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Loyalists in East Florida 1774 to 1785, vol. 2

Wilbur Henry Siebert

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To have thy Study full of Books
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Presented by

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1929

Loyalists in East Florida

1774 to 1785

THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS PERTAINING THERETO

EDITED WITH AN ACCOMPANYING NARRATIVE

By Wilbur Henry Siebert, F.R.H.S.

RESEARCH PROFESSOR IN THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

VOLUME II

Records of Their Claims for Losses of
Property in the Province

DELAND

The Florida State Historical Society

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INTRODUCTION

THE COMPENSATION OF EAST FLORIDA CLAIMANTS

IN 1785, the year in which the last British transports sailed from St. Marys River with Governor Tonyn, other civil officers, and a few loyalists on their way to England, parliament passed an act (20 George III., c. 75) providing for the appointment of commissioners to inquire into the losses of all such persons who have suffered in their properties in consequence of the cession of East Florida to the King of Spain.

This act also provided that the governor, president of the council, commander-in-chief, and council of the Bahama Islands, or other British colonies in America, to which the Floridians had removed, might act in place of the commissioners on East Florida claims in London, but should report their findings to the latter for transmission to the lords of the treasury and the secretaries of state. Claims were not to be received in the Bahamas or other colonies after March 1, 1787, or in Great Britain after January 1 of the same year.

Colonel Nisbet Balfour and John Spranger, Esquire, were appointed commissioners on East Florida claims, and Mr. H. C. Litchfield was made secretary to the commission. They opened an office, known as the East Florida Claims Office, in the Southampton Buildings in Chancery Lane, where they received the memorials and schedules of losses of several hundred claimants, heard the testimony of these persons and their witnesses, kept a record of all documents and proceedings, and at frequent intervals rendered a full report to the treasury. In like manner the board of Bahama officers investigated nearly eighty claims of former inhabitants of the Florida peninsula out of the hundreds of people from that region who had taken refuge in the islands.

In 1787, a second act was passed (28 George III., c. 40) for the purpose of

giving relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights and properties during the late unhappy dissensions in America in consequence of their loyalty to the British government and for making compensation to such persons as have suffered in their properties in consequence of the cession of East Florida to Spain.

It was required by the second section of this act that the commissioners on East Florida claims report to the treasury before January 1, 1789, and by the third section authority was given to the lords of the treasury to provide for the payment of those claimants who were entitled to compensation.

During the period from January, 1787, to June, 1789, the commissioners prepared and transmitted to the treasury eight reports, which fully covered their work, giving the character of the claims, the number and amount of the losses, the values of the real and personal property lost, the actual amounts allowed, and in the final report a general summary of the board's findings. Altogether, the East Florida claims, including those reported from the Bahama Islands, a few from Dominica and Bermuda, several from Jamaica, and one from Monserat, numbered three hundred and seventy-two, the total amount claimed being £647,405 6s 9d, and that actually allowed £170,351 11s. Among the three hundred and seventy-two claims are thirty-three that were withdrawn or abandoned, a few that are duplicates and numbered differently in the final list, and a considerable number that received no award. Included also are sixteen claims from members of the English nobility, six of which were withdrawn. Very rarely does one find a claim marked "Not lodged in time" or "Not entitled to compensation."

Most of the records contained in this volume were transcribed from photostat copies of the pages in Volume LX of the "Loyalist Series" in the New York Public Library, entitled by the transcriber "American Loyalists—Transcript of the Manuscript Books and Papers of the Commission of Enquiry into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists held under Acts of Parliament of 23, 25, 26, 28, and 29 of George III. preserved among the Audit Office Records in the Public Record Office of England 1783-1790. . . . Examinations in London. Memorials, Schedules of Losses and Evidences. East Florida Claimants." That volume, however, is itself a transcript (made in 1903) of Audit Office, Loyalist Series, volume III., which is lettered on the back "Memorial Book. 3. 1786." and is now to be found in the Public Record Office in London. I have supplemented these voluminous records, from which very little has been omitted editorially, by a much smaller and less detailed body of records transcribed

from the report of the governor, president of the council, commander-in-chief, and council of the Bahama Islands, based upon the examinations of East Florida claimants in those islands. The voluminous collection which precedes the latter, contains the records of examinations in London, England, of claimants from the same province, including their memorials, schedules of losses, and evidences. Both in the case of these examinations and those conducted in the Bahamas, the persons examined had been with but few exceptions loyal inhabitants of Georgia and South Carolina who, in the language of the acts mentioned above, had suffered in their properties in consequence of the cession of East Florida to the king of Spain.¹

CHARACTER OF THE RECORDS

In the records that follow will be found a wealth of items concerning grants and transfers of land, the arrival of settlers with larger or smaller gangs of slaves, the clearing of plantations and building of settlements, the cultivation of various crops such as Indian corn and provisions, sugar cane and rice, the setting out of groves of orange, lemon, shaddock, peach, pomegranate, and other fruit trees, and the widespread manufacture of indigo, resin, turpentine, tar, and pitch. In these pages one learns more or less about a number of prominent men in East Florida annals, including Governor James Grant, Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, Governor Patrick Tonyn, Chief Justices James Moultrie and James Hume, John Nichol, and Peter Edwards, each of whom held several important offices, planters on a large scale like Denys Rolle, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, Richard Oswald, Jermyn Wright, and Captain Robert Bisset, and interesting refugees who sought shelter in East Florida, such as the Cunninghams and Grahams, Thomas Browne, and others who might be mentioned.

In the schedules of losses and the testimony given in support of memorials one may study prices and wages in the province during the revolutionary period under conditions fluctuating between wide extremes. With the arrival of the news of the cession of East Florida to Spain, the demand for what had been the most valuable forms of property, namely, houses,

¹ For a list of important property owners of East Florida during the Revolution together with their claims and awards, see Additional Notes, pp. 307-308.

lands, and slaves, practically disappeared, debtors defaulted, and roaming bands of robbers and horse thieves ignored rights of possession. Numerous evidences of these phenomena, as well as many references to various features of the Florida peninsula and localities and landmarks in and about St. Augustine are to be met with in these pages.

In presenting these documents in type form, care has been taken to reproduce the peculiarities of the manuscript as closely as possible, inclusive of erratic spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. The editorial “[*sic*]” has been employed frequently to show that the peculiarity is that of the manuscript. In a few obvious cases, evidently caused by the carelessness of the clerk who made the original draft, correction has been made silently. Such corrections do not, of course, change the diction of the original in any way, as they are confined to the insertion of, or change of, a letter or letters in a word. Omissions from the manuscript—captions and other material repeated almost word for word with each claim, and unnecessary detail (such as witnesses, etc.)—have been fully indicated. (In this connection, editorial insertions like “[. . . —34—concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]” indicates that the petition occupies part of two pages.) In each case, however, the material has been reproduced in full the first time it has occurred. The pagination of the transcript has been indicated by the numbers within brackets.

WILBUR H. SIEBERT.

The Documents

PART I

THE EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON OF
EAST FLORIDA CLAIMANTS

EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON, MEMORIALS,
SCHEDULES OF LOSSES, AND EVIDENCE
OF EAST FLORIDA CLAIMANTS

[1-4. *Title and description supplied by transcriber and 2 blank pages.*]

[5]

No 20.

To the commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to enquire into the losses of all such persons who have suffered in their properties in consequence of the cession of the Province of East Florida to the King of Spain.

The memorial of William Cunningham¹
late of East Florida, but now of the Bahama Islands,

Sheweth, that your memorialist, at the evacuation of Charles Town, went to East Florida, and purchased a small improvement, on St John's river, on land claimed by Lady Egmont,² where your memorialist made some negroe houses, cleared and planted fifteen acres of land with corn, &c, which your memorialist lost with three negroes one mare ten head of hogs and a considerable quantity of red bay and cedar lumber, and syprus shingles which will appear more fully in a schedule annexed hereunto, in consequence [6] of the province of East Florida being ceded to the King of Spain.

Your memorialist therefore prays that his case may be taken under your consideration in order that under your report he may receive such aid or relief as his losses shall be found to deserve.

W^m Cunningham
No 4. Clerkenwell close.

¹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 314.

² Lady Egmont was the widow of John Perceval, the second earl of Egmont, who died in December, 1770. He had been a member of the Irish house of commons from 1731 to 1748, when he was made a peer of Ireland. In January, 1755, he took the oath as a member of the privy council. In May, 1762, he was created Baron Lovel and Holland of Enmore in the county of Somerset and took his seat in the house of lords. In September of the following year he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, a post he resigned in August, 1766, because he disapproved of Chatham's foreign policy. Bernard Romans says that shortly after he was appointed deputy surveyor for Georgia in 1766, "the late Lord Egmont introduced me into East Florida to survey and divide the estates he had there." The Egmont estates included lands on St. Johns River about seventy-five miles from St. Augustine and a large plantation on Amelia Island which was visited by William Bartram, the botanist, in the spring

[7] Schedule of property lost by William Cunningham late of East Florida, in consequence of that province being ceded to the King of Spain.

A plantation of fifteen acres	£30	0s	0d
one negroe man named Davy	60	0	0
one ditto named Sam	60	0	0
one ditto girl named Sinty	40	0	0
one mare	20	0	0
ten head of hogs	5	0	0
Five hundred feet of red bay and cedar	14	11	8
fifteen thousand Syprus shingles	10	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£239	14s	2d

Witnesses.

General Cunningham }
Major Welsh } No 4 Clerkenwell close

[8 *blank*]

[9] The claim of Major William Cunningham heard the 7th October 1786.

Major WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, claimant, sworn:

Says that he intends setting out for the Bahama Islands in the course of a week or a fortnight and that he has taken his passage for that purpose.—That he came into East Florida from Charles Town after its evacuation in 1782 and continued there until the 1st May 1785, when owing to his having been active in a dispute between the Spaniards and some of the inhabitants he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards and sent to Cuba.

That he had no lands belonging to him, but that he settled upon some lands of Lady Egmont's on the river St Johns about 40 miles from St Augustine by the permission of her agent Col: Agar.

That he had no house; and the only property that he lost, consisted of *one mare* which he bought of Michael Melton in Florida for £20 and which he allows was stolen [10] away from him in november 1784; *three negroes* two of whom Davy and Sam he purchased in Carolina and brought from thence—He bought Davy of Mr. Hodge who is since dead and Sam of Mr. Cargill and gave £60 sterling for each. They were common field negroes and each of them about 21 or

of 1773. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, I. 114; P. Lee Phillips, *Bernard Romans*, Publications of Florida State Hist. Soc., no. 2, p. 29; Bartram, *Travels through N. and S. Carolina*, pp. 62, 63, 64, 70.

22 years of age, The third was a girl named Sinty about 11 years old whom he values at £35 sterling. To confirm that valuation he produced a bill of sale from Cuthbert Mobley dated november 15th 1783 of a negroe woman, who was about 50 years old, a boy who was about 12 or 13 and this girl for 60 guineas. He admits that he had undoubtedly frequent opportunities of removing these negroes from East Florida between February 1784 and may 1785 and that if he had come away in time he might have brought them away with him, but that he did leave them behind and his agent in Florida was never able to collect them; *ten head of hogs* which he bought in Florida of Jeremiah Burns for £10 sterling in 1784; [11] *15000 shingles* which were worth 13s 6d @ 1000; *500 feet of cedar and red bay* worth 7d @ square foot.

That they cut wood wherever they thought proper and that there was no restraint laid upon them. That cattle and lumber were not considered as removeable by virtue of the proclamation. That he had made no claim before the American commissioners not having arrived in England till the 7th of last may when it was too late.

General ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Witness, sworn:

Says that he was settled upon St Mary's river about 50 miles distant from Major Cunningham and that he knows nothing of his losses but by report; that he had valued the property as stated in the memorial from the account given him by Major Cunningham and that he had set down the hogs at the moderate price of £5. by his consent.

NICHOLAS WELCH,³ witness, sworn:

Says that he settled in 1782 on St John's river about 25 or 30 miles from Major Cunningham [12] and left it in september 1784. That he had several times in 1782 and 1783 seen the three negroes described by Major Cunningham at a little town called St John's Bluff about 30 miles from Major Cunningham's plantation; That the men might be worth about £50 or £55 a piece and the girl about £25 or £30. That he cannot speak from his own knowledge to any property lost by Major Cunningham.

HENRY FERGUSON, witness, sworn:

Says that he was settled about 5 miles distant from Major Cunningham; he knows he was settled upon a good piece of land on St John's river, but does not know what quantity of stock he had upon it—That he knew Davy who was a field negroe

³ See *post*, p. 272.

upwards of 40 years of age, that he was not worth less than £80 before the war and that he would have given that for him; That Sam was between 30 and 40 years old and worth £50; that he saw them in the latter end [13] of the year 1783. That he knows that Major Cunningham had a white mare which he supposes might be worth from £14 to £20 but that he heard she was stolen in the latter end of the year 1783 and believes Major Cunningham had not then quitted his plantation.

The Commissioners having suggested to Major Cunningham that none of his witnesses supported his case by substantiating any part of his loss and he having represented to them that he had other witnesses in the Bahama Islands who could speak pointedly to those facts, permission was given to him to supply that deficiency by having those witnesses examined before the Governor and council there and the examinations transmitted to the Commissioners in the manner prescribed by the act, and in the mean time his claim is to be kept open.

[14 *blank*]

[15]

No 22. . . .

The Memorial of Robert Cunningham⁴

late of the province of South Carolina, but now of the Bahama Islands

sheweth, That your memorialist at the evacuation of Charles Town went to East Florida and purchased a tract of land adjoining the township on St Mary's river containing fifty acres, that your memorialist built a good dwelling house on the said tract of land with other outhouses fenced the whole fifty acres with a good fence cleared and planted twelve acres with corn, potatoes, &c and was obliged to leave it in consequence of that province being ceded to the King of Spain when the crop[s] were almost ready to be gathered.

[16] Your memorialist therefore prays that his case may be taken under your consideration in order that under your report he may receive such aid or relief as his losses shall be found to deserve; and your memorialist in duty bound will ever pray—

R. Cunningham.
No 4 Clerkenwell close.

14th Sept 1786.

⁴ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 315.

[17] Schedule of property lost by Robert Cunningham late of South Carolina, but now of the Bahama Islands in consequence of East Florida being ceded to the King of Spain.

One tract of land containing fifty acres adjoining the township on St Mary's river in the province of East Florida with a good dwelling house and other out houses, the whole fifty acres under good fence, twelve acres cleared with a good crop of corn potatoes &c. almost ready to save

£150 0s 0d

Witness.

Major William Cunningham—No. 4 Clerke[n]well close.
Mr. John Morgridge—Chelsea water work bridge.

[18 *blank*]

[19] . . .

7th october 1786.

General ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, claimant, sworn:

Says that he is going to the Bahama Islands and has taken his passage. That he came to East Florida immediately after the evacuation of Charles Town in 1782, stayed about a month or 6 weeks in St. Augustine and went to settle about march on *a plantation* on St: Mary's river of fifty acres of woodland which he purchased of Joshua Nun for £10. It was situate about 100 miles from St: Augustine, adjoining a township laid out on St Mary's on one side, Capt: Lang's on the other. That he continued upon this plantation from the spring to the fall and on the 28th. october 1783 left Florida and sailed with the soldiers in the first fleet to Nova Scotia and New York. That he has no receipt for the £10 which he paid tho' he took one at the time. That there was no conveyance from Nun nor does he know whether he had any title. That on the plantation he [20] built a house of wood 24 feet by 20 covered with shingles a kitchen and some outhouses chiefly with his own three negroes, that he sometimes hired three or four more and sometimes only one to assist them. That considering the labor of his own negroes and what he paid the expence of building it must be £50. That he had no other property but the improvements of his land and it's produce. That he had cleared twelve acres of woodland and fenced it in by the labor of his own hands had planted it and left a good crop of provisions upon it, which he offered after he left it for £20 or 20 guineas. That the value of the labor of a good common field negroe was 2/- ~~per~~ day in time of peace. That his plantation was a very fertile spot and he would not have sold it when he was there for £500. That he made a claim before the American board but they would not hear it, & that

this tract of land was therein valued at £50 but that it was valued by persons who had never seen it.

[21] JOHN MORGRIDGE,⁵ witness, sworn:

Says that the first time he saw General Cunningham's plantation was in october 1783 when he was about to purchase the crop. That there were about 8 or 10 acres cleared the rest was woodland; that there was a fence round the cleared land which must have cost from £16 to £18. That he had conditionally offered General Cunningham a craft which he valued at 25 guineas for the crop but his employer not wanting it he did not purchase it. It was no bargain at that price but might be worth 20 guineas. That the house must have cost if hands had been hired to build it from £25 to £30. The expence of hiring slaves at that time was 2/ 6 day for common slaves and 7/ 6 day for carpenters. That he was no planter and knows but little of clearing land but supposes the expence might be about 20/ 6 acre—That General Cunningham's land was not appraised in East Florida but in this country and only from memory.

[22] Major WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Witness, sworn:

That he went to see General Cunningham's plantation in may 1783. That he don't know the size of the whole plantation, but that there were 10 or 12 acres cleared. That the house was a log house, the logs squared on each side; rather small but a tolerably good one for that country; it seemed more than one story high; it was floored and shingled. That it could not have been made for less than £20. That General Cunningham told him that the house was partly built before he bought the plantation, and said that he had bought Nun's goodwill of the land but that he did not consider it as a title. That Nun's title was worth nothing, that he came from Charlestown and settled there without any grant.

⁵ John Morgridge was a loyalist of Charleston, South Carolina, who was imprisoned for some months in the early part of the war. Refusing to abjure the king, he left the province and went sooner or later to England. Sabine says he was in London in 1779. He did not return to South Carolina until in 1781. On the evacuation of Charleston he went to St. Augustine in December, 1782. He dealt in lumber, did some carpenter work, and employed his sloop *Jenny* in trade. He finally withdrew from East Florida in 1785. His claim on account of loss of property by the cession of this province to Spain was only £70. His award was £46 13s. See Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II. 104; C. O. 5/562 (2d Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims); *post*, pp. 35-37.

[23]

No 21. . . .

The Memorial of Nicholas Welsh⁶

late of the province of East Florida, but now of the Bahama Islands.

Sheweth that your memorialist was formerly a resider in North Carolina and at the evacuation of Savannah went to East Florida where your memorialist was granted a tract of land containing five hundred acres on St John's river by Patrick Tonym esq'r Governor of said province where he settled and improved which will more fully appear by the schedule annexed hereunto which your memorialist lost in consequence of that province being ceded to the King of Spain with two horses two head of black cattle and plantation tools.

[24—concluding petition and signature.]

[25]

[Schedule]

Account of the real and personal property of Nicholas Welsh late of St: Johns town in the province of East Florida at the time the province was ceded to the King of Spain, vizt.

One tract of land containing 500 acres situate on St. John's river, which was granted to him by Patrick Tonym esq'r Governor of the province

On the premises were,

15 acres of cleared and improved land under a good fence and there being a good crop of Indian corn growing and left ungathered is valued at 80/ $\frac{3}{4}$ acre	£ 60	0s	0d
200 acres of good oak land @ 15/	150	0	0
285 acres of pine land with a framed wood house of 2 rooms and 500 a garret	40	0	0
one house and lot of ground in St John's town	30	0	0
	<hr/>		
real estate	£280	0s	0d

[26] Personal property not possible to be removed

There being no purchasers {	2 horses left on the plantation	£18	0s	0d
	2 black cattle do. . . . 37/4	3	14	8
	sundry plantation tools and implements of husbandry left on the premises worth above	20	0	0
		<hr/>		
		41	14	8
total loss		<hr/>		
		£321	14s	8d

London June 1786.

⁶ See *post*, p. 272.

[27] . . .

12 & 13th Oct., 1786

Major NICHOLAS WELSH, claimant, sworn:

Says that he is going to the Bahamas with General Cunningham to settle there and does not mean to return to England. That he arrived in East Florida from Georgia in may 1782 and settled on a plantation on the river St John's about 9 or 12 miles distant from the mouth of it in november 1782 and that he continued in possession of it 'till the cession. He produced a warrant signed by Governor Tonyn dated 11th november 1782 and directed to Benjamin Lord esq'r acting surveyor general commanding him to survey and admeasure to the claimant 500 acres on St. John's river part of 1000 acres granted to Peter Paumier⁷ esq'r. It was likewise signed by Benjamin Lord on the 15th january 1783 and by him directed to John Baker deputy surveyor. He then produced a receipt from John Baker dated january 12th 1783 for £2 0s 6d for surveying the land but had no grant [28] made out as the news of the cession soon after arrived. That Peter Paumier not having complied with the terms of his grant, his tract was considered as vacant or King's land and granted out to the refugees and Governor Tonyn told the claimant that it was intended to break those large grants and that the 500 granted in his warrant were vacant land. That none of it was cleared when he went upon it and that he cleared 15 acres of it. That he began to plant some part of it in the beginning of april, that he planted as he cleared and in may 1783 the whole 15 acres were cleared and fenced, but the large timber upon it was only deadened and not cut down. That at first he hired 3 negroes at ½ ₤ day ₤ man of Samuel Gray and one white man as workman and overseer whom he found with victuals & cloathing but paid him no wages That in april 1783 when he left the plantation to the care of the overseer and went to John's town the three negroes ran away and he hired two more who [29] were stragglers from the same person at the same price; that that was all the strength he had for clearing the lands. That there was no house built on the land in may 1783 but that he hired a man named Thomas Warsdell who built a house upon it in june 1783. This was after he (the Claimant) had heard of the cession. That the agreement between them was that Warsdell having received half of the first crop was to repay it in grain by giving him (the claimant) one half of the next crop which he raised and he was to have the use of the tools. That he might have had the whole benefit of the first crop if he had not sold it to Warsdell. That Warsdell after notice of the cession went and planted a crop in the land, meaning to stay there after the country was given up to the Spaniards, built a house there at his expence;

⁷ Peter Paumier's name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida, September 19, 1768, when a petition and an order from the king in council in his behalf were presented for a large grant of land. The governor signed the grant of 10,000 acres on January 12, 1769. See C. O. 5/570; see also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 321.

raised a good crop, the whole of which he kept together with all the claimants tools. That in april 1783 when he quitted the plantation he went to John's town where he purchased a *small lot of land* 100 feet by 70 of Thomas [30] Williamson⁸ for £25 which he cleared and built a small house upon and staid there till the beginning of september 1784. That he had no receipt nor conveyance nor was the sale registered. That he did not pay the whole money but owes £7.—of it now. That he claimed for building the house and clearing the lot £5. It joined the lots of Capt. John Hopkins,⁹ James White and Col. Chiney. That he had *two horses* one left to him by his nephew in may 1782 which he valued at £12 and left on the plantation; the other was left in his care by Dr Lowry in return for a boat which he lent to him valued at £30 which was lost in St: Mary's river. The horse was six years old and not worth above £6. *Two head of cattle* a cow and a young bull which he valued at £3 14s 8d. They both ran away from the plantation in the spring 1784. *Plantation tools* which he purchased from Mitchell and Johnston of St John's town and gave at least £16 for them. That Mr Warsdell kept them and he was not able to stay there to get satis- [31] faction for them. That there was an appraisement of his property which was made in this country given into the American Commissioners. The land with the improvements was appraised at 10/ $\frac{2}{3}$ acre. £250 and was worth that to any person who could have lived upon it. That he had laid a memorial before the treasury for a compensation for military services but it was rejected and that he received £30 $\frac{2}{3}$ ann. temporary support, 'till he received £300 compensation for his losses in Carolina.

The certificate of Mr David Yeats secretary of the warrant of survey dated 11th november 1782 from a minute of the council journals was produced; but there was no copy of the register of Thomas Williamson's tract nor any certificate respecting it.

ALEXANDER PATERSON, witness, sworn:

Says that he lived in St. Augustine about 40 miles from the claimants plantation; that he knew the land before the claimant went upon it, but never saw it in it's

⁸ See *post*, p. 267 and note.

⁹ This Captain John Hopkins, who owned a lot in St. Johns, East Florida, in 1783, seems not to have survived the evacuation of the province long, for the claim of "John Hopkins" for loss by the cession of East Florida to Spain was presented by the administrator of his estate, William Green. The claim was for £80, and the commissioners, who probably acted on it before January 1, 1787, allowed the full amount. Alexander Chesney mentions another Captain John Hopkins as marrying his eldest daughter in June, 1808, and as retiring from service in the navy on a good pension in the autumn of 1816. See E. A. Jones, *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, *Ohio State University Bulletin*, XXVI. No. 4, pp. ix, 39 n., 274, 51, 54.

[32] improved state, that he was not a good judge of land but valued the claimant's property from information and the opinion which he had of Mr. White.

STEPHEN WHITE, witness, sworn:

Says that in April 1783 he had a lot upon the Bluff opposite to the claimant's plantation, that he had known the land a long while, but dont know the number of acres this plantation consisted of nor whether it was the claimant's property. That he had heard the claimant say that he had cleared part of his land but never saw any part of it that was cleared. That he had valued it in London a few months ago at 10/ 3^p acre from the account which the claimant gave of it, and that he would have given £250 for 500 acres in that situation. That he knew the claimant lived upon a lot of land in St. John's town and that he had a bit of a house and a yard fenced round with clap boards—Does not know of any other property which the claimant had in East Florida.

[33]

No. 1 . . .

The Memorial of John Champneys¹⁰ late of
Charlestown in the province of South Carolina in North America.

Sheweth that your memorialist at the evacuation of Charlestown in December 1782 went with his family to St Augustine, where for their accomodation and for carrying on the commission business he purchased a house and stores as will more particularly appear in the schedule annexed which premises remained unsold the last day allowed for the disposal of British property, there being no purchasers.

[. . . -34—concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]

[Schedule]

[35] An account of a lot, house about 18 feet wide and 40 feet deep, a shed 14 by 12, a large kitchen and back stores capable

¹⁰ John Champneys was a public vendue-master at St. Augustine during a part of the time that the property of the British inhabitants was being offered at public sale before the evacuation of East Florida. Champneys had come from Charleston, South Carolina, in December, 1782, and in partnership with William Binney had bought a house and storerooms in St. Augustine with the purpose of going into the commission business. Our records do not show when he was appointed vendue-master, or auctioneer, by Governor Tonym. In March, 1784, Champneys returned to Charleston and remained there a year and a half before sailing for England. See *post*, pp. 13, 14, 28 and note.

of holding about 700 barrels of flour with a small garden and yard, on a lot containing 47 front and 98 in depth, situate in Charlotte street Hospital street and artillery lane the whole appraised by William Binnie, Benjamin Lord and William Watson at three hundred and fifty pounds

£350 0s 0d

[36 *blank*]

[37] . . .

13th octr 1786

JOHN CHAMPNEYS, claimant, sworn:

Says that he came from Charlestown at the time of the evacuation in december 1782 to St Augustine and that he was obliged to purchase a house, there being none to let. That he and M^r Binney accordingly bought a house of M^r Penmans from his attorney Spencer Mann¹¹ and a lot for which they gave £400 and afterwards divided it each paying £200 for his share. That his (the claimant's) lot was about 47 feet in front and 100 feet deep and consisted of a stone house which was 20 feet in front by 40 a kitchen of stone a shed which would hold about 100 bags of flour a back store which would hold about 1000, a yard and a garden. That the house was but a shell when he purchased it, there were no partitions above stairs and that it cost him between £130 and £140 in repairs. He produced an appraisement under the seal of the province [38] dated the 17th of may 1783 made and sworn to by Benjamin Lord, William Binney and William Watson, in which they had valued this property at £350. That he left St. Augustine in march 1784 and went to Charlestown where he stayed till october 1785. That upon his quitting St Augustine he left a power of attorney to Mr Johnson to sell his property, and it appeared by two letters from Mr Johnson which he produced that it was put up at vendue on the 18th of july 1785 the last day for the sale of British property and called out to Francis Fatio¹² for 299 dollars but this was only a friendly sale and intended to secure the property to Mr. Champneys and tho' the title deeds were to be sent and a regular conveyance made to Mr: Fatio, he was to execute an instrument certifying that he had paid no

¹¹ Spencer Man was commissioned clerk of the courts of common pleas, general sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, assize, and general gaol delivery on June 20, 1765, at St. Augustine by Governor James Grant. He was appointed public vendue-master on May 3, 1771, and a year later clerk of the crown until the royal pleasure should be known. On the twenty-second of the same month he was also named master in the court of chancery. See C. O. 5/570; C. O. 5/571.

¹² Francis Philip Fatio petitioned for a grant in February, 1775, and obtained a warrant of survey for five hundred acres. Late in the following month, Governor Tonyn signed one grant of seven hundred and sixty-two acres for him and another of five hundred acres. Early in June of the same year, Mr. Fatio obtained the governor's signature to a grant of two hundred acres. See C. O. 5/571.

price whatever for the property That he accordingly sent the title deeds in september 1785; that he understood that Fatio was to sell for him if any opportunity offered, and if he sold, he (the claimant) should think him- [39] self authorized to call upon him for the money. That Fatio still remains at St Augustine, but whether he is a Spanish subject he don't know. That a great number of estates were sold in this manner, if they had not been so disposed of they would have been seized by the Spaniards. That he had made a considerable claim before the American board but that this property was not included. That it was not yet heard and that he had received at the rate of £80 p ann: temporary support since the 5th of january 1786. a certificate of M^r D. Yeats of extracts from the records of the purchase of the whole lot for £400 of Mr. Penmans and of the division between the claimant and Mr. Binniy [*sic*] according to the account in his evidence was produced

Mr WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, sworn:

Says that the appraisement produced by the claimant was made and subscribed by him on the day of its' date. That when he and the other appraisers valued this property [40] they estimated it from the purchase money and the expence of the buildings. That they measured the work by the squares and saw the account of the workman for the repairs which was agreeable to the common price of labor at that time.

SIMON TUFTS, witness, sworn:

Says that he knows Mr. Fatio very well, that he is a Swiss and that he left him in St. Augustine in june 1785; that he resided in Mr Champneys house after he quitted it and attempted to sell it for him but was not able—

HARRY MICHIE, witness, sworn:

Says that he was in St. Augustine when the claimant with Mr Binney made this purchase. They both told him that the whole cost £400, or 400 guineas and he understood that each paid half. That the claimant having the buildings to his share Mr. Binney had the most land. That the claimant had frequently told him he had [41] laid out 100 guineas in repairs and don't think he said more. That the house when he purchased it, was tolerably good on the outside and watertight, but that the flooring and roofing wanted repairs. That he knows Fatio by sight and by report and believes him to be a man of repute and fit to be trusted.

[42 *blank*]

[43]

No 3 . . .

The Memorial of Colonel Elias Ball¹⁸
late of the Province of South Carolina

Sheweth that your Memorialist for many years preceeding the late unhappy dissention in America was possessed of large Estates real and personal in the province of South Carolina and for his early and active Services in Support of the British Constitution was by Earl Cornwallis appointed Colonel of Militia and discharged his duty faithfully until the Evacuation of Charles Town by his Majesty's Forces in December One thousand seven hundred and eighty two

That your Memorialists Estates and [44] Effects in the aforesaid province to a large amount was Seized upon Confiscated and sold for use of the American States and your Memorialist banished for ever from returning thereto and in consequence thereof removed to East Florida then in Allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain—where he purchased a Tract of Land adjoining Saint Augustine and for which he paid the Sum of Five hundred pounds as Set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed and also at a great expence cleared an uncultivated Tract of Land of upwards of One hundred and twenty Acres on the River Saint Johus [*sic*] in the aforesaid province and employed thereon One hundred Negroes for upwards of Eighteen Months which at a Moderate Valuation for their Labour and Maintenance at Sixpence per day each is One thousand three hundred and sixty eight pounds fifteen shillings added to the aforesaid Sum of Five hundred pounds as set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed is One thousand eight hundred and Sixty [45] pounds fifteen shillings.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

Schedule . . .

A tract of Land near the Town of St Augustine East Florida
containing Fifty seven Acres and half bounded on the East by

¹⁸ Colonel Elias Ball, Sr., had a plantation at Wambaw, South Carolina. Elias Ball, Jr., lived at Curmantee in the same state. The latter took the oath as a member of the general assembly of South Carolina, on September 6, 1776. Sabine says that both held commissions under the crown after the fall of Charleston and that the estates of both were confiscated. The elder Ball was at St. Augustine in the spring of 1783, where he gave considerable annoyance to Brigadier General Archibald McArthur. On May 19, 1783, McArthur wrote to Sir Guy Carleton: "Col. Ball has cried *peccavi* and receives his rations." Colonel Ball's claim for losses in East Florida was for £1,868 15s and his award was £500. See E. McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, p. 494; Force, *Am. Archives*, 5th ser., III. 2; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 475; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1780-1783*, p. 586; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, IV. 14, 90, 168; E. A. Jones, *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, p. 118; also Volume I. of this work, p. 124; C. O. 5/562 (3d Report of Commissioners).

Tonyn Road on the West by Debrahms Road and on the South by the Lands of Alexander Todd	£500 0s 0d
Labour & Maintaining One hundred Negroes for Eighteen Months at sixpence per Day each	1368 15 0
	<hr/>
	£1868 15s 0d

[Witnesses.]

[48 *blank*]

[49] . . .

Oct: 14, 1786

Col ELIAS BALL, Claimant, sworn:

says that he went to East Florida in the beginning of Oct: 1782 after the Evacuation of Charles Town and quitted it on the 1st of June 1784 That a few Months after his Arrival he purchased a Tract of Land consisting of $57\frac{1}{2}$ Acres for £500 Sterling from M: James Penman & deeds of Lease & Release purporting to have been signed by James Penman were produced. That the Sale was not registered the news of the Peace arriving soon after; That the Land was within the Garrison close to the Town & all cleared at the Time of the Purchase, upon it there was a dwelling House & some Negroe Houses. That he cultivated the Garden, and part of the Land for Indian Corn, but that he did not cultivate the Whole. That the Land was fit for raising Indigo but that he never should have raised any, as Provisions would have answered his purpose better; [50] that the price he gave was certainly high, but that he was obliged to purchase as they would not let their Houses or Land. That after his purchase & before the news of the preliminary Articles being signed arrived he had £700 offered him for it at 12 Months Credit by Col: Brown, but that after the News of the Cession arrived he offered it for Sale at a Considerable Loss but there were no purchasers. That he brought to the best of his Remembrance 175 Negroes from Carolina, took a dozen or fifteen of them to St Augustine and left the Rest upon some Lands on the West side about 25 or 30 Miles from the Mouth of St Johns River where he first landed. That these Lands had he believed formerly been granted to a M: Jones who was dead; his Eldest Son he understood was in Georgia, & one of his Younger Sons who was resident in St. Augustine gave him (the Claimant) leave to go on the Lands which were entirely uncultivated. That the General Custom of persons landing in that Manner & occupying uncultivated Land was [51] to pay the Proprietor $\frac{1}{8}^{\text{th}}$ part of the Corn produced by way of Rent. That his Negroes were Chiefly employed in raising Provisions, that they likewise sawed some Lumber but did not earn so much as they Cost in the purchase of Corn for their Maintenance; That he cleared 120 Acres of this

Land & if he could have stayed there 2 or 3 Years the Labor of his Negroes would have paid him very well, but being there only One Year he reaped no Emolument from their Work. He had averaged the Value of their Labour & Maintenance at 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ Day each; that his whole Object was to keep them alive till Affairs took a more favorable turn; That Above Thirty of them died in Florida in April 1784 & he sold 140 to his Cousin who was allowed to return back to Carolina. That he received a part of his Claim by way of Compensation for his Losses in Carolina from the American Commiss^{rs} and that he has had £50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ann: for temporary Allowance, but dont know Whether that will be continued; That he has no Military pension nor any other kind of Allowance from Government.

[52] JAMES PENMAN,¹⁴ Witness, sworn:

Says that in 1772 he purchased a quantity of Land & sev^l Houses under a decree of the Court of Chancery from the Assignees of James Henderson a Bankrupt & gave £1100 for the Whole. That he thinks the Land consisted of 90 Acres, there were about 50 or 60 Acres plantable Land; that he sold this tract for £500 Sterling to Col^l Ball & the money was paid to his Attornies M^r Edward Penman & M^r Spencer Mann¹⁵ in St. Augustine Upon the deeds being produced to him he said the name James Penman which was signed to each was not his hand-writing; as far as he could judge of it, it appeared to him to be the hand writing of his Attorney M^r Spencer Mann. That the price given was not high; from the Situation of the

¹⁴ James Penman's name first appears in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida, June 15, 1767, when he presented two petitions, together with orders from the king in council, in behalf of himself and Peter Taylor, Esq., each for a grant of ten thousand acres of land. See C. O. 5/570; see also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 319.

¹⁵ Spencer Man was one of the attorneys of James Penman, "one of the two eminent merchants" in St. Augustine. On October 4, 1775, Mr. Man wrote to Brigadier General James Grant at Boston: "with respect to settlement we are going back every day, and I believe our ruler [Governor Patrick Tonyn] has neither ability to point out or interest to procure any good for us; in a word if you do not stir a little for us, we shall be a nonentity very soon." Although Mr. Man thought Governor Tonyn incompetent, he was a loyal supporter of the military commander at St. Augustine. Late in May, 1778, he signed the returns of provisions in store as being "sufficient for victualling 1,500 men for some weeks." In the autumn of 1779, when Governor Tonyn professed to have no money for needed repairs on the fortifications, Mr. Man and Mr. Penman undertook to supply the funds to pay three hundred negroes who were employed on the works by Lieutenant Colonel Lewis V. Fuser, as also for other purposes. For the money advanced they agreed to accept bills drawn on General Sir Henry Clinton. Despite this display of public spirit, Governor Tonyn characterized Messrs. Penman and Man as two of "the principal leaders of a desperate faction" who had "endeavored by every infernal artifice to dash this province into the same rebellious state with the other colonies." Mr. Man estimated his losses at £5,222. His award was £2,207 6s. 9d. See P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., IV. 335, 337; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 256, II. 127; C. O. 5/562 (5th Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims); Additional Notes, *post*, p. 307.

Town of Augustine it must have extended that way and if he had stayed there he would not have taken double the Money for it.

[53] Maj: WILL^m CUNNINGHAM, Witness, sworn:

Says That the Claimant after the Evacuation of Charles Town settled on a Plantation of M: Jones's on St. Johns River one of whose Younger Sons lived at St: Augustine & pretended to Claim the Land. That the Claimant brought a large Stock of Slaves from Carolina but that he dont know the Number; That all except some House slaves were put upon this Plantation, that they Cleared a large tract above 100 Acres Raised one Crop of Corn, & Sawed some Plank but he dont know the quantity, that he has seen 3 or 4 pair of Sawyers upon it.

[54 *blank*]

[55]

No 4. . . .

The Memorial of Robert Robinson
a Master Butcher late of the Provinces of South Carolina and East
Florida, now residing at N^o 17 Griffith's Buildings, Bermondsey

Sheweth that your Memorialist is a Native British man who went from Liverpool to South Carolina in 1773 and settled in Charleston as a Butcher untill the year 1778, that he was compelled to depart the said Town because he would not Swear allegiance to the Congress, And on the 23^d of May 1778 he received the annexed permission from Rawlings Lowndes¹⁶ the then Rebel Governor for him and Family to depart [56] in the Sloop Venture to St Augustine in East Florida where your Memorialist landed in July 1778—

That at Augustine your Memorialist followed his business as a Butcher from July 1778 untill April 1784 during which time he purchased a freehold Lot of Land with a house thereon and had a Stock of one hundred and fifty Bullocks, four horses and two Negroes, when he received the annex'd notice from Governor Tonyn to prepare to quit the said province on the 17th of April 1784 at which time he went with his Family to Hallifax in Nova Scotia—

That the Lot and house at S: Augustine belonging to your Memorialist, and quitted by him was Valued upon the Oaths of three principal Merchants there, at Three hundred Pounds Sterling of which proofs was [*sic*] then made before the

¹⁶ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 319.

chief Justice of the Province and so certified by the Governors causing the provincial Seal to be affixed thereto in manner as is annexed, And he has lost considerably from the circumstance of being [57] obliged to Sell his Bullocks & Horses for whatsoever price he could obtain and the circumstance of his going from a warm climate to a very cold one made it that he was obliged to sell his Negro Wench at a great Loss, and that his Negroe Man (Jack) ran away from him on the day of his departure for Hallifax, from these circumstances and the Loss of £840 in Money and Effects at his being obliged to leave Charleston in manner aforesaid Your Memorialist is reduced to such necessity that he and his family has no means of subsisting [Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[58 *blank*]

[59]

Schedule . . .

N ^o 1. Loss of a Freehold Lot of Land with a house thereon situated in the Town of St Augustine appraised by Robert Payne Esqr now of Enfield, John Wood and William Stator [<i>i.e.</i> , Slater] ¹⁷ Merchants now residing in the Bahama Islands certified by the chief Justice James Hume ¹⁸ and by Governor Tonyns ¹⁹ causing the Seal of the province to be affix'd thereto Vide Voucher herewith	£300 0s 0d
N ^o 2. Loss upon the Killing and Sale of 150 head of Cattle upon receiving few months notice (which notice is annexed) to prepare to quit the province, and that every person was necessi[t]ated to Kill their Cattle by which the memorialist lost at the least, [60] one third and is Valueing each at £5 $\frac{2}{3}$ head of said Bullocks, one third of which is	250 0 0
N ^o 3. Loss upon 23 head of Bullocks killed by his Majesty's Regiment of Rangers under command of Coll! Brown ²⁰ at Fort Picolett of which I complained then to Governor Tonyn, and Coll! Brown paid me for five acknowledged by his men to be taken by them remains lost Eighteen at £10 $\frac{2}{3}$ head being only two thirds of the price if Killed for Sale	180 0 0
N ^o 4. Loss upon 150 head of Bullocks removed from the pasture near Fort Pickolet to a more Wet pasturage to prevent the said Rangers from Killing any more of them by which Lost 18 head chiefly Cows with Calf at £6 $\frac{2}{3}$	108 0 0
N ^o 5. Loss by 3 head of Bullocks run into the Woods a few days before his departure from St Augustine at £5 $\frac{2}{3}$	15 0 0

¹⁷ See *post*, p. 266 and note.

¹⁹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 310.

¹⁸ See *post*, p. 37, note.

²⁰ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 323.

[61] N ^o 6. Loss by difference of Cost and Sale of 2 horses and a Mare at departing	20 16 0
N ^o 7. Loss of a horse run into the Woods at departure	8 0 0
N ^o 8. Loss upon Sale of a Negroe Wench from her aversion to go to Hallifax being a very cold Climate	9 2 9
N ^o 9. Loss of a Negroe man named Jack who run away at em- barking for Hallifax from his dread of encountering so cold a climate. cost	35 0 0
	<hr/>
	£925 18s 9d

[Proof and vouchers for the foregoing losses.]

[62 *blank*]

[63] . . .

Oct: 20th, 1786

M^r ROBERT ROBINSON, Claimant, Sworn:

Says, That in 1778 he came from Charles Town to St. Augustine in East Florida and continued there till April 1784 & followed the Occupation of a Butcher. That he purchased a House & Lot situated in George Street St Augustine from M^r Arthur Gordon²¹ & gave 100 Guineas for the purchase. He produced a rec^d dated Sept^r 29th 1778 from M^r Arthur Gordon for the said Sum of 100 Guineas for a House & Lot in George Street, but no Conveyance or Title deeds, the reason he said was that M^r Gordon died soon after the purchase & none were executed. He likewise produced an Appraisement under the Seal of the Province dated March 15th 1784 in which the House, Lot, Kitchen and Improvements were Valued upon Oath at £300 by Robert Payne, John Wood & W^m Slater says that the House was built at the time of the purchase, it was Stone and accounted [64] one of the best stone Walls in the Town but was very much out of repair It was a square House & had 6 rooms on each floor, but he cannot tell the size of it. That it had a flat roof upon it, which he repaired & made into a pitch Roof. That there was one room down which he built up & put a new Chamber over it. That the Gable End was likewise entirely down & he rebuilt it. That he put up a Chimney, two new Windows one of

²¹ Arthur Gordon, Esq., was appointed attorney general of East Florida by royal mandamus, dated May 4, 1771. On November 4, of the same year the oaths were administered to him at St. Augustine as the successor in office of James Box, Esq. (see *post*, p. 130, note 95). On October 3, 1774, Mr. Gordon was appointed advocate-general of the court of vice-admiralty. On July 18 of the next year, he presented a mandamus from the king naming him for membership in the council of the province; and after he had taken the oaths, Governor Tonyn suspended him until the royal pleasure should be known for reasons which, the governor said, he would transmit to the ministry. Mr. Gordon's house stood at the corner of the parade in St. Augustine. See C. O. 5/571.

which cost £5. The other not quite half so much; a Back Door which cost upwards of one Guinea; A new Stable built of Wood & covered with Tiles, an Oven & a Slaughter House and sunk a Well.

That he fenced in the Lot with Post, Rails, and Clap boards. it might take 100 Posts with two or three Rails between the Posts & Clapboards nailed upright. That he bought the posts and rails. That the Repairs and buildings which were done soon after the purchase Might take up about a Month Exclusive of the fence. That the Work was Chiefly done by him & a Negroe of his own, but [65] that he sometimes hired a Negroe Carpenter that he thinks the common price for Negroe Carpenters was from 7s 6d to 9s ^{per} day but does not know whether he gave that, or how long he Employed him That the House & Lot were put up at Auction a few days before he left Augustine he believes at 30 Dollars & Nobody would buy it. That he left it in the Care of W^m Slater & left a power of Attorney with him to sell it. He produced a Letter from M^r William Slater dated Sept^r 14th 1784 which he received at Halifax by which it appeared that the House had been put up at Auction & that there was No one who would purchase it & that there were people in it who were to take care of it & pay a Small gratuity for it.

There was no record of the purchase of this House and Lot either by M^r Gordon or the Claimant, but in the Account of Sales it appeared that they were exposed to Sale by William Slater the Vendue Master on 10th Feb^r 1785 and purchased by James Smith Clk to W^m Slater who was Agent to the Claimant [66] for the Proprietor for the Sum of £36 16s 3d as appeared by a Certificate from M^r David Yeats. Says that about the Year 1780 he bought in S^t Augustine at a Publick sale a Negroe Wench named Phillis & her Husband and gave £83 for both. That he afterwards sold the Man for £43 & that Phillis who Absconded before he left Augustine but afterwards delivered herself up to M^r Slater was sold after his departure for £30 17s 3d that he therefore lost thereby £9 2s 9d by such sale That he left the Bill of Sale with M^r Slater which was acknowledged by a rec^d of M^r Slaters produced dated April 20th 1784, but did not state the price paid the Claimant. That about a Month before he left S^t Augustine he bought a Negroe fellow named Jack for £35 from Francis Pallisier to take with him to Halifax. That he ran away from the Ship While she was lying in the Harbour in S^t Marys River about 60 or 70 Miles from S^t Augustine & was never retaken

£35

That he lost 50 Head of Cattle by Colonel Brown's Troops in the Course of the [67] Summer 1783. Twenty five they killed which were chiefly young Oxen & which he values at £10 ^{per} Head £250 Five died by being close herded together & twenty more by their removal to a Strange range in the fall of the Year 1783. That the last 25 were Chiefly Cows with Calf & that he values them at £6 ^{per} Head £150

That upon the Arrival of the News of the Cession in the Winter of the Y^r

1783 the Market fell from 9*d* to 6*d* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb & that he lost by the Sale of 150 Head of Cattle which he was obliged to feed & dispose of at that time, one third of their Value which as they were worth £5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Head, amounts to £250

That he lost by the Sale of a White Horse for £3 5*s* which was worth £12 though he gave about £4 only for him having bought him of a person who was in want of money £8 15*s* 0*d*

By the Sale of a Grey Horse for £2 15*s* 0*d* which he bought for £5 6*s* under the like Circumstances but which was worth £9 £6 5*s*

By the Sale of a Bay Mare for £3 for [68] which he gave Goods to the Indians of the Value of about £4 but which was worth £8 £5

That he lost another in the Woods which was worth £8—He produced no Bills of Sale or receipts for any of these last Mentioned Articles—

M^r: DAVID YEATS,²² Witness, Sworn:

Says that he knows the Claimant was a Proprietor of a House & Lot in George Street St: Augustine, that he tiled the House but dont know what other Repairs he did to it. That the Claimant was a Butcher but not the most Capital one of the Trade in St: Augustine. That previous to the Cession of East Florida M^r: W^m Slater was appointed publick Vendue Master by the Governor to sell all the real Property in the Country, that he knows the Claimants House was sold but dont know whether it was an Absolute Sale or only a nominal one. That he knows nothing of the Claimants personal Property. That he knows that the receipt for 100 Guineas produced by the Claimant is M^r: Arthur Gordons hand-writing.

[69] M^r: ROBERT PAYNE,²³ Witness, sworn:

Says that the Name signed to the Appraisement is his hand writing; that they appraised the Property at £300 from what appeared to them to be the Value of it, if the Proprietor had been about to sell it at the time of the Appraisement. That he

²² David Yeats was appointed deputy clerk of the council of East Florida by Governor James Grant at the end of October, 1764, and continued to serve in that capacity until April 8, 1776, when he was made clerk of the council and secretary of the province by Governor Tonyn in the place of Dr. Andrew Turnbull. Meantime, Mr. Yeats was appointed register of grants, patents, and records on October 16, 1768, this appointment being confirmed by royal mandamus under date of March 23, 1769. At the end of April, 1771, he became clerk of the newly created court of vice-admiralty. A little more than a year later, that is, on May 22, 1772, he was named by Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie as examiner and register in the court of chancery. He seems to have served as secretary of East Florida until the final evacuation of the province. See C. O. 5/570; C. O. 5/571. Mr. Yeats was the husband of Governor Tonyn's niece. He put in a claim of £4,486 15*s* for compensation for his losses, of which he received £2,113 3*s* 6*d*. See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 308.

²³ Robert Payne was one of the men elected to the commons house of assembly in East Florida in March, 1781 (C. O. 5/572).

did not measure the Work being no Carpenter nor Mason, That he dont recollect that the Claimant produced any bills for the repairs at the time of the Appraisement, but that he knows that some repairs were done & thinks they were pointed out by the Claim! at the time of the Appraisement That they were not done in a Workmanlike Manner That the Claim! had taken off the flat roof & tiled it new that he knows the Lot was fenced in after the purchase by the Claimant. It was a common Clapboard fence & if every thing had been bought might have cost £20 That he knows likewise there were a Stable & some Outhouses built by the Claimant. That he thinks in 1778 The hire of a Negroe Carpenter might be about 2s p day, [70] that it afterwards rose to 6s p day & that a ship Carpenter might perhaps earn 9s. p day. That the Expençe of the repairs all together could not have cost any thing like £200 they might, as he supposes, if every thing had been bought & the Work paid for have cost about £100, but that he Valued House & Lot from an Idea of the advanced price it would then have sold for:

M^r THOMAS COURTNEY,²⁴ Witness, Sworn:

Says that he knows that a Negroe Man ran away from the Claimant from on board the Ship lying at S^t Mary's in which he was a passenger with the Claimant to Nova Scotia & that he was not retaken while they stayed at S^t Marys.

