, were fired effectually, and the force thereupon set out upon its return. Encountering an armed party near the beach, a charge was made and two rebels made prisoners. The beach, finally, was safely reached without loss, and pickets were stationed and the party rested, waiting the arrival of the boats then being despatched from the *Tahoma* and the *Adela*. While so resting, word was brought that a detachment of cavalry and one of infantry were advancing. The party was formed to resist an attack, and, the boats having arrived, the embarkation commenced.

While this was proceeding the rebels opened fire. The First and Second divisions, with seven prisoners, proceeded in an orderly manner to the boats, and the Third division, spread out that the rebels might not fire into a mass, returned the fire energetically and with great coolness and bravery. The *Adela* meantime shelled the woods (in which the rebels were concealed, and from which they fired) with shrapnel. The First and Second divisions having embarked, the rear-guard, on receiving the order to do so, followed. This rear-guard stood nobly to their post, protecting the retreat under an extremely severe fire from a concealed enemy, loading and firing with the coolness of target practice, and finally leaving quietly at the word of command, bearing with them their wounded.

The rebels were under the command of Captain (a son of the late United States Senator) Westcott, and were so-called "regulars."

The retreat to the boats was admirably conducted by Acting-Master Harris. The expedition throughout was characterized by a disciplined courage on the part of both officers and men. The force suffered severely

at the beach, and both courage and discipline were called for. Our loss was as follows:

Killed - James Warrall, seaman, Tahoma ; John Roddy, seaman, Adela ; Joseph O'Donnell, seaman, Adela.

Ten were wounded, including Acting-Ensign Randall and Kochler, and two seriously. Five were made prisoners.

In reporting these losses, Lieutenant-Commander Semmes observes :

"I regret seriously our loss, yet I feel a great degree of satisfaction in having impressed the rebels with the idea that blockade-running vessels are not safe even up the Hillsborough River."

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORUS BAILEY,

A. R. Admiral, Commanding E. G. B. Squadron.

THE OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA BAY,

1689-1700

Part III

The second French invasion of the Gulf region.

On the morning of January 26, 1699, a fleet of vessels arrived before the entrance to the harbor at Santa Maria de Galve (Pensacola), and announced its presence by firing five cannon shots. A dense fog prevented the ships from being clearly perceived from shore, and, fearing that they might attempt some hostile move under cover of the fog, Arriola replied to the salute by firing three shots charged with ball. At the same time he gave orders for a boat to go forth to reconnoiter the strangers. The squadron was found to consist of five vessels, three of them being large frigates, and two small ketches. As the mist cleared away before the morning sun, they could be plainly seen anchored at the entrance to the channel some two leagues away. The flag of France was flying in the breeze. The Spanish colors were immediately hoisted on the unfinished fort, and preparations made to resist the expected attack. The presidio was placed in the best possible state of defence, the two vessels in the harbor were made ready for action, and men were stationed at possible landing points. One of the vessels, having no guns, was converted into a fire ship. Arriola assumed command of the meager naval forces, while Martinez was entrusted with the defence of the presidio. All of the recently apprehended deserters were pardoned in order that they might assist in the approaching battle. The rest of the day, however, passed without incident.

At sunrise of the following day the flagship of the French squadron fired a blank shot, to which Arriola

replied in like manner, and a launch put forth for the presidio. In order to present as formidable an appearance as possible all the soldiers were stationed at their posts, care being taken to conceal their half-naked condition by arranging them so that only their heads could be seen over the parapets. Arriola received the launch on the beach, allowing only the envoy and one companion to land. The visitors were then escorted to headquarters, where all the officers were assembled. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged, the emissary delivered a message from his commander-in-chief, the Marquis de Chasteaumorant. The latter sent word that he had come at the command of the king of France to reconnoiter the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and to drive out certain Canadian adventurers who were said to have taken refuge in that region. He asked permission to enter the bay in order to obtain shelter for his ships, as well as to secure fuel and water for the return voyage to France. He trusted that this request would be granted in view of the friendly relations then existing between Spain and France. If the Spaniards were in need of provisions, he would be glad to supply them with anything they might desire from the ships under his command. The envoy obligingly gave full details concerning the size and strength of the squadron. The flagship, named the *Francois*, carried fifty-eight guns; the second ship, the *Marin*, had thirty-eight guns ; the third, the *Badine*, had thirty-two ; and the two ketches, six guns each.

Arriola drew up a reply to the French commander in which he complimented that officer in most extravagant Spanish fashion but expressed his regret at being unable to accede, to the request that had been made. He had strict orders from his king, he said, to prevent any foreign vessel from entering the bay.