M^r JOHN MOORE, Witness, sworn :

Says That he was he was [*sic*] born in East Florida & was a Butcher there along with his Brother. That he knows that about August 1782 The Claimant had about 120 head of Cattle at Piccoletta 21 Miles distant [71] from S^t Augustine. That they were not then upon the Claimants Land but there was his Mark & Brand upon them. That he knows that Col^l Brown's Troops came in June 1782 & killed some of the Cattle in that Neighbourhood That in September 1782 he heard M^r Robinson & M^r Carey his Man who took care of his Cattle say that some of the Claimants Cattle had been killed & that they had found some of their Skins & Paunches close by the place, but did not hear them say how many but never himself saw any of Claimants Skins.

That he lived at Piccoletta in the Year 1782. That he knows nothing of any other Property which the Claimant had.

M^r JOHN MACKAY, Witness, sworn:

Says That he lived in East Florida as Servant to M^r Hume the last 6 Years before the Cession & that he arrived in England a fortnight after last Christmas. That he knew the Claimant four Years as one of the best Butchers in S^t Augustine. That in [72] the fall of the Year 1783 he bought of the Claimant, who was then

²⁴ See *post*, pp. 25-29.

about 6 Miles from St Augustine removing his Cattle from Piccoletta to some high Lands at Dago, two Cows & two Calves & gave him dry Cattle in Exchange for them. That he thinks there were upwards of 100 head of Cattle.

That the Claimant then said that Colonel Brown's Troops had been killing some of them but did not name any number. That he remembers the Claimant used to ride a very good White Horse for 2 Years, but does not know Whether it was his own or what it was worth. That he knows nothing of any other part of the Claimants Property.

[73] Supplement to M^r ROBERT ROBINSON's Claim's

M^r FRANCIS LEVETT,²⁵ Witness, Sworn:

Says that he knows the house which the Claimant occupied in St Augustine, but don't know of whom he purchased it nor whether it was ever the Property of M^r Arthur Gordon; that he has seen a Conveyance of it to one M^r John Funck; That he was Provost Marshal²⁶ in St Augustine in 1774 & 1775 & sold the s^d House & Lot in Execution in the latter End of 1774 or the beginning of 1775 to Robert Bonsell²⁷ for £40 or £50 The House was then out of repair. Says That the price of Provisions did not as he recollects fall upon the Arrival of the News of the Cession. That the Average price of Beef both before & after was 6d ³/₄ lb.

Read over to the Witness & approved & signed by him

F. L.

M^r ROBERT ROBINSON produced Conveyances from M^r Levett the Provost Marshal to Robert Bonsal & from Rob^t Bonsal to John [74] Funck but none from John Funk [*sic*] or any other person to Arthur Gordon.

M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says That in the Year 1782 & to the time of y^e Cession the common Average price of Beef was 6d ³/₄ lb, but that it was some times sold at 9d ³/₄ lb That the price

²⁵ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 328.

²⁶ On November 3, 1764, Governor Grant informed the council of East Florida that the king had appointed no provost marshal for the province and proposed that a sheriff be appointed. A commission was accordingly issued to Alexander Skinner to be sheriff. He also served as provost marshal and received fees in this capacity, and in addition was made clerk of the accounts. It was not until June 29, 1771, that the council received notice that parliament had provided a salary for the provost marshal of East Florida. The provincial council thereupon resolved that the sum of £20 heretofore paid to that officer out of the contingent fund for carrying writs of election, summoning all juries, and publishing proclamations be no longer continued to him; that sum having been granted on account of there being no salary to the office. See C. O. 5/570, 5/571.

²⁷ Robert Bonsal petitioned for a grant of land in February, 1775, and received a warrant of survey for one hundred and fifty acres (C. O. 5/571).

of Pork was 1s 8^d lb. That upon the Arrival of the News of the Cession Beef fell to 3d & 3½d 8^d lb & he never paid more than that for it & 6d 8^d lb for Pork 'till he quitted the Province in February 1784. That it was a common practise during the Course of the War for the Butchers to purchase their Cattle from the plunderers from Georgia & he thinks the Average price given might be about 20s 8^d Head. That the Average Weight was from 200^{lb} to 250^{lb}. That the Claim^t was Butcher of this description & not a Man of fair Character.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[75]

No. 8. . . .

The Memorial of Thomas Courtney²⁸

Taylor, Late of the Province of East Florida. And now at N^o 13
Finch Lane Cornhill London—

Sheweth That your Memorialist previous to the Late war was residing in Boston New England, and there Eligibly Situated, and continued there during the Blockade. But on the evacuation of that place was forced to leave it with his Majesty's Troops.

²⁸ Thomas Courtney was a tailor in Boston, Massachusetts, and one of the ninety-seven "Gentlemen and Principal Inhabitants" of that city who signed the loyal address to Governor Gage on his departure for England, October 6, 1775. With nearly 2,000 other loyalists he accompanied Sir William Howe's army to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in March, 1776. He next went to Charleston, South Carolina, at the time of its surrender, remaining about two years and seven months, until the evacuation. Meantime, he was included among those named in the act of banishment of Massachusetts, passed in September, 1778. From Charleston he sailed to St. Augustine with a number of other exiles. There he bought a large lot with a frame house for £400 sterling. In May, 1784, after the cession of East Florida to Spain, he sold his property for £53 15s after spending about £25 in building a stable, shed, and poultry house. At the end of May he returned to Nova Scotia. Thomas Courtney's name appears as one of a committee of three who applied in December, 1782, at New York to Sir Guy Carleton for a recommendation for two representatives of the loyalists associated for the purpose of settling at Port Roseway [Shelburne], Nova Scotia, to enable them to call upon the governor of that province concerning the proposed settlement. Courtney's name is also signed to an address to Carleton, dated at New York, March 23, 1783. Sabine erroneously says that Thomas Courtney removed with Richard and James Courtney to Shelburne from New York at the peace; "Thomas with a family of four" and "four servants." According to his own testimony Thomas did not leave East Florida for Nova Scotia until May 30, 1784. He estimated his loss in East Florida at £415 9s and received an award of £371 5s. See J. H. Stark, *Loyalists of Massachusetts*, pp. 132, 134, 137; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, pp. 432, 439, 444; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 266, 412; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, I. 338; C. O. 5/562 (3d Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

The Above Articles were personal property & not Easely removed to a Distant Country so was glad to Dispose of them at the Above Loss. Your Memorialist therefore prays you will Condescend to take it Likewise into Consideration

Thomas Courtney

[80] Account of House & Lot

<i>Cost</i>		<i>And Sale</i>	
House & Lot Bought of		1784.	
Peter Edwards Esq ^r	£400 0s 0d	May	
out Houses & repairs	25 0 0	Sold House & Lot &	
	<hr/>	repairs to John Ca-	
	£425 0s 0d	bado for	53 15 0
		Loss on the above	
		premises	<hr/>
			37 ¹ 5 0
			<hr/>
			£425 0s 0d
Loss on the Above premises			
as ₤ Contra	37 ¹ 5 0		
Loss on personal property			
as ₤ Schedule sub-			
joined	44 9 0		
	<hr/>		
total loss Sterling	415 14 0		

[81] . . .

October 21st 1786

M^r THOMAS COURTNEY, Claimant, sworn:

says That he came to St Augustine after the Evacuation of Charles Town and left it on 30th May 1784 when he went to Nova Scotia. That in January 1783 he purchased a House & Lot from M^r Peter Edwards for £400 Sterling; that he had a regular Conveyance from M^r Edwards but the purchase was not registered as he did not chuse to be at the Expence of it. That after having attempted to sell it by Auction & nobody would advance upon 40 Guineas for it, in May 1784 he sold it by private Sale to John Cabado a Spaniard for £53 15s. That he made a regular Conveyance of it to Cabado & gave him up all his papers & that it was an Absolute Sale. That the Lot of Ground contained near an Acre all fenced in & had a Wooden house upon it but no Outhouses at the time of the Purchase. That he built a Stable, Shed, & Poultry House. That he hired 2 White Carpenters to do the Work & he believes paid each of them 3s 6d ₤ day. That there were not very good Carpenters & thinks the Average price for them was a Dollar ₤ day. That in all he paid £25 [82] for these Improvements, but has no receipts to produce for any part

of the Work. He produced an Appraisement by Robert Payne, Josiah Peavett & John Denniston dated May 6th 1783 in which they had sworn they believed the House & lot to have been worth £400 at the time of the Purchase.—says that he likewise sustained losses by the Sale of his Furniture to the said John Cabado. That it had been purchased at different periods, some brought from New York and some from Charles Town but that he had no receipts nor had made any Entry in his Books respecting it That he had taken the Acc^t stated in the Schedule partly from M^r Courtney's recollection. That he remembers he had two large Looking Glasses purchased at an Auction at Charles Town for which he thinks he gave £8 8s & that he sold them for £1 16s 0d.

A Dozen Pictures bought in Charles Town for 8s a peice [*sic*] Sold at 2s a peice Two Mahogany Tables bought in Charles Town for 5 G^{as} sold for £1 16s 0d Twelve Mahogany Chairs bought in Charles Town for 20s ~~£~~ Chair Sold at 6s a piece A Horse which he bought of Capt Campbell w[h]en he first went to Florida for £16 he sold for £8 8s to the Cap^t of the Schooner That he did not pay the money to Cap^t Campbell [83] but allowed it in his Account. Admits that by Virtue of the Proclamation he might have conveyed away all those Articles except the Horse if he had thought them worth the removal.

M^r PETER EDWARDS,²⁹ Witness, Sworn:

Says that he was resident in S^t Augustine in the Winter of the Year 1782 & remembers the Claimant coming there. That the Claimant purchased a House & Lot of him for £400 That he (the Witness) bought it in the Year 1780 of M^r Mackinen for 200 Guineas or £215 (which was confirmed by M^r Yeats's Extracts from the Records) but that he did not sell the whole of the Lot to the Claimant he reserved a part of it on which he built a House for him self. That the Lot was situated in George Street & contained in the Whole 130 Feet in front & about 100 Feet in depth. That what he sold consisted of about 90 Feet in front & the whole depth with the House upon it, but that there were no Outhouses. That when he purchased it the Lot was fenced in but the [84] House was out of repair & he laid out 200 G^{as} in repairing it—That £400 was not a high price at the time of the Sale to the Claimant & thinks if he had kept it he might have sold it for £500

M^r JOHN CHAMPNEYS,³⁰ Witness, sworn:

says That he was a Vendue Master in S^t Augustine & that he was Employed to

²⁹ Peter Edwards was one of the nineteen men elected members of the commons house of assembly in East Florida in March, 1781. When the house convened he was absent from the province, and did not attend until May 26. However, he declined to take his seat, having been appointed clerk of the house. See C. O. 5/572.

³⁰ John Champneys was a member of the committee of twenty-five loyalists, which was appointed

sell the Claimant's House & Lot after the news of the Cession. That nobody would bid for it but one of the Claimants friends who put it up at 40 Guineas.

M^r HENRY EYRES, Witness, Sworn:

Says that he is Clerk to the Claimant and has lived with him in that Capacity 8 or 9 years. That he came with him to East Florida after the Evacuation of Charles Town. That he knows that the Claimant bought a House & Lot in S^t Augustine for £400 and built a Stable & small store House for Poultry, but no other Outhouses. That he brought a Clock & a quantity of Furniture [85] from Charles Town but he dont recollect the particulars. That he knows nothing of the purchase of the furniture or the price given for each but knows that the Claimant had a quantity of Furniture in S^t Augustine. That he knows that M^r Cabado gave £53 15s for the House & Lot & saw the Money paid to the Claimant a few days before he left S^t Augustine. That he saw the Claimant deliver up the Papers to M^r Cabado but did not see him Execute any Conveyance. The furniture was sold standing to M^r Cabado but he dont know the price of each particular. That he knows the Clock was sold for £7 7s & the Pictures at 2s a peice & that the Money was paid in his presence, That he knows the Claimant sold a Horse for £8 8s 0d which was not half its Value & that he (the Witness) received the money for it.

He produced the Claimants Books & upon reference to Cap^t Campbell's Acc^t no Credit appeared to have been given for the Horse.

[86 blank]

[87] . . .

The Memorial of Henry Robertson

Humbly Sheweth. That your memorialist and his family resided several years in the province of East Florida, where he was possessed of considerable property, consisting of a lot of land and dwelling houses in the town of St. Augustine in the same province.

by their fellow-refugees in Charleston, South Carolina, to make representations to the commander-in-chief in their behalf in view of the proposed evacuation of the city by the British troops. The committee signed a warrant, dated August 13, 1782, authorizing Charles Ogilvie, Sr., and Lieutenant Colonel Gideon Dupont, Jr., to go to New York on this mission. If Charleston could not be retained the loyalists desired permission to "indemnify themselves from the sequestered estates within the British lines in South Carolina." Mr. Champneys' claim for loss in South Carolina was for £20,212 and his award was £5,204. His East Florida claim was £350 and his award £267 14s 6d. He is not mentioned by Sabine. See *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 116, 119; *Col. David Fanning's Narrative*, 1908, p. 37; C. O. 5/562 (3d Report of Commissioners for East Florida).

That your memorialist was obliged to leave his said property to the Spaniards, at the time the province was ceded to the King of Spain and is thereby become a considerable looser [*sic*].

[Concluding petition and signature.]

London 24th Aug^t 1786.

[88 *blank*]

[Schedule]

[89] The property of Henry Robertson late of the province of East Florida.

A lot of land situate on the east side of Charlotte street in the town of St. Augustine in the province aforesaid with two dwelling houses kitchen and other buildings thereon, part of which premises rent at

£182 ster.

and the remaining part which he occupied may be worth

50 do.

making together the yearly rent of

£232

[Witnesses.]

[90 *blank*]

[91]

No. 10. . . .

octr' 26th, 1786.

M^r: HENRY ROBERTSON, Claimant, sworn:

Says that he went from London to St Augustine in 1776 arrived there on the 23d of march 1776 and continued there, till the 1st of march 1785. That on the 14th day of april 1782 he purchased from Mrs Ann Weobley two stone houses and a small lot of land consisting of 67 feet in front and 57 in depth in Charlotte street for which he gave 131 guineas and that the purchase was registered (N. upon reference to M^r: Yeats's extracts from the records no account appeared of this purchase having been registered) That in december 1784 he sold the whole of this property by the advice of Governor Tonyn by private sale to Don Manuel for 291½ dollars and gave him up all his title deeds and conveyances. That Don Manuel executed no instrument in return and that it was an absolute sale. He produced an appraisement dated the 23d of may 1783, and made by [92] Robert Mills George Grassell and John Pully upon oath valuing the said property at £600. That at the time of the purchase the largest of the houses which was not less than 36 feet long 16 feet long

[i.e., wide] and 16 feet high was a ruin and that in august 1782 he was obliged to put [sic] it down and rebuilt it. That it cost him about 550 guineas. That John Tully was the stone builder and he thinks he paid him £7 \textsterling square; but has not the receipts to produce. That he kept no account of bringing the stones or lime, which was done entirely by negroes at a large expence, the stones being brought from above three miles distance and the lime from twenty miles distance, having no idea of it's ever becoming necessary by the cession of the province.

That the smaller house was not above 30 feet long, but of the same width and depth as the large one; that he repaired that by putting in new glass, laying shingles on the roof and a new floor in the back room That those repairs were done by Thomas [93] Anderson and cost £50. which he remembers from the circumstance of settling with M^r: Anderson against whom he had an account of between £40 and £50 and to whom he thinks he paid seven pounds upon the balance. That, there being no outhouses at the time of the purchase, he built a fowl house, a hog house and a necessary of rough boards and roofed with the same.

That the lot of ground was fenced in when he purchased it, but the clapboards were mostly rotten and he was obliged to fence it anew in august 1782 with pine boards and cedar posts.

One side of the pine board fence was 27 feet, the other 67 feet long, and it was 8 feet high; he paid 16/ \textsterling 100 feet of pine boards. There were 12 or 14 cedar posts which cost seven shillings each Besides this there was the expence of nails and it was put up by a negroe who was at work upon it between 3 and 4 days and to whom he paid two dollars \textsterling day.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[94]

October the 27th.

He produced receipts for repairs of the house amounting to £133 19s 1½d and a certificate from M^r: David Yeats of his having delivered into the register's office in december 1784 an account of the sale of his house, to Don Manuel for 291½ dollars.

M^r: JOHN MILLS,⁸¹ Witness, sworn:

Says that he knows the claimant was in possession of two houses in St Augustine in october 1782 when he arrived there. That the claimant had had a quantity of lumber from one of his relations Mr. Robert Mills but he does not know for what

⁸¹ John Mills was a justice of the peace at St. Augustine during the revolutionary period. His claim for lost property was only £70 and his award £11. See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I, p. 700; pt. II, pp. 717-718; C. O. 5/562 (2d Report of Commissioners).

purpose. That he has seen the receipts produced by the claimant and knows some of them to be the hand writing of the persons whose names are subscribed. That the appraisement produced was sworn to before him. [Witness's confirmation and initials.]

M^r: WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, sworn:

Says that he remembers the claimant [95] purchasing two houses in April 1782 at public sale of Mrs. Weobley, that he attended the sale and believes the claimant gave £130 for the purchase. That they were old houses and then in a bad state of repair, that the claimant repaired them, but he don't know whether he pulled any part of them down. That he can't tell what the expence of his repairs might be nor whether he put up a new fence, but that the fence was not in good repair when he bought it.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

M^r: ALEXANDER PATERSON, Witness, sworn:

Says that he rented the houses of Mrs. Weobley before the claimant purchased them. That he was at the sale and thinks the claimant gave about £120 or £130 for the purchase. That the houses were then out of repair. That he afterwards understood there were great alterations made by the claimant, and upon his return from his plantations where he went in may 1782 and continued about three months [96] recollects that part of the smallest house was pulled down and repaired, but does not know what was done in the inside nor did he observe any material alteration in the large house. That the lot when he rented it was fenced in by a low fence and that he saw no alteration in it upon his return. That he remembers the said lot and house to the time of the cession and did not observe any material alteration in the fence 'till it was sold to the Spaniards.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

FLEETWOOD ARMSTRONG, Witness, sworn:

Says that he bought the lot and houses for the claimant in 1782 for £130. That one of the houses was a kitchen but the claimant afterwards converted it into a dwelling house. That the largest house was but small, there were three small rooms upon the ground floor. The claimant pulled down the walls of the kitchen and built them up of stone and made it almost as large as the other house. [97] That he don't know what was the expence of that nor what repairs were done to the other house—That he was never in either of the houses after the purchase. That when it was bought there was a low clapboard fence to the lot and he don't know whether the claimant put up any new fence. That he knows nothing of the sale of this prop-

erty by the claimant or of it's being appraised:—neither had been done when he quitted St. Augustine.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[98 *blank*]

[99]

No. 13 . . .

The Memorial of George Tallack
late of the Said Province of East Florida, Now of the City of
London; Ship carpenter.

Sheweth—That Your Memorialist, Resided for several years at St. Johns Bluff, where he by his Industry Acquired a Comfortable living which Maintained him and his family very Comfortably, Consisting of a Dwelling house and Kitchen with many other Improvements in the Market on the bay, of St. Johns Bluff, found to be every way convenient for Trade, Valued at fifty pounds Sterling, also a New frame of a house purchased at Twenty five pounds to be erected, where your Memorialist intended to [100] Settle for his life time, together with a Boat Valued to eight pounds, all which Amounting to Eighty three pounds Sterling, by the Appraise-ment of Two of his Neighbours, that well knew the said premises, And sworn to as well as Your Memorialist, before Justice W^m Hyde, by Nicholas Walsh in Clark-enwell Closs N^o 4. And John M. Donald at N^o 1 little Tutle Street Westminster, as will more particularly Appear in the Schedule Annexed, That your Memorialist being long upon Sufferance, and like to come to the Greatest Distress for want of the Necessaries of life—he having spent, what little he could save of his small prop-erty Waiting Some Compensation from Government; Your Memorialist is now under the Necessity, to go some short space of time to earn some Bread; and leaves his Sister At N^o 7 Leicester Street Leicester Square, who will have directions, where to send for your Memorialist how soon Requested thereto by your Honours—

[Concluding petition, signature, date, and witnesses.]

[102 *blank*]

[103]

A Schedule . . .

A Dwelling house and Kitchen and other Improvements on a halfth Lot
of Land on the Bay in the Market place of St John's Sound Every Con-
venient for Trade

£50

A New frame of a House two Storey high Almost ready to be Erected	
which he purchased at a great Expence as Intended to settle for Life	20
the frame of a boat 22 feet long and other Materials belonging thereunto	8
	<hr/>
	£83

[Confirmation, signature, and date.]

[104 *blank*]

[105]

Oct: 27th 1786

M: GEORGE TALLACK, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went from Charles Town upon its last Evacuation to Tartola [*sic*] where he stayed some time, from thence to St. Augustine, & in the fall of the Year 1783 to St Johns Bluff. That upon his Arrival in St Augustine he knew that peace had been proclaimed but did not hear for certain that East Florida was to be given up. That at St John's Bluff he went to live with M: M:Donald & after he had been with him about 3 & 4 Months he began to build upon half a Lot of Land which he purchased from M: Austin who bought the whole Lot from M: Williamson; That he had no Conveyance of his purchase nor any papers respecting the same. That he bought the Materials for the building of different people & employed others in that work some of whom he paid by Wages & Others by finding them in provisions while he [106] worked himself at his trade of a Ship Carpenter. That the Expence of the Lot & building including the purchase money cost him £50 That he got a new frame of a House made by some Carpenters whom he paid in the same manner as the Builders, which he values at £20. That he likewise built the frame of a Boat which he Values at £8.

That none of his Property was Appraised in East Florida.

[Claimant's confirmation and initials.]

JOHN M:DONALD, Witness, sworn:

Says That he knows the Claimant built a House in St Johns Bluff which he began about 2 Months after his Arrival. That it was a small Wooden House one Story high with two Rooms on the ground floor; That he dont know whether the Claimant bought the Lot but thinks the Value of that & The House upon it must have been £50 appraised it at that price since he came to England. That the Claimant had a parcel of Timber [107] for another frame of a House, all worked up but not put together which was worth between £20 & £25 but that he took some part of that Timber away with him.

That the Claimant was likewise building a Boat in his Yard (but had not finished it,) which was worth £8.

Says That he first heard of the News of the province being given up in April 1783 but the Report was afterwards dropped.

[Witness's confirmation and mark.]

[108 *blank*]

[109]

No. 17. . . .

The Memorial of John Morgridge³²
late of Charles Town in the Province of S^c Carolina in North
America at present residing in Chelsea.

Sheweth That your Memorialist after suffering many Months Imprisonment was on account of his Loyalty obliged for refusing to abjure his Majesty, to leave that Province in 1777 & returned thither in 1781 and at the Evacuation of Charles Town, 1782 went to S^t Augustine, where he was possessed at the late Treaty of Peace of a Lot on which he had erected some Buildings.

. . . [109-110—Concluding petition and evidence.]

[110]

[111] . . .

October 31st 1786

M^r JOHN MORGRIDGE, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he arrived at S^t Augustine in Dec^r 1782, continued there till April 1784 when he went to S^t Mary's, where he stayed till last Year That a few days after his arrival he had a Lot of Land granted to him by Gov^r Tonyn & produced a Certif^t thereof from Gov^r Tonyn dated Sep^r 6th 1786. That there was no grant made out because he intended to have run out a large tract upon S^t Marys & to have gone through the officies [*sic*] with both together which would have been a great saving of time and Expence. That the Lot was 90 feet by 60 Situated upon the beach & parted from the street by William Weavers Lot.

That at the time it was granted it was vacant Land & entirely unfenced. That

³² See *ante*, p. 8, note.

he & one Negroe fenced it all round with a Clapboard fence 6 feet high, that [112] he began it in January & finished it in March 1783; That he purchased the Lumber of different people but has no receipts to produce. That he used 900 Clapboards which he purchased of Captⁿ Rice & M^r Patrick Cunningham at Governor Grants Plantation for the purpose of this fence & gave 9s p 100 for them; 28 Posts some of which he cut himself, & others he bought at 1s a a [*sic*] piece & 54 Nails which he purchased at 1s a piece. That he built out of the Waste Timber which he had in the Yard a small Wooden House 12 Feet by 16 & 7 feet high consisting of one Room with one Window and a Clapboard Roof. That the Expence of it as near as he could ascertain it, was £7 10s & that it was finished about the same time as the fence. That there were no other Buildings upon the Lot but a small Shed adjoining the House which did not cost above 20s. That he was constantly buying and selling Lumber & when he quitted St Augustine he left a quantity in the Yard to the Amount of £8 or £10. There were [113] 5 Dozen of oars worth 4s 6d p oar; Seven or Eight Hundred feet of Ship planking worth 14s p 100 feet and five or Six Hundred Clapboards worth 4s 6d p 100. That upon his return from the Country in April 1783 where he had been about a fortnight in order to get a frame of an Hospital for the Navy he heard that the province was ceded to Spain; That he remembers when he was going into the Country seeing the Vessel in the Offing which brought the News, & that at that time all the Articles of Lumber which he has sworn to were in the Yard & he never purchased any afterwards

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

M^r JOHN CHAMPNEYS, Witness, sworn:

Says that the Claimant commanded the Vessel in which he went passenger from Charles Town to St Augustine. That upon his Arrival there he believes the Gov^t gave him a Lot of Land which he knows was [114] vacant Land. That he dont know the Size of it but that it was very conveniently situated for a Lumber Yard. That they put up a Clapboard fence about 5 feet high all round it & built a small dwelling House & a Kitchen for his Negroes immediately after his Arrival. That he believes the Claimant built it himself & cut the Lumber himself. That he knows that he went into the Country to get Materials & never heard him say that he purchased any Part of it & that he was very well acquainted with him. That he cant tell the Expence of these Improvements that when the Claimant went to St Mary's he (the Witness) let the House & Lot out to M^r Robert Smith at 2 or 3 Dollars p week That he knows the Claimant had some Lumber in his Yard when he went to St Mary's but not the precise quantity.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[115]

Oct^r 12thGen^l ROB: CUNNINGHAM,³³ Witness, Sworn:

Says; That as he was going to St Augustine to Embark for Nova Scotia in Oct^r 1783 he met the Claim^t about 20 Miles from Augustine, who directed him to his House at Augustine upon the Beech. That he Accordingly went there and M^r Smith his Attorney gave him possession of one of the Claimants Houses for his Negroes for which he was to have paid 2 Dollars ^{per} Week if he stayed any time That the Claimant had 3 or 4 Small Houses there. One was a Dwelling House for himself & the rest were Outhouses all nearly Equal. That he saw some oars & Lumber lying on the Claimants premises

[116 blank]

[117]

No. 18. . . .

The Memorial of James Hume³⁴

formerly Chief Justice of the said province [*i.e.*, East Florida],
but at present residing at Ranelagh square.

Sheweth That your Memorialist was seized in fee simple of a very considerable real estate in the said province consisting of settled plantations and other valuable lands,

³³ See Additional Notes, p. 315.

³⁴ James Hume was acting attorney general and a member of the council of Georgia in the early 1770's and until 1776. On December 1, 1775, the provincial congress extended its supervision over the courts of law. Hume denied its authority and refused to obey its mandate concerning the conduct of causes in the courts. He was therefore ordered to leave the province within a month. He probably went directly to England, where he set forth his grievance in a petition dated May 14, 1776. He was later appointed chief justice for East Florida to succeed William Drayton, who had been suspended the second time by Governor Tonyn about April 1, 1778. Hume did not arrive at St. Augustine until in April, 1780. He was a member of the provincial council and therefore of the upper house of assembly when the latter held its first session from March 27, to November 12, 1781. He continued in East Florida with Tonyn until November 19, 1785. After the evacuation of East Florida had been ordered, Mr. Hume and other prominent inhabitants addressed a memorial to Tonyn, dated September 11, 1783, remonstrating against the proposed disbanding of the provincial troops stationed in St. Augustine and calling attention to the "accumulated distress to which not less than ten thousand loyal inhabitants" would be subjected unless they were supplied with shipping to transport them to other British colonies. James Hume's claim to compensation for his losses in East Florida was £2,467 10s. The commissioners of East Florida Claims allowed him £1,525 5s 3d. See C. C. Jones, *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 142, 191; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 63; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. 1135; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am MSS. in R. Inst.*, IV. 348; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II. 534; C. O. 5/572; Additional Notes, *post*, p. 307.

and was also possessed of a personal property to a great value as will more particularly appear by the schedule annexed.

That in consequence of the cession of the said province to the King of Spain he was obliged to abandon his said real property and suffered also in his personal estate, all which he is ready to make manifest to the board.

[Concluding petition, signature, date, and witnesses.]

[118-119]

Schedule . . .

	Valuation by M ^r Hume	Valuation by Col. Brown & Mr. Panton
<p>No. 1 A Villa known by the name of Oak Forest containing by grant One hundred and eighty acres of Oak land situated within four and an half miles of the town of St Augustine on which stood a neat dwelling house, kitchen, store house, stable, carriage house and other buildings. Several acres round the house were improved in pleasure and garden ground, and sixty acres were cleared and laid off in parks the whole was under good fence, an experienced gardener (assisted by ten sometimes fifteen, and sometimes twenty negroes two of whom were house carpenters) was constantly employed for several years in laying out raising & levelling and turfing the pleasure ground, in erecting bridges Chinese Chevaux de frize, and other ornamental and useful fences and in making canals planting hedges &c &c—Many thousand sweet and sour oranges, lemon lime citron shaddock and other fruit trees were planted some of which were beginning to bear fruit when the province was ceded. Mr. Hume conceives this villa must have cost him £1000 at the least, and had the province continued a part of the British empire would have been not only pleasant but very profitable</p>	£1000	0s 0d
<p>2. A settled plantation known by the name of Cypress Grove situated on six mile creek St. John's river containing by grant 2500 acres</p>	£ 600	0s 0d

905 of which is swamp and oak land the remaining 1748 acres is pine land well timbered. Mr Hume had placed 105 negroes on this plantation had made great improvements 50,000 trees were boxed for the purpose of making turpentine, *twenty two* acres of the swamp were prepared for and *planted in rice*, and upwards of 40 acres of the oak land were cleared & prepared for Indian corn, an overseers [120-121] house kitchen corn house negroe houses and several other buildings were erected, but by the cession of the country Mr Hume was deprived of the estate and all its improvements

£1000 0s 0d £1039 18s 0d

3. Two valuable coach geldings and a riding horse, taken by an armed Banditti who when they heard of the cession of province collected together and committed depredations

76 13 0

4. A Settled Turpentine tract containing 300 acres on which were built several tar kilns, a number of trees boxed, negroe houses and other buildings

200 0 0 300 0 0

5. Two Tracts of land each containing 500 acres adjoining the rice plantation of Messr's Panton & Forbes,⁸⁵ on the west side of St John's river, one third very valuable swamp abounding with Cypress trees the other two thirds good pine land

190 17 0 190 17 0

Total amount of Mr Hume's
losses sustained by the ces-
sion of East Florida to Spain }

£2467 10s 0d £2130 15s 0d

[122] . . .

octr 31st 1786.

Mr JAMES HUME, claimant, sworn:

Says that he was chief justice of East Florida, that he had his appointment from this country in 1778 or 1779, arrived at St. Augustine in April 1780 and continued there 'till the last with Governor Tonyn.

That at the time of the cession he was possessed of 180 acres of land called Oak forest situated about 4½ miles from St. Augustine which he bought from

⁸⁵ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 365.

Mess'rs Panton and Forbes about june or july 1780 soon after his arrival for £300 sterling. He produced two original Grants—One of 100 acres to John Meeke³⁶ dated 13th. march 1766—The other of 100 acres to William Drayton dated 13th october 1768—A conveyance by lease and release dated 11th & 12th dec'r 1767 by John Meeke of his said 100 acres to William Drayton³⁷ for £25. A conveyance by lease and release dated the 9th and 10th feb'y 1778 of 180 acres by William Drayton (he having parted with 20 acres to Dr. Cunningham)³⁸ to Mess'rs Panton and Forbes for £300 sterling and a conveyance by lease and release dated the 4th. and 5th. october 1778 of the said 180 acres from Messrs Panton & Forbes to the claimant for the said sum of £300 sterling. Says that at the time of his purchase there [123] was a neat wooden dwelling house, a kitchen a storehouse and a dairy. That the plantation was then in a very uncultivated state, except 40 or 50 acres of corn land in the front of the house which were cleared and these he afterwards converted into inclosures and used for pasture. That the tract chiefly consistes of oak land well timbered, there were two swamps, which were about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre broad near the house, much broader above, and ran the whole length of the tract which was upwards of a mile. That these swamps were fit for rice plantations but not used by him for that purpose. They were oak lands and the heaviest timber was upon them. That he meant to have made this a fruit estate induced by the accounts he had from M^r Fish of the profits arising from it, and had planted 9 acres with 3500 sour orange trees; they were seedlings of two or three years growth when planted which was in the fall of 1780 and Spring of 1781; that besides these he had about 700 standards in other parts of this plantation, some of which were beginning to bear in

³⁶ John Meek is first mentioned in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of June 25, 1765, when a petition from him for land near St. Augustine was read and a warrant of survey was ordered to be issued for a field of about ten acres. Four months later he petitioned for a grant of one hundred acres. His grant for this tract was signed by the governor in March, 1788. A few weeks later he obtained the grant of a town lot in St. Augustine. See C. O. 5/570.

³⁷ William Drayton was appointed chief justice of East Florida on October 7, 1765, in place of James Moultrie, deceased. About six years later he resigned from the council. Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie accepted his resignation and on November 15, 1771, appointed William Owen until the king's pleasure should be known. See C. O. 5/570, 5/571; also *post*, p. 316.

³⁸ Dr. Henry Cunningham's name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of October 7, 1765, when he petitioned for a grant of land. The governor signed his grant of one hundred acres on March 13, 1766. About three months later Dr. Cunningham took the oath as an assistant judge of the courts of common pleas, general sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, assize, and general gaol delivery. Early in November, 1768, was signed a grant of five hundred acres for Dr. Cunningham. On July 5, 1770, he and Chief Justice William Drayton were instructed by a royal commission to hold a special court of oyer and terminer at St. Augustine on the eleventh of the following August for the trial of certain runaway negroes. See C. O. 5/570, 5/571.

1783 and a great quantity more in the hedges. That the sour Orange grew wild in the province and the sweet orange succeeded very well. That his plantation had two landings, one on the north river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from [124] the house, and the other on St. Sebastian's creek about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the house, oak forest being situated between them. That he did not clear any land for cultivation and only improved it for a pleasure ground and fruit estate. That at first he placed a white gardener and two negroe carpenters upon the improvements, afterwards many more were employed. The gardener was there from 1780 to April 1783 and received £20 \textsterling ann. wages and upon an average from midsummer 1780 'till the news of the cession he had two negroe carpenters and six field negroes working under him. These were his (the claimant's) own negroes and taken from a rice plantation in Georgia. That the carpenters built a new outhouse 14 feet by 16, made afterwards into a storehouse, some negroe houses and did other work upon the estate. He produced an appraisement of this estate under the great seal of the province made upon oath by Col: Brown and Mr: Panton dated 21st may 1783 and valuing this estate at £600.

Says that before the cession his servant told him that he was offered £800 for it by a Minorquin, but that he refused it and valued this property at £1000 upon the following calculations.

[125] That there were at least 120 acres of uncleaned land; some pine wood was intermixed with the oak between the two swamps for which he allowed 20 acres; and the remaining 100 acres of oak land would give 2500 Chord of wood at the general allowance of 500 *Chord* to every twenty acres

That this was worth 4/ \textsterling Chord if sold standing from the convenience of its situation 3/ \textsterling Chord being the common price and some having been sold at 4/ that was not so well situated in respect of conveyance.

For this Article he put down	£500
For the Buildings which he was told cost Mr. Drayton £300 & upwards	300
For the Improvm ^{ts} in which he included the Labour & Cloathing of	
Negroes, Wages to Gardeners &c &c which in fact amounted to £600	200

That fire Wood when Cut down Would fetch £1 1s \textsterling Chord at St. Augustine. That he sold 98 Chord to the Garrison part at that price amounting to about £30 & the rest which was delivered at the place of landing at 7s 6d \textsterling [126] Chord amounting to about £24. That he sold one of his Outhouses for 100 Dollars & some Doors & Windows for £6 That was all he got for his Property in Oak forest having frequently Attempted in vain to sell the Land after the News of the Cession.

November 1st 1786M^r: HUME in continuation

That he don't know whether the Conditions of the Grants in respect of Cultivation were complied with: but that there never was an Idea in the province that purchasers bought settled Plantations subject to the risque of forfeiture for the non performance of the Conditions by the Original Grantees.

That he was likewise possessed of a Tract of 2500 Acres called Cypress Grove situated upon St Johns River (which was navigable for Vessels of 200 Tons) & distant from St Augustine by Land about 17 Miles—

He produced a Certificate from M^r: David Yeats of a Grant of 5000 Acres to Witter Cumming Esq^r⁸⁹ on 20th Aug^t 1767. A Con- [127] veyance by Lease & release dated the 21st or 22^d June 1776 from Benjⁿ Dodd Prov^t Marshal to Arthur Gordon for £300 A Certificate of the register of Sale on 1st Oct^r 1776 by Arthur Gordon to Mess^{rs}: Godfrey & Hope for £400 A Conveyance by Lease & release dated 4th & 5th Nov^r 1778 from M^r: Godfrey of his *Undivided* Moiety (there having been no deeds of partition Executed though the Plantation was in fact divided) to Mess^{rs}: Alexander & Payne in Trust to pay debts.

A Conveyance by Lease & Release dated 1st & 2^d Dec^r 1778 from Mess^{rs}: Alexander & Payne to William Pengree for Considⁿ A Conveyance by Lease of [*blank space in MS.*] date & release of 2^d Feb^r 1782 by William Pengree to the Claim^t for £300. Says that at the time of his purchase there were 30 or 40 Acres of high Land Cleared for Corn; 2 Acres or 2½ for Rice About 18000 Trees boxed for Turpentine—An Overseers House & some Negroe Houses built upon the Estate That he understood from M^r: Panton, the [128] Agent of M^r: Pengree, who said there had been a resurvey made of it while it was in the possession of Mess^{rs}: Godfrey & Hope, That there were 905 Acres of Swamp, Marsh & Oak Land & that the rest was Pine barren. That he had gone over the Plantation himself & thinks to the best of his judgment there were 200 Acres of Hamock Land fit for Corn & Indigo. 300 fresh Water Marsh & about 400 of Swamp Oak Land. That after the Purchase he cleared 20 Acres of Swamp Land for Rice & boxed 32000 Trees for Turpentine. cleared about 10 Acres of Hamock Land for Corn; built a New Overseers House, a stone House and a Corn House in which & in other work about the Plantation there were two Negroe Carpenters at Work for 8 Months. That he placed in January & Feb-

⁸⁹ Witter Cuming, merchant, was admitted as a member of the council of East Florida on December 2, 1765, until the royal pleasure should be known. On May 13, 1766, a warrant and instructions from the commissioners of the royal customs having been received by Governor Grant for the appointment of Mr. Cuming as comptroller of the port of St. Augustine, the state oaths and the oath of office were administered to him. By an order in council from England, Mr. Cuming received a grant of a 5000-acre tract of land, which the warrant of survey described as bounded by the River St. John and Six Mile Creek. See C. O. 5/570.

ruary 1783 upon his Plantation 105 Negroes includ^s Children—Col: Brown & M^r Panton had valued this at £1039 18^s but his Valuation was £1000 & formed upon the following Account of Expences.

[129] Provisions which he bought of John Ross ⁴⁰ in February 1783	£150	0 ^s	0 ^d
He produced a Receipt dated July 31 st 1783 for	54	19	3
& an Order for him to pay	50	0	0
To the Order of Robert Payne dated 8th. Nov ^r 1783 but had not the rec ^t for the remainder			
Paid the Widow of Swinney his Overseer his Wages up to November 1783	66	0	0
This appeared by a Receipt from Mess ^{rs} Panton, Leslie & Co. Dated 14 th Feb ^r 1784.			
The Labour of Two Carpenters for 8 Months at £5 ^{pp} Month	80	0	0
The Labour of 70 Slaves at £10 ^{pp} Ann for Each for 8 Months	466	0	0
The price of the Plantation	300	0	0

That he charged the Labour of his Negroes up to November 1783 because tho they were agreed for in September 1783 they were not delivered till November. That he had made no charge for Clothing his Negroes or for the Plantation Tools. That in April or May 1784 he sold some

[130] Turpentine the produce of this Estate to M ^r John Brown ⁴¹			
for	£50	0 ^s	0 ^d
And Corn at different times for	20	0	0

He produced an Affidavit dated May 12th 1783 of his Overseer John Swinney who was dead confirming his (the Claimants) Acc^t respecting the Number of Negroes, the Swamp Land cleared, the boxing the Trees for Turpentine, and the Rice Plantations.

That he likewise lost by the Cession a Turpentine Tract of 300 Acres situated in the North Side of the North West Creek running into the Matenza [*sic*] River about 20 Miles from St: Augustine.

He produced a Grant to W^m Drayton of the said 300 Acres dated 22^d May 1772.

⁴⁰ John Ross was one of the nineteen men elected as members of the commons house of assembly in March, 1781. See C. O. 5/572.

⁴¹ John Brown went from Scotland to Georgia in 1764, was employed as a tin worker for the Indian trade, and became the owner of a plantation in Queensborough. Later he sought protection within the British lines at Savannah, and on September 6, 1780, was appointed a lieutenant in the militia by Governor Wright. At the evacuation of Savannah he retired to St. Augustine, subsequently sailing to Nova Scotia, where he settled in Rawdon Township. His name is mentioned in the confiscation act of May 4, 1782. See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. 60-61.

Says that M^r Drayton sold the s^d Tract to Alexand^r Gray and Alex^r Gray sold it to Robert Payne, but he had not these Conveyances nor any Certificates of their being registered. He produced a Conveyance by deed of feoffment dated 1st Aug^t 1782 from Rob^t Payne to the Claimant for £50 Says That he purchased this Tract for the Employment [131] of about 25 Negroes which came from Georgia. That it was all Pine barren Land Except 20 or 30 Acres which were Cypress & Oak Swamps.

At the time of the purchase it was Entirely uncleared, That his Negroes cleared about 5 or 6 Acres for Houses & Gardens for themselves. That there was a Landing upon the Matanza [*sic*] River which was navigable for Flats about Two or Three hundred Yards from this Settlement

That he Values

The Labour of 25 Negroes 5 Months at the rate of £10 ⁷ / ₈ Head	
⁷ / ₈ Ann	£100 0s 0d
Ten Barrels of Rice at £7 ⁷ / ₈ Barrel, bought for Provis ^{ns}	70 0 0
Purchase Money	50 0 0

That he only got about 8s or £10 by Tar made on this Tract & that he has set down the Value at 200 though Col^l Brown & M^r Panton have appraised it at 300—

That he had likewise run out two Tracts of 500 Acres each situated upon Trout Creek, which was navigable on the West side [132] of S^t Johns River about 60 Miles from S^t Augustine: That these Tracts were Contiguous & had been divided into two Grants to Entitle him to a larger quantity of Swamp.

He produced the two Grants one dated 16 June 1782. The other 9th Sept^r 1782.

Says that ¹/₃^d of each of these tracts was very good Swamp Land. The remainder Pine barren.

That he was at no Expence in Cultivat^g them making any Settlem^t or putting any Negroes upon them owing to the Arriv^t of the News of the Cession. That the fees & Expences of Survey cost about £16 or £17. These were valued by him & his Appraisers at £190 17s

Says That the only Personal Property he lost Consisted of Two Coach Horses taken in Feb^r or March 1784, by a Banditti under the Command of MacGirth⁴² from his Servants about 25 Miles from S^t Augustine. These he bought of M^r Penman in Dec^r 1782 for 60 G^{ns} & produced a rec^t dated 1. Dec^r 1783. And a Saddle Horse which he bought of [133] M^r Bradstreet for 13 G^{ns} & was taken by a Banditti about the fall of the Year 1783 he was informed by a Black Servant of his. For this he has no Receipt.

[Claimant's confirmation and initials.]

⁴² See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 328.

M^r DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn:

Says That in Oak Forest there was a large Proportion of Swamp Land & a considerable quantity of Oak Land. That upon it there was a dwelling House Kitchen, Dairy & Fowl Houses. That he knows the Claim^t was at a great Expen^ce in clearing an Acre of Ground for a Garden raising the Ground about his house that it might be always dry, making inner fences of Cheveux de frize and inclos^g the greatest part of the Low Land with a Common Worm fence. That he don't know the quantity of cleared Land a Considerable part was cleared before the Claim^t purchased & he cleared some more. That the Land was fit for Corn & Rice and he knows that the [134] Claim^t planted Rice One Year.

That he likewise planted a great Number of Orange Trees. That the Claimant sold some Wood to the Garrison but dont know the quantity or the Price. That he (the Witness) Sold a quantity of Fire Wood Standing at his Plantation which nearly adjoined the Claim^ts Land & was about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile further distant from St Augustine & was $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile from a landing at 3/ p Chord. The original contract was 2/6 p Chord but afterwards as wood rose he got 3/ p Chord. That he sold some of General Grants in a situation close upon the river but farther from the town at 4/ p Chord. That the common price of fire wood latterly at St. Augustine one guinea p Chord. That he thinks upon well wooded land as the swamp and oak land of this plantation were, there would be from 15 to 20 Chord upon an acre. That the claimant's nearest landing was upon St Sebastian's creek about half a mile from the plantation. That he has been over the whole plantation but cant from thence ascertain the quantity [135] of pine barren land: Upon reference to the plats he thinks there must have been 100 acres of plantable land and 100 acres of pine barren. That the conditions of the large grant of 5000 acres was that the land should be settled with protestant white inhabitants within ten years from the date of the grant in the proportion of one to every 100 acres. That if one third of the land was not so settled within three years the whole to be forfeited and such part of the tract as was not so settled at the expiration of the ten years was to revert to his majesty his heirs and successors.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

November 3d 1786.

M^r FRANCIS LEVETT, Witness, sworn:

Says that he was acquainted with Oak forest before and at the time the claimant purchased it, his own land adjoining it. He remembers Mr Drayton's building the houses upon the estate and has heard him [136] say that he paid £300 to Mr Humbert a carpenter for his work upon the buildings and is convinced they cost a

great deal more. That he don't know the time when M^r Drayton first began clearing the estate, but that he and his family lived upon it in the year 1770 and 1771. That he used it as a farm and planted corn and rice but that he Don't know the quantity of land that he cleared. That the oak and pine land were intermixed and though he had frequently been over the estate it was very difficult for him to ascertain the proportion which they bore to each other. Upon reference to the plats which are to be depended upon in small tracts he thinks there must have been 120 acres of oak land and the rest pine barren. That he knows the claimant planted some of the cleared land and likewise cleared some himself. That the first improvement he (the witness) observed was the raising of the ground about the house. This would not increase the produce of the estate but would have made the house sell for more. [137] That the claimant next made a very good garden of an acre or an acre and an half paled in; that he built some outhouses and planted a great number of orange trees; having got permission from him (the witness) in 1780 and 1781 to take several thousand young trees, which would have borne in about 4 years from an orange grove in Sandridge about a quarter of a mile distant from his (the claim't's) plantation. That the claimant cleared some of the land for that purpose himself; The chief expence of making an orange plantation arises from the employment of a number of hands. That he understood the claimant employed his own negroes as he had upwards of 100 in the country. That the only other improvements he recollects were a canal, a large pond in the front of the house and a Chinese bridge. That the price of wood standing in 1776 and 1777 was 3/ P Chord, he has heard that after that time it was sold at 4/ P Chord but he never knew any sold at that price. That in 1777 he being under contract with a barrack mas- [138] ter cut off 500 Chord from 19 or 20 acres of common hamock land and delivered it at St Augustine at one guinea P Chord. That some of it was taken off from part of the 20 acres which he had of Mr Meeke's land contained in the grant produced. That he thinks the claimant's wood was worth 3/ P Chord standing but not more. That there was no landing upon Oak forest, the nearest was upon a branch of St. Sebastian's Creek about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Mile distant. That he can't ascertain the Value of this Estate, he would not have given £800 for it to have occupied it as a Plantation. In that View it was not of more Value at the time of the Claimant's quitting it than at the time of his purchase, but as a place of Residence or fruit Estate it was of much greater Value.

Says That he knew Cyprus Grove in M^r Godfrey's time before the Claimant purchased it but never saw it afterwards. That the Situation of it was very good, a part of it fronted the river & it was bounded by the 6 Mile Creek which ran all [139] along it That he knows nothing of any other Property belonging to the Claimant.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

M^r WILL^m WATSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says That the Claimant built One if not two Houses upon the Estate, but he can't tell the Expence of or the Value of of [*sic*] them That he likewise fenced the ground round the House with Chinese railing & planted a great number of Orange Trees. That he saw the Plantation frequently & thinks the Orange Trees would have borne in 4 or 5 Years from the time of planting them. That he dont know any other part of the Claimants Property.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

M^r PETER EDWARDS,⁴⁸ Witness, Sworn:

says That he lived at St. Augustine & knew Oak forest before the Claimant purchased it. At the time of the purchase it [140] was in an unimproved State. Mess^{rs} Panton & Forbes had begun to clear away some ground for a Plantation which was used by them for growing provisions. The Claimant planted that Land in the same way. That the Claimant cleared some of the Underwood about the House & above an Acre of Ground for a Garden which he fenced with a Palisade fence & Chinese Gate in front & a Clapboard fence to the rest. That he raised the ground about the House, put up the Outhouse in 1781 about 20 by 30 feet, which he thinks could not have been built for less than £100 & also some other Buildings. That the Claimant planted several thousand Orange Trees, & he saw the Plantation last in 1784, & some of them were then first in bearing, but he thinks not a third part of them. They were planted upon Land which did not require the large Trees to be cleared as they serve by way of Shelter to the fruit Trees. That he has seen in general 6 or 7 Negroes Employed upon the Improvements about the House & [141] sometimes many more.

⁴⁸ Captain Peter Edwards was Governor Tonyn's secretary and was appointed by him clerk of the crown, and, when the commons house of assembly was elected, he was named clerk of that body by Tonyn. As Mr. Edwards was absent from East Florida when the assembly began its session on March 27, 1781, and for some weeks thereafter, he was not sworn into office until May 26. Meantime, Stephen Haven acted as clerk by the governor's appointment. Captain Edwards was also clerk of the public accounts during the latter part, if not all, of Tonyn's administration. His account is still preserved of expenses for freight of ammunition and ordnance stores from Fort St. Mark (now Fort Marion) at St. Augustine to the *Loyalist* and *Keppel* off the bar and for repairs to the *Nancy*, under date of May 4, 1780; also his account for extraordinary expenses for Indians in East Florida from July 1, 1779, to May 31, 1780, which he attested on February 21, 1783. Governor Tonyn mentions Captain Edwards in a letter of November 14, 1782, as reporting the figures of disembarkation of troops and loyalists at St. Augustine. This was doubtless the first contingent from Charleston, which was not finally evacuated until December 24, 1782. Captain Edwards' claim for loss of property in East Florida was £1,013 and his award was £387 3s 4d. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 118, 131, III. 22; W. H. Siebert, *Legacy of Am. Rev. to the Brit. W. Indies and Bahamas*, p. 8; C. O. 5/562 (2d Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

That the Value of the Estate to a Planter (except with respect to the garden & Orange Plantation) was not raised by the Claim^rs Improvements.