In view of the good harmony then prevailing between the two crowns, however, he would send his sergeant-major, with a good pilot, to assist in anchoring the vessels at a safer place along the coast, where they would be able to secure the wood and water for the continuation of their voyage.

Francisco Martinez, a pilot, and several other men accordingly returned with the emissary to the flagship, where they were royally entertained by the French. They learned that the expedition consisted of one thousand men, all splendidly equipped, with a large number of cattle and horses, and abundant supplies of all kinds. The two smaller vessels were kept secluded at a considerable distance away. The Spaniards were told that these vessels were captured corsairs, which had been taken off the coast of Cuba, but Martinez thought that they contained women and children destined for the founding of a colony. He was asked many questions in regard to the Gulf, especially about the Palizada, San Bernardo, the Rio Bravo, and Panuco, but gave his hosts little information, beyond stating that all of those places were shallow and uninviting.¹

The verbal request made through his envoy having been refused, Chasteaumorant wrote a formal letter to Arriola, again asking leave to enter the bay. This letter read as follows:

Sir : The officer whom I sent to you has doubtless acquainted you with the reasons for which my master, the king of France, has ordered me to these coasts. For my own part, I greatly appreciate the compliments with which you honor me, and should like to have an opportunity of showing my appreciation. The necessity of procuring wood and water obliges me to recur to the aid of Your Lordship. I

¹ Martinez to the governor of Havana, Feb. 21, 1699.

therefore entreat you to allow the vessels of the king to enter that port in order that they may be sheltered in case of bad weather. As soon as we can supply our needs, we shall begin our return voyage to France. The good union existing between the two crowns should induce you to grant this request. Moreover, I pledge you my word that not a man shall go ashore except with your permission, and that there will be no trading except as you desire. I am, very sincerely, Monseigneur, your most humble and obedient servant,
The Marquis de Chasteaumorant.

Arriola replied to this second appeal in the following words:

My Dear Sir: I could not better manifest the esteem in which I hold Your Lordship's person than by the letter which I wrote you in order to assure you of my friendship, and of my desire to serve you as far as may be within my power. It grieves me exceedingly that I am not able to grant the request which Your Lordship was pleased to communicate to me through your emissary, the Ship-Lieutenant, and now repeat in your letter . . . since I have express orders from my king and master (may God guard him) to prevent the entrance of any foreign vessels whatsoever. In view of this, and since Your Lordship understands with what exactness such sovereign orders must be obeyed, you will not consider me discourteous if I confess that my hands are tied ; and that, just as Your Lordship tries to serve your king, so I should strive to fulfill scrupulously what my master commands me to do. Nevertheless, in view of the courtesy due a person of Your Lordship's rank, and of the perfect union now existing between the two crowns, I offer to furnish you with wood and water through the labors of my own men, in case you do not find it convenient to use your own at the point immediate-

ly opposite the place where you are anchored, as I have given you to understand through the Lieutenant and my Sergeant-Major. I have also sent a pilot with orders to remove the ships to a safe position on the coast It thus appears that I have observed the laws of good faith and correspondence. I can frankly and in all amity assure Your Lordship that, according to the reports of the size of your vessels, there is not sufficient depth for them to enter the bay. If Your Lordship or any officer wishes to land, you will be received and entertained as well as the limited resources of this region will permit. I protest against any action beyond that which I have offered to concede. I shall consider any other measures as a manifest infraction of the peace secured at such great cost, and shall be obliged to defend myself in order not to violate the instructions of my king *and* master as specified above. I am at Your Lordship's service, with all good will and desire to assist you to the utmost of my ability. May God protect Your Lordship many and happy years. Bay of Santa Maria de Galve, January 26, 1699. I kiss Your Lordship's hand, your most affectionate servant, Andres de Arriola.²

On the morning of the 29th the boats from the French ships were observed to be engaged in sounding the channel. Arriola at once sent an officer to order them to retire. The leader answered in good Spanish that they would obey, and the sounding party immediately returned to the ships. Upon receipt of Arriola's second letter, a council of war was held on the flag-ship, and it was evidently decided not *to* tarry longer at Santa Maria de Galve. Chasteaumorant wrote a farewell missive to Arriola, announcing that he would proceed to carry out the orders of his king for the extermination of pirates in the Gulf.

² This correspondence is enclosed with a letter of Arriola to the king, dated May 9, 1699.