Says That he knows the Claim^r had 2 Coach Horses worth from £25 to £30 a peice [*sic*] which were taken upon St. Johns Road in the beginning of the Year 1784 by M^rGirth's Party, that he as Clerk of the Crown took the Affidavits respecting the fact & lost a Horse of his own at the same time. They were never afterwards recovered That Plunder was committed before the News of the Cession but not so frequently as afterwards. That the horses might have been conveyed away upon the cession of the province and that several were carried to Jamaica [New] Providence and Dominica.

The [*i.e.*, that] he don't know anything of any other property belonging to the claimant.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[142] Mr ROBERT PAYNE, witness, sworn:

Produced the conveyances of lease and release dated the 12th. and 13th. of may 1773 from Mr Drayton to Mr Gray and from Mr Gray to himself dated 19th & 20th may 1773 of the tract of 300 acres situated upon the north side of the north west creek running into the Metanza [*sic*] which he says was chiefly pine barren, and run out by Mr Drayton for the turpentine and lumber; there were about 30 acres of cypress and oak swamp. That M^r Drayton never cultivated any part of it, nor was he (the witness) at any expence about it. That he never was upon it after the claimant purchased it. Says generally that the claimant made great improvements upon oak forest, but he cannot speak to particulars.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[143]

No. 23

To COL. NESBIT BALFOUR and JOHN SPRANGER esquire, Commissioners appointed by act of parliament to enquire into the losses of all such persons who have suffered in their properties in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain.

The Memorial of Ann Webley
widow and sole executrix of Edward Webley, deceased.

That your memorialist's late husband lived many years in the town of St

Augustine in the province of East Florida & carried on the business of a merchant there.

That your memorialist after the decease of her said husband continued to live in Saint Augustine and carried on the same business on her own acc't until the news arrived that the town was to be evacuated and ceded to the Spaniards

That upon the arrival of such news many persons then indebted to your memorialist refused to pay the several sums due to her well know- [144] ing that it was not in her power to recover the same.

That your memorialist's loss amounts to the sum of four hundred and thirty seven pounds seventeen shillings & two pence as appears by the schedule hereunto annexed.

That your memorialist was totally deprived of getting her living and was by such loss and others very much reduced in her circumstances.

That your memorialist lives at No. 4, in George lane little East Cheap London and is ready and willing to attest the truth of her losses upon oath when required so to do.

That your memorialist refers your honors for further information to David Yates [*sic*] esquire late secretary to the said province at his house No. 27 in Gresse street the corner of Stephen street near Rathbone place who she hopes will substantiate the claim of your memorialist in question.

[Concluding petition, signature, date, and witness.]

[145]

A Schedule of sundry losses . . .

William Dott on sales	£ 95 17s 7d
Two negroes left	80 0 0
Two horses	10 0 0
one canoe	7 0 0
Goods and furniture sold to several persons who refused to pay for the same on acc't of the news arriving that Saint Augustine was to be evacuated amounting to	59 16 7
To a sett of bills returned protested	99 13 0
To a sett of do do	35 10 0
To a sett of do do	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	£437 17s 2d
	Ann Webley.

[146 blank]

[147] . . .

november 8th. 1786.

M^{rs} ANN WEBLEY, claimant, sworn:

Says that she went to East Florida in june 1768 and resided there fourteen years. Her husband died in january 1782 and she was left sole executrix in proof of which she produced an attested copy under a certificate from Mr Yeats of the will which was dated november 30th. 1781. That upon her husband's death finding many debts and several consig[n]ments she proceeded to settle his affairs and for that purpose left East Florida on the 1st of july 1782, and arrived in England in august 1782. She left behind her two negroe women bought by her husband in june 1779 which cost £80. These she left with Mr. Dott her attorney who upon the news of the cession in 1783 went to Charles town and as she supposes carried them with him having never sent her any account of them.

Two horses bought by her husband about two years before his death which cost £10, [148] were likewise left with Mr. Dott and of which she has had no account.

A Canoe left with the same person which was bought by her husband about a year before he died and which she values at £5 10

She produced a receipt for £128 the price of the negroe women and a negroe boy but had no receipt for the horses or the canoe.

Says that there was due from M^r Dott to her arising from the Produce of Sales £95 17s 7d

Due from several other persons for furniture sold to them previous to her departure £59 16s 7d

which she left her Attorney M^r Dott power to collect in.

That she lost by a Bill dated 10th July 1781 & drawn by T. Henry Abbot upon Cox & Mair⁴⁴ Agents in London payable to her Husband M^r Edw^d Webley at 30 days Sight & returned protested as the Claimant was informed upon her Arrival in London £96 13s.

By a Bill dated July 5th 1781 drawn by T. Hen^y Abbott upon Cox & Mair payable to M^r James Scotland or order at 30 days sight which was indorsed as she says by him to [149] her & payment refused upon it £50.

That she has been informed Cap^t Abbot⁴⁵ is now in London in the Kings Bench.

⁴⁴ Cox and Muir were regimental agents, with an office at Craig's Court in London. They sought commissions for persons desiring to purchase them in certain regiments and advanced money for various corps of American Loyalists, as well as for the regular troops. For example, they are mentioned in 1780 as agents to the 84th Regiment, and they made advances to subsist a party of the Maryland and Pennsylvania loyalists. On September 8, 1780, Sir H. Clinton ordered these sums to be repaid by the paymaster of their provincial forces. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 29, 32, 89, II. 150, 179; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist., to 1783, in Public Record Office*, II. 286.

⁴⁵ A Captain Abbot tendered new paroles to Christopher Gadsden and other citizens on board the

By a Bill dated May 1st 1782 drawn by Henry Yonge⁴⁶ upon James Jackson & payable to Stephen Haven or Order which was indorsed *as she says* by him to her & payment refused £35.

That she has heard M^r Henry Yonge is now in [New] Providence.

That she sent out the two last Bills as soon as they became due & were refused payment to M^r Dott at S^t Augustine about the beginning of the Year 1783 & has never rec^d any Account of them from him.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

M^r FLEETWOOD ARMSTRONG, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he knows the Claimant left one Negroe Wench with M^r Dott which was disposed of by him [to] M^r Peavett who still continues at East Florida.

That M^r Dott had some of her property [150] when he went to Charles Town in 1784 where he died in very poor distressed Circumstances. That he had seen some Bills which were drawn by Cap^t Abbott & M^r Yonge & returned protested to East Florida. That these Bills were given for Cash advanced by the Claimant in order to make remittance over to England. That Cap^t Abbot is in the Kings Bench & M^r Yonge in Providence he has heard that he is Attorney general there.

That he don't recollect any other part of the Claimants property

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[151]

No. 27. . . .

The Memorial of John Augustus Ernest, Esq^r

Sheweth That your Memorialist now is, and has been Resident in London upwards of twenty Years; and at the late cession of East Florida to Spain was in possession

Fidelity in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, on September 3, 1780, after the capitulation of that town to the British in the previous May. These prisoners were about to be exiled to St. Augustine. It was probably the same Captain Abbot who is mentioned in a letter of Brigadier General Archibald McArthur, written from St. Augustine, September 14, 1783, to Sir Guy Carleton, as the person whom he would designate to deliver the barracks and public buildings "in the best order" to the Spaniards. He commanded the Royal Artillery at St. Augustine. See E. McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, pp. 724-725; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, IV. 356; also *post*, p. 376.

⁴⁶ Attorney General Henry Yonge was a member of the council of East Florida, and *ipso facto* a member of the upper house of assembly which held its first session of more than seven months from March 27, to November 12, 1781 (C. O. 5/572). Miss Doggett speaks of him as district attorney (*Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, p. 158).

of twenty thousand Acres of Land, in Pine, Marsh & Savannahs, situated on Gulph Sandwich, bound by Rock-Bridge-River North; by a fresh Water River, South,—by Biscayn Sound East;—& by vacant Land West;—distant from St Augustine in the said Province of East Florida about two hundred and Ninety Miles, South:

That the said twenty thousand Acres of Land were given and granted to the Me- [152] morialist, and to his Heirs for ever, by the King & Council, and by Patent under the hand and Seal of Governor Tonyn, dated East Florida, 27th December 1774; and was surveyed, Registered and taken possession off consonant to the tenor of the said Grant

That your Memorialist actually refused two thousand pounds for his said Property, & has been at other Expences amounting to four hundred pounds, as will appear by the Schedule annexed.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[153] Schedule of the Property of John Augustus Ernest Esq: . . .

Twenty thousand Acres of Land—that is

Pine land	12000 acres
in Marsh land	3000 &
Savannah	5000 Acres
For which the Proprietor refused to receive £2000 from M ^r W ^m Roberts of the late Plantation Office—	
M ^r Ernest therefore values this Loss at	£2000 0s 0d
Actually disbursed by M ^r Ernest for Patent Fees, Surveying, taking Possession, & other Contingencies	400 0 0
	<hr/>
	£2400 0s 0d

[Witnesses.]

[154 *blank*]

[155] . . .

Nov^r 10th 1786

M^r JOHN AUGUSTUS ERNEST, Claim^t, Sworn:

Says That he is a German & Secretary to Count Bruhl; That he has resided in England 22 years but was never naturalized.

That by Virtue of an Order of Council he had a Grant (which he produced) made out by Gov^r Tonyn & dated 27th December 1774 of 20000 Acres on Gulph Sandwich Commonly Called the Sound of Biscayne about 290 Miles South of St Augustine Conditioned for settling it with foreign Protestants in the proportion of one to Every 100 Acres, paying a quit Rent &c &c as appears by the Grant.

Says That he never Cleared any Land or paid any quit Rent nor complied with any of the Conditions of the Grant That he intended to have settled the Land with foreign Protestants, but was prevented by the breaking out of the War. That in 1777 he engaged 17 Swiss & German Protestants 8 or [156] 9 of Whom he sent for over & the rest of whom he agreed with in England to go over to his Plantation. That they were detained in England 3 Months & more & that he was at the Expence of about £281 1*d* in maintaining them which he States from memory only & not from any written documents.

That he applied to L^d Geo: Germaine⁴⁷ for a passage for them Who refused it on Account of his Agent M^r Turnbull being disaffected to Government. That he thinks he paid £18 in fees for the order of Council but has no receipt or Memorandum to produce for it.

That he paid M^r Mulcaster £100 19*s* 11*d* for locating & Surveying his tract of Land & produced a Rec^t from him for that Sum by a Bill of Exchange which appeared to be paid. That his Land was never appraised.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[157]

M^r THOMAS POPLETT, Witness, Sworn:

Says that about the latter End of the Year 1777 he delivered a Letter from the Claimant to L^d Geo. Germaine desiring a passport for 16 or 18 Germans to East Florida which L^d Geo. Germaine refused to grant saying that it would Strengthen rebellion as the Claimants Agent M^r Turnbull⁴⁸ was disaffected to Government

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

[158 *blank*]

⁴⁷ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 317.

⁴⁸ Dr. Andrew Turnbull was appointed a member of the council of East Florida on January 15, 1767, by Governor Grant in place of John Ainslie, Esq., who resigned to go to England. The governor administered the oaths to Dr. Turnbull, and he took his seat at once. He then presented orders from the king in council in behalf of himself and Sir William Duncan, baronet, dated June 18, 1766, and warrants of survey were issued in their names for twenty thousand acres each, the first of several large grants of land which they received. Each of the grantees also received a town lot in St. Augustine. See C. O. 5/570; see also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 325.

[159]

No. 29. . . .

The Memorial of Mary Oswald
of George street Westminster widow Charlton Palmer of Philpot
lane gentleman and John Anderson of same place merchant
executrix and executors of the last will and testament
of Richard Oswald,⁴⁹ esqr deceased.

Sheweth that the said Richard Oswald was in his life time seized in fee simple of a very considerable real estate in the said province of East Florida which was abandoned in consequence of the cession thereof to the crown of Spain, as will more fully appear by the Schedule hereunto annexed.

[Concluding petition and signatures.]

[160 *blank*]

[161] The Schedule referred to in the foregoing memorial.

A tract of land on Hallifax & Tinoka rivers containing by grant

20000 acres.

3480 acres of which are rice swamp valued at 10/ ₤ acre	£1740 0s 0d
840 acres are hammock or corn land at 10/ ₤ acre	425 0 0
15670 acres are pine land valued at 1/ ₤ acre	783 10 0

The improvements on said land vizt

A settlement or plantation called Mount Oswald on which are 400 acres cleared, 100 acres of which are river swamp compleatly dammed in with large and sufficient banks, drains floodgates &c & fit for planting, the rest in pasture fit for Tillage, rice land at 60/ ₤ acre, high land @ 45/ ₤ acre

975 0 0

The buildings consisting of a dwelling house, a large barn, stable, kitchen; overseers house cornhouse and other outhouses

350 0 0

A plantation, or improvement, called the ferry settlement on which are 100 acres river [162] swamp, compleatly dammed in for planting, having large reserves of back water appertaining thereto, 100 acres of high land cleared and grubed for Corn &c rice land at 60/ ₤ acre, high land at 45/ ₤ acre

525 0 0

The buildings consisting of an overseer's house barn &c valued at

60 0 0

⁴⁹ Richard Oswald is first mentioned in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of November 12, 1766, when his agent presented an order from the king in council for twenty thousand acres of land. The grant was signed by the governor three days later. See C. O. 5/570; see also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 330.

An Improvement on said tract called swamp plantation on which are 300 acres cleared, 100 of which is good back swamp the rest mostly corn land under cultivation last year swamp 60/ highland 45/	750	0	0
The buildings consisting of overseers house grain houses sugar house and distillery works, sugar mill proper for carrying on the business of a sugar plantation valued at	800	0	0
A Tract of land on Mosquito and Indian rivers called Ramsay bay containing 20000 acres—4200 acres of which are swamp at 10/ $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ acre 15800 acres high land at 1/	2890	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£9298	10s	0d

[163] . . .

November 11th. 1786.

Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, claimant, sworn:

Produced a probate of the will of Richard Oswald dated 8th of may 1780 appointing Mary Ramsay (*i.e.*, Oswald) Charlton Palmer, John Anderson, Michael Herries (who renounced) and Alexander Anderson, (who has not proved the will) his executors and empowering them to dispose of his real estates in England the West Indies, North America or Africa and make over the price and produce of them as well as the whole free residue of his moveable estate in favor of Mary Ramsay (*i.e.*, Oswald) William Berry, George Oswald, John Russell sen'r and John Russell jun'r his son as trustees for the uses and purposes mentioned in a deed of trust dated the 26th. of April 1780 and such other purposes as in his life time or on his death bed he should appoint. Says that the testator was seised of a tract of land called [164] Timoka situate on Halifax and Timoka rivers about forty miles south west of St Augustine and containing 20000 acres; and likewise of a tract on Mosquito and Indian rivers called Ramsay bay containing 20000 acres. For the first he produced a grant dated the 15th of novem'r 1766 from Governor Grant to the testator conditioned for settling it with protestant white inhabitants paying quit rent &c as appears by the grant. Says that the plantation at the time of the grant was entirely uncultivated; that it was never settled with white inhabitants according to the conditions, but in a year or two after the grant the testator put from 100 to 150 negroes upon the plantation, who were kept there till about the year 1779 then removed to Georgia, and in July 1782, upon the evacuation of Georgia, from 170 to 176 were brought back again to East Florida and continued upon the plantation till the cession. That he knows nothing of the nature of the land, the quantity cleared or the improvements further than from what appeared by the appraisement, which he [165] produced made upon oath by Robert Payne John Moss and Nichol Turn-

bull,⁵⁰ dated the 15th. of march 1784 and valuing this property at £6408 10s 0d. Says that the negroes were employed at first in making a sugar plantation, that not succeeding they next cultivated an indigo plantation, and afterwards some rice swamps in which they were employed at the time of the cession. That the total expence incurred by the testator was £17979 15s 1d which included the expence of removing the negroes to Georgia and back; that amounted to £2257 18s 11d. That the whole produce arising from the estate was £3037 4s 10d. For the second tract valued at £2890 he produced a grant dated oct'r 4th 1768 from Governor Grant to Lieut. Col. William Fawcett upon the same conditions of paying quit rent and settling it with protestant white inhabitants, & a conveyance by lease and release dated 29th. and 30th. April 1771 from the grantee to the testator for £250 as appeared by the consideration expressed in the release and the receipt indorsed thereon, but he produced a [166] separate receipt dated may 2d 1771 from the grantee stating that he had in fact received £500 tho' for certain reasons only £250 were expressed in the conveyance. Says that he believes that the testator never was at any expence in settling any part of this tract nor ever paid any quit rent for it and that it continued in a perfectly uncleared state to the time of the cession. That he knows nothing of any other part of the testator's property.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

Mr ROBERT PAYNE, Witness, sworn:

Says that he knew the testator's plantation upon Timoka river. That he appraised it from memory and did not at that time go over it. That he set down the quantity of cleared land from the representations of the testators agent Mr. Douglass not from his own knowledge. That he fixed the value of the estate from his

⁵⁰ Nicholas Turnbull's name first appears in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of May 5, 1769, when his grant of five thousand acres of land was signed by Governor James Grant. He was the second son of Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the assistant to the deputy commissary of provisions at St. Augustine at the end of the war. A letter of August 27, 1782, from Brook Watson, the commissary general, brought from New York the request that Turnbull continue in charge of the commissary department at St. Augustine, where, as our records show, he owned a house and lot. He was still there at the middle of March, 1784. The following item referring to Nichol Turnbull appears in the book of "Minutes" of the house of representatives of Georgia, Nov. 5, 1793, to Sept. 23, 1796 (Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta): "An Act for establishing a ferry from the plantation of Nichol Turnbull near Savannah to the plantation late the property of Jermyn and Charles Wright Known by the name of Rochester in the State of South Carolina, and for vesting the same in the said Nichol Turnbull his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for and during the term of ten years." This bill was presented to the Georgia house of representatives on February 5, 1796, was read the second time on the day following, and the third time on February 8. See C. O. 5/570; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 95, 304, IV. 14, 15, 350; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, p. 188.

general acquaintance with the nature of land (no vouchers being produced at the time) and formed his calculations of the value of the [167] buildings from conjecture of what they might have cost. That there were several settlements made upon this tract. 1st *Mount Oswald* upon which in 1781 or 1782 when he saw it last there were two or three hundred acres of Hamock land thoroughly cleared and used for provisions and indigo, besides about two hundred acres more or less of marsh land ditched and dammed and used for the culture of rice in 1782 and he believes to the time of the cession That upon this settlement there was a dwelling house for the overseers about 20 feet by 16, a stable, barns, and negroe houses, but don't recollect any other buildings; they might have cost Mr. Oswald £200, but might have been put up for less.

2d *Ferry settlement* upon which when he saw it last in 1779 there were some framed houses and a blacksmith's shop where some of the testator's white servants lived, that he don't know the number or the value of the houses or the quantity of land cleared or whether rice was ever raised there. That he thinks this settlement was abandoned several years before [168] the cession on acc't of the bridge thrown across Spruce creek.

3d. *Swamp settlement* which he thinks he saw about the year 1781 or 1782; there were then more than 100 acres cleared, which were used as a sugar plantation, but not succeeding as was expected, were abandoned and not converted as he ever heard of into a rice plantation. That upon this settlement there was a large sugar house and every building he believes necessary for a sugar plantation; they were built of very good materials and good workmanship and when he saw them in perfectly good repair, but they were afterwards abandoned. That he knows nothing of Ramsay bay plantation, never having been upon it.

[Witness's confirmation and initials.]

Nov^r 30th 1786

L^t Gov^r JOHN MOULTRIE,⁵¹ Witness, Sworn:

Says That he was well acquainted with the Timoka Tract, his own Plantations adjoining it on the Western side. That in 1766 [169] the whole Tract was perfectly uncultivated. That there were Several Settlements afterwards made upon it 1st Mount Oswald 2d Ferry Settlem^t & 3^d Cowpers [*i.e.*, Cowpen] which were upon the Timoka River 4th The Adia upon the Halifax River & 5th The Swamp inland between the two Rivers.

⁵¹ By the departure of Governor James Grant on leave of absence to England early in May, 1771, the government of East Florida devolved upon John Moultrie, the president of the council, who took the state oaths and oaths of office on May 10. On the fourteenth of the following August, Mr. Moultrie informed the council that he had received the royal commission appointing him to the office of lieutenant governor of the province, and he took the necessary oaths. His commission was published at

The first Mount Oswald was begun in 1766 The Rest 3 or 4 Years afterwards. That in all he thinks about 110 Negroes were put upon this Plantation which by births had increased to 230 or 240 when they were removed to Georgia about the Year 1780. At that time the Settlements were abandoned for fear of their being plundered by the Spaniards: They were kept in Georgia till the Evacuation of Savannah about July 1782 & then brought back to East Florida but were about 70 less in Number than when they went away: Upon their Return they were chiefly [*sic*] Employed upon Mount Oswald & the Swamp Settlement

1 Mount Oswald was situated upon the Northernmost point of Land between the [170] Timoka & Halifax Rivers. Says that he knows that a Rice field of 100 Acres was cleared dammed in & fit for planting & thinks there [*sic*] was besides about 300 acres of Hamock Land cleared for provisions & Indigo There was a good dwelling House, a large Barn an Overseer's House, Kitchen & Negroe Houses which being built by White Men cost M^r Oswald much more than they would any Planter who would have built them with his own Negroes; That at the time of the Cession they were a good deal out of repair, & he thinks the Buildings & cleared Hamock Land upon this Settlement might be worth between £400 & £500. The Rice Swamp which was cultivated and planted in 1779 might be worth about £4 ^{per} acre. It was a fresh water Marsh & M^r Oswald & he (the Witness) were the only persons that raised Rice upon that kind of Swamp. He cannot ascertain the particular Number of Negroes put upon this Settlement as they were taken from Each plantation to assist at the rest according as they were wanted.

[171] 2. *Ferry Settlement* situated about 4 Miles to the Southward of Mount Oswald. Upon it There were about 30 or 40 Acres of Hamock Land not so good as Mount Oswald cleared & about 100 Acres of Marsh Land dammed in but not made fit for planting. There was a Ferry House, a Smith's Shop & some other small Houses all boarded buildings which were more out of Repair than the buildings upon Mount Oswald at the time of the Cession & he believes none of the Negroes were settled there after their return from Georgia. There was likewise an Overseer's House & some Negroe Huts built upon some Pine Land upon the Edge of the Marsh just before the Negroes went to Georgia. The Land in general was but indifferent & merely cleared for the Convenience of the Situation for a Ferry House. He thinks the whole of the Buildings Improvements & Cleared Land upon

the head of the garrison by David Yeats, the deputy clerk of the council and coroner of the province, in the presence of the council and other officers of the crown, attended by many other gentlemen. After the great guns of the fort had been fired and a salute of three volleys had been given by the troops, Lieutenant Governor Moultrie issued a proclamation announcing his appointment. See C. O. 5/571; Minutes of the Council of East Florida, August 7, 1771, to July 6, 1772; see also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 330.

this Settlement Exclusive of the fresh Marsh might be worth about £150. The Marsh Land he thinks in an uncultivated state would have been worth [172] a Guinea £ Acre & in the State it was at the time of the Cession was he thinks worth about £3 £ Acre

3rd Upon Cowper [*i.e.*, Cowpen] Settlement which was situated about two or three Miles to the southward of the Ferry settlement there was very little cleared Land & a House built which he believes was afterwards removed

4th The Swamp Settlement consisted of between 200 or 300 Acres cleared part employed in raising provisions, part in Indigo & the rest in a Sugar Plantation. There were Several Considerable Buildings for the Sugar Works but he can't speak to the State they were in at the time of the Cession as he never saw the Settlement after the Year 1779.

5. *The Adia* Settlement he saw a short time before the Cession; There were about 100 Acres of Hamock Land cleared for Indigo & Corn: An Overseers House an Indigo House & Huts for the Negroes.

This Land was not so good as any of the rest & of scarcely any Value for a Plantation, Though it was a very good Situation [173] for a House.

As to the uncleared Land a certain Quantity of Pine Land is necessary to a plantation in the proportion of 300 Acres to 1000 Any great quantity beyond that becomes a burthen, owing to the payment of the Quit rent & Taxes.

The Hamock Land part of which was but indifferent might be worth about 10s £ Acre, & the Swamp Land upon an Average about a Guinea £ acre.

He can't specify the quantity of plantable Land but thinks it did not amount to about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole.

Says That he knows nothing of Ramsay Bay having never been upon it, but understood there was no part of that Plantation cleared or Settled.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

December 15th 1786.

Lieut Col! JOHN DOUGLAS,⁵² Witness, Sworn:

Says That he was Agent for M^r Oswald in East Florida from October 1782 to Midsummer 1784. That he lived at S^t Augustine & went to [174] the Timoka Tract about once a Month. Upon it there were Several Settlements 1st Mount Oswald: 2^d Ferry Settlement 3^d Cowpen a small Clearing for Cattle. 4th Swamp Settlement 5th The Adia. Says that Mount Oswald is about 45 Miles distant from S^t

⁵² John Douglas, lieutenant colonel of loyal militia, was appointed one of the committee of "four of the principal refugees" by Lieutenant Colonel Archibald McArthur at St. Augustine in October, 1782, to ascertain the number of refugees and negroes there, and superintend the distribution of provisions among them. About the first of the following December Douglas was made deputy superintendent of Indian affairs for the western division of the Southern District to serve during the six months'

Augustine. That There were 100 Acres of Swamp Land compleatly dammed in & prepared for a Rice Plantation & planted with Rice during April & May 1783, for which he would have given £3 10s 0d ꝑ Acre. About 300 Acres of high Land Cleared for Provisions which had been planted long before he had the Management of the Estate; of these, Nine tenths were Hammock Land & the remaining tenth pine barren, The whole of which was well worth 30s ꝑ Acre. There was a very good Dwelling House upon this Plantation 40 feet by 20 framed & weather boarded Shingled & Glazed a large framed Barn about 60 feet by 30 floored Weather boarded & shingled. A shell framed Overseers House Kitchen & Negroe Houses. These Buildings were in bad repair at the time of the Cession owing to their having been quitted about [175] two Years before he had the Care of them but were at that time worth £200—Says that the *Ferry Settlement* was between 3 & 4 Miles to the Southward of Mount Oswald upon it there were 100 Acres of River Swamp Land Completely dammed in With a large reservoir of back Water & prepared for a Rice plantation which he heard had been planted with Rice, but were not in 1783 though they were in good order for it; These were Equally valuable with the Swamp on Mount Oswald, 100 Acres of Pine Land worth 5s ꝑ Acre adjoining the last which were Cleared & grubbed up for planting but never were planted & about 50 Acres of cleared Hamock Land which had been planted with Indigo but were grown up again worth from 15s to 20d [*sic*] ꝑ acre. There was An Overseer's House one Story high framed & a Barn about 30 feet by 18 or 20; a good deal out of order at the time of the Cession, they having likewise been abandoned for 2 Years before & he never repaired them. These he thinks should have [been] given in to a purchaser of the Plantation. [176] That he never was upon the *Cowpen Settlement* & that it is not mentioned in the Appraisement. Upon the *Swamp Settlement* which was about 6 Miles to the Southward of Mount Oswald there were 300 Acres in the whole cleared. 100 of which were back swamp of a very good quality & worth 40s ꝑ Acre, & the remaining 200 very good Oak & Hamock Land worth 30s ꝑ Acre. The back Swamp had been used as a Sugar Plantation about 3 or 4 Years before he saw it & buildings had been Erected & were standing there when he came upon it, these were going to decay but might have been repaired for £100. That this Situation was too far to the Northward for a Sugar Plantation & he has heard that the plan not succeeding, was laid aside on that Account. That it was better Calculated for an Indigo Plantation & part of the 200 Acres had been used for that purpose the rest for provide of absence of John Graham, lieutenant governor of Georgia and superintendent, who was permitted by General Alexander Leslie to leave Charleston for England on account of his poor health. Colonel Douglas had his headquarters at St. Augustine and appears to have served as deputy superintendent at least to the end of the year 1784. His account of money received and expended for the Choctaws and Chickasaws for the eighteen months ending December 31, 1784, is in the Public Record Office in London. See Volume I. of this work, p. 12 and note.

sions. There was a very large Overseer's House framed & shingled, floored & Weather boarded one Story high & some very good Negroe Houses. These Buildings were in better [177] Repair than the others; the Sugar House might have been converted into a very good barn; & for that purpose might be worth £100; & the Overseer's House & the Corn Houses about £50 more; Cowpens & all Utensils for a Sugar Plantation were left there which might have been used for boiling Indigo. They would have been of little or no Value to have taken them away & were left there for that reason. The *Adia* Settlement had been planted before the Negroes went to Georgia, he don't know the Quantity which had been cleared but it was all over grown & no use was made of it, during the time he had the Management of the Estate. It had formerly been used for raising Indigo as he has heard: There was one small House standing & there had been other Buildings which were then gone to Ruin. Of the whole 20000 Acres there were (including the Cleared Land) 3480 Acres of Rice Swamp, 850 Acres of Hamock Land & 15,670 of Pine barren: That 300 Acres is a sufficient quantity of Pine barren in a Tract of 1000 Acres; he would have wish- [178] ed to have had that proportion of Pine barren & not more & would have given 1s ^{per} Acre for it. The uncleared Swamp Land was worth from 7s 6d to 10s ^{per} Acre & the uncleared Hamock Land from 4s to 5s ^{per} Acre. Says That he has been upon the Plantation called Ramsay Bay which was distant about 80 Miles from St Augustine & believes no part of it was ever cleared. That he don't know the proportion of the different quantities of Land otherwise than from the Plan returned by the Surveyor General; It was never resurveyed that he heard of.—From thence he calculates there were 4200 Acres of Swamp Land and 15800 of Pine barren.

Says That there was a large quantity of Lumber left at Mount Oswald which had been cut for the purpose of building a Barn & was worth at least £50. That he knows nothing more of M^r Oswald's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[179]

No. 31. . . .

The Memorial of Mary Webb

relict of James Webb⁵⁸ esquire late commissary of musters in the province of East Florida.

Sheweth that your memorialist formerly resided at St Augustine in the province of East Florida, but now of the parish of St James London. That she the widow of the

⁵⁸ James Webb was deputy commissary of musters at St. Augustine. He evidently died late in

abovementioned James Webb is left entirely destitute by the death of her husband, having no provision made for a commissary's widow by government, your memorialist with her family was obliged to make the best of her way to New York and took with her two women slaves the one named Sarah and the other Asserina, with one box of apparel and provisions necessary for the voyage and embarked them on board a packet commanded by Capt. Hunter bound for New [180] York with dispatches from Governor Tonyn, Your memorialist being taken suddenly ill was obliged to go ashore again and lost her passage but sent the two negroes in the above packet, which was taken on their passage by an American privateer and carried into Boston. The above slaves she values at eighty pounds sterling, the box of apparel and sea stores in the abovementioned packet she values at eighty [*sic*] pounds sterling. Your memorialist therefore was obliged to get a passage in the Rosebud armed ship commanded by Capt Dilworth which for her passage and sea stock cost her ten pounds sterling.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[181] Schedule and Valuation of MARY WEBB's losses.

2 slaves	£80	0s	0d
a box of wearing apparel &c	8 [<i>sic</i>]	0	0
passage to England	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£98	0s	0d

[182 *blank*]

[183] . . .

Novr. 13th, 1786.

M^{rs} MARY WEBB, claimant, sworn:

Says that she quitted St Augustine in 1779 and never was at East Florida afterwards; that in her passage to New York she lost two negroes which she values at £80 and a box of wearing apparel and some stores which she values at £8 being taken by an American privateer and carried into Boston, and paid for her passage to England £10. That she left some property in the hands of M^r Peavett at East Florida and has never had any account of it.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[184 *blank*]

August, 1779, for on the twenty-eighth of that month Governor Tonyn wrote to General Sir Henry Clinton recommending the petition of William Penn, a clerk in the ordnance office, to succeed Webb. Mrs. Webb's departure from East Florida in the same year is thus explained. She may have gone directly to England, where we find her later. She presented a claim for £98 for loss of property in East Florida. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 21, 22.

[185]

No. 32. . . .

The Memorial of Rigdon Brice⁵⁴

late muster master of his Majesty's provincial forces and formerly
surveyor of the King's lands and clerk of the grants
in the land office in North Carolina.

Sheweth that your memorialist on the evacuation of South Carolina in 1782 was ordered by General Leslie⁵⁵ to proceed on the duties of his office as muster master to East Florida. That on his arrival at St Augustine B. General McArthur⁵⁶ told your memorialist that as the barracks were entirely occupied by the officers and men of three regiments, a place for his office & quarters must be rented in town, and [186] desired him to enquire if any house or rooms were to be let. That the town being crowded with people from Carolina, no place could be got, and your memorialist thinking that province would always remain under his Majesty's government, and expecting to stay some years in Florida, agreed with Mr Mann for the purchase of a lot of ground, in fee; and began to build a house thereon, as well for his office as place of residence. That befor[e] the house was finished he found that the province was to be ceded to Spain, and therefore, making it fit only for his summer residence, discharged the workman, after having laid out thereon upwards of sev-

⁵⁴ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 332.

⁵⁵ Alexander Leslie was made a brigadier general in April, 1776, and held an important command in the battle of Long Island in the following August. He became a major general in April, 1779, was sent to Savannah in December, and had the honor of taking possession of Charleston in May, 1780. With six regiments he occupied Portsmouth and Hampton in October, but evacuated them a few weeks later to go to the assistance of Cornwallis in North Carolina. He returned as a lieutenant general to Charleston on November 8, 1781, to assume command of the southern provinces and recalled Major Craig and his garrison from Wilmington, North Carolina. In January, 1782, he notified Germain of the almost total revolt of South Carolina, appointed Colonel John Graham superintendent of the Indian tribes on the Mississippi, and during the following months supervised thousands of white and black refugees in Charleston and in November and December sent them to other British settlements. In a letter of June 4, 1782, he first informed Governor Tonym that East Florida was to be evacuated and in October sent Colonel Archibald McArthur with four provincial regiments to St. Augustine, thus releasing the battalions of the 60th Regiment for transfer to Halifax in September, 1783, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Beamsley Glazier. Some of these soldiers soon returned to England. Leslie also sent a supply of ordnance and stores to East Florida, besides about 1,600 loyalists and 2,200 negroes who, with many more refugees and older inhabitants, experienced the evacuation of this province, which was in progress during the next two and a half years. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 35, 65, 410, II. 76, 344, 348, 379, 388, III. 29, 51, 112, IV. 349, 408, 409; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. 196, 246.

⁵⁶ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 335.

time but has not that to produce. That he attempted to sell it but could not get above [£]4 for it which he refused.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

Mr JOHN MORGRIDGE, Witness, sworn:

Says that some time in march 1783 he was employed by the claimant and built him a kitchen and supplied him with some lumber, posts and clapboards for his house and fence to the amount of £7 8s and labor to the amount of about £10 which the claimant paid him. The kitchen he finished in about eight or ten days, the house was not finished when the news of the peace arrived but the claimant never did any thing to it afterwards. That he thinks the expence of all the buildings and fence must have amounted to £70. He never heard what they cost. That he knows nothing more of the claimants property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[193]

No. 33 . . .

The Memorial of Henry Ferguson⁵⁸
late of the Province of East Florida, but now of the City of
Westminster, the West Corner of Peter Street—

Sheweth That Your Memorialist has been a residenter in both South Carolina and Georgia Provinces, for the Space of Seventeen Years where he Acquired a Comfortable living, to Support himself and family Very Comfortably, till the Commencement of the Unhappy Rebellion, during which time, he underwent Various Difficulties, and lost a Capital Property as he raised and headed a Company; in Support of his King and Country, and by the Crueltys of his enemies lost his Wife and Children, who died, and lost [194] their life on the Occasion by Cruel usage—

That at the Evacuation of Savannah in Georgia your Memorialist repaired to East Florida, and Settled on Doctors Lake or St John's River where by his Industry and assistance of a few Slaves he saved of his property, he Acquired a Comfortable living as in the Annexed Schedule.

⁵⁸ Henry Ferguson of South Carolina is said by Sabine to have held a commission under the crown, to have been banished, and to have lost his estate by confiscation. His claim for loss in East Florida was £570. No award is mentioned. See Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II. 514; cf. Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 672; C. O. 5/562 (3d Report of Commissioners for East Florida).

That Your Memorialist after Clearing a Valuable plantation and Brought it to a flourishing Condition, was then to leave that Province by the Cession of that Province to the King of Spain.

[Concluding petition.]

[195—signature and evidence.]

[196 *blank*]

[197]

Schedule . . .

Real Estate

50 Acres of land as rich, as any in the Province Inclosed Cleared and Improved, which Yeilded [*sic*], Yearly Crops, equal to any in the Province which promised fair to make up for the loss of his former property each Acre Cost him on an Average £2 in Clearing

£100 0s 0d

A New Dwelling House Kitchen, Corn Cribs and other out Houses erected thereon, and Situated on St Johns River, Navigable River 160 Miles into the heart of the Country, Convenient for Rafting of Naval Stores and Country Produce, to the most Commodious And best harbour in the Province

60 0 0

£160 0s 0d

Personal
Estate

[198] 1 Young Negroe Man a Carpenter, taken by a Banditi that plundered And preparing leaving that Province, as it was Ceded to the King of Spain; the British laws, being then abolished. And no Remedy to be had on that Acc^t 27 Years old

£100 0s 0d

1 ditto A Cooper 30 Ditto

80 0 0

1 Ditto a Planter 50 Ditto

50 0 0

1 Ditto 17 Ditto

80 0 0

1 Young wench an excellent Cook, Washer and Dresser of linen likewise a good Weaver

80 0 0

2 Working and saddle Horses

20 0 0

£410 0s 0d

£410 0s 0d

£570 0s 0d

[199] . . .

Nov^r 21st 1786.

Mr. HENRY FERGUSON, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he came to St Johns River in East Florida about 37 Miles above St Johns Town in July 1782 at the Evacuation of Savannah in Georgia where he was formerly a Planter and quitted East Florida on 21st January 1785.

That a few Weeks after his Arrival he gave M^r Butler £30 for his Claim upon a small piece of cleared Land on which M^r Butler had settled & made some Improvements at a place called Docters Lake. That he settled there in Consequence of Gover^r Tonyns Proclamation issued about that time holding out Encouragement to Loyalists to resort to East Florida & settle on Vacant Land in that province; having rec^d Information from M^r Agar an Agent of Lady Egmont's that this Neck of Land was vacant.

That he had no grant or Title Deeds for the Land & dont make any Claim for [200] the Land itself but only for the Improvements. Upon his taking possession he found 17 Acres Cleared on which M^r Butler had made a Crop.

That he put 12 Negroes upon it immediately about August 1782. to Clear Land for a Crop the ensuing Year. That he had cleared as he believes 34 or 35 Acres by the latter End of February 1783 7 or 8 of which had been Cleared before & had grown up again & that he never cleared any afterwards. That he judges of the quantity cleared from the Tasks which he set to his Negroes having measured the Ground frequently for that purpose

That a Task was a quarter of an Acre to Weed $\frac{1}{2}$ day. That he planted this Land with Indian Corn & built a temporary Log House & Kitchen for himself 20 feet by 16 one Story high, covered with Wood & lined with Boards & some Negroe & Corn Houses. They were built of Wood which he Cut himself & put up by 6 of his own Negroes who were employed in all above 3 Weeks. That if he [201] had hired Workmen they would have cost about £60 They were begun in Aug^t & finished about October 1783 That he did not desist from making his Improvements; after April 1783 private Letters being received Contradict^y to News of the cession. That he values the clearing of the Land at 40s $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre including the fence which he put up all round it.

That he lost five Negroes & two Horses which were taken by Roger Moore & a Banditti in one Night about March 1784 & carried to Georgie *Lut* a Carpenter about 27 Years old bought of M^r Stringer⁵⁹ in Georgia in the Year 1777 for £95 *Ned* a Cooper near 30 Years of Age bought of M^r Sharpe in 1777 for £80 *Jack* a common

⁵⁹ Probably Thomas Stringer, who testified before the commissioners on loyalist claims, November 11, 1784, that he was a native of Ireland, went to America in 1772, engaged in mercantile business, and bore arms for the British at Savannah, Georgia. He added that he left Savannah in February, 1776, going first to Halifax, thence to the West Indies, and finally to England, thereafter engaging in priva-

field Negroe between 40 & 50 Years old bought of M^r Lusini in 1770 for £50 A Boy named *Cyrus* Aged 17 whom he brought up & for whom he would not have taken £80. A Negroe Wench called *Dorcas* bought from the same M^r Sharpe at the same time for £80. That he had Bills of Sale for all the [202] Negroes which he bought but they were destroyed with the rest of his Papers when his House in Georgia was burnt by the Rebels in 1781.

That in the begining of Year 1783 he bought the two Horses for £20 of a M^r Collins.⁶⁰ That he had not an Opportunity of removing these Negroes & Horses from East Florida before they were taken away, as he was obliged to stay there to dispose of his corn and other property.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

Major WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,⁶¹ Witness, sworn:

Says that the claimant went to Florida on the evacuation of Savannah a month or two before the evacuation of Charlestown. That he knew the claimant's settlement upon Doctor's lake on St. John's river about 35 miles from Augustine. That it was about 2½ miles from his own. That he understood the plantation formerly belonged to Mr Butler, who had relinquished it in consequence of [203] it's having been plundered by the Americans, but still resided in the province. That he believes the claimant gave something for it and thinks he had heard £20 or £25 but is not certain about it. That there were about thirty or forty acres of cleared land, he don't think there were more [than] two fields of it were planted with corn. That the land had been cleared before, but had been left about three years & had grown up again, but was not so difficult to clear as new land. That the claimant fenced it all round except where the lake ran, and built some negroe houses upon it which were scarcely worth any thing. That in 1784 the claimant lost a negroe fellow named *Lut* aged about 30, a good field negroe worth at that time from £70 to £80. That he would have given 70 guineas for him: That he was stolen away by one Roger Moore and carried into Georgia.

That the claimant had likewise a negroe named *Ned and his wife*. That they ran away about the fall of the year 1785 before [204] the last fleet came away and he has heard were never recovered; that they had some children which he believes were not lost. That he can not speak particularly as to these. That Ned was a lusty teering and remaining in England after the peace. See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims*, 1783-1785, pp. 258-259.

⁶⁰ This Mr. Collins is probably William Collins, who on March 4, 1768, took the state oaths as clerk of the crown and common pleas, commissions having been made out to him in obedience to a royal mandamus dated June 22, 1767. About a year later William Collins resigned, and the oaths were administered to his successor, John Holmes. See C. O. 5/570.

⁶¹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 314.

fellow and appeared to be of the same age as Lut but was not so valuable; he might be worth about £60. That he did not take much notice of his wife. That these negroes were brought from Savannah, and that he particularly remembers Lut there in the claimant's possession in 1779 by the circumstance of getting his permission to let him dig Major Spurgeon's⁶² grave. That he believes the claimant had about 20 negroes in all upon the plantation; that he don't know of any other property which he had and never heard that he had any property appraised.

[205]

No 34. . . .

The Memorial of David Marran,
late of the province of East Florida,

Humbly sheweth that your memorialist resided in the province of Georgia for several years; and at the evacuation of the same, he went to the province of East Florida, where he purchased a house and a lot of land in the town of St. Augustine in fee which will more particularly appear in the schedule hereto annexed.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[206 *blank*]

[207] . . .

[Schedule]

A house and lot in the town of Saint Augustine, the lot measuring
124 1/2 feet front on Charlotte street, and 121 feet in depth,
with outhouses and garden, valued at one hundred and thirty
pounds sterling

£130 os 0d

[Witnesses.]

[208 *blank*]

⁶² William Spurgen of North Carolina was authorized by Governor Josiah Martin in January, 1776, to erect the royal standard and enlist the loyalists of Rowan County and "oppose all rebels and traitors." Three years later he was a major in Colonel John Boyd's corps of North Carolina Volunteers and fought with spirit in the battle of Kettle Creek in Georgia, February 14, 1779, where Boyd was mortally wounded. Spurgen did not long survive his superior officer, being buried in the same year at Savannah by Major William Cunningham. See Sabine, *Loyalists in Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 325; E. A. Jones, *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, p. 80; C. C. Jones, Jr. (ed.), *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 339-342; W. B. Stevens, *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 190-192.

[209] . . .

November 21st 1786.M^r DAVID MARRAN, Claimant, Sworn:

Says that he came to St Augustine in July or Aug^t 1782 after the Evacuation of Savannah & quitted East Florida about 4th. Aug^t 1784. That he purchased a House & Lot of Land from William Armstrong⁶⁸ who is now in Providence for £120. That he paid £90 or £95 down & the rest soon afterwards That he put up a Bill upon the Gate in order to dispose of it but was never offered any thing for it. That he had 7 Negroes & built a Log House about 24 feet by 16 for them. That he bought the Timber Boards & Nails & his own Negroes put it up. That he has no receipt for these things but that £10 is a very Moderate charge for them. That about 6 months after the purchase he began to build his Log House & finished it before the News of the Cession. That M^r Beaumont gave him 47 Guineas for a part of the Lot which he [210] purchased. That he let one of the Houses at 20 Guineas p Annum for about 12 Months & afterwards at about 2 Dollars p Month till he quitted the Province That he left his Wife in possession of the House & the Conveyances which he had from M^r Armstrong & told her to sell it if she could, but has never heard from her since

[Claimant's confirmation and mark.]

Mr JOHN MILLS, Witness, sworn:

Says that he has seen the conveyance from Armstrong to the claimant and thinks the consideration was about £120. That he remembers a log house which was built he believes about the latter end of 1783 but he don't know the expence or value of it. That the purchase was made before his arrival in East Florida and he was employed by the claimant to prepare a conveyance to Mr Beaumont of a small part of this lot about 70 in front which was sold for about 90 dollars. That he don't believe [211] the claimant disposed of any other part of this property. He let one of his houses to a blacksmith at 20 dollars p month for some time and afterwards to some other persons 'till he (the witness) quitted East Florida in may 1784.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Mr ALEXANDER PATERSON, Witness, sworn:

Says that he was attorney for Mr. Oldis and sold the house and lot to Armstrong for £120. There was a good house and kitchen upon it and a garden. That he has heard Armstrong say he had sold it for the same sum, and he remembers seeing

⁶⁸ William Armstrong petitioned in August and again in October, 1770, for a grant of land, the first time for two hundred and fifty acres and the second for four hundred acres. In each instance he obtained a warrant of survey for the tract. The governor signed his two grants on April 18, 1771. See C. O. 5/571.

the claimant in possession of it. That he knows nothing of the log house built upon nor of the sale of any part of it by the claimant to Mr. Beaumont.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[212 *blank*]

[213]

No 35. . . .

The Memorial of Edward Knatchbull John Stuart, John Simpson
and John Graham executors of the last will and testament
of James Graham,⁶⁴ Esqr deēd.

Sheweth That in consequence of proclamations issued by Governor Tonyn under instructions from his majesty inviting the loyalists to remove their property from the provinces in rebellion and to settle in East Florida holding forth in the said proclamations not only the protection of his majesty's government, but also great advantages in the grants of land and otherwise—The negroes of the said James Graham since deceased being upwards of fifty in number, were removed from the province of Georgia into East Florida—warrants of survey [214] for two tracts of land were obtained and were accordingly surveyed and located on which lands a plantation was settled at a very considerable expence—in full confidence of enjoying the fruits of the labor of his negroes and of recieving [*sic*] a suitable return for the money expended in settling the said plantation.—But by the cession of the said province to the crown of Spain, he was obliged to abandon the said plantation—

⁶⁴ James Graham was the brother of Lieutenant Governor John Graham of Georgia. A native of Scotland, he settled in America in 1755 and engaged in trade. In 1771, he returned to Great Britain and was a merchant in London until 1778. He then went to South Carolina, but was banished for not taking the oath of allegiance to the states. He retired to St. Augustine, bore arms at Savannah during the siege, and withdrew from Georgia in 1780. After the surrender of Charleston he returned to London and engaged in trade with John Simpson. In Georgia he had property on Hutchinson's Island which was said to have cost him more than £1,000. In August, 1782, John Graham transferred his brother's negroes, numbering 53, to East Florida, where they were employed in clearing, fencing, and planting part of a 500-acre tract acquired in the name of James Graham. An adjoining tract of 500 acres was surveyed for James's son, Joseph Graham. On June 20, 1785, James Graham testified in London as to his property in Georgia. A fortnight later his will was probated, in accordance with which the executors of his estate, including his brother and his partner, presented the testator's claim for the property lost by the cession of East Florida to Spain. This claim amounted to £644 12s 8d. The award was £355. See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 386; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. p. 1290; *post*, p. 80, note.

whereby he has suffered very considerable losses as will more fully appear from the schedule hereunto annexed.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[215]

Schedule . . .

Plantation or settlement on a tract of land within [*sic*] miles of St Augustine & consisting of 280 acres fine swamp

220 acres pine land

500 acres.

On this settlement eighty acres were cleared fenced and planted, and upwards of 35 working negroes were employed thereon. Tract marked in the plan No. 6 containing 200 acres fine swamp

300 acres pine land

500 acres

This tract joined the above settlement and composed part of it
The amount of the valuation and appraisement
made in St. Augustine as will appear by the
authenticated copy thereof under the provincial
seal say—

lands valued at	£151	0s	0d	
improvements	80	0	0	
lands valued at	115	0	0	
[216] paid secretary surveyor general &c for warrants &c &c				4 11 4

£350 11s 4d

The amount of the valuation and appraisement
made in St Augustine to which is added the
usual hire of working negroes at the rate of

£10 each p annum lands valued at	£151	0s	0d
ditto	115	0	0
labor of 35 working negroes for 8 months at £10			
p ann. each	233	6	8
	<u>499</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
paid secretary surveyor general &c &c &c.	4	11	4

£503 18s 0d

The valuation and appraisement of the lands as
made in St. Augustine to which is added the
labor of the negroes employed thereon at the

rate of £10 each th ann and the the [*sic*]
 money paid and actually expended by Col:
 Douglas as th his acc't

lands valued at	£266	0s	0d
labor of negroes	233	6	8
	<hr/>		
	499	6	8

money paid and expended by Col. Doug-
 las in forming the settlement

	4	11	4
	140	14	8
	<hr/>		

£644 12s 8d

[217] . . .

Nov'r 22d 1786.

Lieutena[n]t Col JOHN GRAHAM,⁶⁵ claimant, sworn:

Produced the probate of the will of Mr James Graham dated the 4th. of july 1785 by which it appeared that himself and the rest of the claimants were appointed executors and guardians of the testator's son Joseph Graham and which directs them after payment of several legacies then to sell all the testator's real and personal property and place the same out at interest for his benefit. In case of his death before twenty-one and without issue, bequest of said property to the testators nephews and nieces therein named the sons and daughters of Mr John Graham the claimant. Says that this claim is for land situated upon the Matanza River about 30 miles from St. Augustine. That the Testator had an estate in Georgia but being obliged to quit it on acc't of his [218] health in 1780 the claimant as his attorney removed the testator's negroes he believes about 53 in number to East Florida upon the evacuation of Georgia in july 1782. That Warr^{ts} were there obtained either by himself or Col: Douglas for two tracts of Land of 500 Acres each one in the Name of the Test[at]or the other in the Name of his son. That these lands were surveyed in Consequence of Additional Instructions sent out to Gov^r Tonyn dated 26th day of Jan^y 1778 Notice having been first given to the Original Grantee as he has been informed by M^r Yeates. He produced Certificates of the Warr^{ts} of Survey from the Records dated 11th Nov^r 1782. The first to M^r James Graham of 500 Acres part of 20000 Acres granted out to Levett Blackburn.⁶⁶ The second of 500 Acres adjoining the

⁶⁵ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 336.

⁶⁶ Levett Blackburn's name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of November 12, 1766, when his agent presented an order from the king in council for a grant of twenty thousand acres of land to Mr. Blackburn. The grant was signed by the governor three days later. See C. O. 5/570.

former tracts The Grants were not made out as there was not sufficient time before the news of the Cession. Says that both these Tracts were at the time of the Survey perfectly unsettled. That he quitted East Florida soon after they were begun to [219] be settled & never returned there afterwards. He produced the Appraisment under the Seal of the Province dated 10th May 1784 made by John Douglas W^m Moss & Alexander Todd upon Oath valuing the Testors Tract at £151. The Improvements at £80 & the Expences of the survey at £4 11s 3d the Son's Tract at £115—but says that the Labour of the Negroes is there charged at much too low a Rate & only for 8 Months to the date of the preliminary Articles instead of being charged for 2 Years to July 1784 which was the time the Negroes were actually in the province Upon this Calculation & adding the Expences of the Settlement & deducting the price of the Lumber sold from the Estate he Values the Loss sustained by the Testor & his Son at £1135

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[220] M^r JOHN SIMPSON,⁶⁷ Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he paid two Bills drawn by Col^l Douglas one for £75 15s 6d the other for £64 19s 2½d for the Expences of Settling the Testor's M^r James Graham's Tract of Land.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

L^t GOV^r JOHN MOULTRIE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he is not particularly acquainted with the Tracts of the Testor & his Son; that he knew that part of the Country before they were run out & at that time they were in an uncultivated State. They were about 3 or 4 Miles from a branch of the Matanza River navigable for Boats & about 32 Miles from St Augustine He cant give any particular Information respecting the settlement of the Sons Tract, nor does he know the Number of Acres cleared upon the Testor's Estate. That he cant

⁶⁷ John Simpson was a son of William Simpson, who was appointed chief justice of Georgia in 1767 and died in the following year. He was also the brother of James Simpson, who held a succession of high offices in South Carolina (see Additional Notes, p. 339). With nearly a hundred others John signed a protest to resolutions adopted by a meeting at Savannah, August 10, 1774. As a member of the commons house of assembly he presented soon thereafter a petition from his constituents recommending submission to the constitutional government. To congress he delivered resolutions of loyalty. In 1779, he continued to serve in the assembly by the desire of Governor Sir James Wright. In the same year he was appointed to the offices of clerk of the crown and prothonotary of the general court, which he held until the evacuation of Savannah. His income from the former was £150 or less and from the latter about £450. He went to England, and his claim for compensation on account of his losses was heard in August, 1784. See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 64, 181, n.; *Georgia Gazette*, Nos. 570, 573, 591; G. White, *Hist. Collections of Georgia*, p. 49; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 150-154.

ascertain the proportion of Swamp Hamock & Rice Land [221] but that the high & low Land was nearly as good as any in the Province. That he last saw the Testors Tract in 1784; he thinks that the value of the Swamp Land in it's uncleared State was a Guinea per Acre; the Pine Land was not good, but he cant ascertain the value of it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Col! JOHN DOUGLAS, Witness, Sworn:

Says, That he had the two Tracts run out in consequence of application made by Col! John Graham. They were about 34 Miles distant from St Augustine & about 7 Miles from the usual landing place up the Metanza [*sic*] River, That in the beginning of August 1782 53 Negroes about 40 of whom were working Negroes belonging to the Testator were sent by his Brother to the Testors Plantation in East Florida. That in October 1782 he undertook the Management of both the Tracts & at that time there were about 53 Negroes upon the Plantations. The prin- [222] cipal settlement was made upon the Testator's Tract 20 acres were cleared there & before the news of the Cession in April 1783; and they were fenced round with a worm fence. That he began to plant provisions in May 1783 and after that time no more was cleared. That there were no Buildings upon this Tract. That the Negroes were employed intirely in clearing the Land till May 1783 After that time they cut Lumber & he (the Witness) sold a framed House which he built for £25 That was the only profit that he recollects was made upon the Estate. The Provisions raised were not sufficient for the Maintenance of the Negroes Says That there was no Settlement made upon the Tract belonging to the Testor's Son. That he was present when the Survey annexed to the Appraisement was made & that it is an Accurate plan of the Estates Says that the Expence of Clearing Land was at least 20s p acre He values the uncleared Swamp Land at 10s p acre & the pine Land at 1s. That there were other Improvements [223] made upon the Testator's Estate after the News of the Cession. That the whole Expences incurred to 10th June 1784 amounted to £140 6s 7d as appeared by his Accounts produced. The Negroes were Employed upon the Plantation till that time & no Application was made to have them Carried away.

That M^r Todd one of the Appraisers lived in the Neighbourhood & M^r Moss came from St Augustine. That he the Witness was present & gave them Every Information they wanted respecting the Land.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[224 *blank*]

[225]

No. 26. . . .

The Memorial of Lieu^t Col: Graham,^{67a}
late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern District.

Sheweth That your Memorialist in consequence of Proclamations Issued by Governor Tonyn under instructions from his Majesty, inviting the Loyalists to settle in East Florida holding forth to them not only the protection of his Majesty's Government but also great Advantages in the Grants of Lands and otherwise, did accordingly remove into that Province with upwards of two hundred Negroe Slaves, & obtained Precepts and warrants of Survey for several Tracts of Land—on which Lands, your Memorialist at a very heavy expence settled Three different Plantations, Erected Buildings & cleared and planted a considerable Quantity of Land on each in full confidence of enjoying the fruits of the Labor of his Negroes [226] & of receiving a suitable return for the same and for the Money actually expended in settling the said plantations.

But by the Cession of the said Province to the Crown of Spain Your Memorialist was Obliged to Abandon these his possessions, whereby he has suffered very considerable losses as will more fully appear by the Schedule hereunto annexd.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[227 *blank*]

^{67a} See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 336.

[228-233]

Schedule . . .

The plantation or Settlement on the Tract of Land marked on the plans thereof N^o 1 & 2—Situate within [*sic*] Miles of St Augustine either by Land or Water consisting of Viz—

295 Acres remarkable fine swamp

120 Acres rich Savanna

585 Acres pine Land

1000 Acres

On this Plantation 120 Acres were cleared fenced & planted with Rice and Corn, with Substantial Reserve Damms—Also A good Barn—Overseers House, Corn house, Negroe Houses &c &c—

Upwards of 60 working Negroes, (Many of them Carpenters) were employed on this Plantation.

The Plantation or Settlement Marked in the plans, N^o 3 & 4 adjoining the Above Plantation consisting of Viz:

410 Acres fine swamp

285 Acres rich Savanna

305 Acres pine Land

1000 Acres

On this Settlement 90 Acres were cleared fenced and planted with rice & Indigo—& upwards of 40 working Negroes were employed on it.

The Amount of the Valuation & appraisement made in St Augustine as will Appear by the Copy thereof Authenticated under the Provincial Seal

Say

Lands valued at	£206	15s	0d
Improvements Valued at	200	0	0

£406 15s 0d

The Valuation of the Lands of this Plantation made in St

Augustine

291 10 0

Improvements

90 0 0

£381 10s 0d

The Plantation partly settled in the Above Tract N^o 4—
and on the Tract Marked in the plan N^o 5—adjoining it, con-
sisting of

175 Acres fine Swamp
50 Acres rich Savanna
275 Acres pine Land
500

On this Settlement 70 Acres were cleared fenced & planted
with Corn Rice & Peas & above 40 Working Negroes were em-
ployed thereon

The Amount of the Valuation
of the Lands made in S^t Augus-
tine to which is added the usual
hire of the Working Negroes
employed thereon at the rate of
£10 each p^{a} Annum

Say	
Lands valued at	£206 15s 0d
labor of 60 Working Negroes	
for 8 Months at £10 each p^{a}	
Annum	<u>400 0 0</u>
	606 15 0

The Valuation of the Lands of
this Plantation Made in S^t
Augustine
Improvements

£113 15s 0d
70 0 0

183 15 0

Paid the Secretary of the Prov-
ince The Surveyor Gen^l Sur-
veyors for War^ts Precepts
&c &c

27 7 6
£999 7s 6d

The Amount of the Lands as
Appraised in S^t Augustine. To
which is Added the labor of the
Negroes employed thereon at the
rate of £10 each p^{a} Annum.
And also is added the Money ac-
tually paid and expended in
forming the Settlements as will
appear from the Accounts of my
Agent Lieu^t Col: Douglas ready
to be produced & proved—Say
Lands of the Plantation
Settled on Tracts N^o 1 & 2. Val-
ued at the Sum of

£206 15s 0d

Labor of 60 Working Negroes
for 8 Months at £10 p^{a} an-
num

400 0 0

£606 15s 0d £606 15s 0d

The Valuation of the Lands of
this Plantation made in St Au-
gustine—Say Lands valued at £291 10s 0d
The Labor of 40 Working Ne-
groes for 8 Months at the
Rate of £10 ꝯ Annum each 266 13 4

£558 3s 4d

The Valuation of the Lands of
this Plantation made in St Au-
gustine say Lands Valued 113 15 0
The Labor of 40 Working Ne-
groes for 8 Months at the
rate of £10 each ꝯ Annum 266 13 4

380 8 4

Paid Secretary Surveyor General
&c.

27 7 6

£1572 14s 2d

Lands of the Plantation settled
on N^o 3 & 4 Valued £291 10s 0d
Labor of 40 working Negroes
employed thereon for 8
Months at the rate of £10 ꝯ
Annum 266 13 4

558 3 4

Lands of the Plantation settled
partly on Tract N^o 4 and on
Tract N^o 5. valued 113 15 0
Labor of 40 working Negroes
employed thereon at the rate
of £10 each ꝯ Annum 266 13 4

380 8 4

Cash paid and expended by my
Agent in forming these Plan-
tations as ꝯ Account 965 4 0

From which I deduct the Lum-
ber & Pitch made on them viz:

Lumber—£107 3s 9d

Pitch— 132 8 1

239 11 10

Balance to be added

£725 12s 2d £725 12s 2d

£2270 18s 10d

[234 *blank*]

[235] . . .

November 23^d 1786.

Lieut. Col! JOHN GRAHAM Claim! Sworn:

Says That in July 1782 he sent about 215 Negroes to East Florida; he there obtained Warrants dated 10th Sept. 1782 for five Tracts of 500 Acres Each issued in Consequence of Instructions by an Order of Council dated 26th Jan: 1778.

1st To the Claim! himself near the head of the Matanza River part of 20000 Acres granted to Levett Blackburn.

2. To Alexander Graham his Son, adjoin^g the former & part of the same 20000 Acres.

3. To Clem! Graham his Son adjoining the best Tract & part of the same 20000 Acres

4. To Charles Graham his Son D^o D^o

5. To Rich^d Graham his Son D^o D^o

This appeared by Extracts from the Records from M^r David Yeats

Says That these Tracts were all perfectly unsettled Tracts at the time of their being run out.

That the Clearing of them was begun about the End of August.

That he quitted East Florida about the latter End of October or beginning of [236] November & then left the Plantations to the Management of Col! Douglas.

Says That his Losses consist of these Lands valued in the Appraisement produced at £612 0s

Balance of Expences in Settling the Plantations after deducting the produce . . . £492 19s 2d as appeared by Account marked A.

Labour of 140 Working Negroes from 21st August 1782 to the 21st December 1784 at £10 ⁹/₁₀ Annum Each. . £3266 13s 4d which was the common price exclusive of the provisions

Insurance of £12000 Upon Negroes from S^t Augustine to Beaufort in South Carolina Bills of lading signed 21st December 1784 £189 12s

Freight of the same Negroes £229 17s

Receipt produced from Graham & Simpson⁶⁸ for the two last Charges dated 31. July 1786 marked B.

Says That Transports were provided to convey property to any of the American States, but he thought it most Advisable to send his Negroes thither in order to

⁶⁸ Graham & Simpson was a mercantile firm in London which was formed late in the war. The partners were James Graham (see note on James Graham, p. 71) and John Simpson. See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 386; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. 1290.

obtain a better price for them. That the Negroes might have been taken off sooner but he left the Conduct of that Business to the discretion of Col! Douglas.

That the Rations received from Government from 1st November 1782 to 30 Sep: 1783 were valued by Col! Douglas at £467 14s.

[237] Account marked C of which he sold part to the Amount £161 15s
Account marked D. for the purchase of other provisions.

That the Expence of the Provisions which he sent from Georgia & purchased in East Florida for the use of his Negroes amounted to £395 14s

Account marked E not included in his Account of Expences.

That in April 1783 before there was any Idea of the Cession he would not have taken £2500 for his Lands in the improved state in which they were at that time. In the Appraisalment they were Valued with their Improvements at £999 7s 6d
[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

L: Governor JOHN MOULTRIE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he knew the Tract next the Matanza River best, the Soil of it was of the first quality & he understood the rest was of nearly the same. Dont know the quantity [238] of Land cleared [sic] upon any of them though he believes it was considerable. That the Swamp Land in its Uncleared state was worth in his Opinion 20s or 1 Guinea $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre.

That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

L: Col! JOHN DOUGLAS, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he was present at the running out of the Claimants 5 Tracts & afterwards had the Management of them. That he had 102 Men, 67 Women & 56 Children belonging to the Claimant under his Care. That 120 Acres were cleared for planting in N^o 1. & 2. the two Northernmost Tracts by the 1st May 1783 upon which there was a large reserve Dam begun in November 1782 & they had ditched & dammed part for a Rice Plantation. Upon N^o 2 there were Several Buildings raised by the Claimant's own Negroes a framed House 30 feet by 18 with Cedar Planks one story high covered with Shingles; [239] a Barn 40 feet by 20 framed and covered in the same manner. A Kitchen & Houses for about 60 working Negroes besides Children They were begun in November 1782 but not finished till June or July 1783 & he values them at £80.

That he began to plant these tracts Early in May 1783: That upon N^o 1 & 2 there were 295 Acres of Swamp Land, 120 Acres of Savanna & 585 Acres of Pine Land. That the Value of the Swamp is at least 10s $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre. The Savanna 5s & the

Pine Land 1s p Acre in their uncultivated State and any person who wanted to make a Settlement there would he thinks have given that price for them. That the Common Expence of Clearing Land was 20s p Acre & therefore he values the 120 Acres of cleared Swamp at 30s p acre. That upon a Settlement on N^o 3 & 4 the two next tracts there were 40 Negroes Employed & they had cleared 90 Acres before May 1783 & several Ditches & Drains were begun before April 1783 & worked upon during the whole of [240] that Year but never completed. Upon N^o 4 there was a Log House for an Overseer a very good framed Barn 30 feet by 18 & Negroe Houses which were worth £40. Twenty of these Acres were planted with Indigo & 70 with Provisions. That sometime in the Summer of 1783 there were 12 Acres more cleared upon N^o 4 which were planted with Rice in May 1784. They were fenced in but not ditched or dammed. Upon these two Tracts there were 410 Acres of swamp 285 Acres of Savannah & 305 Acres of Pine all of which as well as the Cleared Land were of the same value respectively as the Lands in N^o 1 & 2. That upon another settlement on N^o 4 & 5 there were 40 Negroes more & they had cleared 60 Acres by the same time & they were planted with Rice & Provisions. Upon N^o 5 there were 175 Acres of Swamp Land 50 of Savannah & 275 of Pine Land of the same quality & value as the former. There was an Overseer's Log House & framed Barn of nearly the same size & Negroe Houses [241] worth about £30 upon this Settlement; which was likewise fenced with a Worm fence. Says that upon N^o 5 there was likewise a Settlement formed & 60 Acres cleared by M^r James Graham's Negroes from 35 to 40 in Number about the same time which were appropriated to raising Provisions & of the same Value of 30s p acre including the Soil.

There was an Overseer's House a Barn 24 feet by 16 & Negroe Houses worth about £20. Says that about May 1783 he received a Letter from the Claimant informing him that the Province was to be ceded to Spain & That about the latter End of 1783 he received another Letter from the Claimant mentioning his Intention to send his Negroes to Jamaica in case the Province should be given up but leaving a discretionary power with him (the Witness) to act as he should think most advisable.

That he, the the [*sic*] Witness afterwards thought it best to go on with the Improvements not believing that the Province would be Ceded.

[242] Says That the Account delivered in by him marked A is a true Account of the Expences & produce of the Claimant's Plantations. That in December 1784 the Claimant's Negroes were sent off. He made an Application to Governor Tonyn in the Summer of 1784 & received a favourable Answer; but the Claimant having sold them they were sent to South Carolina to which place they could not be conveyed by Government Transports.

Says That he has taken the Account which he has given of the Number of Negroes Employed & the quantity of Acres cleared from the Appraisement dated the 10th May 1784 which was written by him from his Memorandums at the time, & his Idea of the Value of the Land corresponds exactly with the Appraisement.

That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[243]

No 16 . . .

The Memorial of Thomas Mackenzie,
a Captain in His Majesty's Royal Navy, now resident at Bideford
in the County of Devon.

Sheweth That your Memorialist finding you are appointed Commissioners to enquire into the Losses sustained by the Cession of East Florida to the King of Spain, begs to lay the State of his Claim before you.

Your Memorialist was in Possession of a House at St Augustine at the Time of the said Cession, not having disposed of it to any Person, which he purchased of M^r William Watson of St Augustine now resi- [244] dent at N^o 2 little Argyle Street, Oxford Street London, for the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Sterling Money of Great Britain; Affidavit to the Truth of which is hereunto annexed, and which Fact will be attested on Oath likewise by the said William Watson if required,—And that your Memorialist for himself, or any other Person on his Behalf has never received any kind of Compensation or Indemnification for the said House Which your Memorialist has stated in the above said Affidavit annexed, and is likewise ready at all Times to make Answer on Affidavit to such Questions as shall be by you transmitted to him.

That your Memorialist lives upwards of two hundred Miles from London, and it will be expensive for him to attend personally has therefore transmitted his Memorial through the Hands of M^r Paul Maylor of London whose Agent will Attend to receive any Instructions for the Information you may from Time to Time require.

[245—concluding petition and signature.]

[246 *blank*]

[247] . . .

Nov^r 30th 1786.Cap^t THOMAS MACKENZIE, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he was at S^t Augustine he believes some time in 1778 & there purchased a Stone House & Lot in the Town of S^t Augustine fronting the river of M^r Watson paid £500 for it & quitted East Florida a few days after That he never received any rent or profit of any sort from it never sold it or gave any Authority to any person to sell it. That he had a deed of Conveyance from M^r Watson which he left with M^r Young & has never since heard from him. Copies of the Lease & release dated 1st & 2^d June 1779 were Extracted & certified by M^r Yeats from the Records.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says that he sold a House & Lot in S^t Augustine he believes about the Middle of [248] the year 1778 or 1779 to the Claimant & received from him £500 Sterling for it. The House was situated upon the Edge of S^t Augustine River in a place Called Society quarter It was an Old Spanish House with Stone Walls & shingled two Stories high & two Rooms with a Closet on each floor from 32 to 34 feet long & 18 feet wide; & there was a Kitchen detached from the House. That he (the Witness) had put it in Complete repair & it was just finished when the Claimant bought it. That he Executed a Conveyance of it to the Claimant & the deeds were left with Mr: Young. That the Lot of Land was near 300 feet long & not quite so wide with another old dwelling House upon it all fenced in with a new boarded fence & Cedar posts 7 feet high. That it cost him (the Witness) nearly as much as he sold it for in repairs. That he came away from East Florida in February 1784 & never heard that this House & Lot were put up at Auction or offered to sale before his departure.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[249]

No. 19. . . .

The Memorial of M^r B. Tavel,
late of the Province of East Florida, now at London.

Sheweth That your Memorialist having Settled himself with his family at about 1½ mile West from the ferry at S^t Augustine in a plantation of 200 Acres, though not a native of this country, yet having been naturalized by a residence or possession of

more than thirteen years of the said plantation from the Year 1772 'till this time thinks himself equally entitled with the other Sufferers, to a Compensation for what he has lost by the late peace. M^r Tavel did not go to settle in that Country without his Majesty's permission, to whom he had the honour of being introduced and of receiving Marks of his Royal approba- [250] tion for his intentions previous to his departure.

The Government by it's Wisdom & good policy in giving up the Province of East Florida having of Course disposed of his Plantation, M^r Tavel hopes he will receive, as in justice he ought, not only the Original purchase money of £60—but also £1200—the amount of his disbursements at different times for it's improvements. By the above mentioned event, he has lost the Opportunity of realizing a much more considerable sum, which must have accrued to him from the produce of his Plantation in Silk, besides the other produce of the soil, which he intended to introduce as soon as the war should be over. If he should receive no indemnification for his loss the injury would fall on an Englishman of Course having an only Son born in East Florida, to whom this plantation was designed as his principal Subsistance.

[251] Expences for my Settlement in East Florida

1771 The hiring of 5 Servants	£15	0s	0d
Preparation for the Voyage in buying Carts, tools, and various other things which could not be expected to be found in Florida	105	17	0
The voyage from Switzerland to London with the five above-mentioned Servants	103	18	0
The Expence of the said Servants in London till the departure of the Ship of Capt ⁿ Rikken	26	5	0
Purchased in London beds and Cloaths for black and white Servants, Tools for a Carpenter Joiner, and Wheelwright also nails and Iron necessary for the building of houses	168	19	0
Paid to the Blacksmith Favre for the iron wheel of a saw mill	9	0	0
For 2 hooks to disroot Trees	9	9	0
Paid to Capt ⁿ Rikken for the passage of my 5 Servants	50	0	0
For the Freight of my baggage & Goods	20	0	0
[252] For the passage of my family consisting of 4 persons at £20 each	80	0	0
For Insurance of Goods valued at £400	8	5	6
At our arrival in St Augustine before I could purchase my plantation I spent at M ^r Moore's	14	15	0
1772 Purchased my Plantation for	60	0	0
Paid to M ^r Yeat's Secretary of the Province for the writing of the said purchase	1	13	0

For planks to build houses and numberless small articles & carriages &c	25	0	0
James Laws, William Parr; John Sardell, a Negro of Mr Wilson's all working to clear the Ground, & Servant women for the Service of the Plantation	25	0	0
For the Maintenance of my 5 servants brought from Switzerland before I could have any produce of my plantation, & their Wages	120	0	0
[253] NB. I set nothing for the loss over the buying & selling the Negroes, nor for that over the Horses & Cows, nor for that sustained in selling a part of my Estate in Switzerland for the purpose of this Settlement, nor for the loss of time; for all these articles however I expected to be indemnified by the produce of my Plantation. Nobody can think extravagant if I set £360 for my stay there and extra expence during about 3 years for acquiring the necessary Knowledge for the improvement of this Land	360	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1203	1	6

This for which he expected to receive more than 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent of his expended money, is now lost by the cession of his Land to Spain for which Religion and Government he has an aversion.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[254—Witnesses.]

[255] . . .

Dec: 1st 1786.

M^r BEAT [*sic*] TAVEL, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he is a Native of Switzerland, that he went to St Augustine in East Florida in 1771, continued there till 1774 & then came to England upon Account of his Health & the desertion of his Servants & never Returned to East Florida afterwards. That he never was Naturalized Understanding in England that it was not necessary. That in the Year 1772 he purchased a plantation upon the first Swamp from St Augustine about a Mile from the ferry from M^r Mackey & gave £60 Sterling for it. He produced the deeds of Lease & release dated 5th & 6th March 1772 That at the time of the purchase a part of the Swamp was cleared and he planted provisions upon that part but cleared no more Land himself. That when he bought it there were three Houses upon it a small House a Kitchen & Store House. [256] That he built two Houses more one for himself two Stories high, made of Wood & planked Roof: the other for his Son one Story high with a Cellar. That he

purchased part of the Materials, he cant say for what Sum & his Servants cut down the Rest.

That he left no person upon the Plantation when he came away but gave the Key of his House to M^r Kid & directed him not to suffer any person to settle upon the Plantation nor to sell it to any body as he intended to send Negroes to cultivate it, & agreed with M^r Chollet of Charles Town to send him Merchandize from England with the produce of which he was to purchase Negroes & send them to M^r Kid; & that in the Year 1775 & he believes in 1776 he sent a quantity of Lace to M^r Chollet & ordered him not to lay out the produce in Negroes till the peace & no Negroes were in fact bought by M^r Chollet. That he left no other Property than what is before stated in East Florida having carried all that he did not [257] sell in S^t Augustine to Charles Town & left it in the care of M^r Chollet.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

Lieut^t Gov^t JOHN MOULTRIE, Witness, Sworn:

Says, That the Claimant came to East Florida in 1771 with an Order of Council for a large Tract of Land but that he never made use of it. That he purchased a Tract of 200 Acres within 2 Miles of S^t Augustine part of the Swamp of which had been before cleared. That he has frequently seen the House in which the Claimant lived & thinks that with the other buildings was worth at least £100 when he saw them last in the year 1775. That the Claimant went away in 1774 & he (the Witness) having been desired to give directions respecting his property put some refugees upon the Plantation to Cultivate it. That he don't know the proportion of the Swamp Land to the Pine barren. That he thinks the whole of the Land which was well covered with [258] wood and the Buildings upon it might be worth at the time of the Cession £300. That he knows of no other Property belonging to the Claimant.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[259]

No 5. . . .

The Memorial of John Mills,
late of the Province of East Florida, one of his Majesty's
Justices of the Peace and Notary Public.

Sheweth That your Memorialist formerly resided in Charles Town, South Carolina, was Banished from thence, for not Abjuring the King, and returned early in

the Year 1781 to that Province, where he was Deputy Secretary of the same, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Notary Public.

That at the time of the Evacuation of Charles Town, your Memorialist and his family Removed to East Florida, where he obtained the permission of his Honor the Lieutenant [260] Governor of that Province, to build a House and made Improvements on his Land in St Augustine, free from any Rent, nor limited to any time, as will more particularly appear in the Schedule annexed.

That shortly after your Memorialist arrived in East Florida, he was appointed one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Notary Public, and was almost constantly employed until he and his family left the the [*sic*] Province on it's being Ceded to the King of Spain.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[261]

[Schedule] . . .

A House situate at the North End of Charlotte Street in the Town of St Augustine, together with a Garden and Fences adjoining the same, being on a Lott of Land belonging to the Honorable John Moultrie, Esq^r late Lieut. Governor of East Florida, who gave leave for Building &c thereon, free from any Rent whatsoever, which House, Garden, Fences and Priviledge, may reasonably be valued at

£75 *os* *od*

Rec^d of M^r Lorimer, for same, at the time I left St Augustine in May 1784

5 0 0

£70 *os* *od*

Professional Loss, as a Magistrate and Notary Public, Submitted to their Honors the Commissioners, and the Evidence

[Witnesses.]

[262 *blank*]

[263] . . .

Dec^r 1st 1786

M^r JOHN MILLS, Claimant, Sworn:

says That he came to St Augustine from Charles Town in October 1782. That about December he obtained leave from Lieutenant Governor Moultrie to build a House upon part of a Lot of Land belonging to him in Charlotte Street near the fort. That in the beginning of 1783 having cleared away the Rubbish he began to build a dwelling House 16 feet by 22, & a Kitchen & fenced the Land in with a Clap

board fence, all of which were finished before the Arrival of the preliminary Articles.

That the Timber which he purchased for his House cost about £10 or £12. The Kitchen & fence were built with Materials cut by his Negroes. He produced an Appraisement of the House Garden & Improvements under the Seal dated 22 Jan^y 1784 valuing them at £16. That he received from Alexander Lorimer £5 for his House &c then he quitted St^t Augustine in May 1784.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[264] Lieut^t Governor JOHN MOULTRIE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That about the latter End of 1782 he gave permission to the Claimant to build upon a Lot of Land belonging to him & to remain there till he the Witness should want it himself. That he knows the Claimant built a Small House upon it. That the whole Lot had been before fenced round but it was out of Order & he believes the Claimant put up a partition fence; That he don't know the Value of the House having never been in the inside of it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[265]

No 9 . . .

The Memorial of Charles Ogilvie⁶⁹ of London Merchant.

Sheweth That your Memorialist was seized and possessed in fee simple of a Lot of Land on which were erected Sundry Stone Buildings situated in Convent Lane and Covert Way Street in the Town of St^t Augustine in the aforesaid Province and known by the Number One in Moncrieff's quarter and of the Value of Eight Hundred & Fifty Pounds Sterling as will more fully appear by the annexed Schedule and the Vouchers and Evidence to be produced: which Property has been entirely lost to your Memorialist in Consequence of the Cession of the [266] said Province of East Florida to the King of Spain

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[267]

A Schedule . . .

A Lot of Land in the Town of St^t Augustine situated on the South side of Convent Lane & known by N^o 1 in Moncrieff's quarter 370 feet

⁶⁹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 338.

in extent, whereon were Sundry Stone Buildings producing a considerable rent and valued on Oath by Robert Payne and John Martin Esqrs & M^r Robert Taylor, all Inhabitants of said town at the Sum of £850 Sterling
[Vouchers and evidence.]

[268 *blank*]

[269] . . .

Dec^r 1st 1786.

M^r CHARLES OGILVIE, Claimant, Sworn:

produced a Copy of a Grant of a Lot of Land in S^t Augustine from Governor Tonyn dated June 18th 1783. Says that M^r Adam died above £7000 in debt to the Claimant leaving him one of his Executors That M^r Adam was Entitled to a Lot of Land in East Florida & he the Claimant in the Year 1782 gave directions to M^r Edward Corbet his Attorney there to pursue the necessary Steps to get possession of that Lot of Land & sent over a regular power of Attorney to him for that purpose. That M^r Corbet wrote word that he had accordingly taken possession of it & that he the Claimant understands it is the same Lot of Land which was afterwards granted out to him.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[270] M^r ROBERT PAYNE, Witness, Sworn:

says: That he was one of the Appraisers of the Claimant's property & knew the Lot of Land in S^t Augustine reputed to belong to M^r Adam; that he never knew whom it afterwards belonged to, till he was applied to by M^r Corbet in May or June 1783 to value it & the buildings upon it as the Property of the Claimant. That it was as large a Lot of Land as any in S^t Augustine but he don't know the dimensions of it. That he don't know whether there was any fence standing There were two or three dwelling Houses upon it built of Stone which had been unoccupied for 8 or 10 Years before the Evacuation of Georgia & Charles Town, & if they were inhabited at the time of the Appraisalment it was only by poor people. That he valued the Lot & houses at £850 upon the Idea that it would have been worth that & a great deal more for building upon if the Province had not been Ceded & that he went over the Lot at the time of the Appraisalment.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[271] M^r EDWARD CORBET, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he Acted as Attorney to the Claimant in East Florida having received a power of Attorney from him in December 1782 He produced the Letter of Attorney dated 26 November 1782 from the Claimant as Executor of M^r Adam

authorizing him to receive & recover any Sums of Money Debts &c & also to take possession of & sell or let out four Houses & Lots of Land in St. Augustine formerly belonging to Richard Henderson & sold by him to Thomas Adam.⁷⁰ Says That the Claimant informed him that M^r. Adam at the time of his death was in debt to him several Thousand pounds: That upon the receipt of the Letter of Attorney he applied to the several persons in possession who readily relinquished their right to the Houses & paid a small Rent for their former occupation. That no Action was Ever commenced against the Heirs at Law or Devisees of M^r. Adam but that in Feb^r 1783 upon stating an Account of his debt to the Claim- [272] ant and laying the Assignment & conveyance from Henderson to M^r. Adam before Governor Tonyn & making application for a Grant he directed it to be made out to save the Expence of Law proceedings. That he understood there could not be a Title made to a purchaser without a Grant or such suit being instituted. That he thinks Governor Tonyn had given directions for a Grant to be made out before the News of the Peace arrived. That there was one other Lot of Land & House upon it in the same situation which he sold to M^r. Nichol Turnbull & procured a Grant of it to him in his own Name. That the Lot claimed consisted of between 3 & 4 Acres upon which there were 3 Houses in bad repair. Says that he left East Florida about the Latter End of the Year 1785. That the Lot & Houses were put up at Auction in 1784 but not sold & all that he received for them was about £40 in rent.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[273] M^r. JAMES SIMPSON,⁷¹ Witness, Sworn:

Says That about the Year 1772 or 1773 M^r. Adam being indebted to the Claimant in a large Sum of Money about £5000 Sterling was arrested at his Suit and M^r. Adam applied to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act which would have the same Effect there with respect to the Creditor at whose suit he was in Gaol as a Commission of Bankrupcy [*sic*] here. Objections were made to M^r. Adam's Schedule by the

⁷⁰ Thomas Adam was evidently a merchant at Charleston, South Carolina, and by 1773 was deeply in debt to Charles Ogilvie, Sr., of London. Adam attempted to take advantage of the insolvent act, but exceptions were made to his schedule of property and he was confined in prison until the evacuation of Charleston in the autumn of 1782. Adam died, perhaps after arriving at St. Augustine, where he had bought four houses and lots. He had named Ogilvie as his executor. In December, 1782, Edward Corbet of St. Augustine received a letter from Ogilvie giving him power of attorney to recover debts and take possession of Adam's property. To avoid a suit Corbet applied to Governor Tonyn for a grant of such of the property as had not been already surrendered. In the Council Minutes of East Florida there is mention of a Thomas Adams, who petitioned for a town lot in St. Augustine in May, 1769, and to whom the governor and council ordered a warrant of survey issued. About a month later he petitioned again for a town lot, and obtained another warrant of survey for it. See C. O. 5/571.

⁷¹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 339.

Claimant & he (the Witness) being Attorney Gen^l in South Carolina was employed by the Claimant & in that way became acquainted with the State of the debt. The Objections were held good by the Court & M^r Adam was committed to prison where he remained till the Surrender of Charles Town to S^t Henry Clinton⁷² in May 1780. Says that the Claimant had not at that time received any Satisfaction for this Debt. That he believes the Claimant proceeded as far as judgment in South Carolina but never took out Execution.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[274 *blank*]

[275]

No. II . . .

The Memorial of James Moultrie⁷³
late of the province of East Florida Gentleman for and on behalf
of himself and his Sister Annabella Moultrie.

Sheweth that your Memorialist formerly lived and resided at S^t Augustine in East Florida aforesaid and now lives and resides at Charing Cross Westminster in the County of Middlesex. And the said Annabella Moultrie also formerly resided at S^t

⁷² Sir Henry Clinton, *b.* 1738, *d.* 1795. Already in 1772 he had attained the rank of major general and been elected to parliament, being then thirty-four years old. He arrived in Boston in May, 1775, and so distinguished himself at Bunker Hill that he was appointed a local lieutenant general in the following September and a local general in January, 1776. He went to England and returned with a reinforcement of 3,000 men in August, 1776. His notable services in the battle of Long Island and at the capture of New York caused him to be made a lieutenant general and a knight of the bath. When Sir William Howe retired to England in May, 1778, Clinton succeeded him as commander-in-chief. After evacuating Philadelphia, he marched the British troops to New York and had the loyalists transported by the fleet. From New York he sent out predatory expeditions. In January, 1780, he captured Charleston, South Carolina, with the aid of Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot. Leaving Cornwallis to complete the reduction of the Carolinas, Clinton returned to New York, resigned his command in May, 1781, and sailed for England. He published his *Narrative* in 1783. He was appointed a general in December, 1792, and governor of Gibraltar in July, 1794. His death occurred seventeen months later. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; W. H. Siebert, "The Loyalists of Pennsylvania," *Ohio State University Bulletin*, April 1, 1920, pp. 51, 53; *Histories of the United States*; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. *passim*, II. *passim*; *Narrative of Lieut-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.*, etc.; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. *passim*.

⁷³ James Moultrie, Esq., was the chief justice of the court of common pleas in East Florida and the president of the council from its first meeting on October 31, 1764. His salary was £500 a year, in addition to which he received certain fees during the sessions of the court (C. O. 5/570). He was

Augustine aforesaid and now lives and resides at Charles Town in South Carolina in North America.

That your Memorialist and the said Annabella Moultrie as the Children of James Moultrie, late of St Augustine, aforesaid Esq^r [276] deceased were possessed of an[d] entitled to several tracts of Land in the province of East Florida aforesaid by virtue of the several Grants made to John Moultrie Esq^r their Uncle and next Friend on their behalf and also by virtue of two several Grants made to Cecilia Moultrie their Mother the particulars of which are set forth in the Schedule hereto Annexed as also the Value of such Lands ascertained upon Oath of Good and sufficient Persons. and Authenticated under the great Seal of the Province of East Florida aforesaid.

J. Moultrie

The Schedule above referred to

October 4th 1770

A Grant unto Cecilia Moultrie Widow of James Moultrie deceased her Heirs and Assigns of a plantation or Tract of Land containing three hundred Acres in the Province of East Florida situated on the south side of Cecilia Creek bounded Eastwardly on the Matanza River and on other [277] sides on Vacant Land distant Southwardly from St Augustine about six Miles and a half—

Recorded in Register's Office in Book A page 224 the twelfth day of January 1771.

A Grant unto the said Cecilia Moultrie of a Tract of Land containing four hundred Acres situated on the North side of the said Creek.

Recorded in Register's Office

April 11th 1771

A Grant unto John Moultrie Esq^r in behalf of the Children of James Moultrie their Heirs and Assigns a plantation or Tract of Land containing One thousand Acres in our Province of East Florida situated on the North side of Timoicka Creek about fifty Miles South Eastwardly from St Augustine bounded East upon Timoka Creek north on Lands of the Children of the said James Moultrie and all other sides on Vacant Land.

Recorded in Register's Office in Book A page 280. 13th June 1771.

the brother of John Moultrie, who was also a member of the council at this time and later the lieutenant-governor of the province, and of William Moultrie, a member of the council of safety of South Carolina, who rose to high rank in the revolutionary army and was twice governor of his state after the close of the war (Drake, *Dict. of Am. Biography*, p. 643). Chief Justice Moultrie died in the latter part of September, 1765, and was succeeded in office by William Drayton, to whom the oaths were administered on the seventh of the following month. See C. O. 5/570.

[278] April 18th 1771

A Grant unto John Moultrie Esquire in Trust for the Children of James Moultrie their Heirs and Assigns a plantation or Tract of Land containing one thousand acres in our province of East Florida situated on the West side of Timoicka Creek about fifty Miles south eastwardly from St Augustine bounded East on the said Creek—North on James Moncrief and on all other sides by vacant Land.

Recorded in Register's Office in Book A Page 279—the thirteenth day of June 1771.

Feb[r]uary 11. 1775

A Grant unto John Moultrie Esq^r in behalf of the Children of the late James Moultrie deceased their Heirs and Assigns a plantation or Tract of Land containing five acres in our province of East Florida Situated between the barrier gate and Moss. adjoining Captain Skynner's⁷⁴ five Acre Lot bound Eastwardly on the Road leading to Mosso South by the said Skynner's Lot—Westward by the road near St Sebastian's Creek and [279] on all other sides by vacant Land

Recorded in Register's Office in Book B: page 132. the 15th May 1775.

Febry 11th 1775

A Grant unto John Moultrie Esquire in behalf of the Children of the late James Moultrie deceased their Heirs and Assigns a plantation or Tract of Land Containing one thousand Acres in our Province of East Florida situated in Wood Cutter's Creek formerly petitioned for by the said James Moultrie bound North Eastward by Lands surveyed for a saw Mill Southward partly by Land of William Gerrard De Brahm^{74a} and all other parts by vacant Land.

Recorded in Register's Office in Book B: page 131, 26 May 1775.

⁷⁴ Probably he was Alexander Skinner, who is first mentioned in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of October 17, 1766, when he petitioned for a grant of two hundred acres of land. Two years later he was appointed clerk of the navy office of the province until the royal pleasure should be known. He took the oath as naval officer on January 12, 1770, his commission being issued in obedience to a royal mandamus of March 23, 1769. He shared in handling Indian affairs at St. Augustine in 1777 and 1778, if not longer. When the claims of those who had lost property by the cession of East Florida to Spain were being heard, the executors of Captain Skinner's estate put in a claim for £1,450. They obtained an award of £740 18s. There was also a Captain Henry Skinner, who petitioned for a grant of land in June, 1767, when a warrant of survey was issued to him for three hundred acres. See C. O. 5/570, 5/571; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 124, 191, 248; C. O. 5/562 (Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

^{74a} William Gerard De Brahm's name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of June 22, 1765, when he petitioned for a town lot in St. Augustine. He was suspended from the office of surveyor general of the province by Governor James Grant about October 4, 1770, by royal command and with the advice of the provincial council for overcharges for surveys and for incivilities. See C. O. 5/570, 5/571; also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 337.

The Valuation and Appraisement of the Aforesaid Lands &c to which this Memorial refers being a Schedule and Appraisement of two Tracts of Land Granted to the Children of the late [280] James Moultrie Esq^r late Chief Justice of East Florida held in joint Tenancy by James and Annabella Moultrie Heirs of the said James Moultrie Esq^r

N^o 1. A Tract of One thousand Acres on Wood Cutters Creek Six Miles from St Augustine and half a Mile on a landing on the said Creek agreeing nearly with the following de[s]cription[s]

131B. Hammock and Swamp two hundred Acres with Cypress Trees fifty cleared and Cultivated	£250	0s	0d
Prime Land Eight hundred Acres well Stocked with Yellow and other pine	100	0	0

N^o 2. A Tract containing three hundred acres Situated on the south Side of Cecilia Creek on the Matanza River Nine Miles from Saint Augustine and agreeing nearly with the following description.

224A Hammock Land 100 Acres Sixty of which has been cleared and Cultivated	150	0	0
[281] Prime Land two hundred Acres	20	0	0

N^o 3 } A Tract containing four
181A } hundred Acres situated on
the North side of the said Creek and agreeing nearly with the following description

Good Hammock two hundred and Sixty Acres thirty cleared and planted	280	0	0
Pine Land One hundred and fifty Acres	11	5	0

N^o 4 } A five Acre Lot near the
132B } Barrier Gate of St Augustine
Cleared and has been planted

	30	0	0
--	----	---	---

N^o 5 } Two Tracts containing
279 & 280A } One thousand Acres each
situated on the Timoka River bounded on the North by Lands of Coll^d Moncrief⁷⁵ and agreeing nearly with the following description.

Swamp and Hammock Land 320 Acres 200 of the Hammock Cleared & planted	460	0	0
Marsh 211 Acres	211	0	0
[282] High Ridge 268 Acres Pine Land 1021	73	9	0

⁷⁵ Colonel James Moncrief is first mentioned in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of June 25, 1765, when a warrant of survey was ordered to be issued in his name for a garden lot of five acres near St. Augustine. See C. O. 5/570; see also Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 307, 341.

A Dwelling house a Barn some Negro Houses
The cleared Land under Fence

50 0 0

Total Amount 1635 14 0

James Moultrie maketh Oath that the property before mentioned is the property of him this Deponent and his Sister Annabella Moultrie

Sworn at the Guildhall }
London this 31st Dec^r 1785 }
before me

James Moultrie

T. Wright
Mayor

William Moss. David Yeats and Robert Scott Esquires maketh Oath that they have valued the property before mentioned in the Schedule and are of Opinion that the same was well worth the Sum Affixed Opposite Each Article previous to the Cession of this Province to the Crown of Spain. The whole Amounting to the Sum of Seven [283] hundred and Ninety four pounds Nine Shillings

William Moss
David Yeates
Robert Scott

Minute by M^r Litchfield

Two Valuations produced

One of part at	£841	5s	0d
D ^o of other part @	794	9	0
	<hr/>		
	£1635	14s	0d

both of same date & by the
same persons

J. Moultrie

Your Memorialist begs leave to refer the Commissioners for further proof of the Right and Interest of your Memorialist and his said Sister to the Said Several tracts of Land to David Yeats Esq^r N^o 27 Gresse Street Rathbone place who was formerly Secretary of the said Province of East Florida and John Moultrie Esq^r N^o 51 Great Portland Street Oxford Street who was formerly Lieutenant Governor of the said Province.

[284 *blank*]

[285] . . .

Dec^r 2^d 1786.M^r JAMES MOULTRIE, Claimant, Sworn. Says

That he went to East Florida from England about the Year 1770 being at that time about 12 Years old, & his father being dead he was placed under the Care

of his Uncle Lt Gov^r Moultrie. That he went from East Florida in 1776 & returned about July 1783. That there was a Grant run out of 1000 Acres on Wood Wood [*sic*] Cutters Creek Another of 300 Acres on South side of St Cecilia's Creek on the Matanza River. A third of 400 Acres on North side of St Ceciliass Creek A fourth of a five Acre Tract near the barrier Gate of St Augustine & Two Tracts of 1000 Acres Each on the Timoka River—For the first he produced a Grant dated 11th Feb^y 1775 to John Moultrie in behalf of the Children of James Moultrie deceased their Heirs & Assigns Conditioned for Clearing Land as appears by the Grant.

For 2^d he produced a Grant dated Oct^r 4th 1770 to Cecilia Moultrie Widow of James [286] Moultrie deceased her Heirs & Assigns Conditioned as former Grant Says that Cecilia Moultrie his Mother died intestate in 1771 & he claims this for himself as her Heir at Law

For 3^d produced a Grant dated Oct^r 4th 1770 to John Moultrie in trust for the Children of James Moultrie their Heirs & Assigns Conditioned as before.

For 4th produced a Grant dated 11th Feb^y 1775 to John Moultrie in in [*sic*] behalf of the Children of James Moultrie their Heirs & Assigns upon the same Conditions.

For 5th & 6th produced Two Grants of the same date 18th April 1771 to John Moultrie in behalf of the Children of James Moultrie their Heirs & Assigns upon the same Conditions. He likewise produced an Appraisement under the Seal of the province dated 8th May 1784 valuing this Property at £1635 9s 5d. Says That he claims all these Tracts, except the 300 Acres, in behalf of himself & his Sister Annabella Moultrie the only surviving Children of James Moultrie. That his Sister is now Resident in Charles Town Endeavouring to get [287] in the Money for which he sold the Negroes which he carried there after the Cession of East Florida. That he has no power of Attorney from her; That about 4 Years ago he executed a Conveyance he believes of the two Timoka Tracts to a M^r Pope by whom he was imposed upon & against whom he has filed a Bill in Chancery & Obtained an Injunction.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

Lieutenant Governor JOHN MOULTRIE, Witness, Sworn: Says

That the Claimant came to East Florida about 1770 his Father died in 1765 leaving two Sons and a Daughter, & that one of his Sons died in 1770 & Cecilia Moultrie the Mother died about the Year 1771 without making any Will.

Says That 1st Tract on Wood Cutter's Creek was situated about 5 Miles from St Augustine by Land, & that the Creek is navigable for Boats & flats. That M^r James Moultrie the father of the Claimant began to clear part of [288] this Tract in 1764 & after his death he (the Witness) continued settling the Tract for the

benefit of the Children. That about 100 Acres were cleared for a Rice & Corn Plantation but at the time of the Cession & for 3 or 4 Years before the Negroes were only Employed in cutting Lumber, Naval Stores & Fire Wood. That there were two Swamps not of the best Sort & a small border of Hamock Land adjoining but that the great Value of this plantation Arose from the Advantage of the Situation upon a Navigable Creek & near St Augustine, & he thinks it would have been worth from £300 to £400 the price of Every thing increased owing to the Influx of Inhabitants from Georgia & Charles Town. That he saw the Plantation about 2 or 3 Months before he quitted East Florida.

Says That the 2^d Tract of 300 Acres was situated about 8 Miles from St Augustine bounded on one Side by Cecilia Creek & fronting the Matanza River. That at the time of the Grant there were some Remains of a Plantation which had formerly been Cultivated by the Spaniards [289] & at the time of the Cession he thinks near 100 Acres of Hamock Land were cleared & used Entirely for Provisions. That this Tract was let out upon Lease to two Tenants from one of whom he received about £25 or £30 ^{per} Annum & 6s for every Chord of Wood cut off; from the other Tenant who was poor he received nothing. That all the Improvements upon this Tract were made by the Tenant & no money laid out by him upon it. That considering the Situation & all other circumstances attending it he thinks it was worth £300 but that he don't recollect he was upon it for about 2 Years previous to his quitting East Florida in 1784.

Says That the 3^d Tract of 400 Acres ran on the opposite side of the same Creek. That this had been in part cleared before the time of the Grant Either by the Spaniards or Indians. That this tract was likewise let out to one of the former Tenants he having leave to settle upon this as well as the former Tract for the aforesaid Rent of £25 or £30 ^{per} Ann. That he never laid out any money upon it. That [290] about 30 acres of this Land were Cleared & upon the whole he thinks the 300 Tract the most valuable of the two & this was worth at least £250 & he would not have sold it for that Sum.

That the 4th Tract of 5 Acres was within 200 or 300 Yards of the Barrier Gate of St Augustine. It was all Hamock Land & all cleared before he arrived in East Florida. He gave the use of it to some Minorquees who settled upon it & cultivated it. That he would not have taken £20 for it & imagines it would have sold for more from its Situation.

That the 5th & 6th Tracts upon the Timoka River which is navigable for large flats were about 46 Miles distant from St Augustine. They were entirely uncultivated when run out. That he employed about 25 working Negroes belonging to the Claimant & his Sister to Clear the Land in 1771 or 1772.

That before the Cession they had Cleared & fenced in at least 150 Acres in

both Tracts [291] which were planted with Indigo & Provisions. That the Northernmost Tract had nearly an Equal quantity of plantable Land & Pine barren.

In the Southernmost there was a larger share of Pine barren, but it had the Advantage of a fine Creek running through it which gave a command of Water. There was a dwelling House framed of Wood with a Stone Chimney one Storey high a Piazza & two small Wings, a Barn Negroe Houses & other necessary Out-houses. That he considered These Tracts of such Value that he would not have let them be sold under £1000. That he saw these Plantations late in the latter End of 1783 or the beginning of 1784 of the Buildings were then in good Repair.

Says that he has lately heard from his Niece Annabella Moultrie who now resides in Charles Town & understands she is going to be married.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[292] M^r DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn: says

that he knew the five Acre tract when it was run out in 1775 prior to which time it had been Cleared & inclosed, but at the time of the Cession it was partly Covered with Brush Wood.

There were no buildings upon it he thinks only a part of the Land was occupied by a Minorquean at that time, One of these Lots in the same Situation sold in 1770 for £3 10s an Acre, he don't recollect any other being sold. says that he was one of the Appraisers but was not upon the Plantations at the time of the Valuation nor can he speak particularly to the quantity of Cleared Land or the Situation the Settlements were in at the time of the Cession.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Col^o JAMES MONCRIEF,⁷⁶ Witness, Sworn: Says

Jan^y 30th 1787.