He could not refrain, he said, from protesting against the inhospitality of the Spaniards during a time of peace, when Spanish ships would be cordially welcomed in any port belonging to France. He appreciated, however, the courtesy with which he had been treated. On the 30th the squadron took its departure, and was lost to view on the western horizon.³

Such was the nature of the first encounter between Spanish forces and the Iberville expedition, for such, of course, was the identity of the squadron which had appeared at Pensacola.

As soon as the French squadron had departed, Arriola called a council of his officers to discuss the situation. The flimsy falsehoods of the visitors had deceived no one. It was clear to all that the French had come fully prepared to found a colony in the Gulf region. It was supposed that since they had found Pensacola already occupied, they would seek a suitable location further west. Arriola believed that if they did not settle at Mobile Bay, they would explore the Rio de la Palizada, and probably establish themselves at San Bernado Bay, which he thought to be identical with the place called "Mississippi". In the council of war, Arriola submitted three questions, first as to the advisability of sending a boat to observe the movements of the French ; second, as to whether Arriola should remain at Pensacola, or embark at once for Mexico, to secure needed supplies and naval forces to prevent the French from accomplishing their designs ; third, any general suggestions for defense were invited. The officers were unanimously opposed to sending a vessel in pursuit of the squadron. There could be no doubt as to the intentions of the French, the vessel would only be captured, and valuable time

³ The preceding account is based on a number of letters written by the officers at Pensacola: Arriola to the viceroy, Feb. 20, 1699, Martinez to the viceroy, Jan. 31, etc.

lost in giving the alarm. With one exception all the members of the Junta urged Arriola to leave at once for Mexico and make a personal appeal to the viceroy for supplies and reinforcements.⁴ In accordance with the resolution of the council—a resolution which, we may be sure, was entirely in harmony with the wishes of the commanding officer - Arriola sailed for Vera Cruz on February 2, leaving Francisco Martinez in charge of the garrison and presidio.

Arriola arrived in New Spain during a period of great excitement, for it had been learned that a large number of Scotch settlers were planning to found a colony on the Isthmus of Darien. This effectually destroyed any chances that Arriola might have had for obtaining prompt relief for the two hundred and sixty men he had left at Pensacola, or for securing naval forces with which to expel the French from the Gulf region. He was asked to submit a report setting forth the needs of the presidio. He stated that he had left provisions enough to last only until the end of May, and that supplies of all kinds were sorely needed. He drew up a list of the most urgent necessities for a period of four months and asked that they be sent as soon as possible. On account of the laborious nature of the work in which the soldiers were compelled to engage, he requested one hundred additional men to supply the places of those who had died or were unfit for service.⁵ By decree of March 28 the viceroy had ordered Arriola's recommendations to be carried out, adopting the fiscal's suggestions that the new men could be conscripted from the gambling houses and jails. Several months were to pass, however, before these orders were executed. Preparations for the Darien expedition to expel the Scotch ab-

⁴ These opinions are given in Testimonio de Autos ejecutados.

⁵ Ynforme de Arriola, March 14, 1699.

sorbed the attention of the officials, and not until May was definite action taken in regard to the larger problems connected with Pensacola.' A junta general of the 18th of that month was devoted to a consideration of the Pensacola question. In spite of the adverse reports of Arriola, Franck, and most of the officers of the garrison, it was decided that the only possible course to follow would be to hold the bay until the king should give orders for its abandonment. Arriola was continued in chief command of the presidio, much to his disappointment. In order to clear up any doubts in regard to the French he was ordered to undertake another extensive exploration of the whole Gulf region as soon as he should return to his post.⁷

Rumors of English settlement on the Gulf coast. On February 8 Martinez sent a pilot and four men to Mobile Bay to learn if the French squadron was still there. No ships were seen, but evidence was obtained that the French had visited the bay. At one place a number of pines had been cut down and a cross had been erected bearing an inscription that could not be deciphered. From this time on, the French scare seems to have subsided to a considerable degree, but in its stead came the fear of a still more formidable enemy, the English.

⁶ In the meantime, Arriola's stay was enlivened by a controversy with Siguenza. As a result of the unfavorable reports which Arriola had spread concerning Pensacola Bay, the old professor accused him of neglect of duty, and of general misrepresentation of conditions at the new post. On April 6 Arriola addressed a letter to the viceroy complaining of Siguenza's accusations and asking that the matter be settled for once and all by a joint expedition to be made by himself and Siguenza. He offered to pay all expenses of the voyage, so that his reputation for veracity might be vindicated. The fiscal thought Arriola's proposition a fair one and thought that Siguenza should be ordered to accompany Arriola on the voyage. Siguenza was in failing health, however, and asked to be excused from the mission. The old scholar died in the following year.