That he had a Settlement upon Timoka [293] River adjoining the North side of the Northernmost of the Claimant's two Tracts upon the same River. They were about 46 Miles distant from St Augustine. That he thinks about the Year 1768 the Claimant's Uncle began a Settlement upon the Claimant's two Tracts, previous to which time they were in a state of Nature. That from 25 to 30 Working Negroes were then put upon the Plantations. The Buildings upon them were only such as are Necessary for the Accomodation of the Negroes & an Overseer upon an Indigo Plantation. Both tracts were used for an Indigo Plantation & raising provisions. The Land came quite down to the River which was navigable for flats & Boats which drew only 18 Inches water, sufficient for the Purpose of Conveying away the Produce of the Land. That he the Witness made the last Crop upon his Plantation in 1777, quitted it in 1778 & never returned thither afterwards. That when he left it

⁷⁶ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 341.

he thinks upon the Claimant's land there were from 120 to 150 Acres cleared, fenced & in Cultivation being planted every Year with Indigo & provisions. [294] In general they were planted together. About one third was Corn & the rest Indigo. That he thinks in about four Years Land of this description usually became so foul with weeds that it must be thrown out as an Indigo plantation & could be used only for provisions or Pasture; but he don't recollect how long the Claimant's Land had borne Indigo when he quitted it. That the number of Negroes upon the Claimant's plantation might have completely cleared 150 Acres in 3 Years. That the Cleared Land was all Hamock none of the Marsh Land was drained; That he thinks these two tracts considering the proportion of low Land would have Employed 60 working hands for ever. Says That he last saw the Plantation on Wood cutter's Creek in 1776 & it had then been abandoned as a plantation & the Negroes removed from there to the Timoka Plantation. It was used for the pasture of Stock which he apprehends belonged to Gov^r Moultrie. Says That he was present at the running of the Two Tracts upon St: Cecilia's Creek in 1770 & has never seen [295] them since. Says That he knows the Land upon which the five Acre tract stood, it was not of any great Value.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r WILLIAM MOSS,⁷⁷ Witness, Sworn: Says

That he went from Georgia to East Florida arrived there in April 1776, & came from thence to England in 1778, returned in 1779 & stayed till after the Cession. That he was several times upon the claimant's tracts upon the Timoka river about 2 years before the cession. That he went over the plantations & only took a general view of them. That he had a Plantation on St: Cecilia Creek about a Mile distant from the Claimant's Tracts there; that he frequently went there & no part of it was then under Cultivation by the Claimant's Negroes. Part of the Tract on the South side was cultivated by M^r Imrie; part of the North side had been cultivated by one M^r Moses & he (the Witness) afterwards had permission from Governor Moultrie to Cultivate it Upon the North side there were [296] no Buildings; upon

⁷⁷ William Moss went from Georgia to East Florida in 1776 and soon bought and settled on a plantation not far from Lieutenant-Governor John Moultrie's plantation, "Bella Vista," which was five or six miles from St. Augustine. He was agent for Jermyn Wright, the brother of Governor Sir James Wright of Georgia. He seems to have dealt in lumber, and with Thomas and James Moss to have owned ships. In 1778, William Moss made a voyage to Liverpool, returning in the following year. In March, 1781, he was elected a member of the commons house of assembly. One of his vessels, bound for England, was wrecked on the bar of St. Augustine in the winter of 1783. In May, 1785, he sold the schooner *Providence* of sixty tons burden to Francis Levett for £237 10 s. He left East Florida probably soon thereafter. See *post*, pp. 229, 231, 232; C. O. 5/572; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. 727; Additional Notes, *post*, p. 307.

the South side there was a Barn & a Dwelling House which he understood had been built by M^r Imrie. Says That he has been over most of the tracts on Wood Cutter's Creek, but don't know any particulars respecting it. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[297]

No. 38 . . .

The Memorial of Stephen White
late of East Florida Inn Keeper, Dealer, and Horse hirer

Sheweth That your Memorialist resided in the Province of East Florida above Nineteen years, as an Inn & Publick house keeper, Dealer, and Horse hirer—first at S^t Augustine, and afterwards at the town of S^t John's; and by his honest Industry acquired to himself and family a comfortable living, and likewise some Property. That of the said Property—both Real and Personal—an Appraisement was taken in the Province and a Schedule made—which will be laid before this Hon^{ble} Board. But on this Subject he begs to represent that the value of the Property as set down in said Schedule was by no means Adequate to the worth of it at the time and still less did it [298] compensate for the Loss of it to the Memorialist and his family. A new House erected on the Premises by the Memorialist in consequence of, and to suit his Accomodation to, the Influx of new Inhabitants from the Evacuations of Georgia and Carolina Actually cost more money than the whole stands valued at in said Schedule—without considering the nature or importance of a Freehold Estate, transmittable to Posterity: producing then a good Income and every day rising into Still higher estimation from the fast increasing Population of that part of the Province, and the increase of Trade in Consequence. But this is—with all due deference—submitted to the Hon^{ble} Commissioners, and the whole of his losses in Estate both real and personal will more particularly appear in the schedule annexed.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[299]

Schedule . . .

Real Estate

N^o 1.

A large Bay Lot of land in the Town of S^t John's—Freehold with
a large new dwelling House, Kitchen Stables, Store house &c a

Loyalists in East Florida

Garden brought to a State of good Cultivation the whole completely inclosed and in good substantial order—much undervalued in an Appraisement taken in March 1784 @

£300 0s 0d

N.B. The dwelling-house Alone cost more money than was stated by said Appraisement as the Value of the whole—the Claimant therefore humbly submits to the Hon^{ble} Commissioners whether he may not be permitted to prove Loss to a greater Amount on this Article.

Total Loss on Real Estate.

[300] Personal

N^o 1 Four Negroes, for whom the Claimant had been Offer'd £130 valued at

100 0 0

N^o 2 Three Horses

19 0 0

Personal Estate

119 0 0

N^o 3. Three Canoes worth

5 0 0

.. 4. Amount of Book Debts—^{pp} particular Account

183 5 1

N.B. The difference between this Article here and in the former Schedule arises from this Account being taken or extracted from the Claimant's Books with Care and due deliberation whereas the former was done in a hurry and at Random—and also that many of the Debts then Considered good—that is owing by honest men, and of which therefore Payment was look'd for turned out otherwise—but he has been careful still to keep all Articles out except such as in his Conscience he believes were lost by the Cession of the Province only.

N^o 5—Loss of business by which the Claimant maintained his family, and saved at the rate of £200 ^{pp} Annum, and evidently increasing.—as the Claimant is Confident [301] that it is not less the Inclination than it is the Office of the Hon^{ble} Commissioners to render strict Justice between the Publick and the suffering Individuals of East Florida—driven as many of the latter are from present ease and Affluence, And prospects of increasing futurity to their families (As has been the Case of this Claimant) to a State of Indigence and Penury this Article is left at their Pleasure to determine as they shall see Just.

Total of Personal Estate

From the above deduct Materials pull'd down and sold for the purpose of being carried to the Bahamas

18 0 0

[Signature and evidence.]

[302 blank]

[303] . . .

December 4th 1786.M^r: STEPHEN WHITE, Claimant, sworn:

Says that he went to East Florida about the Year 1766 & continued there till 1785. That he purchased from W^m Greenwood⁷⁸ a House and Lot of Land at S^t: Johns Bluff: says that he gave £25 for it & produced an Acknowledgement dated 22^d June 1771 Signed by W^m Hester⁷⁹ of his having sold to John Roden his Heirs and Assigns & undertaking to convey a Lot of Land 120 feet in front & 200 feet in length with an Indorsement dated November 3^d 1772 with John Roden's Mark by which he Assigns the within property to W^m Greenwood & another Indorsement dated 12th Nov^r: from W^m Greenwood to the Claimant as his lawful Assign with a Rec^t: of payment, but no Sum mentioned. Says that he had a regular Conveyance by Lease & release of this Lot from W^m Hester who had never Executed any to Roden or Greenwood, but that he lost them at S^t: Mary's. That at the time of the [304] purchase there was a small log House upon the Lot which had been built by Roden. It was not inclosed at that time. That about 1774 he began to inclose it by putting a few posts into the Ground, built a small Log House in which he lived & a fowl House. That after the Evacuation of Charles Town he began to build a framed House 25 feet long by 20 wide 1 Storey high shingled roof a Store House & tolerable good Kitchen & to fence in half the Lot, but they were not finished when the News of the Cession arrived. That when he came away he took the greatest part of these Buildings down to the Beach at S^t: Mary's & there sold them to M^r: Moss for £18, but did not sell the Lot nor the fence. Says That the Appraisers were upon the Spot at the time they made the appraisement; which he produced under the Seal of the Province. Says that he bought all the Materials with which he Erected the

⁷⁸ William Greenwood's name is first mentioned in the Council Minutes of East Florida, October 13, 1766, when his petition for a grant of land was read and a warrant of survey in his behalf was issued for two hundred acres. He was in command of a company of militia in Charleston, South Carolina, after Sir Henry Clinton captured that place. On May 27, 1780, Clinton made proclamation in which he appointed Captain Greenwood and two other officers as trustees of captured property. In anticipation of the evacuation of Charleston Mr. Greenwood served on a committee of loyalists who sent a petition to General Carleton at New York, in which they asked permission for themselves and their fellows, should the evacuation take place, to indemnify themselves from the sequestered estates within the British lines in South Carolina. At the end of the war Greenwood put in a claim for losses to the extent of £49,604. Failing to furnish satisfactory proof of the loss of his property, his claim was disallowed. See C. O. 5/570; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 41; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 127, 136, 226, 229, 231, 321; E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 116, 119; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, p. 671.

⁷⁹ The first mention of William Hester's name in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida is found under the date of June 5, 1765, when a warrant of survey for three hundred acres of land was ordered to be issued in his behalf. See C. O. 5/570.

Buildings & produced a receipt for £29 4s from John Tomkins dated 28th Jan^y 1782 & another from same person dated 11th April 1783 for £5 2s 6d Says that he has lost all the rest [305] of his Receipts which belong to the Lumber, but that he bought 5000 feet of Boards at 16s ^{per} 100 of M^r Plumber & 2000 feet at the same rate of another Man: & about 10000 Shingles of different people at 20s ^{per} 1000: That the Nails, hinges & Iron work cost him £10; That he Employed two Carpenters about 2 Months One at 6s ^{per} day, the other at £5 ^{per} Month That he had four Negroes & produced a Bill of Sale of them from Robert Philips dated 16 December 1778 for £100 & that they were carried away by the Americans about 7 or 8 days after he had bought them, & that the Three Horses mentioned in his Memorial were taken away by the Americans nearly about the same time. That he had 3 Canoes one of which he bought of a Negroe fellow for £3 & which was lost when he was coming over Nassau Sound the other two at £2 or £3 a piece which were purchased about 3 Months before he quitted St^t John's & these were stolen from the Beach at St^t Mary's
[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[306] M^r FRAN^c LEVETT, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he knows that the whole Lot of 200 Acres allotted from the Town of St^t John's Bluff Originally belonged to Hester & he sold it to Williamson about 1778 or 1779. That he don't know any thing about the Claimant's purchase but knows that the Claimant lived upon a Lot & at first in a very bad House and afterwards that was pulled down & he built a pretty good one & two small Outhouses farther back in the Lot. He thinks they were finished in 1782 The dwelling House was about 18 by 24 two Story high & two Rooms on a floor with a Shingled Roof That he imagines all the Buildings together must have cost at least £150 & that the fence might have been put up for £10. That he last saw this property about the latter End of 1783. The Claimant kept a Publick house & bore a fair Character.

That he don't know any thing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[307] M^r JOHN MACDONALD, Witness, Sworn:

says that he went to St^t John's Bluff after the Evacuation of Charles Town & that the Claimant lived there at that time; and after that the Claimant built a good House & two or three Outhouses That he can't tell the Expence of these Buildings they were begun about January 1783 & must have taken more than 2 Months in Building. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's property; and that he left St^t John's Bluff in 1784.

[Witness's confirmation and mark.]

M: HUGH ROSE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he came to St John's Bluff after the Evacuation of Charles Town. That the Claimant was then living there and had a Lot of Land & a House; That the old House was carried away by the River & then the Claimant built a New One & some Outhouses & put up a new post & rail fence. The dwelling House was from 20 to 25 feet long two Stories high & shingled Roof. They were [308] begun after he (the Witness) got to St John's Bluff but can't tell precisely the time. He thinks the building of the House at that time must have cost £200 & the fence about £30 or £40 Sterling. That he forms his judgm^t of that Expence from his knowledge of what the fence round his own Lot cost. That he quitted St John's about the latter end of 1784 & knows nothing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[309]

No. 37. . . .

The Memorial of Hugh Rose⁸⁰ Esq^r
late of East Florida—Practitioner of Physick

Sheweth That the Memorialist being banished from South Carolina in Consequence of his Loyalty, was compel'd to leave that Province in which he had resided many Years in comfortable Circumstances and an extensive Practice in his Profession, on the evacuation of Charles town by the King's Troops.

That from thence moving to East Florida—which he had been taught to believe Offer'd a safe and not unpromising Asylum for people in his unfortunate Situation, and in that contemplation—(having [310] first suffer'd Shipwreck on its Coast from which with difficulty he escaped—but with life only) settling on the River St John's he invested what little Remains of Fortune was left to him, and what he was able to add to that by industry in his Profession in the Purchase and Improvement of a Lot of Land in the Town of St John's Bluff, and which indeed had the Province remain'd in the Allegiance of his Majesty—promised fair to repay all his labour and Expence. But in Consequence of the Cession of said Province to the King of Spain,

⁸⁰ Dr. Hugh Rose is not mentioned by Sabine. However, he is named in Curwen's list of loyalists of South Carolina who served as volunteers in the royal militia, and he was one of the signers of an address to Sir Henry Clinton on June 5, 1780, in which they declared their readiness to return to their allegiance to the crown. Dr. Rose's claim for indemnity for loss of property in East Florida was £555 and his award was £285. See Curwen's *Journal and Letters*, 1845, p. 671; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev.*, 1775-1780, p. 536; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims*, 1783-1785, p. 305 n.

the whole was lost—or to a mere trifle—to the Memorialist; and he himself once more—at an advanced period of Life, his fortune ruin'd, and with a Constitution miserably shatter'd and ill fitted any more to struggle with Difficulties—forced to seek new Asylum to lay his misfortunes in, and with the World entirely to begin Again—His Losses will more particularly appear by the Schedule Annexed.

[. . . 310-311—Concluding petition, signature, and evidence.]

[312 *blank*]

[313]

Schedule . . .

Nº 1.—A large Bay lot in the Town of St John's Bluff in Fee Purchased—a Dwelling house, Kitchen, Stable, Fowl house, Front Store houses, and back D^o, a Garden compleatly inclosed and in a State of good Cultivation, the whole new Erected by the Claim^t and in good Substantial order and cost from 600 to £630.

but say

£600 *os* *od*

Deduct part of the above Premises pulled down and sold, for the purpose of being carried to new Providence

45 *o* *o*

Loss therefore

£555 *os* *od*

[314] 2. Of the above—the Store houses alone Actually let at £50 ^{per} Annum, and its certain the whole would have let for more than double the Sum, and a Reasonable prospect Afforded of a Rise in both Rent and Value as the Province increased in Number of Inhabitants and Trade, in both which it certainly would have increased had it remained in the Allegiance of his Majesty, and in contemplation of which the Above Expences were incurr'd Profit therefore or allowance for time, labour and Expence, and future Prospects—at the pleasure of the Commissioners, or as they shall see just and reasonable.

3. Profession again lost—in eight Months—in which the Claimant was able to attend to practice—he cleared above 200 Guineas—and visibly increasing. This also perfectly submitted to the Commissioners

Hugh Rose

[315] . . .

Dec^r 4th & 7th 1786.

M^r HUGH ROSE, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he arrived at St John's Bluff the latter End of December 1782 & quitted it about August 1784. That he there purchased a Lot of Land in January 1783 of Thomas Williamson & gave £30 Sterling for it. That he had a regular Conveyance from him, but has left his deeds behind at the Bahamas; That the Sale was

not registered; That the whole Lot was about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Acre divided by a Street of which he inclosed $\frac{1}{2}$ an Acre with a post & rail fence & built a framed dwelling House 20 feet by 16 Shingled Roof boarded on the Inside two stories high & 3 Rooms on Each floor. a front store House for dry Goods Shingled Roof boarded & floored about 16 feet Square a back Store House about 50 feet by 15 for Coarse & wet goods not floored. a Kitchen 15 feet by 10 Stable & outhouses roofed with long shingles which are not so Valuable as others. [316] That these buildings were finished about the beginning of May: That he can't ascertain the Expence of them, but that he hired two White Carpenters 2 Months at a Dollar & a half per Day for Each; two Black Carpenters about one Month at a Dollar $\frac{1}{2}$ Day for Each & two working Negroes Employed about 6 Weeks in bringing Materials at $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar $\frac{1}{2}$ Day for each. That he found all his Men in provisions during the time they worked with him; That he drew Bills in January 1783 to the Amount of £300 Sterling Received the Money from Panton & Leslie & Co in advance & expended that Sum upon these Buildings. That before his departure he took down the Dwelling House & carried it down to St Mary's Beach, where most of it was broken to pieces & stolen & he did not carry away to the Bahamas more than to the Amount of £10. That he never sold the Land & the rest of the Houses. That before he pulled down the dwelling House he was offered £45 for the whole of his Property, but [317] thought he could get more for his House alone at the Bahamas & therefore refused it. That his Property was never appraised there.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r FRANCIS LEVETT, Witness, Sworn:

Says That the Claimant arrived at St John's Bluff which is situate about 6 Miles up the River on 26th or 27th December 1782. That he purchased a Lot of Land there soon after his Arrival of M^r Williamson as he has heard for £30. At the time of purchase there was no House & it was not fenced in; That the Claimant built several Houses upon it. & fenced it in. There was a framed dwelling House & a framed Store House which was larger than the former & better finished & likewise some Outhouses. That he can't ascertain the dimensions of the dwelling House but that there were three Rooms on the Ground floor & a Loft over it. That he first saw these Buildings about August 1783 & thinks they [318] were then finished. That he thinks all the Improvements made by this Claimant must have cost £500, considering the high price of Labour & Materials at that time.—That he saw them last in 1783 or 1784 & has heard that the Claimant afterwards took them down & carried them away.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN MACDONALD, Witness, sworn:

Says That he remembers the Claimant being at St John's Bluff when he arrived there: He believes his Buildings were not all finished till the beginning of the Summer: The part of the Lot above the Street was fenced in by him, confirms the Claimant's Account of the Buildings & says that he thinks the Whole Expence of them & the fence could not be less than £500. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and mark.]

[319] M^r STEPHEN WHITE, Witness, sworn:

Says That the Claimant, he has heard, purchased a Lot of Land & knows that the Claimant built some Houses in St John's Bluff & he remembers his living there, that he had a very good fence round the Land but he can't give any particular Account of the Buildings or the Expence of them. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

Stephen White.

[320 *blank*]

[321]

No. 44. . . .

The Memorial of John M^cDonald

Sheweth That your Memorialist who has been a great Sufferer, from the Commencement of the Unhappy Rebellion in N^c Carolina in 1776. That from that time he was on Actual Service or Confined by the Rebels Untill the Evacuation of Charles Town.

Your Memorialist than [*sic*] went to East Florida for an Assylum, with his family, in Very low Circumstances, and by the humanity of the then Inhabitants And his own Industry he acquired a Comfortable living for himself. And family as in the Annexed Schedule, where he meant to settle for Life; being there well settled and in a promising way to provide for his Issue, had [322] the Province been Kept; but to his future Mortification and to Compleat his Ruin, the Province being given away No purchasers for his lot and Buildings, he was obliged to leave the whole and Come to London in the utmost Distress—he will produce his Various Difficulties During the War when required—

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[323]

Schedule . . .

One Lot of land in the Town of St John's Bluff on which he erected a large two Story high house and three Outhouses, One of which was a Mason's lodge the other two, was Kitchen and Store house, all the Cedar posts, Inclosing the Lot and Buildings Cost with a well Cultivated and Improved Garden upwards of £360 The same being purchased from Mr Williams the first proprietor of all that Town but valued by the Appraisers only at
 £5 not paid

£150 0s 0d

[Affidavit by McDonald and date]

[324] [Affidavit signed by Mr Donald, Daniel McNeil, John McRae, and Archibald Shaw; and by four witnesses]

[325]

Decr 7th 1786.

Mr JOHN MACDONALD, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he came to St John's Bluff about December 1782 & left it in July 1784. That he kept a Tavern there Bought a Lot of Land $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Acre about 8 Weeks after his Arrival of Thomas Williamson agreed to give him £30 for it & gave note of hand for that Sum & paid £15 of it, but has no receipt nor any Conveyance. Nor was any Executed. The Agreement was that if the Money was not paid in 2 Years he was to charge £10 & C^t for it. Says That he inclosed the whole Lot with a Post & rail fence & built a Dwelling House (which was finished about the latter End of April 1783) 29 feet by 19 a Ground floor & Garret not boarded glazed Shingled roof & a Store House which was but small, a Kitchen rather larger & a separte Room Shingled roof, not lined & about 8 feet square for a free Mason's Lodge. That all the Buildings were framed but the [326] Kitchen they were begun in the latter End of February & not all finished 'till May or June. That he don't know the particulars of the Expencc he was at in these Buildings & Improvements but says he thinks that in the Whole he laid out £150 upon them. That he paid his Workmen Every Week, never kept any Account nor took any Receipt. That he did not sell his property nor Ever pulled down any of the Houses.

[Claimant's confirmation and mark.]

Mr HUGH ROSE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he knows that the Claimant was possessed of a Lot of Land & lived on it but knows nothing of the purchase; That the Claimant Erected some framed Buildings upon the Lot, but he (the Witness) never was in any of them; he can not tell the Number or the Expencc of them. That the whole of the Lot was well fenced in. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[327] M: ARCHIBALD MACKAY, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he Arrived at St Augustine about the latter End of October 1782 & went to St John's Bluff about the Christmas following & quitted it in August 1783. That the Claimant came there soon Afterwards. knows nothing of the Claimant's purchase but remembers he was in possession of a Lot of Land about 75 feet in front & 125 feet long the whole of which he thinks, the Claimant fenced in with a garden pale fence can't tell the Expende of it; That he remembers the Claimant built a dwelling House, which he lived in about 18 feet by 16 One floor & a Garret framed, boarded & covered he believes with long Shingles, can't say when it was finished. He thinks this House must have cost the Claimant £30: but he don't particularly recollect the other buildings. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

[328] M: STEPHEN WHITE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he knows Nothing of the Claimant's purchase he remembers his taking possession of a Lot of Land in St John's Bluff, & which he fenced in; There was a Dwelling House built upon it, but he don't know the size of it or the manner it was finished, or the Expende of building it having been only once in the inside of it. There might be some Outhouses but he don't know any thing of them.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[329]

No. 42 . . .

The Memorial of Archibald McKay⁸¹ late of North Carolina

Sheweth That Your Memorialist was formerly an Inhabitant of Cumberland County North Carolina and Sacrafised [*sic*] a Considerable property in that Province by taking an Active part on Behalf of his Majesty's Government. Your Memorialist Joined Lord Cornwallis at Cross Creek and Accompanied the Army to Wil-

⁸¹ Archibald McKay was presumably the son of Alexander McKay, who "was a freeholder and lived in Cumberland County," North Carolina. The latter was a captain in the loyal militia, taken prisoner in the battle of Moore's Creek bridge in February, 1776, sent to the Halifax jail, and then ordered to Philadelphia. This last statement seems to be confirmed by the testimony of Archibald, who says that his father was banished in 1777. Archibald McKay joined Cornwallis at Cross Creek and served in the loyal militia. David Fanning records the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald McKay as an officer who was with him at the taking of Hillsborough, North Carolina. When Wilmington was evacuated in November, 1781, Archibald was a prisoner, but he later escaped to Charleston, South Carolina. On the evacuation of that place he went to East Florida and so to England, arriving in November, 1784. He received an allowance of £30 a year from October 10, 1784. His claim for loss of property in East Florida was only £42 and his award £10. See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on*

mington. Afterwards he was appointed by Major Craig⁸² Captain of Militia in Cumberland County and assisted in making Prisoners of Governor Bush [*i.e.*, Burke] and his Party at Hillsborough and bringing them Safe to Wilmington.⁸³ At the Evacuation of North Carolina Your Memorialist [330] went to Charles Town and stayed there till the Evacuation of that Province afterwards he went to East Florida and purchased a Lot of Land in the Town of St John's on St John's River and built a House with other Conveniences But the Province being Ceded to Spain he left East Florida and went to Nova Scotia and from thence Came to London where he Now is.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[331]

[Schedule]

A Lot of Land Seventy five feet front and One Hundred and twenty feet back	£20	os	0d
A House twenty feet long and Sixteen feet wide &c	22	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£42	os	0d

[Witnesses.]

[332 *blank*]

[333] . . .

Decr 8th 1786

Mr ARCHIBALD MACKAY, claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went to St Augustine after the Evacuation of Charles Town & from thence to St John's Bluff where he arrived about Christmas day 1782 That about the beginning of March he (the Claimant) & One John Smylie agreed with Thomas Williamson to take a Lot of Land there which they were to build upon and improve, & if they did not like it at the End of the Year they were to give it up with the Improvements upon it. If they chose to continue upon it they were to pay him £20 for it. This Agreement was Verbal. Says That he & his Partner built a House

Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785, p. 355, n.; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 553; A. W. Savary, *Col. David Fanning's Narrative*, 1908, p. 26.

⁸² See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 340.

⁸³ After detention at Wilmington, North Carolina, Governor Thomas Burke was transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, and paroled on James's Island, opposite Fort Moultrie. He vainly petitioned for protection, as the island was a resort of tory refugees and ruffians from the back country. After a man had been killed at his side and another wounded at his quarters, Governor Burke broke parole and escaped on a cold night in January, resuming his official duties for the brief remainder of his term. See *N. Carolina State Records*, XVI. 14; Allan Nevins, *Am. States during and after the Rev.*, 1775-1789, pp. 383-384.

upon it at their joint & Equal Expende. Before he began to build it he heard of the peace but not of the Cession of the Province: & it was finished about the latter End of April. The House was 20 feet by 16 One Story & a Garret, long Shingled Roof, framed but not boarded. That he is certain [334] this House cost £22, which he recollects from the Circumstances of one day casting up the Expences with his Partner in East Florida. That he quitted St John's Bluff in Augt 1783 & never paid any purchase Money for the Lot & left the House in possession of M^r Smylie from whom he has had no Account but has heard from other people that he left it standing.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN M^cDONALD, Witness, Sworn:

Says That the Claimant came to St John's Bluff after the Evacuation of Charles Town. That he built a House there upon a Lot of Land which went by his Name; That Smylie lived with him in it. It was a small House and he thinks not floored over head. That he imagines it must have cost £20 or £25 in building; That he don't know when it was finished; When he quitted St John's Bluff in July 1784 the House was standing & Smylie who had been in possession of it [335] till then came away at the same time. It was afterwards he believes occupied by some of the Spanish Soldiers, & he never heard that it was sold to any body.

[Witness's confirmation and mark.]

M^r STEPHEN WHITE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he knows the Claimant & Smylie lived in a snug House together at St John's Bluff. That he believes they built it jointly there was a House upon the Lot before they came there; He can't tell the Size of it having never been in it but once, That he quitted St John's Bluff in March 1785 but can't tell whether it was then standing. That he don't know the Value of it never having taken any particular Notice of it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[336 *blank*]

[337]

No. 43 . . .

The Memorial of Dorothy Moore

Sheweth That Your Memorialist's Husband now Deceased (At General Grant's⁸⁴ Request, who was Appointed Governor of East Florida) Soon after the Taking of

⁸⁴ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 309. For General Grant's claim and award, see *post*, p. 307.

the Havannah, he went with your Memorialist to St Augustine; that by his Industry as a Victualler in that Tedious War, he Acquired a fortune equal to the Appraisement made, at the Cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain.

That Your Memorialist along with her said Husband being of the oldest Settlers in said province, where they resided upwards of Twenty Years; Made purchase of Several Tracts of Land Many of whom [*sic*] was [338] well cultivated, with some Lots of Land, and very large expensive Buildings erected on the Lots in St Augustine, as Described in the Schedule.

That Your Memorialist's said Husband at the Cession of the said Province as aforesaid, had his property Appraised in the said Town the Appraiser not considering that it was a Real and hereditary Estate they had to value, they came far short of it's Real worth.

That your Memorialist's Husband sent the Schedule to General Grant (who he Appointed his Attorney) in London and was by him delivered to the Secretary of the Committee of East Florida Claims A Copy of which is Annexed; together with Remarks on the low Valuation then made; and she not being a Competent Judge of her own property, submits the whole to your honour's Superior knowledge As will Appear by the Witnesses with Vouchers to prove many Omissions before made—her husband dying in East Florida in order to be of as little Burthen to Government as possible She sold [339] what she could of her Property at publick sale no purchasers to be had but Spaniards, who promised to pay her 700 Dollars Which they never did, nor do she expect a shilling from them Your Memorialist having a Numerous family to Maintain, And three Years out of Business has Spent what she could save for their Support—that she is now Reduced to Indigence.

[Concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]

[340 *blank*]

[341]

A Schedule . . .

	Value made in Old Schedule	New Schedule
Nº 1. One Stone Wall House very large in Compleat Order near the Water Side and the Main Market Commodious for Trade And containing Severn [<i>sic</i>] Rooms, and Garret fit for an Assembly, a Shop Kitchen, and Necessary out houses three of the said rooms was commonly rented at the rate of £124 12s—exclusive of the Garret Shop, Kitchen and out-houses; A Garden well cultivated that Yearly		

	Value made in Old Schedule	New Schedule
Raised [342] a Sufficiency of Roots for the large family that frequented and belonged to the said house besides an Orchard of Limes And Oranges Yearly worth £20—on the whole at the lowest Average well worth £200 p Annum at 10 Years purchase Including the four goods Rooms out of the seven Mentioned	£800 0s 0d	£2000 0s 0d
No. 2. A very large New House known by the Name of the New Red house for the Accommodation of Gentlemen with all Necessary Outhouses with an Acre of Land of Garden, well Cultivated and Inclosed and a very Valuable Orchard, Rented at £60 p Annum at 10 Years purchase is.	400 0 0	600 0 0
No. 3. 100 Acres of Land purchased from Governor Grant Spent Two hundred pounds in Buildings, Inclosing & Improving A plantation thereon at the lowest Computation is worth	10 0 0	40 0 0
No. 4. 100 Acres of Land an Old Survey with Buildings & Improvements, [343] a Rich Soil to raise any Crops produced in that Country, Stocked with Oak Ship Timber, and Convenient to a good harbour	30 0 0	60 0 0
No. 5. 50 Acres of Land adjoining the last, near St Augustine with Improvements Convenient to supply that place	28 2 6	48 2 6
No. 6. Three Islands & a Tract of Land on Nassaw very Valuable for Rice, and abundance of excellent Cedar and live Oak for Shipping Timber Very convenient to a Navigable River	83 15 0	240 0 0
No. 7. A Tract of Land on the said river Nassaw containing 150 Acres Valuable for Tar Turpentine and Ship Masts at a good Navigable Landing	45 0 0	135 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1396 17s 6d	£3123 2s 6d

all the above is Submitted to the Opinion of the Evidences.

[344] Brought over Amount of the Real Estate £1396 17s 6d £3123 2s 6d
follows Personal Estate as Contained in a

Regular Book Recoverable was the Province
[sic] to be kept together with Stock and Notes
with open Drawn of Accounts Viz. .

Book Debts

Middleton Powell	£42	3s	8d
Alexander Skinner	80	9	4
John Bunkley	3	4	4
M ^r Mott	2	0	6
Abraham Williams ballance of Account	3	2	8
John Gandy	28	17	6
John Hamilton	1	1	3
W ^m Highlands	2	17	6
Peter Henderson	4	18	3
James Clark	1	18	6
Price Sampson	1	6	7
Langley Bryan ⁸⁵	1	10	9
Robert Bird by Account and Note of hand	4	13	3
David Ward	2	4	0
[345] M ^r Edwards the Governors Coachman	4	8	0
Richard Barnet	8	18	0
W ^m Shorter	18	16	6
Roger Donnock	7	13	0
M ^r Quilden	4	9	3
W ^m Huet	5	12	0
Derrick Manning	2	18	0
James Williams	14	3	9
David Duncan	12	0	0
John Jones	13	2	0
Richard Dunbar	10	1	9

£262 12s 8d

Follows Drawn off Accounts Viz:

John Prow	1	6	0
Middlen Powell p late Account	1	2	0
Peter Claisfond p order	8	7	9
Garret Comerford	65	1	6

⁸⁵ Langley Bryan (or Bryant) petitioned for a grant of land early in October, 1766, and obtained a warrant of survey for two hundred acres. In December, 1768, and again in January, 1769, he petitioned and each time received a warrant for one hundred acres. A grant for this amount was signed by the governor in July, 1769. His next petition is recorded in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of February 15, 1781, when he obtained a warrant of survey for three hundred acres. See C. O. 5/570.

John Caid	0	9	6
M ^r Gouldby	2	13	0
Redmund Wylie	1	0	0
John Cair p Account and accepted order	10	7	8
Britain Bunkley	1	6	0
[346] Joseph Kelly	1	13	0
The Rev ^d M ^r James S[e]ymour ^{85a}	7	14	6
Tho ^s Burges	6	18	6
W ^m Shades	1	12	0
David Sloan p order on Alexander Gray unaccepted	10	0	0

 119 11 5

Household furniture and Stock

Household furniture Appraised to £71 Out of Received but £18 4s the Chief of it being taken by Spanish Thieves	52	16	0
A Negroe Man Appraised to £45 could not sell him above £35 was he brought to England he would have lost property as he would be a freeman	10	0	0
20 Heads of Horses, Running at large out of whom was Certain of the benefit of Eight @ £8 each	64	0	0

 116 16 0

 £3623 11s 7d

[347] . . .

Dec^r 12th 1786M^{rs} DOROTHY MOORE, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That she went to St Augustine with her Husband about 1764 & quitted it about April 1785 That her Husband died in April 1784 & by his Will (produced) dated 18th April 1781 devised all his real Estate to the Claimant his Wife for Life and after her death to Robert Payne & Robert Catherwood⁸⁶ his Exors in trust to sell the same & dispose of the Produce thereof between his two Children John Moore & Henry Moore in Equal Shares as soon as they should attain the Age of 21. Says That Robert Catherwood died in Providence (as she has heard) Since June last & both her children are still alive. That her Husband soon after his Arrival purchased a Town Lot & a House upon it from M^r Martin for a £100 in Charlotte Street Halifax Quarter & produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 13th March

^{85a} See Volume I. of this work, pp. 118, 119.⁸⁶ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 359.

1766 from Governor Grant of the s^d Town Lot known by N^o 3 in Halifax Quarter to John [348] Moore her Husband in fee containing 2 tenths & 48 Links of an Acre.—Conditioned for building a House thereon &c as appears by the Grant. That about 3 or 4 Years afterwards her Husband bought another Lot in Fish's quarter from one Susiena a Spaniard & gave £40 for it & produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated the 18th April 1771 from Gover^r Grant to John Moore in fee of a Town Lot in S^t Augustine known by N^o 1. in Fish's quarter Conditioned for building a House as above, That her Husband purchased from Bernard Romans a tract of Land containing 200 Acres on the River Nassau for £27 for which she produced a Survey & Grant to Romans⁸⁷ dated 14 January 1769 & a grant dated 14 September 1769 & a deed of Bargain & Sale from Romans to Moore dated the 8th Jan^y 1771 for Term of 500 Years at a Pepper Corn rent That her Husband purchased 100 Acres of M^r Skinner part of 500 Acres granted out to William Guiniy & produced a Survey of said 500 Acres to W^m Guiniy & an imperfect deed of Bargain & Sale from Skinner to [349] Moore of the said 100 Acres for the Sum of £20. That her Husband likewise bought a Tract of 50 Acres of Isaac Price for £10 about the Year 1771 & produced a Survey & a Grant to said Price in fee dated 18th April 1771 from Governor Grant of the 50 Acres situated about 4 Miles from S^t Augustine conditioned for clearing Land &c &c as appears by the Grant but no Conveyance from Price to John Moore

That her Husband afterwards had a Grant of 50 Acres about a Mile from S^t Augustine on S^t Sebastians Creek & produced a Survey & a Certified Copy of the Grant dated 27th March 1775 from Governor Tonyn to John More [*sic*] in fee conditioned for Clearing Land &c as appears by the Grant. That her Husband ran out a tract of 150 Acres upon Nassau River adjoining the Land which he purchased of Romans & produced a Survey from Deputy Surveyor John Funk pursuant to a precept dated 16th Feb^y 1775 but no Grant for the same. Says That upon the first Town Lot at the time of purchase There was an unfinished Stone House built after the Spanish Manner with 3 rooms upon [350] a floor, 2 Stories high shingled Roof but not floored or boarded & a flat roofed Store out house used by the Spaniards as a

⁸⁷ Bernard Romans's name first appears in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of January 12, 1767, when he petitioned for two hundred acres of land. He became a deputy surveyor of the Southern District, including East Florida, under the surveyor general, William Gerard de Brahm, in 1769 and the years immediately following. He lived in East Florida in the early years of the English occupation of the province, and obtained a grant of land on Nassau River in January, 1769. He sailed around the coasts of East and West Florida in 1770 and 1771. In 1776 he drew the map of East Florida from the surveys of De Brahm and others which appears facing p. 43, of Volume I. of the present work. See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 342; see also Phillips, *Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans* (DeLand, Florida, Florida State Historical Society, 1924), with reproduction of his great map.

Kitchen. That soon afterwards her Husband made an Addition of a large parlour & a dining Room & garret over it Stone work & Shingld [*sic*]; floored, plastered & white washed on the inside; which she has heard her Husband say cost him £300. That he built a large Stone Cellar in the Yard a small bed Room of Wood adjoining it & a large framed Kitchen with an Oven & a Chimney. That there was a large Garden the Whole of which her Husband fenced in with a Clap board fence about 4 or 5 feet high, Afterwards M^r Payne who had the Adjoining Lot kept up one side of the fence & her Husband the other. That she can't give any Account of the Expences laid out upon these last mentioned Improvements. That the Second Town Lot consisted of an Acre of Ground without any House upon it at the time of the Purchase. That her Husband fenced it all in with a Clapboard fence immediately & there built a large framed Wooden House 3 Rooms on a floor [351] & a Balcony in front, 2 Stories high Shingled roof, glazed, plaistered & whitewashed which was finished about 1773 & Wooden framed Kitchen, shingled but not glazed; & a large boarded Stable for four or five Horses. She has heard her Husband say these Buildings cost him £800 The House and Kitchen were standing at the time of the Cession but out of repair. That both these Lots with the Buildings upon them were sold at publick Vendue to Thomas Moore for 700 Dollars a short time before she left East Florida; but he being not able to pay. The last was sold to Francisco Franconi for 120 Milled Dollars from whom she took his Note of Hand for that sum & left it with Cap^t Charles Howard a Spaniard who is to pay the Money when recovered to M^r George Fleming Merchant there for her use as appears by a Memorandum signed by Charles Howard dated 4th April 1785 Acknowledging the receipt of the s^d Note. That she has written twice to M^r Howard but has received no Account from him & the first was left in the possession of [352] Cap^t Howard to dispose of when he could & he gave her an undertaking to account with her for what he should get for it. That as to the 200 Acres purchased of Bernard Romans she never was upon them. That the 100 Acres purchased of Skinner were situated about 4 Miles from S^t Augustine & were perfectly uncultivated at the time of the purchase That her Husband Cleared she thinks about 15 Acres of the Land & built a small framed House consisting of one Room. That the 50 Acres purchased of Price adjoined the last; They were uncultivated when purchased & she can't tell whether any was Afterwards cleared. That the 50 Acres granted to her Husband were run out for the sake of the Landing on S^t Sebastian's Creek which served as a Landing to the rest. This tract was uncleared, when run out & her Husband cleared one field—That she never was upon the 150 Acres upon the Nassau River & knows nothing of it. That she lost by the Sale of her Household furniture at least £20. That she lost £10 by the Sale of a Negroe called Wexford for [353] £35 to Thomas Moore which her Husband

purchased about 1776 for 20 Guineas when he was about 12 Years old & for whom she was offered £40 about 2 Years before the Province was Ceded by M^r Swinney & who is appraised at £45. That about 4 or 5 Years before the Cession she had several Horses running at large in the Woods but she don't know the Number of them.

[Claimant's confirmation and mark.]

M^r DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn:

Says That John Moore had two Houses & Lots in S^t Augustine, The Lots he purchased & One House to which he made great Additions & built the other entirely. That he had several tracts of Land One of which of 50 Acres about a Mile from S^t Augustine was run out to him, it was mostly Pine barren, but a great deal of the timber had been cut down & very few trees were then standing; he thinks, as it was a tolerably good Soil & in a Convenient Situation to his other tracts it might be worth [354] 20s ^{per} Acre independant of that Circumstance it was worth very little: That there was a Warrant for the 150 Acres run out upon the Nassau river but no Grant Ever taken out for it. That he can't speak particularly to any other part of Moore's property.

David Yeats.

M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says That M^r Moore had two Lots & two Houses in S^t Augustine; he knows nothing of the purchase That the Lot in Halifax Quarter was large & there was a considerable Stone House in front with a Kitchen & several Back Houses upon it. That the House was in good repair, he was upon the Spot when he appraised it & valued it at £800 from the size of the House & the goodness of the Workmanship & taking into Consideration the great influx of people & the consequent high price of houses at that time; That the Value of Houses in S^t Augustine was raised nearly one third at the time of the Cession as on the other Lot there was a wooden framed House about [355] 34 or 35 feet by 20, 2 Stories high & shingled Roof He thinks there was a Kitchen upon it & that the Lot was fenced in. It was in good Condition when it was appraised in July 1783, he was not upon this Lot when he Valued it at £400 which was the value he set upon it upon the same principles as above stated. That he knows nothing of the Sale of Either of these Lots.—That he never was upon any of M^r Moore's tracts of Land but at the time of the Appraisement the Grants & plots were produced; & they valued them at no higher rate than they would have been worth in time of peace.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r ROBERT PAYNE, Claimant, Sworn:December 15th 1786.

Says That he is well acquainted with the Town Lots which belonged to M^r Jn^o Moore. That upon the Lot in Halifax quarter^{87a} which adjoined his own Lot there was a large Stone House in 1783 used as an Inn. There were [356] four Rooms upon the ground floor 2 Rooms about 16 feet square, one about 24 by 18 & the other about 10 by 14. It was two Stories high shingled Roof & glazed. There was a detached Stone Kitchen about 20 feet by 16 & another Stone building much out of Repair & other Outhouses. The Lot was all fenced in: M^r Moore at [*sic*: had] been at a considerable Expence in improving the House but he can't tell how much. That there were no Bills produced to him at the time of the Appraisement; The House let for £70 p An: but it was thought a very high rent. He thinks it would have been worth five or six hundred pounds in time of peace.

Says That the Lot in Fish's quarter contained nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Acre & was fenced in; there was a wooden framed & weather boarded House, Shingled & sashed & panneld Doors, 2 Stories high built by M^r Moore about the Year 1770 & something out of Repair at the time of the Cession. That he thinks it would have been worth £400 at any time.

Says That he knows nothing of the 200 Acre Tract on the Nassau River purchased [357] of Barnard Romans, having never been upon it.

That he knows the 100 Acre tract on St Sebastian's Creek purchased of Skinner. It was Swamp Land & he believes some of it was cleared by by [*sic*] cutting down the Wood for fuel. & there was a Small House or Hut upon it. He thinks that he has much Undervalued this Tract in appraising it at £30.

That he knows nothing of the remaining Tracts of Land claimed in the Memorial nor can he speak particularly to any other part of M^r Moore's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[358 *blank*]

^{87a} Halifax Quarter was only one of fifteen or twenty sections of the town of St. Augustine during the closing period of the Revolution. Not all of these "quarters" are mentioned in the documents printed in this volume, but references will be found to a number of them, as follows: Box's, Dummett's, Fish's, Grenville, Keppel's, Main Guard, Moncrief's, St. Mark's, and Society. A few streets and lanes of the town are also mentioned in the documents, namely, Artillery, Convent, Cunningham, and Gregg lanes, and Charlotte, Covert Way, George, Hospital, and Spanish streets. The "Parade" is also referred to.

[359]

No 41. . . .

The Memorial of Mr Aaron Vardy⁸⁸
of the Province of North Carolina in North America Planter.

Sheweth That your Memorialist being a Native of old England and Actuated by principles of Loyalty, and in Obedience to Gov^r Martin's⁸⁹ Explicit Proclamation early in the Year 1776 Quitted his Family, Friends, and property and Embarked in the Cause of his King and Country and by Virtue of a Captain's Commission he had from Colonel MacDonald⁹⁰ who Commanded the forces then Levyed by order

⁸⁸ Aaron Vardy had previously been before the commissioners on loyalist claims on June 1, 1785, giving testimony relating to his own claim, which is printed in Prof. H. E. Egerton's volume, *The Royal Commission on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 373-374. From the evidence there given by Vardy and his witnesses, one gathers the following personal narrative: Vardy came from England to America in 1770 and settled in North Carolina, where he had a plantation and kept the principal tavern at the town of Cross Creek. In 1775 he belonged to a whig company under one Roan and in November of that year accompanied an expedition to intercept a letter from Governor Josiah Martin to certain loyalists, who were authorized to commission officers for the embodiment of a force. Early in 1776 Vardy left his company and joined Governor Martin's loyal corps, receiving a captain's commission and serving as wagon-master. He participated in the battle of Moore's Creek bridge (on February 27), where he was taken prisoner. He was imprisoned for three years and then made his escape to Philadelphia. From 1778 he was in service with the British during the remainder of the war. After the peace he was given half pay, £25 a year, from July, 1784. His claim for property lost by the cession of East Florida to Spain was £425 and his award was £308 2s 6d. Sabine tells only that "Aaron Vardie" lived in North Carolina, was a wagon-master, took part in the battle of Cross Creek, was taken prisoner, confined in Halifax jail, and sent finally to Maryland (*Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 591).

⁸⁹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 343.

⁹⁰ Donald McDonald was a Scotch Highlander, who lived at Kingborough, North Carolina, in 1775. On July 3 of that year he concerted plans with Governor Martin at Fort Johnston on Cape Fear River for the embodying of the loyalists, and in August he was commissioned brigadier general for the purpose, a number of other officers being commissioned at the same time. It was the force raised by these men and assembled at the town of Cross Creek (now Fayetteville) that was routed on February 27, 1776, at Moore's Creek bridge. Brigadier General McDonald was not in the battle, being unwell on that day. But in his retreat with 500 of his men, including about fifty officers, the whole party were taken prisoner at Devo's ferry. The officers were sent to various prisons, the men being released on parole. Brigadier General McDonald was first confined in the jail at Halifax, North Carolina, but was later sent to Philadelphia and imprisoned there until exchanged. Apparently he was in New York in 1779 and probably signed at that time a certificate affirming the loss of property suffered by Alexander Macleod and the truth of his accounts. On the evacuation of New York in 1783 McDonald seems to have gone to England. Sabine says that he was in London in 1784. In April of the following year he was a witness before the commissioners on loyalist claims in that city. See Sabine, *Loyalists in the Am. Rev.*, II. 59; *N. Carolina Records*, X. 482; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Am. MSS. in R.*

of Governor Martin raised his Compliment of Men and was with them Defeated in the Action, at Moore's Creek bridge [360] and become a prisoner where he Continued near three Years in a Rigorous Captivity suffering under a Criminal like Confinement in Different jails and Dungeons till he made his Escape to the Royal Army then in Philadelphia and has been on Actual Service, with the Royal Army till the Reduction of the Army and the Vacuation of Charlestown in South Carolina did take place.

Then your Memorialist Embarked with the Troop's for Saint Augustine East Florida where he made a purchase of a tract of Land on which was a Dwelling House Out Houses and Stables situated about four Miles from the Town of St Augustine on the great road leading to St John's river and known by the Name of the Quarter House, at the time your Memorialist purchased this Tract of Land he did not think the Province would Ever be given up to the King of Spain, The above Tract of Land being Valued Agreeable to the Governor's Proclamation and the same was Valued to Four hundred and Twenty five pounds Sterling as will appear in the Schedule annexed.

[361—Concluding petition and signature.]

[362 *blank*]

[Schedule]

[363] A Tract of Land Containing one hundred Acres about one half Cleared and under a good Fence with a Dwelling House Out Houses Stables and other Improvements Thereon Situated about four Miles from the Town of St Augustine on the Great Road leading to St John's River and known by the Name of the Quarter House.—

The Tract of Land and House Valued at £425 Sterling

[Witnesses.]

[364 *blank*]

[365] . . .

Decr 13th, 1786

M^r AARON VARDY, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went to St Augustine in January 1783 & quitted it about the beginning of Oct^r 1783. That upon his Arrival he made a purchase of a Tract of Land of 100 Acres about 4 Miles from St Augustine from J. Linder for £400. He

Inst., II. 7, 79; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 345; Stedman, *Am. War*, I. 201-206; E. W. Sikes, *Transition of N. Carolina from Colony to Commonwealth*, p. 57; S. A. Ashe, *Hist. of N. Carolina*, I. 497, 501.

produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 17th October 1766 from Governor Grant to William Mills⁹¹ in fee of 100 Acres in St Sebastian's Creek on the usual Conditions for Clearing Land &c A Deed of Bargain & Sale dated 30th August 1779 from John Hely Provost Marshal of a tract of Land Corresponding with the description of the Tract in the 1^d [*sic*] Grant as the Property of the personal representatives of Arthur Gordon, to Henry Yonge in fee for £117. A Conveyance by Lease & release dated 1st & 2^d Oct: 1781 of the said Tract from Henry Yonge to John Linder for £150. Says That he had a Conveyance from Jn: Linder to himself, but has lost it or left it in [366] America. It appeared by an Appraisement under the Seal 22^d Sep: 1783 that the Conveyance to the Claimant was produced at that time. He produced a Cancelled Bond to Jn: Linder dated 24th Jan: 1783 for £200 & says that he gave another Bond for £200. One hundred of which he paid & the receipt thereof is inclosed upon the back of that Bond which he believes is in the hands of M: Macleod's Creditors, & that the remaining £100 is still outstanding against him and charged as an Article in M: M:Leods Account Linder having Assigned this Bond to M: M:Leod; Says That at the time of the Purchase there were about 50 Acres cleared & a new framed House just built upon it. That he laid out £25 in fencing the Land & preparing it for planting. Says That at the time of his departure from the Province he left the Tract in the possession of M: M:Leod with a power to dispose of it, but that it was never sold to his Knowledge.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[367] M: JAMES SCOTLAND, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he remembers the Claimant making a purchase of a Tract of Land in his presence from Jn: Linder Jun: & that he paid part of the purchase Money in his House; He saw a Conveyance Executed by Linder, did not read it but recollects that £400 was the Sum agreed to be paid & saw £40 paid & two Bonds for £200 Each delivered by the Claimant to M: Linder. That some time afterwards he saw M: M:Leod Cancel one of the Bonds. The Tract was about 4 Miles from St Augustine & there was a good deal of Land cleared upon it. The Claimant put up a fence & made some repairs upon the Estate, but he don't know the Expence laid out by him The uncleared Land was in part Pine barren & part Hammock; but he don't know the quantity of Each; Says That M: Linder had rebuilt the House & it was in very good

⁹¹ William Mills is first mentioned in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida, June 25, 1765, when his petition for a grant of land was read and a warrant was issued in his behalf for five hundred acres. In the following October he obtained another warrant for one hundred acres and in May, 1767, for fifty. In September, 1768, the governor signed a grant for twenty thousand acres for William Mills, Esq., and in the subsequent months he acquired at least two much smaller grants. See C. O. 5/570.

repair when the Claimant bought it, That he (the Witness) quitted East Florida on 1st March 1785 & it was then standing & M^r McLeod who had a power to sell it [368] informed him in New Providence in April 1786 that it had not been sold.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn:

Says That there was a framed boarded House upon the Tract of the Claimant, which Linder had rebuilt & which was then in good Condition. He thinks he (Linder) might have laid out about £100 upon it. The price was high which Vardy paid & more than he would have given for it. It might be worth that for the purpose of keeping a Tavern there. the use which the Claimant meant to make of it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[369]

No. 46. . . .

The Memorial of Alexander Paterson
late of the Province of East Florida

Humbly Sheweth, That your Memorialist resided several Years in Savannah in the Province of Georgia, was Banished from thence, for refusing to sign their Association, and thereby lost a Considerable Property.

That your Memorialist & his family went to East Florida, where, with the property he had saved, he applied himself to the Merchantile Business, which enabled him to purchase a House & Lot in St Augustine & to Clear and Cultivate a Valuable Plantation.

That your Memorialist soon after the reduction of Charles Town South Carolina to [370] his Majesty's Forces, saild for Charles Town aforesaid, in a Vessel of which he owned the one half, was taken by a Rebel Privateer, and thereby, lost both Vessel and Cargo, nearly worth Two thousand pounds Sterling, as will appear by the Account hereunto annexed.

That on the Province of East Florida, aforesaid, being Ceded to the King of Spain, your Memorialist became a very considerable Loser, being under the Necessity of disposing of some part of his Effects, the same was sold for about half the Value, for want of ready money Purchasers.

That your Memorialist being refused Shipping to carry off his Lumber, to a British Port, and his Negroes Eloping at the time of the Evacuation of the Province,

by which his said Property is to him entirely lost, the particulars will fully appear in the Schedule hereunto also annexed—

That your Memorialist has also lost to the amount of Two Thousand pounds Sterling, in Bonds, Notes, and open Accounts occasioned by the Stoppage of the Law at the time of the [371] Cession of the said Province, and also in Paper Money herewith delivered to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Sterling, or thereabouts

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[372 *blank*]

[373] . . .

[Schedule]

A Town Lot of land in St Augustine, known in the Plan of the said Town, by N ^o 6 Society Quarter, whereon is a good & Commodious Dwelling House, a Kitchen, Store house Shop and several outhouses and Garden Valued at	£ 373 18s 11d
A Dwelling House, A Kitchen and Outhouses on the Plantation valued at	120 0 0
Fifty Acres of Land (with Indian Corn) under a good fence valued at	170 0 0
Plantation and Coopers Tools Whip Saws &c Valued at	20 0 0
A Large 6 Oar'd Canoe and one Boat at the Plantation	36 11 0
Eight Horses, four Cows and Calves, Hogs &c val ^d at	111 0 0
[374] 7 Negroe Men	} Twenty eight Negroes Valued at 1005 0 0
13 D ^o Women	
4 Boys &	
4 Girls	
150 Barrels of Turpentine left at St John's being refused Shipping to Carry it off at 38/-	199 10 0
A large Flatt, omitted above hired at One Guinea p day and Cost	105 0 0
A frame of a House 20 feet by 18 which he intended to carry to Dominica, but was refused Shipping Cost	35 0 0
A large Horse, bought of Miss Muncrief and was taken by the Spaniards	10 0 0
A large Bay Stallion	10 0 0
Surveyors fee, and entering in the Office 500 Acres of Land p Receipt	7 10 6
450 acres of land uncultivated	200 0 0
[375] Sundry Articles sold at Vendue at half Value as will appear by the Vendue Master's Bill	126 4 0
	<hr/>
	£2529 14s 5d

By so much Credit for a House and Lot Sold at publick Vendue,
by William Slater Vendue Master, Appointed for that purpose
St Augustine 22^d Feb^y 1785 250 Dollars at 4/9 ³/₄ Dollar is

54 12 3

Ballance 2475 2 2

[Witnesses.]

[376 *blank*]

[377] . . .

Dec^r 13th 1786

M^r ALEXANDER PATERSON, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went from Georgia to St Augustine in June 1776 & quitted it about 21st April 1785 That in 1778 he purchased a House & Lot in Society Quarter in St Augustine from M^r William Watson for £180; That in 1781 he settled upon & in 1782 procured a Survey of 500 Acres Situated near the head of the Matanza river, but never took out any Grant for them. For the Town Lot he produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 15th Dec^r 1772 from Governor Moultrie to James Penman⁹² of a Town Lot known by the Name of N^o 6. in Society Quarter in St Augustine conditioned to be built upon in 2 Years. Says that M^r Penman sold this Lot to William Watson & that he bought it of M^r Watson about a Year Afterwards; That M^r Watson Executed a Conveyance to him which he delivered up to the Spaniards at the time when he sold it. Neither of the Conveyances from Penman to Watson or from Watson to the Claim- [378] ant appeared to be registered. Says That the Lot was more than an Acre & well fenced in when he bought it; There was a Stone house upon it & a small Wooden Kitchen. The House was above 100 feet in length, one Story high & not glazed; & very much out of Repair. After the purchase he floored the largest room, made & glazed five new Windows put new Doors & Locks Throughout the House & put up a Lookout at the End of the House which cost above £50. built a new Stone Chimney to the Kitchen & a Wooden Store house framed but not well finished, & a Wooden Stable for 6 Horses, He produced a Bill & Receipt for £105 4s 11^d from George Gressel being part of the Expences of these repairs. That on 22^d Feb[r]uary 1785 he sold this Lot of Land & the buildings on it at a publick Vendue for £55 16s 3^d to George Blackhouse For the Plantation he produced an Extract from the Records of the Warrants of Survey, by which it appeared that a Warrant dated 8th April 1782 was made out to the Claimant for 500 Acres part of a 20000 Acre tract granted to Levett Blackburn Esq^r adjoining a tract of 500 Acres [379] granted to Alexander Todd on the head of the Matanze

⁹² See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 319.

river & a rect from Benj^m Lord⁹³ for £7 10s 6d dated 7th November 1782 for surveying the said Tract & compleating the Grant. Says That this Tract was situated about 30 Miles, from St Augustine & about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile distant from a landing upon the Matanze River. That he left the Care of this plantation to an Overseer & was very seldom there himself—

That in November 1781 he put 7 Men 13 Women 4 Boys & 4 Girls upon the plantation who continued there till April 1783.

He delivered in an Account of his Expences in Maintaining the Negroes payment of Wages &c amounting to £531 12s 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d

Says that there was a small House upon the Plantation when he first settled upon it which he afterwards repaired & built some outhouses there. That he bought 8 Horses of one Brand in 1781 & gave two Negroes for them which he had before bought at publick Sale in St Augustine for £70 & 3 Cows about same time at £7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Head from one James Johnson. That about a fortnight before he removed his Negroes from the Plantation, [380] some Grecians stole his Horses & Cows; & he never heard of them afterwards. That about 28th January 1784 a pair of Carriage Horses were stolen from his Stable in St Augustine which he bought about 2 days before for £20 10s 0d. That he bought 104 Barrels of Turpentine of Alexander Bissett in November 1782 at £1 18s $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel which was a Common price at that time & paid above £70 in part & gave a Note of Hand for the rest. That he had his Turpentine in his possession at the time of the Cession & Applied for Shipping for it meaning to take it away with him but was refused shipping in April 1785 by Mr Leaver an Agent of Transports There being no Room for it; That he might have had 2 Dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel for it from Mr Penman about a Month or six Weeks after he bought it.—That he purchased a frame of a House in April 1785 for £35 to carry to Dominique which he had no Opportunity of conveying away. He produced a List of Sundry Articles sold at Vendue on 13 Feb^r 1785 for £126 4s part of which he had in his possession for 3, 4 or 5 Years, & says they were not sold for half their prime Cost but has no Account of what [381] he gave for them. That he bought a large flat in 1778 of David Moses for £80 & sheathed her which he values at £105 having been offered that Sum for her by Governor Graham in 1782. That after the Cession he put her up at Sale & was only Offered £10 or £15 for her which he refused & left her behind. That he lost 3 slaves 2 Men & 1 Woman about a Month

⁹³ Benjamin Lord went from South Carolina to St. Augustine in July, 1778, and was appointed acting surveyor general of East Florida by Governor Tonyn probably in September of the same year. He continued to perform the duties of his office until the peace and departed from the province about December, 1784. The deputy surveyor under Mr. Lord was John Baker. In March, 1781, Mr. Lord was elected a member of the commons house of assembly. See *post*, pp. 179, 195, 196; C. O. 5/572.

before he left the Province they being Enticed away from him by the Grecians, two of whom *Monday* & Hannah he bought of one Timothy Hollingsworth for £100 with a view to carry them to Dominique & produced Bill of Sale dated 24th May 1783 & the other *March* whom he bought of Honoria Clark for £60 & produced bill of Sale dated 18th April 1782. That he carried the rest of his Negroes which remained unsold to Dominique & then disposed of them. That he bought a large 6 Oared Canoe in 1779 for 20 Guineas & values her at that Sum. That he likewise bought a Boat for £7 & they were both stolen away from the Plantation's about the time the Negroes left it.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[382] M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he sold the Lot & House in Society Quarter to the Claimant for £180 in 1778 having bought it of M^r Penman, that he Executed a Conveyance of it to him. The Lot was fenced in; the House was not in good Repair when he sold it, there was no other buildings but the dwelling House & a small Outhouse upon it. The dwelling House was of Stone about 35 feet by 20; The Claimant built a large Store House & a Stable & Bills for all his Expences were produced at the time he (the Witness) Made the Appraisement.

The whole Amount of the Bills was allowed in the Value set upon the house & added to the purchase Money. Says, That he never was upon the Tract of 500 Acres on the Matanza River belonging to the Claimant & appraised it only from the Account given by the Claimant & his Overseer.

That he knows the Claimant bought a Quantity of Turpentine from M^r Bissett as he had a Note of the Claimants for £130 the Balance in his possession & M^r Bissett informed [383] him that it was the balance due upon the Sale of the Turpentine.

That £1 18s 6^d Barrel for Turpentine was a common Price for 2 or 3 years before the Cession. It fell upon the News of the Peace to 10s 6^d Barrel. That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r MATTHEW FLOYD,⁹⁴ Witness, Sworn:

Says That he went to East Florida after the Evacuation of Charles Town & quitted it in 1784 before the Claimant left it. That he knows nothing of the Claim-

⁹⁴ Matthew Floyd played a brief but prominent part in affairs in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, in the autumn of 1775. The leaders of the loyalists and the whigs made a treaty on November 22 at Ninety-Six court house, one of the provisions of which was that the loyalists should consult Governor Lord William Campbell, then a fugitive on board a man-of-war, about the settlement of

ant's Plantation on the Matanze River Except having rode over it in his Way from his own Plantation situated about 20 Miles further to the Southward.

He can't tell what quantity of Land there was in the whole nor how much was Cleared; He has seen Negroes & Cattle upon & thinks the Soil was in general good.

That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[384] M^r HENRY ROBERTSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he has heard the Claimant bought a quantity of Turpentine of M^r Bissett, That he (the Witness) left S^t Augustine on 1st March 1785. & came to S^t Mary's beach on 5th May 1785. That the Claimant then had some Turpentine on S^t Mary's Beach which he could not get carried away & complained to him of his being refused by M^r Leaver the Agent for the Transports & a M^r Corbet being allowed to carry away a great quantity of Cedar

That the Claimant went to Complain of it to Governor Tonyn.

That he can't speak particularly to any other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and mark.]

Jan^y 12th 1787.

FLEETWOOD ARMSTRONG, Witness, Sworn:

says he was deputy Barrack Master in S^t Augustine from 1777 to 1782 that he [385] knows that the Claimant purchased a large Flat from David Moses—she carried 15 cord of Wood, but he does not know what he gave for her nor when she was sold tho' he was at the Sale.

Fleet^d Armstrong

[386 *blank*]

the public differences, while the whigs consulted the council of safety at Charleston. Floyd was chosen by Major Joseph Robinson to visit the fugitive governor. The council sent a "purveyor" with the messenger to attend the conference on board ship. However, the purveyor was excluded from the governor's presence, and when Floyd landed he was seized and put in jail. After the capture of Charleston by the British in May, 1780, Colonel Floyd was given command of the militia between the Enoree and Tyger rivers. He was recruiting at the time in the western part of York county for the garrison at Rocky Mount, which was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull of the New York Volunteers. He was proscribed by the general assembly of South Carolina. See E. McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, pp. 93, 562, 590; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, pp. 630-631, 672; Stedman, *Am. War*, II. 222-223, 224.

[387]

No. 24. . . .

The Memorial of Ann Hrowbouski [*sic*]
late of Charles town South Carolina Dealer and Storekeeper, but
now of Leadenhall Street London Glover & Hosier, &
John Sam^l Hrowbouski her Eldest Son.

Sheweth That your Memorialist Ann Hrowbouski [*sic*] in the Year 1770 became an Inhabitant of St Augustine in the province of East Florida where (on the Death of Samuel Hrowbouski her late Husband who died in the Year 1777 Intestate possessed of a Lot of Land situate in Spanish Street in the Town of St Augustine & province afs^d whereon are now Two Dwelling Houses built with Stone and Lime both in Tenantable Repair with other Out-buildings [388] And a Well of excellent Water built with the aforesaid Materials together with a Number of Valuable Orange Trees in the Garden the whole being valued at £350 Sterling likewise a Tract of Land containing One hundred Acres Situate on the East side of Saint John's River about forty Miles North West from St Augustine valued at £30 Sterling All which descended to your Memorialist John Sam^l Hrowboushi [*sic*] as Eldest Son and Heir at Law of the said deceased Subject to your Memorialist Ann Hrowboushi's [*sic*] Right of Dower therein All which will more particularly appear in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

[Concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]

[389]

A Schedule . . .

To a Loss sustained by her being deprived of a Town Lot situated in Spanish Street and Town of St Augustine in the Province of East Florida aforesaid known by the Number two in Box's Quarter bounded Westwardly on the said Street, Southwardly on the late James Box Esq^r,⁹⁵ Eastwardly on George Rolfs and Northwardly on Vacant Land. The said Town Lot was granted to Samuel Hrowbowski [*sic*], the late deceased Husband of your Memorialist on the 7th day of Aug^t 1771. Having now thereon Two very good dwelling Houses built [390] with Stone and Lime both of which are in proper Repairs with other out Buildings. Also a well of ex-

⁹⁵ James Box was the attorney general and a member of the council of East Florida under Governor James Grant, being appointed at the organization of the government at the end of October, 1764. In the spring of 1770 he obtained a leave of absence on account of his bad health, Governor Grant naming William Owen to act in his stead. He probably died about a year later, for on May 4, 1771, a royal mandamus was issued for the appointment of Arthur Gordon as his successor. Mr. Box left a widow, Mrs. Sarah Box, and two children. See C. O. 5/570, 5/571.

ceeding good Water likewise built with Stone and Lime together with a Number of Valuable Orange Trees in the Garden. All which being valued on the Spot in April 1784 by Three sworn Appraisers of unblemished Characters & Reputation at Three Hundred and fifty pounds Sterling

£350 0s 0d

To the Loss of a Tract of Land, containing One Hundred Acres situated on the East Side of St John's River between Lands of Joseph Fortner and Adam Bachop⁹⁶ about Forty Miles Northwesterly from St Augustine bounded Westwardly on the Salt Marshes of St John's River Northwardly partly on the said Bachop Southwardly on the late s^d Joseph Fortner and all other parts on vacant Land. Which Tract of 100 Acres was granted to the Aforesaid Samuel Hrabowski deceased on the 17th day of [391] Jan^y 1772 being valued in April 1784 as abovementioned at £35 Sterling

35 0 0

To the Loss sustained by her being deprived of the Rents of the said Houses from January 1784 until Compensation can be made by Government. Say from January 1784 to Jan^y 1788 being four Years at the moderate Rent of £60 Sterling per Annum is

240 0 0

£625 0s 0d

Whereas agreeable to the Directions of Patrick Tonym⁹⁷ Esq^r then Governor of East Florida in Consequence of his Instructions then from his Majesty's Ministers in all such Cases; The said Town Lot with all the Buildings &c thereon was put up at publick Sale and knocked off to the highest Bidder at two hundred Dollars some short time after the Spaniards took possession of East Florida which Dollars being Computed at 4s 2d each being the price they then bore in England amounts to

41 13 4

Amount of Losses sustained in East Florida

£583 6s 8d

[392] NB. The abovementioned Tract of Land was put up in like manner but no Bidders Offered All Which will appear by the Records of Mr Yeates then Secretary of East Florida now in London—

Leaden Hall Street N^o 130 1st Jan^y 1787.

⁹⁶ Adam Bachop petitioned for a garden lot early in December, 1765, and received a warrant of survey for five acres. In July, 1768, he petitioned for a town lot in St. Augustine with the same success. On February 11 of the following year the governor signed the grant for the town lot and also a grant of five hundred acres for Mr. Bachop. See C. O. 5/570.

⁹⁷ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 310.

[393] . . .

13th January, 1787.M^{rs}: ANN HRABOWSKI [*sic*], Claimant, Sworn:

Says That she went to S^t: Augustine from England with her late Husband M^r: Samu[e]l Hrabowski [*sic*] in February in the Year 1770 and she has heard that her Husband then purchased for £150 a lot of land in Box's quarter in S^t: Augustine with a House upon it but does not recollect the name of the person from whom he purchased it nor has she any deeds to produce and about the same time obtained a Grant of 100 Acres of land upon S^t: John's river about 48 Miles distant from S^t: Augustine.

That her Husband died on 7th September in 1777 intestate leaving the Claimant his Widow and J. S. Hrabowshi his Eldest Son and Heir at law. That she has obtained the guardianship of her Son.

She produced a Grant from Governor Moultrie⁹⁸ dated the 6th July 1772 of a lot in [394] S^t: Augustine known by N^o: 2 in Box quarter to hold to Samuel Hrabowski his Heirs and Assigns with the usual conditions of building a House upon it. —There was a House upon it when it was purchased and the Lot was fenced in but both were much out of repair. Says she & her Husband quitted S^t: Augustine in 1773 and went to Charles Town South Carolina and neuer [*sic*] returned to S^t: Augustine.

M^r: Hrabowski left M^r: Payne his Attorney in the Care of his Property in S^t: Augustine, & upon M^r: Payne's coming to England it was left in the Care of M^r: Michie. In Support of the title to the Lot of Land she produced a Grant from Gov^r: Moultrie dated 6th July 1772 of a Lot of 100 Acres on the East side of S^t: John's river about 40 Miles North West from S^t: Augustine to Samuel Hrabowski his Heirs and Assigns upon the conditions mentioned in the grant. She never saw the Land and her Husband laid out no money upon nor made any Settlement upon it. Says M^r: Hrabowshi was a Pole by Birth and resi- [395] ded 7 Years in British America.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r: HARRY MICHIE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he was Appointed Attorney by M^{rs}: Hrabowski in Charles Town in 1782 to look after her Property and collect in her outstanding Debts. That the Claimant had a lot of land in Box's quarter which was fenced in with two Stone Houses upon it One of them was large, had two good rooms upon a floor & was two Stories high. The other was not above half as large. The ground floor of it was used as a Kitchen & over it there was a very good lodging room. That the large House was out of Repair when he came to it & he agreed with a M^r: Irwin a Lieutenant in the Navy to repair it for living in it 6 Months rent free. That M^r: Irwin told the

⁹⁸ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 330.

Witness the Repairs cost him near £40 That both the Houses were in good Repair at the time of the Cession the fence was not. That he thinks according to the [396] price of Houses they were worth £400 Sterling at the time of the Cession; They are appraised at £350. That he quitted St Augustine in June 1784 & then appointed his Brother to act as the Claimant's Attorney who sold the Lot & Houses for 200 Dollars about three or four Months after the Arrival of the Spaniards. That he knows the Claimant had a Tract of 100 Acres on St John's River & believes none of it was cleared. He had directions to sell this but did not put it up at Auction & never was offered any thing for it nor was it sold, as he has been informed by his Brother.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r ROBERT PAYNE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he was Employed by the Claimant's Husband as his Attorney in East Florida in 1774 & continued to act for two or three Years. That he never was upon the Tract of Land on St John's river never laid out any money upon it nor Ever heard that any money was expended upon it. That he remembers the [397] Claimant's Husband purchasing the Lot & Houses in St Augustine of the Provost Marshall & that he afterwards built the Lodging room over the Kitchen & improved the other House. That he was one of the appraisers of the Claimant's property in April 1784, was at that Time in St Augustine, had 20 Accounts delivered in to him, but valued the Houses from the Appearance of them at that time. The fences were down at the time of the Appraisalment & the Houses were not in good repair having he believes stood empty for some time before the Evacuation of Charles Town. That he thinks the Lot & Houses well worth the Sum of £350.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[398 *blank*]

[399]

No. 40. . . .

The Memorial of James Cassels,⁹⁹
late of the Province of South Carolina Planter

Sheweth That your Memorialist was formerly a Planter in in [*sic*] South Carolina and a Colonel of Militia, by Commission from the Right Honourable the Earl

⁹⁹ James Cassels lived at Georgetown, South Carolina. He had signed a dissent from the Resolutions of August 10, 1774. Sabine says that he was an officer under the crown after the surrender of Charleston. He was a member of the committee of twenty-five loyalists appointed by the numerous refugees in Charleston on the eve of the evacuation to make representations in their behalf to Sir Guy

Cornwallis, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Southern department of North America, and resided in Charles Town in the Year 1782.

That General Leslie, Commander in Chief in South Carolina having given Notice, that his Majesty's forces were to evacuate Charles Town, and Governor Tonyn having by a Proclamation given assurance of Encouragement and protection, to such of His Majesty's faithful [400] Subjects, as should come and settle in East Florida. Your Memorialist embarked in a Transport provided by Government, and Arrived at St John's river in that Province in the Month of October 1782.

That he rented a Tract of uncultivated land and having the prospect of a peaceful residence, he employed his Negroes in clearing ground, and erecting a House and other buildings Necessary for a plantation. That in the Spring 1784 your Memorialist having just effected these purposes, was obliged to forego all the Advantages he could have reaped from the Labour of the preceding eighteen Months and once more to look out for another place of residence in Consequence of the Province of East Florida being ceded to the King of Spain and to leave a crop of Provisions ready planted and growing.

That his purpose was to have carried his Negroes in Number thirty to new Providence, and there to have settled as a planter but found they were unwilling to go thither, and that if he attempted to carry them [401] by Force, he would run the risk of losing them all together, as they had determined to go into the Woods and to seek their way to South Carolina by land He therefore complied with their request of being carried into South Carolina and sold them. But in the way thither he lost two of his best negroe Men, which he believes were seduced to desert from him, as he passed thro' Georgia by Water, and had never been able to recover them or hear of them since.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[402 blank]

[403]

[Schedule] . . .

Eighteen Months Labour of Nineteen working Negroes at 20/ 3d

Month	£342	os	od
One Negro Man lost, being a Carpenter & Cooper	100	0	0
One Negro Man a Field Slave & Sawyer	70	0	0
	£512	os	od

[Witnesses.]

Carleton, the commander-in-chief. See White, *Hist. Collections of Georgia*, p. 49; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 192; Siebert, *Legacy of the Am. Rev. to the Br. W. Indies and Bahamas*, Ohio State University Bulletin, April, 1913, p. 7; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 318, n. 1; Savary, *Col. David Fanning's Narrative*, 1908, p. 37.

[404 *blank*]

[405] . . .

Jan^y 13th 1787.M^r JAMES CASSELS, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went to East Florida in October 1782 he there rented as much land as he could clear on St John's river from M^r Penman who acted as Attorney to M^r Potts; that he was to give 8 ⁸/₁₀₀ C^t upon the Crop raised or Lumber sawed. That he put 19 working Negroes upon the Land immediately on his Arrival they continued upon it till April 1784 18 Months & cleared between 35 & 40 Acres—That for the first twelve Months he supported his Negroes partly by the ration allowed by Government & partly by purchasing of Provisions for them. In 1783 he had a crop of Provisions upon the Land and sawed some Lumber. That When he went to East Florida he took with him about 6 weeks provisions & when he left it he carried away about four Months provisions.

That in April 1784 he left a House which had been built by himself & Major Capers [406] & which was pulled down for the purpose of being Sold With M^r Walter Brown who is now in New Providence & has never give[n] him any Account of it. That he took all his Negroes with him to Georgia in his Way to South Carolina having sold them to a M^r Johnson there, but two of these were seduced away from him in Georgia. One of them named Joe a Carpenter he bought in 1765 & he was about 28 Years old & worth £80. The other named Scipio was nearly of the same Age he bought him in 1769 he was a Sawyer & worth £60. That he planted the land in April 1784 & a Crop was left upon it.

That he has not in his Claim before the American Board Claimed any thing for the Labour of these Negroes.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES PENMAN, Witness, Sworn:

Says That in October 1782 he being Attorney to M^r Potts gave M^r Cassels leave to settle upon some land belonging to M^r Potts on St [407] John's River paying 8 ⁸/₁₀₀ C^t upon the Produce, whether Provisions, Lumber or Indigo. That in the year 1783 the Claimant gave M^r Potts Credit for about £15 10s as his & Major Capers's Share of the produce & therefore the Value of the whole produce must have been that Year about £200

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOSHUA NORTH, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he went to St John's Bluff in October 1782 in the same fleet with the Claimant That he was upon his Plantation six Weeks in March & April 1783.

It was situated about 12 Miles from the Town. That Major Capers & the Claimant had about 100 Negroes together but he don't know the number belonging to each, he understood the Claimant had not nearly so many as Major Capers & They together cleared about 70 or 80 Acres for Provisions, The Trees were cut down but the Stumps were left standing. That they likewise built a Wooden House framed which when pulled down might be worth £60 or £70. That he knew The Claimant's Negroe named Joe a Carpenter, who was worth 100 Guineas

Joshua North

[408 *blank*]

[409]

No 52 . . .

The Memorial of William Moore

late of said Province [of East Florida], But now of the City of London.

Sheweth That your Memorialist formerly of South Carolina, who by his attachment to the British Government And taking a Lieutenancy under Cap^t English¹⁰⁰ afterwards Colonel of Camden District. That your Memorialist on that Occasion, had to leave his property his Wife and five Children to the mercy of the Enemy, who after Depriving them of every Necessary of Life Banished them, and came to Charles Town, where your Memorialist then was in his said Station.

That your Memorialist, when on James [410] Island and the Ar[r]angement of all the Loyal Militia took place, he having two Young Sons [on] Duty, when Reviewed the Inspector General Samuel Campbell, objected to their Service as being too Young—That the Honorable Colonel Balfour Commandant of Charles town, being present; on seeing them exercise, ordered them to be Continued like any other as they would soon be men.

That Your Memorialist, Continued as usual in Cap^t McCulloch's¹⁰¹ Company, Until Evacuation of Charlestown when he went with his family to East Florida he being unable to purchase any Cultivated Land, he Applied himself to Industry, as in

¹⁰⁰ Colonel Robert English was commander of the First Camden Regiment of loyal militia. He was proscribed by the general assembly of South Carolina, and his estate confiscated (see E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 96, 97, 114, 115; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, p. 672; Sabine, *Loyalists in the Am. Rev.*, 1864, I. 512).

¹⁰¹ Captain James McCulloch commanded one of the companies of the Camden (South Carolina) loyal militia in 1781-1782. He was in London in December, 1783, when he testified before the Commissioners on Loyalist Claims (E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, p. 114; Egerton (ed.), *Loyalist Comm. on Loyalist Claims*, 1783-1785, p. 56).

the Annexed Schedule he being Very Sickly since he came to London, with the remaining part of his family, And wishes to go to Ireland his Native Country as soon as possible, where he can maintain his family Cheaper, and recover his health in a Country place than in London.

[. . . 410-411—Concluding petition, date, signature, and witnesses.]

[412 *blank*]

[413]

A Schedule . . .

10 Acres of Land Cleared and Improved, hammock Land which cost by hiring and victualling Negroes and Incloseing the same £10 an Acre besides his own families Industry	£100 0s 0d
To a framed Clapboard House erected thereon 20 by 16 feet	
To Two Negroe houses and Corn Crib—this lys on the head of North river, within a Mile of a Navigable River to S ^t Augustine.	
To a Clearance of one acre on the Publick road, in a fork of the road leading from S ^t Augustine to Saint John's [414] Bluff and Deago Convenient for a publick House, with a new House built thereon which cost £10 exclusive of the Workmens Wages & pro- visions, Nails at that time was 1/5 ³ / ₄ lib	20 0 0
To one Mare and Colt, the Colt was English Breed	

£120 0s 0d

[Signatures.]

[415] . . .

January 17th 1787

M^r WILLIAM MOORE, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went to East Florida after the Evacuation of Charlestown and quitted it in July or August 1784. Upon his Arrival there he had Liberty from Governor Tonym to settle upon any vacant Land & fixed upon some land near General Grant's at the head of the North river about 20 Miles from S^t Augustine that he there cleared ten Acres with four Negroes whom he hired from John Knox for Eight Months & paid 30 guineas for them Says That he had a receipt for it but has lost it; That he raised a Crop of Provisions & Rice in the Year 1783 with the former of which he supported his family & 10 Bushels of the latter he sold for 20 Dollars. That in the Month of May 1783 he built a framed House 14 feet in front & 20 feet in depth with a Clap board roof not floored, [416] Glazed or lined & two small Outhouses. That some time in the Year 1784 he also built another Small House framed & weather boarded with a Clap board roof 18 feet by 13 on the road to S^t John's Bluff about 9 Miles distant from S^t Augustine & cleared one Acre of Land

there. The Houses were left standing when he came away. That he bought a Mare & Colt in 1784 for which he gave about £8 but had no receipt for it. That he offer'd them to sale for 8 Dollars but could not get it & was forced to leave them behind. That there was no Appraisment of his property made there. The Valuation was set upon it by his Appraiser a few Months ago in this Country.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN HARRISON, Witness, Sworn:

says That he Knows the House which the Claimant built near the road from S^t Augustine to S^t John's Bluff where he lived [417] & sold Liquor, That it might cost him £10 or £15. He dont know particularly the time when it was built. That there was likewise a small clearing round the House of about an Acre. That he knows nothing more of the Claimants Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES ROOKE, Witness, sworn:

Says That he went to live with the Claimant in September 1783. That there were then ten Acres of land cleared upon his Plantation & a Crop of rice was growing; That he don't know the number of Negroes Employed but remembers about the latter End of 1783 the Claimant having a dispute with one Knox about the payment of 30 Guineas for the hire of some Negroes & heard Knox threaten to sue the Claimant for that Sum. That some time afterwards he heard Knox say upon S^t Mary's beach that Moore had paid him & he had given a Receipt for the Money.

That he knows the Claimant in the fall [418] of the Year 1784 built a House near the road about 9 Miles from S^t Augustine. That the Claimant had a Mare & Colt at that House, which he said he had bought & that he could not sell her though he offered her for 8 Dollars. That the Claimant quitted East Florida in the Spring of 1785, he the Witness left it in August 1785.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[419]

No. 59. . . .

The Memorial of the Rev^d Thomas Heathcote,
of Bedford Row in the Parish of St Andrew, Holborn, in the
County of Middlesex Clerk.

Sheweth That Sir John Jervis¹⁰² Knight of the Bath (late Captain John Jervis) hath by Indentures of Lease and release dated the 16 & 17th of November now last past Conveyed to your Memorialist in Trust for his Sister Mary Ricketts Wife of William Henry Ricketts¹⁰³ of the Island of Jamaica Esq^r a Tract of Land in East Florida of 20000 Acres granted to him the said Sir John Jervis by Letters Patent dated the 10th day of May 1769—as appears by the Schedule annexed

[420—Concluding petition, signature, and lawyer's signature.]

[421]

The Schedule . . .

A Plantation or Tract of Land containing 20000 Acres in the
province of East Florida situate in Latitude 28.27. 20. 15. 0
East from the Meridian of St Augustine of the Value of £5000 os od

[422 *blank*]

[423] . . .

January 17th 1787

Rev^d THO^s HEATHCOTE, Claimant, Sworn:

produced a Grant dated 5th May 1769 from Governor Grant to Cap^t John Jervis (now Sir John Jervis) of 20000 Acres on St John's River conditioned for settling the land with foreign Protestants in the Proportion of 1 to 100 Acres within 10 Years if $\frac{1}{3}$ rd not so settled within three years, the whole to be forfeited, and such part as not settled at the expiration of 10 Years to revert back to the Crown. Deeds of Lease & release dated 16 & 17 November 1786 of the said Tract to the Rev^d Tho^s Heathcote in trust for Mary Ricketts.

Says he knows nothing of the Land nor has ever heard whether the Conditions were in any respect complied with.

¹⁰² Captain John Jervis's name is found in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of April 13, 1769, when a petition from him, with an order from the king in council for a grant of 20,000 acres, was presented. His grant was signed by the governor on May 5, 1769. See C. O. 5/570.

¹⁰³ The name of William Henry Ricketts first appears in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of April 13, 1769, when a petition from him was presented, together with an order from the king in council, for a grant of 20,000 acres of land. His grant was signed by the governor on May 5, 1769. See C. O. 5/570.

That about 2 Years ago he received the Grant from S^t John Jervis & then understood that he was to be a Trustee for M^{rs} Richetts's sepearte use, but the Conveyance was not perfected till lately.

Thomas Heathcote

[424 *blank*]

[425]

No. 60. . . .

The Memorial of John Harrison¹⁰⁴
of New Providence in the Bahama's; late Major in the Provincial
forces; and formerly inhabitant of South Carolina in N^o America.

Sheweth That Your Memorialist being possessed of several Negro Slaves at Charlestown in 1781, without any employment for them; and observing the encouragement offered to Loyalists by Governor Tonyn's Proclamation, sent Fourteen Negroes under the care of David Drenning to East Florida, in order to settle and improve a Farm in that Province. That the said Drenning accordingly applied to Governor Tonyn, & obtained Grants for two [426] Tracts of Land on the N^o side of S^t John's River, at Your Memorialist's expence; upon one of which Tracts he employed the said Negroes in Building temporary Houses, & clearing & improving the Ground. That the said Drenning on application for His Majesty's allowance of Provisions for Your Memorialist's Negroes, as issued to those of other Loyalists &

¹⁰⁴ Major John Harrison was one of two brothers who lived in a log hut near McCallam's ferry on Lynch's Creek in South Carolina before the surrender of Charleston. He applied to Lord Cornwallis for a major's commission to raise a provincial corps of five hundred men between the Pedee and Wateree rivers. In a letter dated June 30, 1780, Cornwallis wrote to Sir Henry Clinton that he had agreed to Mr. Harrison's proposal and thought it extremely probable that he would succeed. Some days later Cornwallis was much less sanguine and posted Major Archibald McArthur with the 71st Regiment and a troop of dragoons at Cheraw hill on the Pedee to protect the raising of the corps and "awe a large tract of disaffected country" between the Pedee and Black rivers. Although Major Harrison failed to embody his regiment, he is said to have been made a colonel and to have retired at the end of the war to Jamaica "with much wealth acquired by robbery." It appears, however, that he went to the Bahamas. The other brother also attained the rank of major and was in command of a troop of tory cavalry. In an action with Colonel Francis Marion's men on March 6, 1781, between Nelson's and Murray's ferries, he was killed by Captain Conyers. Both brothers, as well as their tory followers, are characterized as banditti by most historians of the revolutionary period in the south. See McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, pp. 113, 642, 643; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 170, 173, 174; James, *Life of Marion*, pp. 98, 99; Gregg, *Hist. of the Old Cheraws*, p. 308; Tarleton, *Campaigns*, pp. 91, 117.

most of the old inhabitants of Florida, was told that the names of these Negroes did not appear on the Returns of any of the Vessels employed by Gover[n]ment in Transporting the Property of the Loyalists, and that therefore it was a voluntary Act, or private speculation of Your Memorialist's, which excluded him from the Bounty: so that saving the Publick from the expence of Transports, deprived us of the benefits of this inestimable favor, and obliged Drenning to sell two of the Negroes, at a low price, for Provisions for the Subsistence of the Others.

That your Memorialist, on his Arrival in Florida, finding the said Land, from its Situation, & fertility, very promising of [427] a speedy return of the expence; and expecting it would prove a permanent resource for his family, Purchased Seventeen other Negroes, (some of whom were occasionally employed in the improvement of it) and having prepared fifty Acres, under a good fence, ready for Planting, was obliged to leave it, without reaping any benefit for the Labour and expence bestowed thereon.

That, the removal of the Negroes from Carolina; Grants for the Land, Provisions, Cloathing, & moderate estimate for two Years labour of the Negroes, as stated in the annexed Schedule, amounting to £. . [sic] Sterling, was expended by your Memorialist in the cultivation & Improvement of the said Land, which was totally lost to him in consequence of the Cession of East Florida to the King of Spain.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[428 *blank*]

[429]

Schedule . . .

1781

Sterling

Novemr Cash paid Cap^t John Williams of the Schooner Jennet for the passage of David Drenning & family from Charles town to East Florida

And for Provisions

£ 10 10s 0d

Ditto for the passage of 14 Negroes at 2 Guineas

29 8 0

Provisions for the Negroes on the passage

9 9 0

Plantation Tools purchased at Charles Town

12 0 0

Cash paid at Sundry times, for the Entry, & Survey for two Tracts of Land on the North side of St John's River with Travelling Charges to the Land Office

12 12 0

1783 2 Years Provisions & Cloathing for David Drenning his family, & the Negroes, employed in the improvement of the said Land. £80 laid out by Drenning before my Arrival in Florida, & £10, furnished by me

90 0 0

[430] 2 Years Labour of the said 14 Negroes; being 8 able workers at £10 a Year; 4 Youths at £5: & 2 Children	200 0 0
Total Expended	363 19 0
1783 Deduct for Lumber & Shingles cut on the Land by the said Negroes, & sold for	60 0 0
Lost	£303 19s 0d

[Date and signature.]

[431] . . .

Jan^y 19th 1787.

M^r: JOHN HARRISON, Claimant, Sworn:

Says That he went to East Florida from Charles Town in October 1782 & quitted it on the 19th March 1785 That about the latter end of November 1781 he sent David Drennan [*sic*] his Brother in Law with 14 Negroes about 9 of whom were working Negroes to East Florida to obtain some Land for him there. Drennan had but one small Boy. That David Drennan landed with the said Negroes on St: John's Bluff & settled with all of them Except one working Negroe & a Child which he sold in the Course of the Winter 1781 upon a 200 Acre Tract on the North side of St: John's River about 6 Miles from the Bluff. That David Drennan applied for & obtained a promise of two Warrants of Survey before the Claimant's arrival. That the Warrants of Survey were afterwards made out in David Drennan's Name & he produced an Extract from the records certified by M^r: Yeats of two warrants of Survey to [432] David Drennan one dated 11th Nov^r: 1782 of part of a 20000 Acre Tract granted to Sam^l: Campbell, 200 Acres, & the other of 250 Acres part of a 10000 Acre Tract granted to John Gilpin Saurey¹⁰⁶ dated 12 February 1783 both Situated on the North side of St: John's River. That the former was to have been conveyed to the Claimant but for the Cession. That he paid in fees for the warrants & Survey £3 17s. — There was a Log House built upon it when he saw it in the latter End of 1782 & about 10 Acres cut down but not Entirely cleared. David Drennan had planted & raised a small quantity of provisions before. That he heard of the news of the Cession in April 1783 & in the October following abandoned the Settlement. That in April 1783 there were 15 or 20 Acres completely cleared. The principal working Negroes were Employed in cutting Lumber & Shingles for which he received about £60. That he never had any rations of Provisions for his Negroes from Government previous to his removal from his Settlement in October 1783.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

¹⁰⁶ In September, 1768, a petition was presented in behalf of John Gilpin Saurey with an order from the king in council for a grant to him of ten thousand acres to be settled by foreign protestants or persons brought from the other English colonies in North America. In February, 1769, the governor of East Florida signed the grant. See C. O. 5/570.

[433] M^r WILLIAM YOUNG,¹⁰⁶ Witness, Sworn:

Says. That in the Year 1783 he was several Times upon the Land on which Drennan [*sic*] had settled on St John's River & Tomoki Creek about 8 Miles from St John's Town; he does not know the Number of Negroes upon it nor how many of them belonged to the Claimant but heard generally that the Claimant had a Settlement there. That there might be 10 or 15 Acres of Hamock Land Entirely Cleared & about 20 Acres in all fenced in.

That he knows nothing of any other property belonging to the Claimant.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r STEPHEN WHITE, Witness, Sworn:

Says. That he remembers seeing Drennan & his family on the Banks of St John's River near the Bluff & they being in great distress for Land he sold them a Boat to go up the river & look for Land—At that time he knows that they had one Negroe Boy & he thinks [434] a Wench but he don't recollect that he saw any more when they went up the river with his Boat. That afterwards Drennan told him that he was settled about 7 or 8 Miles up the River but never heard him say for whom he had made this Settlement.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES ROOKE, Witness, Sworn:

Says. That he knows the Claimant very well & about the latter End of the Year 1781 he helped to put 14 Negroes belonging to him on board at Charles Town to go to St Augustine. They were sent with David Drennan as an Overseer in a private Ship at the Claimant's own Expende. That soon after his (the Witness) Arrival at St Augustine he saw David Drennan who told him that he had landed the Negroes at St John's, had been Obligated to sell two of them & then applied to the Claimant for more provisions.

That he was frequently upon the Settle- [435] ment on the North side of St John's River being sent there by the Claimant. That he went in August or September 1783 to assist in removing the Negroes to St Augustine; There were then about 20 Acres of Hamock Land Cleared & about 40 under the fence a Log House built

¹⁰⁶ Lieutenant Colonel William Young commanded the loyal militia of Little River, South Carolina, in 1781 and 1782. He went to East Florida probably at the evacuation of Charleston. Late in 1783, after the receipt of the news of the cession of the province to Spain, he was assigned "the service of securing the country from the depredations of thieves." His claim for indemnity for losses in East Florida was £1,351 13s 4d, and his award was only £90. See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 329. See E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, p. 114; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. 28, 170, 184; C. O. 5/562 (Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

with a Clap board Roof about 30 feet from the Bank of the River. That Drennan was in low Circumstances & had no Negroes & told him when he first saw him in 1782. that this Tract was run out as the Claimant's Land & that he was there only as Overseer & was to be paid by a share of the Crops which he raised.

The Land was always called Major Harrison's Land.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[436 *blank*]

[437]

No. 72 . . .

The Memorial of Alexander Martin

Sheweth, That your Memorialist His Majesty's Loyal Subject During the late Rebellion in America was active for the Suppressing of that Rebellion.

That on Account of his Actual Services he was obliged to go to Charles town after Difficulty's to himself and family, who formerly lived in North Carolina in a good and Settled way.

That at the evacuation of Charlestown he went to East Florida, where he purchased a House & its Appurtenances as set forth in a Schedule annexed.

That your Memorialist with a family [438] of Seven in Number, waited in London expecting a Board of the East Florida Claims would be appointed—but his being a long time Disappointed, himself and family reduced to penury he moved them to the Isle of Sky in Scotland his Native Country, being Informed your honourable Board was at last Appointed—he came here on purpose to petition your honours for a hearing for himself and evidences, with such other Documents as he has to produce.

[Concluding petition, signature, witnesses, and date.]

[439]

A Schedule . . .

To one house in the Town of Saint Augustine at Water side near to the Barrack Gate Containing three good Rooms on the ground floor, with a Compleat barr and two large rooms above all New purchased at £65 pounds, and Improvements of a Kitchen Necessary house, and a large Inclosed Yard—whereon he made upwards of a £100—Clear gain a Year as a publican—being one of the best Stands in that Town for that Business; and was the Province to be kept, he would not Sell it under £150 *or od*
Deducting therefrom one hundred Dollars which he received

from one of the Minorcans, after the Spaniards took possession of the place

23 15 0

Ballance due Alexander Martin £126 5s 0d

[440 *blank*]

[441] . . .

January 20th 1787.

M^r ALEXANDER MARTIN, Claimant, Sworn, Says:

That he went to East Florida upon the Evacuation of Charles Town & quitted it in 1784 Upon his Arrival he purchased a House in St Augustine from M^r Prudentio an Italian for £65 Sterling. Conveyances were Executed to him which he delivered up to M^r Sponse a Minorca Woman to whom he sold it by private Contract in December 1784 when he left East Florida for 100 Dollars. It was built upon King's Ground which had been purchased for Barracks & was in complete repair. It was 16 feet by 20 framed & shingled & two stories high. The only Alteration he made in the Premises was converting the Stable into a Kitchen about 8 or 9 Months after he bought it which might cost between 50 Shillings & £3.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[442] M^r DUNCAN MORRISON, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he always understood the Claimant purchased a House in St Augustine about 50 Yards from the Barrack Gate; that he has been frequently in it; It was a low House but not very large. he afterwards heard that he had sold it for 100 Dollars.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r FLEETWOOD ARMSTRONG Witness Sworn, Says:

That he knows the House which the Claimant purchased in St Augustine he (the Witness) was about buying it just before from one *Gremarri* who asked £65 & he would have given that for it, but chose to let the Claimant have it for his Accomodation, & he gave the same Sum for it as he heard from *Gremarri* afterwards.

Fleet^d Armstrong

Claim kept open for an Affidavit of Cap^t Martin & M^r Mackenzie of the Claimant having paid £65 for the purchase of his House.

[443]

N^o 61 . . .

The Memorial of William Curtis,
late of the Province of East Florida, Shop Keeper—

Humbly Sheweth That your Memorialist formerly resided in Charles town in the Province of South Carolina, where he leased a small Lott of Land in Elliot Street, but at the time of the Evacuation of that Province he was under the Necessity of taking down his House which he had built on the said Lott, and carried the same to East Florida.

That shortly after your Memorialist arrived in East Florida, he purchased part of a Town Lott in St Augustine, and built a House on the same, as will more particularly [444] appear in the Schedule hereunto annexed.—

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[445]

A Schedule . . .

Part of a Lot of Land in the Town of St Augustine, known and distinguished in the Plan of the said Town by the Number 2 Situate on the East Side of Charlotte Street and on the North Side of Gregg Lane valued at	£ 45	os	od
A good Dwelling House on the said Land and good fences to the Yard	80	0	0
House Hold Furniture	10	0	0
A Frame of a House 21 feet by 32 with Lumber for the same compleat, Doors, Shutters, Sashes and Workmanship valued at	250	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£385	os	od
Received for the above mentioned House and House Frame from a Spaniard only the Sum of One Hundred and fifty Dollars—at 4s/9d	35	12	6
	<hr/>		
	£349	7s	6d

[446—Witnesses.]

[447] . . .

20th Jan^y 1787.

M^r WILLIAM CURTIS Claimant Sworn, Says:

That he went to St. Augustine from Charles Town in Dec^r 1782 & quitted it in Nov^r 1784. In January 1783 he purchased part of a Lot of Land in St Augustine from one William Binney which he & M^r Champneys had just bought from M^r

James Penman; That his part was about 40 feet by 60 had no House upon it, but had an old fence round it. Says That he gave 30 Guineas for it & produced receipt dated 20th January 1783 for £22 2s 3d in part from W^m Binney & another receipt dated 19th Jan^y 1784 for £4 17s 0d being the balance of an Account current between them in which M^r Binney had Credit for 30 Guineas for this Lot of Land. That he immediately began to build a House upon it & went into it in the beginning of March 1783—The House was 16 by 18 feet framed glazed & shingled 1 Story & a half high & two rooms on a [448] floor. Says that the expence of building the House & fence was something above £48 Exclusive of Materials which cost him £30 & he produced a receipt dated 26th Feb^y 1784 for £58 13s 4d from John Wyatt, Ten pounds of which were for materials & repairs to another House which he brought with him from Charles Town to S^t Augustine. It was a framed House & he produced an Agreement by Lawrence Blomer & Robert Craige to build it in Charles Town for £200 & receipts for that Sum & for £24 12s 10d additional Expence. It was a framed House 32 feet by 21. That he offered to sell it in Charles Town for £125 which he computed to be only half the Value previous to his quitting that place; After his Arrival in East Florida he attempted to send the Materials to Jamaica, but they were afterwards relanded & he sold them, his House Household Furniture & Lot of Land to Don Martino & C^o for £50 but there was a deduction of £2 10s for Commission at 5 ^p C^t: It was an absolute Sale & he Executed a [449] Conveyance of them & delivered up the Conveyance which he had from M^r Binney

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r THOMAS SLATER, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was at S^t Augustine when the Claimant built his House. He recollects that it was building in March or April 1783 but he cant say when he got into it. He dont know the Expence or Value of it.

That the Claimant had a framed House in S^t Augustine which (he the Witness) had thoughts of purchasing from him in February or March 1783; he Examined it but found it would not Answer his purpose. He thinks it must have been worth 70 or 80 Guineas as it lay in his Yard, which he collects partly from what he saw & partly from the Information which he received from M^r Foreman but does not think himself a Competent Judge of the Value. That he knows nothing of any other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[450] M^r WILLIAM GOOD, Witness, Sworn. Says:

That he was at S^t Augustine when the Claimant bought part of a Lot of Land there. That he was a House Carpenter and went from Charles Town to East Flor-

ida. That he was Employed as Journeyman Under M^r Wyatt to build a House for the Claimant in St Augustine. He began it in Jan^y & it was finished in March 1783. It was about 18 feet by 16 2 Stories high, glazed & shingled, & was chiefly [*sic*] built of Materials purchased in East Florida. He thinks that M^r Wyatt found the Materials as he usually did so & that they must have Cost between £30 & £40 & the Labour about £40 more. Says That he saw the Materials of the framed House which the Claimant brought from Charles Town, *but took no particular* Account of them nor Ever heard any Value set upon them, but thinks they might be worth £150 & that it would have cost about £40 to put it up again. They consisted of a Frame of a House, Doors, Shutters Sashes & some Shingles, but does not recollect any lining or feather Edge boards, He packed them up previous to their going on board Morgredges Sloop for Jamaica & he [451] came away before they were reloaded; he knows some repairs were done to this frame of a House but he was not Employed about them & don't know the particulars.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN MORGRIDGE, Witness, Sworn Says:

That in May 1783 he received on board the Jenny Sloop bound for Jamaica, of which he was Commander the frame of a House Complete from the Claimant which must have been worth £70 or £80. That he would have given That but not more for it & looks upon himself as a Judge having dealt a good deal in Timber. A dispute Arising between the Owners of the Ship the Vessel was unloaded & the frame returned to the Claimant. That he knows the House built by the Claimant in St Augustine & thinks the Materials of it must have cost between £40 or £50 & the Labour nearly the same, that, being the Line by which they usually judge of the Value of Houses.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[452 *blank*]

[453]

No. 64. . . .