⁷ Junta general of May 18, 1699.

⁸ Jordan to the governor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1699.

On April 22 a number of Panzacola Indians arrived at Santa Maria de Galve and reported that some of their people had seen six ships in a bay (ensenada) between the Palizada River and Mobile, about five days' journey from the presidio. Some of the men from the vessels had landed to treat with the natives. They wore furlined caps and carried red flags. From the descriptions given by the Indians, Martinez came at once to the conclusion that the strangers were English, and resolved to send a few men in a canoe to investigate the matter. They were to leave the canoe at Mobile, and continue their journey on foot until the ships were discovered. The party was able to go no further than Mobile. The bay was reconnoitered, but no trace of foreigners was found, save for the cross that had been left by the French.

Conditions at Pensacola were now too critical for Martinez to make further efforts to clear up the rumors brought by the Indians. The garrison was practically on the verge of starvation. In response to an urgent appeal for aid, the governor of Havana dispatched a vessel with provisions early in April, but sufficient only to last one month. The men were reduced to famine rations. Many died from lack of nourishing food and proper medical attention. Several went stark mad. The clothing of the troops had fallen into rags. Their faces had become blackened from sitting around the pine-knot fires until they bore little resemblance to human beings. To make the situation more intolerable, a mutiny broke out on the part of Jordan and his men, which was quelled only through the intercession of Franck, who arranged a compromise. Jordan was allowed to maintain a separate command. He posted his own sentinels and kept entirely aloof from the rest of the company under

Martinez.⁹ As the days went by and no relief came from Mexico, the exiles began to fear that Arriola's ship had been lost. It was finally decided that the vessel which had arrived from Havana should be sent to Vera Cruz to report the miserable state of the company, as well as to transport the incapacitated men, who had merely become a useless burden. Some eighty of the sick and dying were placed on board. Just before the vessel sailed an incident occurred which was regarded as further corroboration of the reports that had been received regarding the English settlement. On May 2 two English sailors arrived at the presidio in a small boat, claiming that they had been shipwrecked off the Florida coast while en route from Jamaica to New England. Martinez was convinced that they were bound for the new settlement. The men denied any knowledge of a town to the westward, but admitted that there was an English colony called Santiago (Jamestown) not far from Pensacola. Martinez drew up a full report in regard to the danger from the English, and resolved to send the two prisoners to Mexico for further examination. The vessel sailed on May 4, and reached Vera Cruz on May 20, the dispatches from Martinez being forwarded immediately to the viceroy.¹⁰

The fiscal, Baltasar de Tobar, rendered his opinion on June 5. He had been one of the advocates of immediate offensive measures against the French, and at once came to the conclusion that the ships told of by the Indians were not English, as Martinez believed, but that they undoubtedly belonged to the very squadron which had visited Pensacola. He asked the viceroy to take immediate steps to carry out the king's

⁹ Franck gives an interesting account of this mutiny in a letter to the governor of Havana, May 15, 1699.

¹⁰ Martinez to the viceroy, May 4, 1699; Franck to the governor of Havana, May 15, 1699; Martinez to the same, etc.

orders to protect the region from the encroachments of the French.¹¹

The Count of Monctezuma was still skeptical, however, and refused to consent to the adoption of any measures that would interfere with the success of the Darien expedition. He believed that the exploration which Arriola had already been authorized to make would set at rest all rumors concerning French and English settlements on the Gulf coast. In lengthy dispatches of July 12 and 14 Monctezuma informed the king of all developments up to that time. He recommended the maintenance of the presidio at Santa Maria de Galve, in spite of the adverse reports that had been made against it. While the new post would not benefit the colonies in a positive way, it would obviate great evils which would be sure to follow its occupation by the French ; for, although the bay was uninviting and incapable of being fortified, it would furnish the French a good base from which they would be able to paralyze the commerce of the Indies.

Plans for an offensive expedition against the English, and the discovery of the French settlement at Biloxi. While the authorities of New Spain had been discussing important questions of state, the garrison of San Carlos de Austria had continued its hand-to-mouth existence. The failure of the viceroy to send supplies had made it necessary for Martinez to make another appeal to Havana in the latter part of May. A prompt response had been given, but the quality and quantity of the provisions sent were far from what had been expected?¹² The men were forced to supplement their meager rations by acorns and roots,

¹¹ Respuesta fiscal, June 5, 1699. The Englishmen were later released.