The Memorial of John Nicol,
late Assistant Secretary and Deputy Register of the said province
[*i.e.*, East Florida] but at present residing in London

Sheweth That your Memorialist was seized in fee simple of a Valuable tract of land in the said province as will more particularly appear by the Schedule annexed.

That in consequence of the cession of the said province to the King of Spain he was obliged to abandon the said property and suffer'd Also particularly in his personal Estate all which he is ready to make manifest to the Board.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[454—Witnesses.]

[455]

The Schedule . . .

A valuable tract of Land upon Cecilia Creek about ten Miles from St Augustine very proper for Corn Naval Stores and Lumber being exceeding well timbered Valued @	£150	or	od
but which would have produced nearly double that Sum yearly containing 500 Acres			
The Memorialist's employments of Assistant Secretary, deputy register of the province, Deputy Register of the Court of Vice Admiralty ¹⁰⁷ &c worth at the very lowest computation	10s	6d	per Day
Clerk of the Market worth about	4s	6d	per Day

[456 *blank*]

[457] . . .

Jan^y 23, 1787.

Mr JOHN NICOL, Claimant, Sworn. Says:

That he went to St Augustine in East Florida after the Evacuation of Savannah about the latter end of July 1782 & quitted it in December 1784. That at the time of the Cession he was possessed of a Tract of Land & produced a Grant dated 12th Feb^y 1783 from Governor Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 500 Acres situated about 10 Miles South of St Augustine conditioned for clearing Land &c as appears by the Grant. Says That he brought no Negroes from Georgia, never was upon the Tract of Land nor at any Expence in Cultivating it and the fees of the Grant & Survey were made very easy to him.

He produced an Appraisement dated the 29th Dec^r 1783 Under the Seal of the

¹⁰⁷ On April 30, 1771, a commission constituting a court of vice-admiralty in East Florida was signed by Governor James Grant, and ordered to be published and inserted in the journal of the council. The officers at once appointed by the governor were the Rev. John Forbes as judge, David Yeats, Esquire, as register, and John Halsy, Esquire, as marshal. At the end of March, 1776, Mr. Forbes was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas until the king's pleasure should be known, and Robert Catherwood was named in his place as judge of the court of vice-admiralty. See C. O. 5/571.

Province by John Ross W^m Watson & Tho^s Anderson Valuing 100 Acres of the Land which was plantable at £50 & the remaining 400 Acres of Pine Land at £100.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[458]

Mr JOHN IMRIE, Witness, Sworn. Says:

That he knew the Claimant's Tract of Land, his own Land adjoining it, It was vacant Land when the Claimant ran it out in February 1783, & about 7 or 8 Miles distant from St Augustine; He don't know whether it was upon any Navigable Creek never having been upon the South Side of it. He never was far upon the Claimant's Land, don't know whether there was any plantable Land not having seen any but Pine barren, but believes there never was any part of it cleared.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[459]

No. 69. . . .

The Memorial of Ann Cameron

Sheweth that Your Memorialist underwent the fatigue and rigour of the war previous to the last from the beginning to the Conclusion of that war, and experienced the Difficulties of the taking the Havannah and Luisburgh along with her Husband James Cameron,¹⁰⁸ at the Conclusion of that war her said Husband without applying for pension (to which he was Intitled for his long Servitude) Continued in the Service and went to East Florida where he became one of the first proprietors of Land in that Province consisting of Lands and Buildings in St Augustine as will appear by a Schedule hereunto Annexed.

That your Memorialist having a Comfortable [460] living in the said Town of St Augustine where she knowed no want her said Husband losing his life in the late Rebellion in America, and that your Aged Memorialist became a Comfortless Widow.

That your Memorialist's Husband [served] his Majesty 30 Years and notwithstanding her Doleful Situation She intended to Continue and Spend the remainder of her Days amongst her numerous and well settled Neighbours, but by the

¹⁰⁸ James Cameron petitioned for a grant of land early in April, 1770, and obtained a warrant of survey for fifty acres as king's bounty. In the following October he petitioned for another grant, and on April 18, 1771, the governor signed a grant to him of fifty acres, king's bounty. See C. O. 5/571.

Treaty of Peace that Province being Ceded to the King of Spain your Memorialist was under the Necessity to abandon her property and return to her Native Country, and Arrived in London June 1785 without any thing to Support her. As She could get nothing for her possessions there. Therefore was supported by some of her well disposed East Florida Neighbours hitherto.

[. . . 460-461—Concluding petition, mark, and witnesses.]

[462 *blank*]

[463]

A Schedule . . .

Real Estate

50 Acres of Rich Soil Land with a quantity of Cedar, Ship Timber and Ship Masts, Growing thereon on that Navigable River Nasaw	£ 50 0s 0d
A House in St Augustine from Mrs Dorothy Moore which was usually rented at four Dollers [<i>sic</i>] $\frac{2}{3}$ Month	30 0 0

Personal Estate.

A Chest of Mahogany Drawers	2 7 6
A Liganavita Bedsted	4 10 0
2 Other Bedsteds	4 0 0
A large Table	1 10 0
A Mahogany Tea Table	1 18 0
Six Chairs	1 1 0
A corner Cupboard	17 0 0
	£ 96 3s 6d

[464] All which She could not get Shipping for or any thing from
any Person in Saint Augustine—

To one third of two Houses and a Lot where Henry Robertson lived in St Augustine	£100 0s 0d
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[465] . . .

Jan^y 23rd 1787.

Mrs ANN CAMERON, claimant, Sworn, Says:

That She went to St Augustine with her Husband from the Siege of the Havannah in the Year 1763, & quitted it in December 1784 That her Husband was a private in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scotch. She produced a Copy of a Grant dated 18th April 1771 from Governor Grant to James Cameron the Claimant's Husband in fee of 50 Acres on the Branches of the Nassau River as Kings Bounty Conditioned for Clearing Land &c as Expressed in the Grant. Says That her Husband went in Col! Brown's Regt to Georgia, where he lost his Life sometime in 1782.

That her Husband died intestate leaving one Daughter now 23 Years of Age & living as she believes in Philadelphia. That her Husband never Cleared any part of the Land and she Never was upon it. That other persons might have cut Timber from it, but Neither She or her Husband Ever [466] disposed of it. That about a Year & a half after their Arrival in St Augustine her Husband & a M^r Tweedy joined in the purchase of two Houses in Charlotte Street from a M^r Fish; She don't know what they gave for them, but soon afterwards her Husband purchased Tweedy's Share at the Original price. The purchase was never Registered. One of them was a good Stone House well Shingled, The other Small & only thatched. That her Husband laid out some Money in Chimney's & fire places, she can't tell to what amount. That about 14 Years ago her Husband sold them to M^r Thomas Wooldridge The Provost Marshall for £70 Sterling which her Husband rec^d & She never had any part of it. That She never joined in the Sale, was Applied to for that purpose by M^r Wooldridge but refused. That afterwards She left her Husband & went into Service and in the Summer of 1782 she went to live with M^{rs} Dorothy Moore who in Consideration of her regard & Attendance upon her gave her a Small boarded House with one Room & Clapboard [467] roof; & produced a deed of Gift dated the 16th Nov^r 1782 from Dorothy Moore of the said House. Says That she had a Mahogany Chest of Drawers which she bought for 9 Dollars at Vendue in 1774, 3 Bedsteads which cost £7 10s; 2 Tables one a small Ironing Table for both of which she gave 5 Dollars, & 4 Chairs which could not have been bought at that time under a Dollar a piece. That She applied to the Pilot M^r Warner to take them round from St Augustine to St Mary's but was refused. There were no Transports at St Augustine, & she never put this furniture up at Auction having got only 2s 6d for a Tea Table which cost £1 18s 6d & which She Sold in that Manner

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r STEPHEN WHITE, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he never was upon the Land granted to the Claimant's Husband.

That he remembers the Claimant & her Husband living in a House which he understood they & M^r Tweedy had purchased with another [468] House from a M^r Fish or a M^r Louisinna.

He afterwards heard from the Claimant's Husband That he had bought Tweedy's Share; & afterwards that he had Sold them both to M^r Wooldridge¹⁰⁹ but

¹⁰⁹ Thomas Wooldridge's name first appears in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of March 31, 1769, as a petitioner for a town lot in St. Augustine. As provost marshal general he obtained leave of absence for some months in order to recover his health, and the governor signed a commission on April 6, 1770, authorizing John Powell, Esq., to act for him during his absence. See C. O. 5/570. On January 17, 1772, the oaths were administered to him as receiver general of the quit-

don't know what they gave for them or what they sold them for. That he has heard M^{rs} Moore Say that she gave the Claimant a Small House.

That he dont know what Furniture the Claimant had nor any other part of her Property

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN MOORE, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he was a Witness to the deed of Gift produced by the Claimant & saw his Mother Execute it. That in Consequence of the Claimant's attendance upon his Mother She gave the House. It was Situated upon one Corner of his Mother's Lot, very small & cost his Mother about £15. It had not been built a twelve Month when his Mother gave it away; That he came away from East Florida in April 1785 saw the [469] House a little before that time; it was then standing & in tolerable good Repair. That he heard from the Claimant that she had applied for Conveyance of her Furniture but had been refused.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[470 *blank*]

[471]

No. 101. . . .

The Memorial of Doctor Peter Spence,
formerly of the province of South Carolina but now of Kensington.

Sheweth That your Memorialist at the Evacuation of Charles Town on Account of his Loyalty to His Majesty an[d] attachment to the British Constitution was obliged to embark with his Majesty's Troops, that being informed by his friends from S^t Augustine that Governor Tonym had by proclamation invited the Loyalists to settle in East Florida and that the Province was held up as an Asylum for them he went thither with his Negroes and Moveable property, but by the Cession of the said province he was again Obliged to embark [472] for Great Britain that after the receipt of the intelligence that the Province was to be delivered to His Catholic Majesty. His Majesty's peaceable Subjects were much disturbed by a Banditti, who having become desperate, committed depredations and Stole Negroes & other property—that a Mulatto woman named Betty the property of your Memorialist was

rents in the province by virtue of a warrant from the king appointing him to that office. See C. O. 5/571.

carried off by the said Banditti and sold in Pensacola which Loss he considers altogether chargeable to the cession of the said province to the Crown of Spain.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[473]

[Schedule]

The abovementioned Woman is moderately
valued at one Hundred Pounds
Say . . . £100.

In Support of my Claim I have a letter from M^r Panton dated Pensacola Oct^r 2^d 1785 relative to the particulars of the Sale. James Hume Esq^r late Chief Justice of East Florida David Yeates Esq^r late Secretary of East Florida can prove M^r Panton's handwriting.

Peter Spence

[474 *blank*]

[475] . . .

January 24th 1787.

M^r PETER SPENCE,¹¹⁰ Claimant, Sworn, Says:

That he went to S^t Augustine East Florida from Charles Town in September 1782 & quitted it about June 1783. That he left 8 or 10 Negroes behind him under the care of M^r Turnbull with discretionary power to do with them as with his own. In the Year 1785 he received a Letter from M^r Panton dated 2^d Oct^r 1785 at Pensacola which he produced giving an Account of a Negroe Wench named Betty being brought there & sold several times. He the Claimant purchased her about the Year 1772 when she was very young He understood that this Negroe & 2 others were stolen away by Plunderers about the latter End of 1784 or the beginning of 1785, but makes no claim for the other two not being able to Substantiate the Loss. That he has never heard from M^r Turnbull nor has any proofs to produce that this Negroe was taken away by a Banditti [476] except having heard so from his own Servants.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES HUME, Witness, Sworn:

Proved the handwriting of M^r Panton in the Letter produced by the Claimant Says that he don't know anything of the loss of the Claimant's Negroe Wench, but

¹¹⁰ Sabine knew but little about Dr. Peter Spence, mentioning him as a physician of South Carolina whose estate was confiscated. His claim for indemnity was £100, but his award nothing. See *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 580; C. O. 5/562 (3d Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

that upon the Arrival of the News of the Cession there was a great deal of Confusion & plunder in the Province.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[477]

No. 97. . . .

The Memorial of William Watson

House Carpenter formerly an Inhabitant of East Florida but now
in Little Argyll Street Hanover Square London.

Sheweth That your Memorialist has here Annexed [*sic*] a State of his Real & Personal Property lost by the Cession of East Florida to the Crown of Spain—That your Memorialist has not only Suffered in his Property but has also lost a very Considerable Business & has met with several other losses on Account of his being Obligated to Remove—Particularly his being Ship Wreckt with his Family & Effects in their Homeward Bound Passage on Board the Ship Polly George King Master on Portland Beach the 26th of Jan^y last by which Accident your Memorialist by the hand of Divine Providence had only time to Save his own & Families Lives [478] but lost a considerable Property Consisting of Money a Large Quantity of Table Bed Linnen & Wearing Apparel All his Books of Accounts & other Vouchers & all his Tools by which he got his Bread, & was otherways Reduced to the greatest Distress.

That your Memorialist under these Unforeseen Calamities & Misfortunes wholly Occasioned by being Obligated to Remove from a Country where he lookt upon himself Settled for Life & where he had Acquired a Comfortable Subsistance—by nearly Eighteen Years Industry but now reduced to the bare Subsistance of Daily Labor At an Advanced time of Life for the Support of himself & Family—

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[479]

[Schedule]

A Tract of Land Containing Two Hundred Acres Situate in a Cypress Swamp on the West side of the North river Adjoining Lands granted to Will^m Wilson distance from Augustine about Twenty Miles & four Miles from a Landing Settled this Tract in 1780 after being Plundered by the Spaniards in 79 of Nine Negroes & a Years Crop of Provisions burnt & destroyed.

Built Houses for Twenty Negroes & made other Improvements for Carrying on the Lumber Trade.

This Tract Contains a great Quantity of Exceeding good Cypress for building Originally valued at only—£152 10s with the Improvements but considering the short Distance & Convenience of a Navigable River to Augustine was well worth to me as a Builder at 40 Shill: $\frac{3}{4}$ Acre

£ 400 0s 0d

[Witnesses.]

[480] A Tract of Land Containing five Hundred Acres Situate on the Head of Pablo Creek Ajoining Lands granted to Francis Augustus Elliott Esq:¹¹¹ & Joseph Peavett Distance from Augustine about Twenty Seven Miles & one Mile from a Landing Settled this Tract in 1782 Built a Dwelling house two Corn Houses a Coopers Shop Houses for Twenty Negroes, Cleared Planted & fenced about 30 Acres Boxed three thousand Turpentine Trees & Cleared a Navigable Creek for Carrying off my Produce. This Tract is a Continued Rigg of very good Yellow Pine for the Lumber & Naval Store Trade

470 Acres of Yellow Pine Land at 10/- p ^r Acre	235	0	0
30 D ^o Hamock Cleared & fenced at 40/- p ^r Acre	60	0	0
Houses & Improvements Originally Valued at	55	10	0
A large four Oard Canoe prime Cost	6	9	0
[Added in a different hand:] Horses hogs and cattle—do—do	59	5	0

(N.B. This is improperly Added as he Sold them afterwards with furniture &c &c the Loss upon that Sale was £30) J.S.

[481] Loss Sustained on 60 Barrels of Turpentine Sold at 10/- p ^r Barrel the Current price to the best of my remembrance a little before News of the Cession at 30/- p ^r Barrel	60	0	0
Loss Sustained on the Difference of Sales of Sundrie Household Furniture Horses Horses [<i>sic</i>] Hoggs & other Effects sold in Augustine from the prime Cost	30	0	0

Loss Sustained by Ship Wreck

Two thousand Dollars at 4/6 their Value in England	450	0	0
Books of Architecture & others prime Cost	25	0	0
A large Assortment of Carpenter's Tools D ^o	30	0	0
Three large Trunks & a Chest Containing Wearing Apparel Table & Bed Linen &c	200	0	0
Bedding	6	10	0

¹¹¹ Francis Augustus Elliott, Esq., is probably the same as the Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Augustus Elliot mentioned in the list of East Florida claimants. He estimated his loss at slightly more than £5,600 and received the award of £2,423. See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 307.

A Gold Watch prime Cost	30	0	0
A p ^r Silver mounted Pistols—D ^r	6	19	9
A—D ^r —Sword—D ^r	3	16	0

[482] A Lott of Land with two good Dwelling Houses & other Necessary out Buildings Situate on the South Side & fronting the Parade in the Town of St Augustine Bought of James Penman Esq^r in the Year 1779 the whole in good repair & under a good fence Originally valued at

1120 0 0

[Witnesses.]

£2778 9s 9d

[483] . . .

Jan^y 24th 1787.

M^r WILL^m WATSON, Claimant, Sworn, Says:

That he went from England to East Florida in 1766 & quitted it in February 1784

That at the time of the Cession he had two Tracts of Land One of 200 Acres called the *Hermitage* the other of 500 Acres called The Three Runs & One large Lot of Land & Buildings in St Augustine.

He produced a Copy of a Grant (all his Papers being lost when he was Shipwrecked) dated 11th February 1775 from Governor Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 200 Acres situated on an Inland Swamp on the West side of the North river distant from St Augustine about 20 Miles upon the usual Conditions of clearing Land &c as Expressed in the Grant. Says That his Tract was four Miles from a Landing upon the North River & the River was navigable there for large flats & runs immediately down to St Augustine. That at the time of the Grant it was vacant Land most of it covered with [484] Cypress & Entirely uncleared. There was about 15 or 20 Acres of plantable high Land & almost all the rest Cypress Swamp. That in the Year 1778 he sent 20 Negroes There with an Overseer; That they were principally Employed in cutting Lumber & making Shingles which he used in his Business as a Carpenter having this Tract run out merely for that purpose. There were no Houses upon it but Negroe Houses. That he first began by cutting nearest the Landing, but had not cut one quarter through the Tract at the time of the Cession. That in time of War he got £1 18s 3^p 1000 for Shingles & One Guinea 3^p 1000 in time of peace.

For the second he produced a Copy of a Grant dated 11th Nov^r 1782 from Gov^r Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 500 Acres Situate on a Branch of Pablo Creek upon the Usual Conditions of Clearing Land &c as Expressed in the Grant. Says That this Tract was about 27 Miles from St Augustine & only one Mile from a Landing upon the said Creek which was there navigable for flats & about 15 or [485] 16 Miles off Emptied itself into St John's river at a place about two Miles distant from the Bluff.

That he run out this Tract for the purpose of Supplying the Market at St John's with Naval Stores & Lumber having had his Negroes plundered from him at a Plantation called Smyrna which he held by Leave from M^r Turnbull.¹¹² That at the time of the Grant the Land was Vacant & uncultivated. About the beginning of the year 1782 he settled 20 Negroes upon this Tract having applied for the Grant & being assured that he should have it. That in the Course of the Year 1782 they cleared 30 Acres belonging to M^r Bissett Jun^r who had the greatest part of his Tract on the opposite side of the River in return for his clearing 30 Acres of the Claimant's which adjoined his Plantation. That he built a Dwelling House, 2 Corn Houses a Cooper's Shop & Negroe Houses for 20 Negroes all Log Houses. The dwelling House was about 28 feet by 16 was worth about £25; the two Corn Houses were 20 feet long by 15 & worth about £15 a piece; The Shop was not worth much & there were 8 [486] Negroe Houses which he reckoned at £3 a piece. Says That This Tract was a Lumber Tract & well covered with Yellow Pine except the 30 Acres cleared & about 20 or 30 More uncleared. That in June 1779 he bought the Lot of Land in St Augustine of M^r Penman had a Conveyance of it from him, but the purchase was not registered.

That there was at the time of purchase a range of Stables which he converted into a dwelling House. It was about 80 feet long & 20 feet wide, seven Rooms & one Story high Besides which he built another dwelling House 32 feet long 20 feet wide & 18 high which was a wooden framed House glazed short shingled in part lined & two Stories high. A large wooden back Store 30 feet long 18 feet wide & 10 feet high one story high Shingled in the same manner, Stables to both Houses built in the same Manner One for four Horses & another for 3.

That he gave £400 as the Org^l purchase money, laid out £210 in converting the Stable into a dwelling House & building a new [487] Stable for it, That the other dwelling House & Stable cost him nearly £300 & the other back Store about £150. That he left this Lot & Houses under the Care of M^r Camps with directions to Sell them; That he has not heard from him since the Summer of 1784; he then wrote word that he could not get $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of their Value & had refused to take that; That he don't know whether they were afterwards Sold or not; but he has never received any consideration for it.

That all the proper Vouchers were produced to the Appraisers at the time when the Appraisalment was made; and the Appraisers were at St Augustine & were acquainted with the tracts and had the plats & Grants before them.

Says That he had upon the Three runs at the time of the Cession 7 Houses & 2 in St Augustine; 4 Cows & 1 Calf at the Three runs & about 15 or 18 Head of Hogs & a Canoe. That these were all Sold except the Canoe which cost 6 Guineas at

¹¹² See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 325.

S^t Augustine in Jan^y 1784. At that time he [488] had the bills of Sale by him & the difference of prices at which they were bought & sold amounted to £30.

That in January 1784 he sold 60 Barrels of Turpentine which he made upon the Three Runs between May 1783 & the End of September 1783 to Alexander Bissett at 10s p^r Barrel. Just before the News of the Cession Turpentine sold at 30s p^r Barrel, & he conceives that he sustained a Loss amounting to the difference of those prices. That he went from East Florida to new Providence & carried his Negroes at his own Expence not then knowing that Transports would be provided by Government he stayed there a few Months, came to England in Aug^t 1784, & in February or March 1785 he returned to Providence & Sold off all his Negroes & in November 1785 he sailed from thence & in his return to England in one of the Transports he was Shipwrecked on Portland Beach. That he thereby lost 2000 Dollars, the produce of his Negroes, & furniture, Books & other Articles Amounting in Value to [489] £302 5s 9d That he Endeavoured to insure this Property in Providence but could get no Insurance.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES PENMAN, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That in June 1779 he sold a Lot of Land upon the Parade in S^t Augustine with two Houses upon it to the Claimant for £400 Sterling which the Claimant paid by three Instalments. That regular Conveyances were Executed One of these Houses was used as a dwelling House at the time of the Sale & the other as a Stable. The dwelling House had Stone Walls all round it. The Stable had a stone Wall at the back & was open in the front. They were all in good Repair & had not been built above two Years. That he knows nothing of any other part of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[490] Col^l JAMES MONCRIEF,¹¹³ Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he knows the Claimant's 200 Acre Tract on the West side of the North river about 18 Miles distant from S^t Augustine. That he had a Tract near it which was run out prior to the Claimant's. That the Claimant's was an inland Swamp & about 2¾ Miles distant from a Landing upon the North river where it was navigable for the purpose of carrying away the produce of that Country. That when it was run out by the Claimant it was Entirely uncultivated & he only knew it in that State having never been upon it after the Grant to the Claimant That it was the best timbered Land for Lumber he Ever saw. That the Cypress Swamp upon which this Tract of the Claimant's was Situated was half a Mile wide & unless by his own

¹¹³ See Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 307, 341.

Choice he need not have had any Pine barren but for the purpose of preventing any other person settling between his tract & the landing he supposes that a small quantity of pine barren was taken by the Claimant. That after the Timber [491] was cut off, it would not answer to any person to cultivate so small a part of an Inland Swamp. If the whole Swamp had been settled by a number of persons, the Expence being divided, it might have answered. That he thinks that a Tract of Land of that Nature & Extent if convenient to any person in point of Situation as this was well worth 30s p^r Acre

That the price of Turpentine in time of peace was as he understood about 7s ⁹/₁₆ Barrel which with the Bounty allowed upon importation makes it worth about 15s p^r Barrel.

That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES HUME, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was once upon the Claimant's Plantation called the Three Runs in the Year 1782. That he only took a Cursory view of it. There appeared to be a small clearing [492] upon it a Clapboard Overseer's House & Negroe Houses.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r ALEXANDER PATERSON, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was at S^t Augustine in 1779 & knew the Lot & Houses which the Claimant bought of M^r Penman. That the Claimant immediately afterwards began repairing & altering the Buildings. That the Claimant likewise built a New House which he finished about Eight or Nine Months before the News of the Cession & divided the Lot into two. That it was a good House partly Wood & part Stone 2 Stories high & 2 Rooms on each floor, Shingled & he believes glazed.—That he was twice upon the Claimant's Plantation called the Three Runs in the Year 1782 in his Way to S^t John's. He did not stay above an Hour Each time. He saw an Overseer's House & some Cattle there, but can't speak to any other particulars. That he knows the Claimant had 8 Horses at S^t Augustine but [493] don't know what became of them. That about 5 Years ago the Claimant bought a Canoe for £6 or £7 & which was left in his Yard after he quitted the province. He (the Witness) did not leave East Florida till about a fortnight or three Weeks before the Governor came away. That he never heard of the Lot & Houses being Sold after the Claimant went away & thinks if they had been sold he should have heard of it. That these Houses were in perfectly good Repair at the time of the Cession

That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Jan^y 30th 1787.M^r: BENJ: LORD, Witness, Sworn. Says:

That he Surveyed the Tract of the Three Runs belonging to the Claimant & produced two Plots by which it appeared that the 200 Acre Tract consisted of 155 Acres of Swamp Land & 45 Pine barren; & that in the 500 Acre Tract there were 406 Acres of Pine barren & 94 Acres [494] of Swamp Land. Says That considering it's Situation & the quality of the Pine Land upon the Three Runs he thinks it would have been worth for Sale 5s $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre in time of peace before any Trees were boxed upon it. That there were a considerable Number of the Trees boxed by the Claimant & he considers boxing the Trees as lessoning their Value but before they are Exhausted Enhansing the Value of the Land. That the Swamp Land on the Three Runs in it's uncleared state was worth 10s or 12s 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre at the time of the Cession. That he remembers 500 Acres of uncleared Land of the same Nature & nearly Adjoining the Three runs Sold for £100 or Guineas in the Year 1778 or 1779.

That he knows nothing more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r: DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn:

Says That he never was upon Either of of [*sic*] the Claimant's Tract of Land. That he knows his property in St Augustine. That the Claimant [495] purchased the Lot there of M^r: Penman & immediately afterwards converted a New range of Stables into Rooms & built another House, there being only a small dwelling House upon it at the time of the purchase. That the House which the Claimant built was a Wooden House two Stories high, That he thinks previous to the Cession & if the Country had been kept subsequent to it the Lot & buildings upon it would have been worth at least £1000

That he stayed in East Florida 'till the last Evacuation & never heard that the Property of the Claimant's was Sold. He thinks M^r: Camps was in possession of them when he came away That he can't speak particularly to any other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[496 *blank*]

[497]

No. 131. . . .

The Memorial of John Imrie
formerly of the Province of East Florida but now of the Town of
Dundee in North Britain

Sheweth That your Memorialist was an Inhabitant of Charles Town in South Carolina from the Year 1761 to the Year 1778 when he was compell'd on Account of his Loyalty to his Majesty and attachment to the British Government [to] leave that Country and to take refuge in East Florida with what moveable property he could bring away with him privately where he remained till the Cession of the Province to the King of Spain.

That your Memorialist was possessed of a Valuable tract of Land in that Province situated within Six Miles of St Augustine on a good [498] Navigation on which he had made several improvements and which yielded a very considerable annual Income, but which he was obliged to abandon by the said Cession & suffered besides considerably in his personal property as will more particularly appear by the Schedule hereunto annexed.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[499]

Schedule . . .

Five hundred Acres of Land to Grant to John Imrie dated 15 th February 1781 situated on Wood Cutter's Creek Six Miles Southwardly from St Augustine bounding Northwardly on Wood Cutter's Creek, and David Turnbull's Land Eastwardly on the said John [<i>sic</i>] Turnbull's land & Southwardly by W ^m Moss Esq ^r s Land and David Moses land and westwardly on vacant Land The above tract contains fifty Acres of Oak & Cypress Swamp on Good Navigation & four hundred & fifty Acres of pine land on which was erected a good dwelling House two Stories high thirty by twenty a Barn Cooper's Shop & Negroe Houses	£475	os	od
One Negroe man named Tom carried off by the Rebels a Shipwright that I payed for	70	0	0
[500] One Negroe Carried off in the same manner Named Jacob & payed for him	55	0	0
A Wood Flatt that I payed for	49	0	0
A Large Canoe 26 feet long with Oars Masts & sails paid for	16	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£665	os	od

[Witnesses.]

[501] . . .

January 26th 1787.M^r: JOHN IMRIE, Claimant, Sworn, Says:

That he went to East Florida in 1778 & continued there till November 19th 1785. That at the time of the Cession he had a Tract of Land of 500 Acres about 6 Miles distant from S^t: Augustine & produced a Grant dated the 15th Feb^r: 1781 from Governor Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 500 Acres Situate on Wood Cutter's Creek Six Miles southwardly from St Augustine conditioned for paying quit rent & clearing Land &c as Expressed in the Grant. Says That at the time of the Grant it was Entirely uncultivated. That about May following he put fourteen Negroes upon the Plantation first for the purpose of making Tar & Turpentine & afterwards used in Cutting Lumber. That he every Year made between three & four hundred Barrels of Turpentine & 70 Barrels of Tar. That they were wholly Employed in that work about two Years & [502] no part of this Land was Cleared for Cultivation. That he built in the Course of the Year 1781 a framed wooden House 30 feet by 20 two Stories high, two rooms on Each floor, & Clapboard roof in which himself resided during the Season for making Tar & Turpentine a Log House for his Overseer, a Barn & 6 or 7 Negroe Houses. That his land run down Wood Cutter's Creek which is navigable for flatts & runs into the Matanza River—There was a Landing upon this Tract, & this was taken chiefly as a Lumber Plantation (he being a Ship builder) & was all Pine barren Except about 50 Acres of Cypress Swamp. That he had boxed most of his Trees but not cut down much Lumber. That he had a large flat in St. Augustine at the time of the Cession which he bought in 1781 of M^r: Alexander Leslie & gave £49; and a Canoe which he bought about the same time of D^r: Robertson for £16. That he sold the flat for £12 & the Canoe for 10 Dollars. That after the Cession he lost a Cart & Horses (not mentioned in his Memorial) which cost him £20 & were left upon his Tract [503] of Land under the care of his Overseer, who informed him about the latter End of 1785 that they were taken away by the Spaniards. That in 1782 two of his Negroes were taken away by the Americans. That his Property never was appraised & he set the Value upon it himself.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r: JAMES SCOTLAND, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he knows the Claimant's Tract of Land; he went to East Florida in 1775 & had cut Lumber upon this Tract as vacant Land two years before the Claimant obtained his Grant he quitted East Florida in March 1785. It was 6 Miles from S^t: Augustine by Land. There was a Swamp of about 50 Acres which he has gone through many times & the rest was Pine barren. That at the time of the Cession there was no part of the tract cleared for Cultivation; The Claimant had used it for

making Tar & Turpentine & as a Lumber Plantation. Says That if the Trees [504] are properly boxed, they make the better Lumber for being well bled. That about two Miles from the Landing there was a framed House built by his own Negroes 30 feet by 20, two Stories high. That if built by regular Carpenters it would have cost above £50. That there was at the same place a rough Log Overseer's House & 6 or 7 Negroe Houses. That he knows that the Claimant had a flat & Canoe but not what they cost or were sold for. That he don't know anything more of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Mr ALEXANDER PATERSON, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That in the Year 1781 he bought a flat belonging to David Moses at Vendue for the Claimant & thinks he gave £49 for it. He don't know what the Claimant sold it for. That he saw it in 1783 & it was much in the same Situation as when it was bought. That he knew the Claimant's Canoe & thinks it was worth £15 in 1783.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[505]

No 118. . . .

The Memorial of John Read
of the City of London Merchant

Sheweth That your Memorialist in the Month of July 1774 Purchased of Alexander Gray of East Florida Gentleman, a Tract of Land containing Two thousand and fifty Acres lying on the West side of St John's river in the said Province, the particulars of which Purchase will more fully Appear by the annexed Abstract of the Deed of Conveyance, and a plan of the Estate Marked A now in the Possession of your Memorialist, which said Tract of Land was part of five thousand Acres purchased by the said Alexander Gray and a Valuable consideration paid for the same by him to William Wilson of the said Province Gentleman who bought the said [506] five thousand Acres of the Original Proprietor Geo: Laidler Senr

That your Memorialist at the time he purchased the said 2050 Acres, was determined to Cultivate the same, and had engaged the said Alexander Gray to be his Agent for that purpose who returned from this Country to East Florida in 1775; but as the tranquility of the said Province was then likely to be disturbed, the said Alexander Gray judged it prudent to defer Cultivating the said Lands till a more favourable Opportunity offered.

That your Memorialist has been deprived of a very valuable Estate, by the Cession of the said Province to the King of Spain, which Estate was the more Valuable as it was near to Saint John's River.

That your Memorialist's said Lands were Appraised by three Persons on Oath at the Sum of £535 Sterling as p Schedule hereunto Annexed Marked B.

[. . . 507—Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[508 *blank*]

[509]

[Schedule]

East Florida

5 B

Schedule and Valuation of part of a Tract of Land of 5000 Acres originally granted to George Laidler Sen^r as by a certified Plat from the Land Surveyor General's Office will more at large Appear. which Tract was sold by the said George Laidler to Will^m Wilson Esq^r and by him to the Late Alexander Gray 2050 Acres of which was in the Year 1774 Conveyed for a Valuable Consideration by the said Alexander Gray to John Read Merchant of the old Jewry London and does contain the following Quantity and Quality of Lands as appears on that part of the Certified Plat which shews the Division hereunto annexed Marked A II See the Plat of 5000 Acres as divided between Jn^o Read and Geo. Rigby.

650 Acres of uncleared Swamp land—@ 10/	£325	os	od
1400 D ^o —of D ^o Pine Barren—@ 3/	210	0	0
	£535	os	od

[510 *blank*]

[511] . . .

Jan^y 30th 1787 Continued on 2^d Feb^y 1787.

Mr JOHN READ, Claimant, Sworn. Says:

That at the time of the Cession he was possessed of a Tract of 2050 Acres in East Florida produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated the 11th Feb^y 1769 from Governor Grant to George Laidler Sen^r in fee of 5000 Acres on the West side of St John's River above the Cowford paying quit rent of $\frac{1}{2}d$ p Acre to Commence & become payable on one half after the expiration of 5 Years; & on the whole quantity at the Expiration of 10 Years Conditioned for Settling the Land with foreign Protestants in ten Years in the proportion of one person to Every 100 Acres. If $\frac{1}{3}d$ not settled within 3 Years the whole forfeited & such as is not settled at the Expiration of 10 Years to revert to the Crown. produced a Certified Copy of deeds of Lease & release dated 5th & 6th May 1772 from Fraser & Richardson to W^m Wilson

in fee for £15 10s & a Certified Copy of deeds of Lease & [512] Release dated 10th & 11th June 1772 from W^m Wilson to Alexander Gray in fee for £50 and deeds of Lease & Release dated 4th & 5th July 1774. of 2050 Acres part of the said Tract from Alexander Gray to the Claimant in fee for £200. He likewise produced an Appraisement dated 28 Jan^y 1784 under the seal of the province Valuing 650 Acres of uncleared Swamp Land at 10s ^{per} Acre £325 & the remaining 1400 of Pine barren at 3/— ^{per} Acre £210—Says that he thinks he agreed for this tract with M^r Gray in 1773 for £160 15s 11d M^r Gray being then indebted to the Claimant for Goods sent to America nearly in that Sum & he gave M^r Gray credit for that Sum in the Settling the Account, That M^r Gray was considered at that time perfectly in solvent Circumstances but that some time afterwards as he has lately heard he died insolvent. Says That he never did lay out any Money in the Cultivation of it nor knows whether any improvement was made by the former possessors.

He produced the Account Curr^t Book (See the particulars in M^r Spranger's Notes) [513] by which it appeared that upon a ballance of the Accounts with M^r Gray from 1767 to 1774 he was Indebted to the Claimant & George Rigby in the Sum of £321 11s 10d This was discharged by giving Credit to M^r Gray in the partnership Account & carrying the half of that Sum to Each of their private Accounts.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r GEORGE LAIDLER, Witness, Sworn. Says:

That he was in St Augustine in 1769 & had a Grant of 5000 Acres in pursuance of an Order of Council procured by his Family in England. That at the time of the Grant the Land was in a state of Nature & he never made any Settlement upon it. That in the Summer of the year 1769 he sold This Tract to Fraser & Richardson who were Shopkeepers in S^t Augustine for £50. That the Tract was at the head of a Navigable Creek about 7 or 8 Miles from S^t John's River, & about forty Miles by land from S^t Augustine.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[514] M^r BENJAMIN LORD, Witness, Sworn. Says:

he was one of the Appraisers of the Claimant's Tract & believes he made the Valuation in St Augustine. That he don't know that he ever was upon the Tract but from it's being near The Cowford thinks that it must be about 20 Miles from St John's Bluff. That he made his Appraisement upon his general Knowledge of the Land & the Information which he rec^d at S^t Augustine but thinks the Land would have produced the price at which it was appraised, if the Country had been kept. That he don't know that any Improvement was Ever made upon the Land.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[515]

No 119. . . .

The Memorial of George Rigby
of the City of London Merchant.

Sheweth That your Memorialist in the Month of July 1774 Purchased of Alex^r Gray of East Florida Gentleman, a Tract of Land containing Two Thousand nine hundred & fifty Acres lying on the West side of St John's river in the said Province, the particulars of which Purchase will more fully appear by the Annexed Abstract of the Deed of Conveyance, and Plan of the Estate Marked C. now in the Possession of Your Memorialist, which said Tract of Land was part of five thousand Acres Purchased by the said Alex^r Gray and a Valuable Consideration paid for the same by him to William Wilson of the said Province Gentleman who bought the said five thousand Acres of the Original Proprietor George Laidler Sen^r:

[516] That your Memorialist at the time he purchased the said 2950 Acres was determined to Cultivate the same, and had engaged the said Alexander Gray to be his Agent for that purpose, who returned from this Country to East Florida in 1775, but as the Tranquility of the said Province was then likely to be Disturbed, the said Alexander Gray judged it prudent [*sic*] to defer Cultivating the said Lands till a more favourable Occasion offered.

That your Memorialist has been deprived of a very Valuable Estate by the Cession of the said Province to the King of Spain.

That your Memorialist's said Lands were Appraised by three Persons on Oath at the Sum of £554 10s Sterling as ^{ss} Schedule Marked D.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[517]

4D. referred to in the Memorial

East Florida

Schedule and valuation of part of a Tract of Land of five thousand Acres Originally granted to George Laidler Sen^r as by a Certified Copy from the Land Surveyor General's Office will more at large appear which Tract was Sold by the said George Laidler Sen^r to W^m Wilson Esq^r and by him to the late Alexander Gray 2950 Acres of which was in the Year 1774. Conveyed for a Valuable consideration by the said Alexander Gray to George Rigby Esq^r Merchant in the Old Jewry London, and do contain the following quantities and qualities of Land as appears in that part of the Certified Plat which shews the division hereunto likewise Annexed Marked B.

320 Acres of Uncleared Swamp Land at 10s/
2630—D^o—of—D^o—Pine Land @ 3/

£160	0s	0d
394	10	0
£554	10s	0d

[518 *blank*]

[519] . . .

Feb^y 2nd 1787M^r HENRY BOCTEFEUR Att^y to the Claimant sworn:

produced a general power of Att^y from the Claimant dated 22^d day of November 1785 deeds of Lease & Release dated 4th & 5th July 1774 from Alexander Gray to the Claimant of 2950 Acres part of W^m Wilson's 5000 Acre Tract, for £200 and the Appraisement valuing 320 Acres of uncleared Swamp Land at 10s ³/₄ Acre £160 & 2630 Acres of Pine barren at 3s ³/₄ Acre £394 10s—Says That he don't know what was the consideration money paid by the Claimant not having been present at that Transaction

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN READ, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That the Books produced on the part of his own Claim relate equally to the Claim of M^r George Rigby with whom he was in partnership [520] from 1767 to 1774. That he can't assign any reason for the consideration Money in the deeds which were Executed in East Florida & endorsed on the back of them as received being in Each Case £200 the money actually paid by Each of them being only £160

15s 11d

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[521]

No. 7. . . .

The Memorial of M^r Jermyn Wright¹¹⁴
of Little Ealing Middlesex formerly of South Carolina, and Georgia

Humbly Sheweth That after the Peace 1763 by which the Province of Florida became vested in the Crown, One Andrew Way a rice Planter of Carolina, was deputed a Surveyor of Lands by which he had an Opportunity of examining traversing the Country & selecting the very best, such as he was well assured, were Valuable At length having found an excellent tide river swamp, on S^t Mary's river Petitioned the then Governor, and that very choice, and most valuable parcel of Land, was confer'd on the said Andrew Way his Heirs or Assigns

That your Memorialist then residing in [522] Georgia and for the reasons that

¹¹⁴ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 347.

about three hundred acres of the lands granted to the said Way, were fresh water tide Swamp on Clay foundation, equal to the Lands of Savanna river which divided the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia; And that the Swamps on Savanna river, for richness of soil, customarily had been appraised, and sold at three, and four pounds Sterling per Acre, and also for that St Mary's river Florida, was the only navigable one, the best Channel for Ships of burthen to enter, and because Ships of three hundred tons burthen, might (for depth of water) safely arrive, and load within one Mile of the land possessed by Andrew Way, that such convenience, would have been a great saving in the Expence of Annual carriage of tierces of rice to be delivered on board Ships for great Britain, And for that the rich Plantation, was but about eight Miles from the outlet to Sea, on these Considerations, and confidence of protection of Government, Your Memorialist was encouraged to make purchase, that afterwards by Clearings, Buildings, dammings and cross [523] dammings, Cultivations, and improvements, no expence was spared to complete the same.

That your Memorialist (by right of the Kings Grant) was also possessed of an upper select tract of Land, that in the like confidence, he also made Clearings, built upon and cultivated as by particulars annexed.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[524 *blank*]

[525]

[Schedule] . . .

By Purchase [*sic*]

Four hundred Acres of extraordinary Select lands on St Mary's river, fresh water, tide Swamp, on Clay foundation, timbered with tupelow, Ash, and large Cypress trees, such as grow on Savanna river, in His Majesty's late provinces of South Carolina and Georgia, in which provinces lands on the same river Savanna equal to the above recited for richness of Soil, have heretofore been appraised, valued, and been customary Sold, at three and four pounds Sterling per Acre; and considering the inlet of St Mary hath been proved, and well known to be the best and safest channel of any in East Florida for Ships of burthen to enter, the Lands thereon are deemed the more valuable by reason of the navigation, and for that such Swamps in the adjacent provinces were esteemed to be of the Value, and by product of rice really worth four guineas $\frac{2}{3}$ acre, wherefore [526] the above tract of Land is greatly undervalued at the Moderate price of one guinea and half per Acre

£630 or od

Expences by dammings, ditches, buildings, and incident Charges in

and about preparing for the cultivation of the above recited excellent rice swamp a mine to an experienced rice planter

The cost of cutting down, topping [*sic*], logging heaping the branches, burning, grubbing, and Clearing one hundred and eighty acres of Wood lands, a part of the above recited certain rich and sure rice plantation, at Eight Shillings and sixpence per Acre, expences incident on completing the same for planting as also the planting of orchards, of fruit trees &c &c

76 10 0

Expence of draining, damming, ditching, cross damming, sawing of plank, Scantlings, Carpenters work on grooving, jointing, framing water tight, and fitting the several floodgates appertaining to the same dams, together with blacksmith's Work, nails and Iron suitable thereto for opening, receiving the tides, of overflowing the rice, and at pleasure [527] letting the Water ebb back to the river from the same eighty acres, at the cost of twenty Shillings per Acre

80 0 0

Scantlings, boards, planks, locks, hinges, nails of various Sorts, and many other materials towards making and erecting a dwelling house about forty feet square

85 0 0

Cypress Shingles for covering the same dwelling house

30 0 0

Expence of Labourers, Carters, Oxen, and contingencies appertaining

15 0 0

Carpenters Work in framing, making, and erecting the same house

80 0 0

Cost of boards, Scantlings, Shingles, Nails, and iron ware for the erection of barns, Negroe houses and other Out buildings in and upon the same Estate

30 0 0

Charge of Carpenters and Labourers, their Work on and about the Barns, Negroe houses and other out buildings belonging to the plantation

20 0 0

The upper Select tract of land or plantation, containing five hundred Acres, having excellent Oak timber trees of various valuable Sorts growing thereon, St Mary's Florida, being esteemed for depth of water, as fine river as any in America

100 0 0

[528] By the King's Grant

Cost in settling, Cutting down, lopping [*sic*] logging, heaping the bows [*sic*], burning and Clearing forty Acres of land, at eight Shillings and six pence per Acre

17 0 0

Materials of Timber, Nails, Iron ware, Carpenter's and labourer's work, on erection of buildings & Houses on the afore recited upper plantation

36 10 0

sterling money of Great Britain £1200 0s 0d

[Witnesses.]

[529] . . .

Feb^y 2^d 1787.M^r JERMYN WRIGHT, Claimant, Sworn Says:

That he went from Georgia to St Augustine in East Florida in Sep^r 1776 stayed there near three Years then went back into Georgia & from Georgia came to England. That he carried about 170 Negroes to East Florida. That he Claims two Tracts of Land One of which he purchased from M^r Way & the other obtained by Grant For the first he produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated April 16th 1768 from Governor Grant to Andrew Way¹¹⁵ in fee paying quit rent after the Expiration of two Years & Clearing Land &c as expressed in the Grant & deeds of lease & release dated 21st & 22^d of May 1771 from Andrew Way & Elizabeth his Wife (since dead) to the Claimant in fee for £55 of 400 Acres on a Navigable Creek on the south side of St Mary's river about 100 Miles from St Augustine Says That he computes there were 300 Acres of Swamp Land, the rest up land & Pine barren the whole of which he valued [530] at £1 11s 6d ^{per} Acre. At the time of the purchase it was in an uncleared state entirely Covered with wood. That in two or three Months Afterwards he put about 25 Negroes upon it & continued them there till routed by the Rebels in the End of the Year 1775; they were then removed to Georgia. During their Stay in East Florida they were employed in raising rice & Provisions & cleared about 180 Acres, about 80 of which were low Land & about 100 Corn Land. The Swamp Land joined the River, they were dammed in with flood gates & banks the expence of which & the value of the Labour he thinks was £80 & employed wholly in the Cultivation of Rice & did not produce less than 2 Barrels ^{per} Acre the last Crop raised was in 1775. The Up Land was employed in raising Provisions. That upon this tract there was a dwelling House about 40 feet Square framed & shingled & lined built for his Overseer, a framed Corn house & a Barn, & Negroe Houses all of which buildings were worth at least £260 including the Labour of his Negroes. That the whole of this Settlement was abandoned [531] in 1776 & he never took possession of it afterwards having heard that the buildings were all burnt by the Rebels. For the second Tract he produced a Grant dated 29th April 1771 from Gov^r Grant to the Claim^{nt} in fee of 500 Acres Situated on the South side of St Mary's River paying quit rent after the Expiration of 2 Years & Clearing Land &c as expressed in the Grant. Says at the time of the Grant it was Entirely uncultivated & within a few Months after he put 9 or 10 Working Negroes & an Overseer upon it. They likewise continued there till they were routed in 1775. The Negroes during their Stay were

¹¹⁵ Andrew Way was deputy surveyor of lands in East Florida under Captain Frederick George Mulcaster, who succeeded De Brahm. Having been a rice planter in Carolina, he obtained in April, 1768, the grant of "an excellent tide river swamp," situated on a navigable creek on the south side of St. Marys River about one hundred miles from St. Augustine. In 1771 he sold this rice land to Jermyn Wright. See *ante*, pp. 168, 169.

Employed in making Lumber & raising Provisions & he thinks must have Cleared 40 Acres for that purpose. There were Negroe Houses & he believes an Overseer's house upon it for which he Charges £36 10s. These Buildings were likewise burnt by the Rebels. The Land he values at £100 & the Expences of Clearing & £17. No quit rent was ever paid or demanded.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[532] . . .

Feb^y 5th 1787

M^r JAMES HUME, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he never was at Either of the the [*sic*] Claimant's Plantations, but having looked over the Schedule he thinks the charges of damming his Rice Plantation very reasonable.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Lieut: Col! FREDERICK GEORGE MULCASTER¹¹⁶ Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he knew the 400 Acre Tract belonging to the Claimant. he believes it was about 10 or 12 Miles from the Mouth of the river; It was a very good tract of Land & in a very good Situation & he thinks being run out by M^r Way then Deputy Surveyor for himself not liable to be overflowed. That when he last saw it in 1772 or 1773 There was a large Field upon it Cleared & buildings Erected for Negroes & an Overseer, but as he was then upon Military duty & not Acting as Surveyor General he did not make such particular Observations upon it as to be able [533] to ascertain the Quantity of Land Cleared That according to the Plot & his general recollection of the Tract he thinks there must have been 295 Acres of Swamp Land. Says That he surveyed the 500 Acre Tract to the Claimant in the Winter preceding the date of the Grant. It was 80 or 90 Miles from the Mouth of S^t Mary's River & had a large front upon it: The river was there Navigable for Boats. It was chiefly a Pine barren Plantation & had about 100 Acres of Hamock & Swamp Land, when surveyed it was in a State of Nature & that he never was upon it afterwards.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r ALEXANDER WRIGHT,¹¹⁷ Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he never was in East Florida but having had Experience in planting a Considerable time he had rather clear a new piece of Land for a rice plantation than

¹¹⁶ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 327.

¹¹⁷ Alexander Wright was the second son of Governor Sir James Wright of Georgia. He lived in South Carolina and in 1768 married Elizabeth, the heiress of John Izard of that province. His reputation was that of a man of "known and just influence." He served as a volunteer in the royal militia probably after the surrender of Charleston. In October, 1782, Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie

repair a Plantation which had been abandoned two or three Years & thinks the Expençe & labour of repairs the [534] the [sic] Land being poisoned with Grass & Weeds would be greater than in forming a new Plantation. He always understood that in General the Expençe of damming ditching & preparing a rice Plantation for Cultivation was 4 Guineas ꝑ Acre. He produced an Affidavit dated Nov^r 24th 1785 Sworn by St^r James Wright¹¹⁸ at Jamaica of the Loss of Grants Title deeds & other papers belonging to the Claimant.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Cap^t JOHN MOWBRAY,¹¹⁹ Witness, Sworn, says:

That he was frequently upon the Claimant's Tract about 12 Miles from the Mouth of St^r Mary's river. That he went to East Florida in Nov^r 1775 & continued there except occasionally going to Georgia & Carolina for a short time till the Cession. That about Christmas 1775 he first saw the said Plantation being then upon a

at Charleston appointed him and James Johnson to treat with two commissioners designated by Governor John Mathews "as to the restoration of property and slaves," after an exchange of letters in the previous August relating to the removal by the British at the approaching evacuation of the thousands of negroes who had gone voluntarily, or been taken, into Charleston since its surrender. The four commissioners formulated an agreement at Cedar Grove, which was approved by Mathews and Leslie but was not carried out. The result was that numbers of the slaves were transported to St. Augustine, Jamaica, and the Bahama Islands. On the evacuation of Charleston Alexander Wright went to Jamaica. His affidavit of May 5, 1783, declares that he settled in the parish of Kingston, that he took with him one hundred and sixty of his own slaves and fifteen of his father's, and that all these negroes were being employed on the public works at St. Thomas-in-the-East. Mr. Wright owned real estate in both Georgia and South Carolina. His claim for loss of property in the latter was £12,916. The British Government awarded him on this claim £8,121. See Sabine, *Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 459; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 154, 161, 194; Ramsay, *Revolution in S. Carolina*, II. 376-378; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev.*, 1780-1783, pp. 658-659; E. A. Jones, *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, p. 119; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, p. 671; Jamaica records, MS.