¹² Testimo de los autos fijos sobre dar su ssa; prouidencia de Bastimentos Para la Nueva Poblacion de Sancta Maria de Galve alias Pensacola, etc., accompanying letter of Diego Cordoba Laso de la Vega to the king, Oct. 10, 1699.

which only increased the sickness and misery. On August 15 another cargo of patients was sent to Mexico, in charge of Juan Jordan, whose departure removed a long-standing source of dissension. At this time were sent letters by Martinez, Franck and Jordan, telling of continued and unmistakable evidence of the existence of the English settlement. The repeated declarations of the Indians, the passage of various boats that were undoubtedly bound for the new town confirmed the early reports. The site of the settlement, as nearly as could be determined, was said to be about eighty leagues west of Pensacola, on the mainland opposite the Cayos de San Diego.¹³

The vessel reached Vera Cruz on September 17. One of the first to receive the news it brought was Arriola, who was now making active preparations for his return to Pensacola. He lost no time in sending in suggestions for the expulsion of the English, and urged that an expedition be sent against them before they had time to strengthen their fortifications. In a junta general of October 29, it was ordered that Arriola should be ordered to sail at once for Pensacola, and undertake the expulsion of the English. He was furnished with a small frigate of twenty-six guns and the vessel which had brought the last cargo of patients from the bay. The additional one hundred men, who had been promised many months before, were now recruited from the slums and prisons of New Spain, and constituted Arriola's chief reliance for the campaign he was to undertake. More inefficient preparations for an aggressive expedition against unknown forces could hardly be imagined.

On November 15 Arriola wrote the king that he was making final arrangements for his return to Pensacola. He referred to the scant forces that had been

¹³ Arriola to the king, Oct. 27, 1699. Jordan to the king, Nov. 7, 1699.

given him, the deplorable condition of the presidio, and the little aid which could be secured there for the work before him. He emphasized the utter futility of holding Pensacola. The presidio would not prevent foreign nations from settling in that region, as was proved by the reports of the English settlement. He again suggested the blockading of the harbor, and the abandonment of the place. The funds expended on the presidio could be used in maintaining a squadron of twelve war vessels, which was the only means by which foreign nations could be kept out of that region.¹⁴ A few weeks after this letter was written Arriola sailed to share once more the privations of his forlorn company.

Arriola did not complete the arrangements for the expedition against the supposed English settlement until the beginning of March. He managed to equip a force of one hundred of his strongest troops, which left only about forty at the presidio, for disease and desertion had greatly reduced their ranks. Both Martinez and Franck were detailed to accompany the expedition. The fleet of four vessels sailed on March 4, the first destination being Mobile Bay. Some leagues west of Mobile a party of Indians was sent ashore. They returned with the report that a short distance away there was a fort garrisoned by two hundred men, protected by a fleet of several vessels. Not long afterwards a small boat was sighted, which flew an English flag. It was overtaken and found to contain ten men. To the surprise of the Spaniards these men proved to be not English, but French, and the hoax which the latter had perpetrated was now revealed. The Frenchmen were returning to their fort at Biloxi, which had been established, they said, in the previous April, immediately after the departure of Chasteau-

¹⁴ Arriola to the king, Nov. 15, 1699.

morant. They told Arriola that in addition to the fort called Biloxi, they had built another twenty-five leagues up the Palizada, or Mississippi, River; and that four hundred leagues still further up the river, they had a third fort, which was in direct communication with Canada.

Arriola now seems to have given up all idea of an attack on the French fort. He released the prisoners and sent them on their way with a message to their commanding officer protesting against the invasion of Spanish territory during a time of peace, and announcing that he would soon follow in person. Biloxi was reached on March 23, and the Spaniards were received with great courtesy by the commanders of the French vessels. The half starved men were treated to such dainties as fresh eggs, fresh bread, milk, wine, and brandy, which caused them to reflect unfavorably on their own unappetizing rations. Arriola did not permit this hospitality to interfere with his duty. He addressed another note to the French commandant, protesting against the establishment of the French fort, and warned him that refusal to abandon it would be considered as an infraction of the treaties then in force. Two days later a courteous reply was received from the French officer who was in command. He said that he had occupied that region in order to circumvent the English, who were planning to seize it for themselves. He was acting under the direct orders of his king, and could take no action without authority from France.

Arriola had perforce to content himself with the protest he had made. An attack on the fort was out of the question, and on the 27th he began the return voyage. Three days later a terrific hurricane arose, which caused the loss of all but one of the vessels. Most of the passengers were saved, however. After

five days of untold suffering, the survivors made their way back to the French fort, where they were received with extraordinary kindness, and hospitably entertained until the vessels could be summoned from Pensacola to carry them back to the presidio.

Such was the unfortunate outcome of the only offensive expedition which Spain attempted to send against the French colony of Louisiana. The sole desire of the Spanish garrison at Pensacola henceforth was to be allowed to leave the inferno to which they had been condemned. The reports sent in by Arriola, Franck and others were in complete agreement as to the folly of attempting to maintain the presidio, or cope with the forces of the French. The viceregal government decided to make no changes until the pleasure of the king could be learned. Arriola was given a furlough of four months and Martinez placed in command during his absence. Supplies were ordered sent to the presidio, and the discontented troops were doomed to remain at their posts until their fate should be decided by the distant authorities in Spain.¹⁵

WILLIAM EDWARD DUNN.

¹⁵ The foregoing account is based chiefly on the following: Arriola to the viceroy, June 4, 1700; Franck to the king, June 4, 1700. Additional details are given in the French sources in Margry, *Decouvertes et Etablissements des Francais*, iv, p. 368 et seq.

(The above concludes this series.)

NOTES AND COMMENT

After the failure of DeLuna's ambitious but short-lived attempt at a settlement on the shores of the present Pensacola Bay, the history of Florida for nearly a century and a half lies mainly in that of St. Augustine. The details and some salient facts of that history have remained obscure or unknown-buried for the most part in Spanish archives, especially in *Archivo General de Indias* at Seville. As the knowledge of these has come to light historians have weighed them, studied their relations to each other, and piecing them together are telling us the deeply interesting story of the varied fortunes of our country's first permanent settlement. Foremost among those studying this period of Florida history is Mrs. Washington E. Connor. The publication last year of her translation with notes of the Memorial of Pedro Menendez by Solis de Meras, preceded by her comprehensive sketch of the great adelantado is the first fruit of her ardent interest and studious research. Mrs. Connor's scholarly work is continued in *The Nine Old Wooden Forts of St. Augustine*, Part I, the leading paper in this issue. The remaining portion of the article, bringing to light many other facts and telling of the beginnings of that surviving monument to the Spaniards in Florida, the historic castle of San Marcos, will appear in the next -and we trust that other of her research work may be read in future numbers of the *QUARTERLY*.

The archives mentioned are unbelievably rich in source materials for the writing of Florida's history. Whatever qualities of incompetence or worse were possessed by many of the Spanish colonial governors, they believed in or were required to make full reports to the king and his officials. So many of these, with other documents, are preserved that the history of

Spanish colonial Florida can in time be written in detail.

To the interest, the unceasing efforts, and the generosity of Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., President of the Board of Trustees of John B. Stetson University and now United States Minister to Poland, the writer of that history and its readers will be under extraordinary obligation. Joining his interest with that of Mrs. Connor, they have undertaken the collection and publication of the vital documents of those archives. The first volume is in press and will be issued soon by the Florida State Historical Society. This society, however, is a triumvirate, for Dr. James A. Robertson, of Washington, D. C., has joined with them in that work. The body has no connection with The Florida Historical Society, though there is full cooperation.

The series mentioned will be of inestimable value to the historian of Spanish Florida ; in fact, it will be the source of the written history of that period. Other works are under way or planned from the pen of or under the direction of Dr. Robertson ; and still more are to be published, written by other historians of authority. Dr. Robertson's work in the Spanish colonial field is already notable, and he is well known to Floridians through his editing of Miss Brevard's *History of Florida*, a review of which appeared in a recent number of our journal. No one could better accomplish the difficult and varied task he has undertaken, for by talent, bent, and long training he is especially fitted for that work. First to appear, late this year, will be his bibliography of Florida before 1821. In comprehensiveness, in painstaking accuracy, and in evidence of the discernment and judgment of the scholar and historian this volume will not be excelled by any similar work relating to other states or periods in American history. Like the series before

mentioned, this bibliography will be necessary to the historian or to any investigator of the history of colonial Florida.

We Floridians are deeply grateful to Mr. Stetson, Mrs. Connor, and Dr. Robertson for their interest, for what they have accomplished, and for what they plan to do. Their work should be an incentive as it is an example to the Historical Society and to those of our members who are directing its efforts. Through the continuous cooperation with them that is assured, the knowledge of and the writing of Florida's history, which has been so limited in the past, must make steady and rapid progress.

These have become members of the Society since the last issue of the journal, their interest is helpful and is highly valued:

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We feel keen satisfaction and pride in the publication of ***A History of Jacksonville, Florida***, by T. Frederick Davis, the first volume issued by the Historical Society. This work, announced and described in the last number, is ready for delivery and may be purchased from any bookseller or the Secretary ; the price is five dollars. Through the generosity of Mr. Davis any returns above the actual cost of publication will remain in the Society's treasury.

Since the October number appeared the Society has received the following donations :-

Panorama of St. John's Bluff showing site of Fort Caroline and route of Menendez. Presented by T. Frederick Davis. Photograph by Brown.

Supplementary chapters to History of United States Marine Corps. Presented by the author, Major Edwin N. McClellan.

Annual reports -of American Historical Association, 1920, 1921, 1922. Writings on American History, 1921, 1922. From Smithsonian Institute.

Copy of map of Florida. Lea and Carey, 1823. Presented by A. H. Phinney.

New Smyrna, Florida ; its History and Antiquities. Presented by the author, Zenia Wilson Swett.

Apache Prisoners in Fort Marion. By Herbert Welsh. Presented by C. Seton Fleming.

The Oldest House in the United States. By Charles B. Reynolds.

Portrait in oil of General Kirby-Smith. By J. P. Walker. Presented by Dr. J. Lee Kirby-Smith.

The Society gratefully acknowledges the gift of a life-size portrait of General Kirby-Smith from his son, Dr. J. Lee Kirby-Smith, of Jacksonville. It is the work of Mr. J. P. Walker of Richmond, Virginia, whose portraits of General Kirby-Smith and other generals adorn Confederate Battle Abbey in Richmond.

General Edmund Kirby-Smith was born in St. Augustine, Florida, May 16th, 1824. He was graduated at West Point in 1845 and soon afterwards won three brevets for gallantry in the Mexican War. He was commissioned colonel of cavalry in the Confederate service, March 16, 1861, and brigadier-general June 17, 1861, when he was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah under General Joseph E. Johnson. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Manassas which broke the Federal lines and insured a Confederate victory. Appointed major-general October 11, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant-general October 11, 1862, and appointed general, Provisional Army, February 19, 1864. At Richmond, Kentucky, he won one of the most decisive victories of the war. In February, 1863, he was placed in command of the trans-Mississippi department where he defeated the expeditions of Banks and Steele. He held civil and military control over Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, shipping cotton to Europe and importing machinery, as well as developing mining and manufacture.

In 1913 the State of Florida placed General Kirby-Smith's statue in National Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington.

Miss Williams, the assistant editor, is at this writing in Washington in the interest of the *QUARTERLY*, where for some weeks she will be at work in the Li-

brary of Congress, the great store-house of American historical material. While the especial object of her research is the early history of Fernandina and that part of the State, she will study also certain other questions and events. The results of her labors will be awaited 'with interest by the readers of the journal.

On the invitation of The St. Petersburg Historical Society extended and accepted at Tallahassee last year, the annual meeting of The Florida Historical Society will be held in the rooms of that body at the foot of Second Avenue, St. Petersburg, on Wednesday, February 17, at half past eleven o'clock. Can you not come? If so, write to Dr. A. H. Phinney, 3225 Pinellas Drive, that you will be there.

St. Petersburg is a charming city, and is most attractive at this season. The growth of the West-coast has been marvellous ; come and see.

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Grady, H. L.	Apalachicola
Green, Raymond C.	Daytona
Grismer, Karl H.	St. Petersburg
Gunn, Hugh	Key West
Hall, Charles R.	St. Petersburg
Hampton, B. F.	Gainesville
Hampton, W. W.	Gainesville
Hamilton, Mrs. F. P.	Jacksonville
Hanna, A. J.	Winter Park
Hanna, Roy S.	St. Petersburg
Harmon, Mrs. George C.	Jacksonville
Harris, J. Vining	Key West
Hartridge, John E.	Jacksonville
Hathaway, Fons	Tallahassee
Horne, M. F.	Jasper
Hoyt, Fred W.	Jacksonville
Hunt, Reinnette L.	Tallahassee
Hunter, Kenneth	Jacksonville
Hunter, William	Tampa
Hamel, Claude C.	Miami
Jackson, William K.	Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Jacobi, Gertrude F.	Jacksonville
Jennings, Frank E.	Jacksonville
Jennings, Mrs. Frank E.	Jacksonville
Jones, Lake	Tampa
Jones, Frank S.	Bainbridge, Georgia
Jones, John B.	Pensacola
Kay, W. E.	Jacksonville
Kirke, Mrs. Wallace B.	Bronxville, N. Y.
Knauss, James O.	Tallahassee
Knight, Peter O.	Tampa

Knotts, A. F.	Inglis
Knowles, William H.	Pensacola
Krome, Wm. J.	Homestead
Lamar, W. B.	Thomasville, Georgia
Larzelere, L. J.	Jacksonville
Leake, James M.	Gainesville
L'Engle, E. J.	Jacksonville
L'Engle, Mrs. Henry A.	Jacksonville
L'Engle, C. S.	Jacksonville
Leonard, John C.	St. Petersburg
Lester, J. Lancelot	Key West
Lewis, Mary D.	Tallahassee
Lewis, G. E.	Tallahassee
Loftin, Scott M.	Jacksonville
Long, Elizabeth V.	Jacksonville
Maloney, William F.	Key West
Massey, John	Pensacola
Massey, Louis C.	Orlando
Maxwell, E. C.	Pensacola
May, Philip S.	Jacksonville
Mayo, Nathan	Tallahassee
Meginnis, B. A.	Tallahassee
Merrell, Mrs. Herman	St. Petersburg
Milton, Mrs. W. H.	Marianna
Milton, W. H.	Marianna
Mitchell, Ernest W.	Jacksonville
Mizell, Everett	Fernandina
Moore, Louis S.	Thomasville, Ga.
Mucklow, Walter	Jacksonville
Muldon, J. M.	Pensacola
Murphree, A. A.	Gainesville
Myers, Fred T.	Tallahassee
McCord, Guyte P.	Tallahassee
McClung, Mrs. S. O.	St. Petersburg
McKay, D. B.	Tampa
Malone, J. W.	Pensacola

Naugle, E..	St. Petersburg
Newman, Alfred E.	St. Petersburg
Norwood, Arthur	St. Petersburg
Napier, George M.	Atlanta, Georgia
Oliver, H. L.	Apalachicola
O'Riordan, Fr. J. J.	St. Petersburg
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Parks, L. L.	Tampa
Pasco, S.	Pensacola
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Pierce, J. L.	Marianna
Pierce, H. L.	St. Petersburg
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Reese, F. C.	Jacksonville
Reese, Joe Hugh	Miami
Reynolds, W. W.	Cassopolis, Michigan
Reese, R. P.	P e n s a c o l a
Roberts, Albert H.	Tallahassee
Robins, Mrs. Margaret Driver	Chinsegut Hill, Brooks- ville
Robertson, James A.	Tokoma Park, Maryland
Roe, Mrs. J. E.	Lansing, Michigan
Roser, C. M.	St. Petersburg
Ruge, John G.	Apalachicola
Rogers, Mrs. R. R.	Jacksonville
Reynolds, C. B.	Mountain Lakes, N. J.
Richmond, Mrs. Henry L.	Jacksonville
Salley, Nathaniel M.	Tallahassee
Sanderson, E. M.	Jacksonville
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Sherman, Joe	Highland Park, Michigan
Sherrill, J. H.	Pensacola
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Shields, Van Winder	Jacksonville
Shores, Venila Lavine	Tallahassee
Skinner, R. E.	Tampa
Sloan, D. H.	Lakeland
Smethurst, Mary G.	St. Augustine
Smith, S. A.	Madison
Smith, Jonathan	St. Petersburg
Smith, Mrs. Eugene H.	Thomasville, Georgia
Smitz, H. B.	St. Petersburg
Sutton, John B.	Tampa
Stetson, John B. Jr.	Elkins Park, Penn.
Stovall, W. F.	Tampa
Straub, W. L.	St. Petersburg
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Waties, Mrs. M. B.	Tallahassee
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Wentworth, George P.	Pensacola
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West, G. M.	Panama City
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Wideman, Frank	West Palm Beach
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White, Mrs. Jennie May	Detroit, Michigan
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Williams, Arthur	Tallahassee
Williams, Emma R.	Jacksonville
Williams, Francis M.	Jacksonville
Williams, Isabella M.	Jacksonville
Williams, Lucy S.	Jacksonville
Williams, Kate	Fernandina
Williams, Ileen	Key West
Williamson, Mrs. A. M.	Tallahassee
Winthrop, Francis B.	Tallahassee
Yonge, Julia J.	DeFuniak Springs
Yonge, Julien C.	Pensacola
Yonge, J. E. D.	Pensacola