¹¹⁸ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 361.

¹¹⁹ Captain (or Lieutenant) John Mowbray went to East Florida in November, 1775, and remained there during the war. In 1778, and thereafter, he was stationed on St. Marys River. On March 31 of that year Governor Tonyn wrote that "Lieut. Ellis of the *Hinchenbrook*, and Captain Mowbray of the *Rebecca* will scour the inland passage, and frustrate the designs of the Rebels, and I hope destroy the Gallies." On April 13, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne received a letter from Mowbray telling of the advance of a force under General Elbert and saying: "we will endeavour on our parts to give the Gallies their deserts." He added: "Poor Ellis is no more, he was unfortunately drowned on the 8th instant in crossing the sound, after being on the boat's bottom five hours; I escaped by swimming upon an oar with great difficulty." John Mowbray was one of the men elected as members of the commons house of assembly in March, 1781. On January 12, 1783, Mowbray wrote a letter giving particulars about the depth of water on St. Marys bar, the anchorage, tides, landmarks, etc. The sum representing his losses in East Florida was £2,483 6s. His award was £1,235 11s 8d. See p. 307; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 221, 228, III. 319, 327, 328; C. O. 5/572.

Visit to the Claimant He went through his rice Plantation, & saw great quantity of rice in his Barn. It appeared a very large field that was cleared, but he can't tell the Number of Acres. The Buildings were at that time in good order & appeared to be [535] nearly new. That in the Year 1778 & afterwards being stationed upon St Mary's River he was frequently upon this Plantation. The River was navigable there for any Vessels that did not draw more than 16 or 17 feet water. At that time the Buildings were burnt, all the dams cut & every kind of damage done to the Plantation by the Rebels. The Land there was Esteemed full as good as any in the Country. That just before they heard of the Cession he had thoughts of purchasing this Tract & as it adjoined a Plantation of his own he would have been glad to have given 500 Guineas for it & mentioned the same in Conversation with M^r Moss the Claimant's Agent. That he knows nothing more of the other tract belonging to the Claimant.

Jn^o Mowbray

[536 *blank*]

[537]

No. 39. . . .

The Memorial of Robert Murphy
late of East Florida Merch^t

Sheweth That your Memorialist had been many Years settled in South Carolina as a Trader and Planter in a State of Comfortable Affluence, with all his Family and every thing Else thriving around him; but from the part he took in the late War from his having always maintain'd an unshaken Loyalty to his King and the Laws of his Country, and never losing an Opportunity of rendering to that Cause any Service and Assistance in his Power often at the most eminent risk of his Life—and once he was actually under Sentence of Death when a Prisoner—he was of course compell'd to leave that Province on the [538] Evacuation of Charles town.

That he moved from thence to East Florida, in consequence of the Asylum then offer'd to people in his unfortunate Situation and settling on the river St John's, where flattering himself he might enjoy the fruits of his Industry and end his days in Peace and Safety he invested the greater part of his remaining Property in the Purchase and improvement of a Lot of Land in the town of St John's in the View of trying his fortune in the trading Way, and indeed with the fairest prospects of doing well—had the province remained in the Allegiance of his Majesty, but in Consequence of the Cession of it to the King of Spain—every thing it may be said of

Estate both real or Personal was lost to the Memorialist and he himself in his old Age forced to become a wanderer on the face of the Earth. The particulars of his Losses will appear by the Schedules Annex'd.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[539]

Schedules . . .

N^o 1. A Bay Lot of Land in the Town of St John's purchased in Fee with a Dwelling house, Store house & Erected on the same by the Claimant undervalued in an Appraisement taken in Feby 1784 at only

£135 0s 0d

N: B: The value stated by said Appraisement, was by no means equal to the Cost the Claimant had been at in the several Erections made by him on said Lot. The very Article of raising and Strengthening the foundation to make the Premises (near the River and in a Pool of water) but necessarily commodious for the purposes of carrying on his Business—shipping and Landing Goods—cost very near as much as the whole Stands valued at without any consideration [540] of the Superstructure—built when Materials of all kinds and every Species of labour bore the highest Prices, and also without considering the Value of an improved Real Estate, and every day increasing in Value—The Claimant therefore submits it whether he may not be permitted to prove Loss to a greater Ammount on this Article

Personal

N^o 1. Losses sustained by moving & being obliged to sell Goods by Vendue at a very under Value

250 0 0

2. Losses by Notes & Book Debts—in which the Claimant has been careful not to insert any Article but such as in his Conscience he believes to have Lost from the Cession of the Province Alone—the Account too taken on due examination and Consideration—which the former was not, but at Random, nor was it at the time known which were good Debts—which not ^{tho} particular Account

144 16 11

£529 16s 11d

[541] N^o 3 The frame of a New House, compleat, dimensions 22 feet by 20 moved from St John's to St Mary's in the view of being carried to the Bahamas, but refused Shiproom by Agent of Transports worth

20 0 0

Expences of Rafting and Portorage & a D^y

6 0 0

4 Loss of Business by which the Claimant cleared above £100 ^{tho}

Annum. This submitted to what the Commissioners shall think
just and reasonable

Total of Loss in personal Estate
 . . . D^o . . . in Real Estate
 Amount

Bro^t over 529 16 11

[Signature of claimant and evidence.]

[542 *blank*]

[543] . . .

The Memorial of Duncan Morison and Stephen White
 Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert Murphy Deceased.—

Humbly Sheweth That the Said Deceased prefared [*sic*] a Claim before your Hon-
 orable board, but his long Sickness prevented his Coming to a trial in Course Your
 Memorialist, having given Notice in Your office of his Death, And that they were
 Appointed his Executors—but by the time Your Memorialist's were able to Settle
 his funeral Charges and Obtain a probate of his Will, the Hollidays Commenced,
 that they have been at the expence of Upwards of fifty pounds in Discharging Doc-
 tor, Nurses—funeral Charges &c and Received not of his Effects what would pay
 one fourth [544] part of the Expence

[Concluding petition and signatures.]

[545] . . .

February 5th 1787.

M^r STEPHEN WHITE, Claimant, Sworn:

produced the Probate of M^r Robert Murphy's Will & Codicil dated 27th
 November 1786 from which it appeared that he and Duncan Morrison were Ap-
 pointed his Executors.

Says That the Testator went to East Florida after the Evacuation of Charles
 Town & landed at Saint John's Bluff where he the Claimant lived. That soon after
 his (the Testator's Arrival) he purchased a Lot in St John's Town from M^r Thomas
 Williamson & produced Indentures of Lease & release dated 20th & 21st January
 1783 from said Thomas Williamson to the Testator in fee of a Lot on Hester's
 Bluff containing a front 75 feet & in Depth 120 feet for £25 Sterling Says that at the
 time of the Purchase. The Lot was not fenced in & there was no House upon it;
 Afterwards The Testator partly fenced it in with Posts and rails, and built a House
 of one Story high with a Clap- [546] board Roof It was about 26 feet long &

divided into two rooms. He can't tell when it was finished nor what was the Expence of it. That the Testator laid out some money in raising the Ground about it. He produced an Appraisement in which the House & Lot were valued at £135 & says that he believes that the Money expended by the Claimant must have amounted to that Sum. Says That the Testator sold some Articles at Vendue before he quitted East Florida. That he had some Lumber at St John's—fit for building a framed House but don't know the Quantity or what became of it, he believes a great part of it was carried to St Mary's with a view of taking it to new Providence & he has heard the Testator in March 1784 Say That M^r Lever the Transport Agent refused to take it on board in Consequence of which he built a House with some of it at St Mary's beach & sold it to one Major Nealey.¹²⁰ He produced an Affidavit of W^m Thompson dated 18th Aug^t 1786 then about to leave the Kingdom stating that he was employed by the Testator to carry a [547] fram'd House 26 feet by 16 to St Mary's, that L^t Leaver refused to take it on board the Transports & that it was worth £20 Sterling.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r DUNCAN MORRISON, Claimant, Sworn says:

that he went to St Augustine just before the News of the peace: That about 3 Months afterw^{ds} he went once or twice to St John's Bluff but made no stay there nor took any particular Notice or of the Testator's Property: That he was well acquainted with the Testator in the Year 1785 upon St Mary's Beach where he built a House & kept a Store. The House appeared to be new was about 20 feet long & nearly as wide he thinks between 16 & 18 feet. That he heard the Testator say that he sold that House for 8 Dollars having been denied Shipping for it—That he thinks the Testator came to St Mary's in February 1785.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

¹²⁰ Christopher C. Nealy of Ninety-Six District was in the engagement there in 1775. Escaping to the Cherokee country, he returned in the following year, only to be waylaid and badly wounded by a party of whigs. In 1779, he sent out several men to raise the loyalists in support of Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell and his force at Augusta. He also collected a body of men himself and joined the loyal militia. While bringing in a party, he was intercepted but made his escape. However, he was obliged to give himself up, and he and his twenty-nine men were imprisoned and tried for their lives. Although sentenced to death, Nealy was released on a bond of £10,000 for his good behavior. Early in 1780, he returned to Ninety-Six District and joined Colonel Richard Pearis, who had been sent to collect the militia after the surrender of Charleston. Nealy himself brought in a large body and was appointed a major in Colonel Thomas Pearson's regiment of militia. On the evacuation of Charleston he went to St. Augustine, where he acquired 400 acres of land with a house and other buildings on Saluda River, a tract of 150 acres near by, and 500 acres on Eucra River with negroes, livestock, etc. In June, 1784, he withdrew to the Bahama Islands. See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II., pp. 727-729; Sabine, *Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, II. 561.

[548] M^r JAMES SCOTLAND, Witness, Sworn, says:

That in 1783 he was twice in the House of Robert Murphy at St John's Bluff; To the best of his recollection it was about 12 or 14 feet Square one Story high, a rough boarded House shingled. That he thinks it might be put up for between £40 & £50; He thinks there was likewise a small Clapboard fence which he includes in that valuation

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[549]

No. 65. . . .

The Memorial of Peter Edwards¹²¹

late Clerk of the Crown &c. of the said Province [of East Florida],
but at present residing at Great Portland Street N^o 58.

Sheweth That your Memorialist was compelled to leave the Province of Georgia in the Year 1776 & retired to East Florida where he resided until the final Evacuation thereof after its Cession to the King of Spain.

That your Memorialist occupied the Offices of Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Commons house of Assembly &c in East Florida, which were worth to Your Memorialist at the time of the Cession of the said Province about £400 Sterling p Annum.

That your Memorialist has a Wife and [550] four Children now with him to Support.

That your Memorialist was possessed of the Property set forth in the Schedule herewith annexed at the time of the Cession of the said Province to the King of Spain.

That your Memorialist in consequence of the said Cession was Obligated to abandon his real and suffered also in his Personal Property.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[551]

Schedule . . .

N^o 1. A Tract of Land containing 500 Acres Situate on Cedar Swamp west side of St John's River about 40 Miles South Westward from St Augustine bounding North West on William Pantons Land, and all other sides on Vacant Land—Viz:
by Grant.

¹²¹ See *ante*, p. 47, note.

332 Acres of Swamp—@ 10/-	£166 0s 0d
168 D ^o of Pine barren @ 5/-	42 0 0

£208 0s 0d

Purchase
of
C: Delap

2 A Tract of Land contain[ing] 525 Acres situate in the twelve Mile Swamp between Land's of William Wilson about 12 Miles North West from St Augustine bounded on the North by William Johnson's¹²² Land and all other Sides on Vacant Land @ 20/-

525 0 0

[552] 3. A Lott in the Town of St Augustine whereon was a Mansion House 43 by 16 neatly fitted up with two Brick Chimneys a Stable and other out Buildings

200 0 0

[*Inserted later:*] N.B. sold except 40 feet to Mr. Courtney—see his papers.

4 A Horse stolen by a Banditti who infested the Province after it's Cession, and in consequence thereof

20 0 0

N^o 5 A Valuable Young Negro fellow lost at St Mary's during Mr Edwards's detention there in Publick Service

60 0 0

£1013 0s 0d

[Witnesses.]

[553] . . .

6th Feb^y 1787

PETER EDWARDS, Claimant, Sworn. Says:

That he came to St Augustine East Florida in August 1776 and continued there till the Evacuation; produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 15th Feb^y 1781. from Governor Tonym to the Claimant in fee for 500 acres of land Situated on Cedar Swamp on the West side of St John's river 40 Miles South West of St Augustine and was one or two Miles from a landing place upon a Creek, navigable for Schooners and Small Vessels and run into St John's River; and was about 150 Miles from the Mouth of the river St John's river being Navigable to the Creek for all Vessels that could get over the bar at the Mouth at $\frac{1}{2}d$ per Acre quit rent from 2 Years from the Grant, conditioned for clearing 3 Acres in every 50 within 3 Years and building an House &c as Appears by the Grant. That he never was upon the tract and never made any Settlement upon it nor was at any Expence except the running it out [554] which amounted to between £7 and £8 Sterling. He produced a certified Copy of a Survey of the tract under the hands of Mr Benj: Lord dep: Surveyor Gen: dated 2^d Feb^y 1787. In 1785 This tract was put up to Sale in St

¹²² William Johnson petitioned for a grant of land in East Florida as early as August 14, 1765. His warrant of survey called for three hundred acres. See C. O. 5/570.

Augustine and was not sold, there being no buyers: that the Original Grant was left with the Vendue Master and he has never got it back again.

That he procured this tract upon the recommendation of Mess^{rs}. Panton & Forbes who had an adjoining tract, and he intended to settle the land in 1783 if the Province had not been Ceded.

That in 1780 he purchased another tract of 525 Acres commonly called 12 Mile Swamp. he produced indentures of Lease & release dated 1st & 2^d Sep^r 1780 from Charles Delap to the Claimant in fee for the same in consideration of £60 Sterling with a rec^t for the consideration Money endorsed but not attested by any Witness—

Says he paid the Consideration Money to M^r Delap in Feb^r 1781.

He produced a certified Copy of a Grant [555] dated 5th October 1772 from Lieut: Gov^r Moultrie to Charles Delap in fee of 525 Acres on 12 Mile Swamp with quit rent and conditions as in the grant, and a Certified Copy of survey of the same under the hands of Benjamin Lord— That it is about 12 Miles North West of St: Augustine. He never made any Settlement upon this Tract nor was at any other Expence except the purchase Money, but he intended to settle it—That it was Situated about 3 Miles from a Landing on the North River; that there were lands belonging to other people betwixt this Land and the river, which runs down to St: Augustine and which is Navigable for Sloops and schooners up to the said Landing.

He has been upon this Tract, and it was quite in an uncultivated State when he purchased it and was exceedingly well wooded. This tract was attempted to be sold at the same time with the other and the title deeds were left with the Vendue Master.

As to the Town Lot in St. Augustine That he purchased the same from M^{rs} M^cKinnen—He thinks it was originally granted [556] to M^r Penman, but in what year he does not know; who sold it to a Serjeant in the Army who built a house upon it, and M^r Penman got it back for a debt & then sold it to George M^cCauley for £250 in April 1778, who sold it to Charles W^m M^cKinen¹²³ in 1779 for £170 and upon his death Helen M^cKinen his Widow sold the same in 1780 to the Claimant for £215—

That in December 1782 the Claimant Sold part of this Lot with a House upon it to Tho^s Courtney for £400, and reserved to himself about 30 feet in front on which there was a rough house and he built another upon it. That he had a regular Conveyance from M^{rs} M^cKinen and paid the whole consideration Money. The Lot

¹²³ William McKinnon was deputy commissary of stores and provisions and acting commissary for the Indian Department at St. Augustine. During the latter part of 1779 he provided the supplies for the Indians who frequented Pensacola in West Florida. He died about February 1, 1780. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 78, 87, 95, 98, 148.

consisted of 120 feet in length and 103 feet in depth was fenced in and had a Dwelling house and a Pidgeon house upon it. That he repaired the Dwelling house after he purchased it and he lived in it till he sold it with part of his Lot in 1782 to Thomas Courtney.

That the House which he fitted up for [557] his residence after the Sale to Courtney was 43 feet long by 16 feet wide framed glazed and Shingled not lined but papered upon Canvas—there were a Stable and other small houses upon the Lot. That he compleated his new house and the Outhouses in Jan^y 1783.

That his Property was not Appraised. That his repairs and buildings cost him about £200 to the best of his remembrance—but he produced no receipts for them tho he has some which the Claimant promises to bring—There were three rooms in the house. Before he left St Augustine he pulled his house down with an Intention of Carrying it to the Bahamas but never got any thing for it—part of it having rotted in St Augustine part being lost in going to St Mary's, and part being lost as it was landing in New Providence.

That he had a Horse stolen from him by a Banditti in 1784 upon the return from carrying M^r Mossman to St John's—That he bought the Horse from a son of D^r Turnbull's in Dec^r 1782 for £16 2s 6d all of which he paid [558] him at different times as appeared by rec^t produced.

That he lost a Negro Named Munday upon the Beach of St Mary's in July 1785 who was seduced away from him and carried to Georgia. He bought the Negroe at a Sale by the Marshall of the Court of Admiralty for £37—He produced no receipt.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

The Hon^{ble} JAMES HUME, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That in 1781 or 1782 he was upon M^r Edwards's 500 Acre tract of Land upon Cedar Swamp, which was quite in an Uncultivated State. That at the recommendation of Mess^{rs} Panton & Forbes he (the Witness) was looking out for land worth settling and upon that Occasion he crossed it, as M^r Panton told him. That the Claimant's said tract was about a Mile from a landing upon a Navigable Creek called Trout Creek, and adjoined the lower line of Panton and Forbes's rice plantation—That the Claimant's Swamp was very good back [559] Swamp and he thinks not liable to be overflowed and there were very fine Cypress trees upon it and would have been benefitted by Panton & Forbes's¹²⁴ reserve dam. That he does not recollect to have heard M^r Edwards express any intention of settling it. That he never was upon the 12 Mile Swamp tract. That he knows the Claimant had a small Dwelling House in St Augustine.

¹²⁴ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 365.

That he had a Horse stolen from him by a banditti in 1784 near St John's. That the Claimant likewise lost a Negro worth £50 or £60 whilst he lay at St Mary's.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

DAVID YEATS Esq^r, Witness, Sworn. Says:

that he never was upon either of the tracts of Land of the Claimant's. That he had a House and lot in St Augustine and he believes M^r Penman was the Original grantee of the Lot—In 1782 the Claimant sold part of his lot to M^r Courtney, and reserved part of it for himself and built a small Wooden house 2 Rooms and a Kitchen One story high framed [560] and glazed and Shingled, and he thinks it must have cost him near £200 in building, but he never heard M^r Edwards says [*sic*] at the time what it cost him. That he has heard the Claimant had a Horse Stolen from him after the Cession of the Province—That he thinks the house and lot would have sold [for] £200 if the Province had not been ceded.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

JOHN FOX—Witness, Sworn Says:

That he came to St Augustine from Georgia in the Summer of 1782. That he never was upon the Claimant's land in East Florida. That he knows he sold a house and part of a Lot in St Augustine and reserved a part of the lot for himself. That he (the Witness) lived at Piccolata about 18 Miles from St Augustine. That the Claimant built a house upon his part of the Lot about 40 feet long one Story high, but does not know what it cost him. That at the time it was built Nails and all materials were dear, and he thinks the house with [561] the part of the Lot was worth £200, And if he had wanted a House and Lot he would have given that Sum for it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[562 *blank*]

[563]

No 77. . . .

The Memorial of John Fox¹²⁵
formerly of the Province of Georgia Merchant and late of
East Florida; but now residing in London.

Sheweth That on the Evacuation of the Province of Georgia, from which Your Memorialist was banished for his Loyalty and Attachment to the British Govern-

¹²⁵ John Fox is mentioned by Governor Sir James Wright in a letter of April 20, 1780, which refers to the depredations of whig plundering parties in Georgia. Governor Wright says: "All John

ment, he retired with what part of his Moveable effects he was able to preserve from the hands of his Enemies to the province of East Florida, where he obtained His Majesty's Grant for a tract of Land, on which at a very great Expence, he erected a Plantation consisting of Thirty Acres, cleared and put in order for Cultivation with a Dwelling and out houses, and other considerable improvements.

[564] That in Consequence of the Cession of the said Province, he was obliged to abandon his real, and sustained also, very heavy losses in his personal Estate, by his detention on Public Service, during the Evacuation as will more particularly appear by the Certificate of Major General Tonyn late Governor, and the Schedule hereunto annexed.

[Concluding petition, signature, and date.]

[565]

Schedule . . .

A Tract of Land containing 500 Acres situated on the river St John, composed one half, equally of rich Rice Swamp and Oak and Hickory Hammock, and the remainder of high Pine barren, as per Grant	£500	0s	0d
Three Years labour of 13 Negro Slaves lost in Consequence of the Cession (a part of which time they were employed in forming a Settlement on the above Tract of Land) at £10 p ^r Annum each	390	0	0
Amount of Overseer's Wages (& Carpenters) & maintenance, Provisions purchased and Utensils for building &c, in making the Above settlement with the Improvements, after deducting the Nett proceeds of the produce of the same	250	0	0
[566] Nine Valuable Negro Slaves lost during the Evacuation consisting of 4 Stout Men viz; a cooper and 3 Squarers and Sawyers Three Women, a stout Girl, and a Boy—@ 50 each	450	0	0
Cash advanced at St Mary's to persons employed to go in pursuit of Negroes that absconded	7	2	6
A large bay mare, carried off, from St Augustine	20	0	0
Three Cypress Canoes—@ £4	12	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1629	2s	6d

[Witnesses.]

[567] . . .

6th Febr 1787

JOHN Fox, Claimant, Sworn, Says:

That he came to East Florida from Georgia in the Summer of 1782 and re-Fox's (?) negroes reported taken and the negro houses burnt." His estimate of the loss sustained by him in East Florida was £1,629 2s 6d. His award was only £293 5s. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 114.

mained there till 1785. That upon coming to East Florida he obtained a Grant of 500 Acres on the east side of St John's river near Picolata about 18 Miles from St Augustine. Produced a Grant from Gov: Tonyn dated 13th Jan^y 1783 to the Claimant in fee of 500 Acres adjoining St John's river on the East side of it, with the usual quit rent and Conditions for clearing the land &c. That he brought to East Florida a Gang of 13 Working Negroes, and settled them upon the land granted him as above. That this Land lay about 50 Miles from the river which was navigable up to it.

That he cleared about 30 Acres of hammock land. That he cleared the land so as to be fit for planting in May 1783. That the trees were cut down about breast high, and he built an Unframed Log [568] dwelling house and Negro Houses on it.

February 9th '87.

M^r: JOHN FOX

produced an Appraisement under Seal dated 16th June 1784 by Peter Edwards & Joshua Yellowley valuing:—

120 Acres of Oak and Hickory Land at 10s ⁷/₈ Acre

130 acres cypress swamp at 10s ⁷/₈ acre . . .

250 Acres of Pine barren at 1s 6d ⁷/₈ Acre & the Improvements in clearing 30 Acres at £100 in all amounting to £243 15s—Says this Appraisement was made at St Augustine; That M^r: Edwards never was upon the Land to his Knowledge, but that M^r: Yellowly Surveyed it & had a general knowledge of the Country; That he understood they formed their judgment from his representation & the Plot of Land produced before them.

That in his Schedule he had Valued the Tract at £500 Sterling thinking the Valuation of the Appraisers much too low and in his own Valuation he does not include the Improvements. That he was detained by General [569] Tonyn in St Augustine till Sep^r: 1785 upon the Service of settling the Publick Accounts for which he had an Allowance not exceeding 5s ⁷/₈ day.

That he claims a Compensation for the labour of 13 Negroes for 3 Years at £10 ⁷/₈ Annum each £390.

He produced a Paper marked A which he says is a true Account of the Money received and expended on his Plantation. The Balance on the side of the expenditure was £257 7s 5d In this he includes the Maintenance of 40 other Negroes left with him by M^r: Golplin upon condition that he should Employ them 2 Years & then give him half the profits of their Labour. Says That this Acc^t: was not laid before the Appraisers, nor did he acquaint them with the Expences he had been at in his Improvements. Says That he lost 7 Slaves at St Mary's just before his Embarkation &

two at St Augustine a little before that time. That they were Either Stolen or Enticed away. One named Jack a Cooper by trade, worth £60: a Woman named Sabina at least forty years [570] old worth £45. both of which he got by Exchanging others which he brought from Georgia for them. Those two he lost at St Augustine. The other 7 were Bob, Chloe, Harry their Child about 5 years old, Hannah, Diana a girl of 12 Years old, Simon & George. That he has valued, all of them together at an Average of £50 Each. That he lost a Bay Mare in the Summer of 1784: She was stolen from him; She was given to him by a Person who bought her for 20 Guineas—Three Cypress Canoes one left adrift at the Plantation another at St John's Bluff & the third at St Marys; These he values at £4 Each; One of them he bought for 12 Dollars when out of Repair & the other two he built. That he quitted his Plantation and removed his Negroes from thence about the Month of May 1784.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

Mr DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was at St Mary's when the Claimant lost some Negroes. He don't know [571] the Number; but understood at that time he lost 6 or 7.

That he was sent by the Gover^r on board a Spanish guard de Costa to demand one of them but did not get him back.

That if you were to buy a Stock of Negroes seasoned from a Plantation including Children they would average £50 Sterling ^s head. That he knows no other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Mr PETER EDWARDS, Witness, Sworn Says:

That he was one of the Claimant's Appraisers Made the Appraisement at St Augustine & never was upon the Claimant's Tract. That he put his Valuation upon it from the representations of the Claimant's & Mr Yellowley & his general knowledge of the Country. That the Claimant gave an Account of the Improvements, which he made upon the Land to the Appraisers & he (the Witness) thinks it a fair Valuation. That the Claimant was Employed by Gov^r Tonym [572] for a Year & a half at his recommendation & received about £50 for his Services there being no Agreement for any Salary. That the Claimant wanted to go away repeatedly but continued in the Employment at his and the Gov^r's Request. That the Claimant lost 9 Negroes two a Man & a Woman, at St Augustine about July 1784 The Man was worth £60: The Woman & Child about £70 They both ran away. And seven at St Mary's; That he knows three or four of the Nine were the Claimant's own Property & he had them at St Augustine. he don't know whose property the rest were as

the Claimant had at that time Negroes of M^r Golphin's in his Possession. That he thinks he has heard the Claimant Say at S^t Mary's that some of those which were lost belonged to M^r Golphin. That he don't know the Value of them but believes they were Working Negroes.

That in the Year 1784 the Claimant lost a Mare at St Augustine, Stolen while she was out at grazing; That she was worth about £20. That it is his Opinion that if the Claimant had gone with his Negroes [573] to S^t Mary's he would have prevented their running away as a Transport was then going to Sail; but he was obliged afterwards to wait two Months for the Sailing of a Transport.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JAMES HUME, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was at St Mary's at the time the Claimant was there in the Summer of 1785. That he went at the request of General Tonyn on board the Spanish Brig to enquire after some Negroes which the Claimant said he had lost; The Man who was suspected to have stolen them was on board, but they denied having any of those Negroes in the Vessel; Afterwards they were produced but not given up by the Spanish Government Amongst whom was a Wench & Child belonging to the Claimant; That the Claimant Complained at S^t Mary's of his having been detained at S^t Augustine at a small Allowance of 5s ^{per} day & having lost his Negroes in Consequence of it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[574 *blank*]

[575]

N^o 98 . . .

The Memorial of James Scotland

late of St Augustine in the province of East Florida House Carpenter.

Sheweth That your Memorialist in the Year 1775 Settled in the Town of S^t Augustine aforesaid and carried on his Trade of a House Carpenter with Profit & reputation, until the said Province was Ceded to the King of Spain.

That your Memorialist in the Year 1777 purchased One house & lot in Charlotte Street in the Aforesaid Town known in the Plan thereof by N^o 7 measuring in Front to the Eastward of said Street 82 Links, to the Westward 76 Links to the Southward 177 links and to the Northward 177 Links, on which Lot was erected [576] a good Stone House consisting of three good Rooms and a Garret with a

Kitchen, and Garden well fenced and in a very Public Situation for Trade which Lot and Tenement was purchased by your Memorialist from Joseph Peavett and was valued upon Oath by Three Persons of Credit and Repute at the Sum of £200 S[t]erling—

That your Memorialist also purchased from Jacobus Kipp¹²⁶ one other Lot situate in Convent lane in the aforesaid Town 72 feet Eastward and Westward 276 feet and Northward 76 feet on which Lot was erected a Good Dwelling House with a Kitchen, well fenced near the Barracks in a very Publick Situation for Trade and Business and was also valued upon the Oaths of Three persons of Credit and repute at the Sum of £180 Sterling—That Your Memorialist was also possessed of One other Lot situated in George Street measuring in front of said Street to the Eastward 36 Spanish Varrs and the same to the Westward, to the Southward 18 Spanish Varrs and likewise to the Northward 18 Spanish Varrs on which Lot was erected an exceeding [577] good Stone Dwelling House consisting of Four large Rooms with a Kitchen Outhouses and Garden inclosed with good Fences purchased by your Memorialist at Publick Sale in the year 1781 and also valued upon Oath by three Persons of Credit and repute at the Sum of £350 Sterling.

That your Memorialist was also at the time of the Evacuation possessed of 3 Valuable Negroes named Tony, Jack and Sam which at a moderate valuation were worth £60 each and from the distracted State of the Province by the Cession thereof to the King of Spain they were stole from your Memorialist and entirely lost to him.

That Your Memorialist for Purchase of the several Lots as aforesaid begs leave to refer to the register thereof in the Books of the Province, which will be proved by David Yeats Esq: the Grants and Assignments having been left by your Memorialist in possession of William Slater appointed by Governor Tonyn to sell and dispose of the same and for the loss of the Negroes he further begs leave to refer to the Evidence that he shall hereafter adduce and for further particulars begs leave to refer to the Schedule hereunto annexed and for truth of the Premises to the Witnesses whose Names are hereunto subjoined and also prays that [578] he shall be at liberty to adduce such further Evidence as shall be required to substantiate his Claim when it is heard.

[Signature and date.]

[579]

Schedule . . .

1. A Lott in the Town of Saint Augustine situated in Convent Lane having on said Lane in front to the Southward 72 feet, East-

¹²⁶ Jacobus Kip's name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of July 18, 1769, as a petitioner for a grant of three hundred acres of land. His grant was signed by the governor on September 19 of the same year. He was one of the nineteen men elected members of the commons house of assembly in East Florida in March, 1781. See C. O. 5/570, 5/572.

wardly and Westwardly 276 feet and Northwardly 73 feet with a Dwelling house and Kitchen and well fenced being near the Barracks and in a Publick Situation purchased of Jacobus Kipp in the Year 1780 valued at

£180 0s 0d

2. A Lott in the said Town situate in Charlotte Street Grenville Quarter known in the Plan of said Town by the N^o 7 meas^r in Front to the Eastward in said Street 82 Links to the Westward 76 Links to the Southward 177 Links & to the Northward 177 Links having thereon a good Stone Dwelling House consisting of Three rooms & a Garret with a Kitchen and Garden well fenced and in a very publick situation for Trade purchased of Jos^h Peavett in the Year 1779 valued at

200 0 0

3. A Lott in the said Town situated in George's Street meas^r in front on the said Street to the Eastward 36 Spanish Varrs and the same to the Westward to the Southward [580] 18 Spanish Varrs with an exceeding good Stone Dwelling House consisting of four large rooms with a Kitchen Outhouses and Garden inclosed with good Fences purchas'd at Publick Sale in the Year 1781 valued at

350 0 0

- 3 Valuable Negroes Tony, Jack and Sam at a moderate valuation £60 ea

180 0 0

C^t

Sterling £910 0s 0d

By Neat Proceeds of the Sale of Lot N^o 2 situate in Charlotte Street 19 18 10

£890 1s 2d

[Witnesses.]

[581] . . .

Feb^r 13th 1787.

M^r JAMES SCOTLAND, Claimant, Sworn, Says:

that he arrived at St Augustine on 17th. November 1775 & remained in East Florida till March 1785. That he followed the Business of a House Carpenter. That at the time of the Cession he was possessed of three Houses which he had purchased. The first he bought of Joseph Peavett for £120 in latter End of 1777 & he produced a certified Copy of a grant dated 29th April 1771 from Gov^r Grant to Mary Phenix in fee of a town Lot in St Augustine N^o 7 in Grenville quarter conditioned for building a House 24 feet in front & 16 in depth thereon in 2 Years or otherwise paying 20s \textsterling Annum for not building said House; if not built within 10 Years, Lot forfeited. Says That Mary Phenix married Joseph Peavett & they both joined in a Conveyance to the Claimant but he left all his papers in St Augustine with the Vendue Master who sold this Lot after he left East Florida. Says That the Lot was [582] between 30 & 40 feet in front & above 100 feet deep: That it was

very well fenced in front with a Stone fence 8 feet high the rest of the fence a Clapboard fence but out of repair & in lieu of it a few Months after the purchase he put up an Entire new Clapboard fence 6 feet & a half high. That there was a dwelling House upon it when he bought it, with Stone Gavel Ends & wooden in the Middle that it was 40 feet in front & 18 feet deep; One Story & a half high, Glazed & Shingled; The only Alterations he made in it were putting up a Piazza the whole length of it & a room at the End of it for the [*sic*] of which he paid the Mason £10; the wood work he did himself.—There was likewise a wall which he converted into a Kitchen & built a New wooden Store 50 feet long & 12 feet wide & paid Spencer Mann £28 for shingles for all of them. That he computes the Expence of the Repairs & Alterations amounted to £200, & that the House was in good Repair when he quitted the Province. That he left it in the Care of William Slater the Publick Vendue Master. That on 1st March 1786 he received an [583] Account of Sales in new Providence from M^r Slater marked A which he produced, wherein Credit was given to the Claimant for 120 Dollars valued at £28 10s—for which the House & Lot were sold to M^r D'Herrera. That in June 1781 he bought a Lot in George Street of John Procter for £230 Sterling & produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 5th November 1779 from Gov^r Tonym to John Procter in fee of a Town Lot in S^t Augustine Situated West Side of George Street & known by N^o 3 in Box's quarter Conditioned for building a House &c as in the former Grant; Says That it was about 100 feet in front and depth; It was not fenced in, but there was a very good Stone House 2 Stories high besides Garrets glazed & shingled, 50 feet in front & 20 deep upon it which was then in complete repair. That there was no fence upon it at the time of the Purchase but he put up a boarded fence all round the Lot with Cedar posts & rails. That he repaired the Kitchen & built an open Shed for a Stable —That he laid out £100 in these Alterations & repairs [584] That he left this in the Care of M^r Slater to sell it but he could not dispose of it & he the Claimant never received any thing for it. That he purchased the third Lot of Jacobus Kipp in 1780 for £120 That M^r Kipp was Agent to M^r Fish who had almost all the Town of S^t Augustine. That he never had any grant of it. That it was 276 feet long & 73 in front with a dwelling House upon it. That he put up a Clapboard fence round it about 6 feet high. The dwelling House was framed & Wooden 20 feet by 14 One Story high & a Garret glazed & shingled. That he built a new stone Chimney to it & a rough Wooden Kitchen. That these cost him £50 & the Clapboard fence about £80. That this House was likewise left with M^r Slater who could not sell it & he never rec^d any thing for it. That none of these purchases were Ever registered. That he lost 3 field Negroes which were stolen from him at S^t Augustine in the beginning of the Year 1785: Their Names were Tony, Jack & Sam. He bought Tony at Savannah in 1779 for £30 5s—& had a bill of Sale which he [585] sent to Apalachicola to

Endeavour to recover him;—Jack he bought in the beginning of 1781 of Capⁿ Makeland for £31 10s.—He likewise sent the bill of sale of him to Apalachicola: Sam he bought the 24th November 1784 of Col^l John Fanner [*i.e.*, Fanning]¹²⁷ for £65 & produced the Bill of Sale for him. He bought him to carry with him to New providence.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was one of the Appraisers of the Claimant's property—That the Claimant then produced proper Conveyances of all the Lots & Houses & several Vouchers of Expences. That he remembers the three Negroes which the Claimant had. They were prize & seasoned Negroes & were valued according to the Common price of Negroes not having any Account from him of what they Cost.

That the Appraisement (a Copy of which was produced Marked B the Original being in the hands of M^r Nixon¹²⁸ was [586] made on 4th June 1783 and at the time of the Appraisement he was perfectly satisfied that each Article was well worth the Sum at which it was Appraised—

That the Paper marked A produced by the Claimant is M^r Slater's hand writing

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r FLEETWOOD ARMSTRONG, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he knew the Claimant's Lot in Convent Lane it being the next Lot to his Own. He don't know of whom he bought it or what he gave for it. At the time of his Purchase there was an Old fence but the Claimant put up a new Clapboard fence in the part adjoining his (the Witness's) Lot; That the Claimant built a new Stone Chimney & converted the rough Kitchen which he built into a Store. That he don't know [587] the Expence of these Alterations but that the Claimant in the fall of the Year 1782 was offered £200 for the Lot & Buildings upon it by M^r Aird; but M^r Turnbull who was the Tenant would not quit it, & he heard the Claimant afterwards say that if he could have got M^r Turnbull out he would have taken it.

¹²⁷ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 348.

¹²⁸ Probably Thomas Nixon, a merchant of London, whose business place was at No. 60 Lombard Street. His name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida under date of July 24, 1769, as a petitioner for a town lot in St. Augustine. Early in the following month an order from the king in council, together with a petition for a grant of ten thousand acres of land, was presented by Mr. Nixon. He had storehouses at St. Augustine, and in February and April, 1776, undertook to supply cattle for Lord Howe's army, the cattle to be delivered to ships at St. Marys River. He also agreed to take over the parts of a mill with which to grind the corn for the cattle's feed. See C. O. 5/570; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 28, 29, 30.

That he has only a general knowledge of the other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M: DAVID YEATS, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That Mess^{rs} Fish & Kipp claimed a large part of the Town of St Augustine & were allowed by Gov^t Grant to dispose of them, but the Constant practice was for such purchasers afterwards to take out Grants for their Lots.

That at the time of the Cession the Spaniards would not suffer any person to [588] sell his property who had not a grant of it. That he knows the Claimant had three Houses in St Augustine but can't give any particular Account of them & knows nothing of his Slaves—

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[589]

N^o 109. . . .

The Memorial of Cap^t Benjⁿ Dodd,¹²⁹ formerly Provost Marshal
General of the said Province [*i.e.*, East Florida], at
N^o 11 Suffolk Street.

Sheweth That your Memorialist was seized in fee simple of a considerable real Estate in the said Province, as will appear more particularly by the Schedule Annexed, which property he has lost in consequence of the Cession of the said Province to the King of Spain, all which he is ready to make manifest to the Board.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[590 *blank*]

[591]

Schedule . . .

N^o 1. A Tract of 5000 Acres by Grant to George Rolfs,¹³⁰ and
purchased at the Provost Marshal's Sale in the year 1777.

¹²⁹ Captain Benjamin Dodd was appointed provost marshal general of East Florida by royal order, probably in October, 1774, in place of Thomas Wooldridge. The oaths were administered to Captain Dodd on August 19, 1775, and early in the following April he became a member of the provincial council. See C. O. 5/571. He took his departure from East Florida in December, 1778. See *ante*, p. 42, and *post*, p. 193.

¹³⁰ George Rolfs, Esq., served as deputy surveyor general of East Florida under Frederick Gerard

This Tract is situated on the West side of the river St John's and is excellent for Navigation, having a Creek running through the Middle of it, which has from five to Eight Feet water in it and is only about 14 or 15 Miles from the Inlet, this makes the Pine and other Timber of this Tract to be of great Value—The pine is chiefly [*sic*] the yellow pine being run by George Rolfs for the Use of a Saw Mill which he built in a small Tract Adjoining. This Tract consists of 400 Acres of Swamp, 60 Acres of Hammock, and 4540 Acres of Pine, chiefly Yellow, which your Memorialist Values at the Moderate estimation of Five Shillings an Acre upon an Average

£1250 0s 0d

[592] N^o 2 A Tract of 250 Acres granted to Will^m Clarke sold by him to Marmeduke Bell, and bought at the Marshal's sale. This tract is near the Mouth of St Mary's river, and situated on the South side of the river, consequently the Pine, Oak; and other Timber must be of great Value. There was a small Settlement made on it, and a good framed Dwelling & other houses built, with Orange & Peach Orchards &c and about 40 Acres of Cleared Hammock.

The houses were burnt by the rebels.

The Original Grantee cleared and Cultivated about 40 Acres of this Tract. This Tract consists of 126 Acres of cleared and uncleared Hammock, 5 Acres of Swamp, and 119 Acres of yellow pine, which your Memorialist upon an Average moderately estimates at One pound p^r Acre

250 0 0

£1500 0s 0d

[593] N^o 3 A Tract of 1000 acres of Land situated upon a branch of the Six Mile Creek, known by the Name of little Trout Creek, about Seventeen Miles North West of St Augustine.

Warrant dated the Sixteenth of December 1778.

[Witnesses.]

[594 *blank*]

De Brahm. On October 4, 1770, Mr. Rolfs was ordered by the provincial council to deliver into the custody of Frederick George Mulcaster, Esq., who had just been appointed surveyor general in place of Mr. De Brahm, recently suspended from office, all the papers of the surveyor general's office. See C. O. 5/571.

[595] . . .

Feb^y 14th 1787.Captⁿ BENJⁿ DODD, Claimant, Sworn. Says:

That he went to St Augustine about August 1776, quitted the Province in Dec^r 1778 & never was there afterwards. That at the time of the Cession he was possessed of two Tracts of Land one of 5000 Acres upon Trout Creek the other of 250 Acres upon the South side of St Mary's. For the first he produced a Grant dated the 15th Feb^y 1775 from Gov^r Tonyn to Frederick Rolfes¹⁸¹ in fee of 5000 Acres Situated on the west side of St John's river paying a quit rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ [d ?] [¢] Acre for One half of said Land after Expiration of five Years & for the whole after the Expiration of 10 Years Conditioned for Settling it with foreign Protestants as Expressed in the Grant. Says That this property was sold in Execution at publick Vendue by him the Claimant to satisfy William Alexander¹⁸² one of M^r Rolfes Creditors & produced a deed of Bargain & Sale dated 1st Dec^r 1777 from himself as Provost Marshal to Henry Yonge of this Tract for £30: He then produced deeds of Lease & [596] release dated 2^d & 3^d of December 1777 from Henry Yonge to himself in Consideration of the Sum of £5. Says That previous to the Sale there was an Agreement between them that M^r Yonge should if he purchased it convey it over to him the Claimant & that he paid the £30 to the Attorney General as is customary in Sales by the Prov^t Marshal in that Province, but did not pay the £5 mentioned as the Consideration in the deeds of Conveyance from M^r Yonge to him. Says That he never settled any part of this Land or was at any other expence about it & never understood that M^r Rolfes Ever settled any part of it. That he never was upon it but understood it was about 45 Miles North West of St Augustine. Says that he likewise purchased a Tract of 250 Acres at publick Vendue & produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 4th May 1767 from General Grant to W^m Clarke in fee of 250 Acres situated North Westerwardly about 80 Miles from St Augustine on the South side of St Mary's river paying quit rent after Expiration of two years & conditioned for clearing Land as [597] Expressed in the Grant. Says that Will^m Clarke sold the said Tract to Marmaduke Bell and produced certified copies of deeds of lease and release dated 8th and 9th. of oct'r 1769 from William Clarke and Sarah his wife to

¹⁸¹ The name of Frederick Rolfes, Esq., first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida on March 4, 1768, when his petition, with an order from the king in council, was presented. He received a grant of five thousand acres of land. See C. O. 5/570.

¹⁸² William Alexander petitioned the council of East Florida in October, 1774, for a grant of three hundred acres of land, and received a warrant of survey for it. In January, 1775, he asked for an additional grant of two hundred acres, and obtained his warrant. On February 15, 1775, Governor Tonyn signed his grant of three hundred acres. Late in the following month Mr. Alexander obtained a warrant of survey for five hundred acres, and on June 9 of the same year the governor signed a grant of four hundred acres for him. See C. O. 5/571; also, Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 307, 365.

Marmaduke Bell in fee for £63 15s.—with a receipt indorsed. Says That this tract together with Another Tract of 700 Acres were sold in Execution by him the Claimant at publick Vendue & bought in by M^r: Gordon for £80, 10s.—for him (the Claimant) & he paid the same Sum to M^r: Gordon who Conveyed it over to him. Says that he Afterwards sold the 700 Acre Tract to M^r: Godfrey for £250 to whom he lent his deeds & never received them back again. Says That he never laid out any money upon the Tract, but he understood that there were Considerable improvements made upon it by the former Proprietor & that there was a house built upon it & 40 Acres of land Cleared—He produced an Appraisement under the Seal of the Province dated 16th June 1784. valuing these two Tracts at £337 10s.—Says That he had a Warr^t: of Survey dated 16th [598] Dec^r: 1778 for 1000 Acres Situated on a Branch of the Six Mile Creek called little Trout Creek & produced a Certificate of it from the records. That he left the Warrants with a M^r: Calderwood to get the Land surveyed & a Grant of it but nothing was Ever done by him. Says that the Appraisement was made under the directions of Gov^r: Tonym and at his the Claimant's request.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r: JAMES PENMAN, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he remembers being upon the 5000 Tract in the possession of M^r: Rolfes upon which the saw Mill was erected; it was about 52 Mile from S^t: Augustine, Situate upon a Trout Creek Navigable for any Craft necessary for conveying away Lumber but that he knows nothing about the 5000 Acre Tract belonging to the Claimant Except that the Pine Land in that part of the Country was very good.

That in the Year 1775 or 1776 he was upon the 250 Acre Tract there in the possession [599] of M^r: Bell who lived there with his family; That the Witness recommended it to M^r: Jolly to purchase it, but he would not give the Money which the Claimant gave for it. That when he the Witness saw it there was a dwelling House & other Buildings upon it & about 30 Acres of Land cleared. but M^r: Bell afterwards broke & he believes the Settlement was abandoned when the Claimant bought it. That it adjoined a Navigable Branch of S^t: Mary's river about 5 or 6 Miles from the mouth of the River; That it was as good Hamock Land as any in the Country for cotton Indigo & provisions. That he thinks some of the best yellow Pine Land in the first Tract situated in the Creek worth 10s ^{per} Acre, for the more inland Pine land he would not have given half as much & that he would have given 20s ^{per} acre for the uncleared Hamock Land on the 2^d Tract.—

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[600]

M^r ROBERT PAYNE, Witness, Sworn, Says:

that he never was upon Either of the Claimant's Tracts: but that M^r Bell's Tracts of Land were sold by the Prov^t Marshall M^r Dodd in consequence of a Judgment obtained by him the Witness against M^r Bell in the common pleas.

That the Claimant bought them he thinks for about £80 & the whole of his (the Witness') debt was satisfied.

That he understood M^r Bell had left this Plantation previous to the Sale. That he knows nothing of any other part of the Claimant's Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[601]

N^o 186. . . .

The Memorial of Benjamin Lord
late acting Surveyor General of the Province of East Florida

Sheweth That your Memorialist was an Inhabitant of the Province of South Carolina upwards of twenty Years, that in the Year 1778 from the violence of the Rebellion he was compelled with his family to leave that Province, and to retire to St Augustine leaving behind him the greatest part of his property.

That soon after he arrived in East Florida he was appointed by Gov^t Tonyn to execute the Office of Surveyor General of the said Province in which situation he continued until the Peace took place.—that during his residence there he had acquired a Considerable Property [602] in Houses and Lands, which he has been deprived of by the Cession of the said Province to the Crown of Spain, as will more particularly appear by the Schedule hereunto annexed.

[Concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]

[603]

Schedule . . .

- N^o 1 A Town Lot in St Augustine situated on the west side of Hospital Street & bounding on Cunningham Lane with a good dwelling House, Store house Kitchen and other improvements thereon £350 0s 0d
- N^o 2. Five hundred acres of Land as per Grant dated 13th January 1783 Situated about 14 Miles South of St Augustine 125 0 0
- N^o 3. Five hundred Acres of Land as per warrant of Survey dated 3rd Feb^y 1780 Situated near the head of the Mattanza River

adjoining Joseph Merritt's North line being part of a 20000
Acre Tract granted to Levett Blackbourn Esq^r
N^o 4. Boxing and Hoeing 12000 Trees in the Year 1782 for Tur-
pentine

375 0 0

 £850 0s 0d
[604 *blank*]

[605] . . .

Feb^y 15th 1787.M^r BENJAMIN LORD, Claimant, Sworn. Says:

That he went to East Florida in July 1778 & quitted it about December 1784.

That he was appointed Acting Surveyor General by Gov^r Tonyn about 2 Months after his Arrival. That at the time of the Cession he had a Town Lot & 2 Tracts of Lands. That he purchased the Town Lot in the latter End of 1778 of one Spencer for 103 Guineas, who had bought it at publick Vendue

That he had no Conveyance from Spencer but that he had the Spanish Titles which he produced to the Gov^r & in Consequence thereof obtained a Grant of the s^d Lot; He produced a Certified copy of a Grant dated 21st Feb^y 1782 from Governor Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of a Town Lot in S^t Augustine on the West side of the Hospital Street & known by the Number [*no. omitted*] in Keppel Quarter containing 60 feet in [606] front to Hospital Street & 120 feet in depth conditioned for building a House 24 feet by 16 or paying 20s ^{per} Annum for not building & if such House not built within ten Years Lot forfeited. Says That at the time of the purchase there was an old Spanish House upon it 31 feet in front & 38 in depth & another building but no fence; That he fenced it all round, half with a boarded fence, & half with a Clapboard fence. That he did it in the Cheapest Manner he could but can't tell the Expence of it. That he repaired the house by plaistering the Walls mending the floors & roof painting it & glazing the Windows. That he converted the other building into a Kitchen & Store & built a Shed Adjoining it. That most of these repairs were done before he had obtained the Grant. that he can't tell what money he laid out in these Repairs but thinks if he had Employed Workmen to have done the whole of them, they would have cost £200. That he lived in the House till a few days before he left the Province when it was Sold by W^m Slater to [607] a Minorqueen at publick Vendue for 200 Dollars, which he received deducting the Expences of conveyance & sale which he believes amounted to 15 Dollars. Says That he had likewise a 500 Acre Tract & produced a Grant dated 13th Jan^y 1783 from Gov^r Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 500 Acres (including 300 petitioned for by Christ^l Gardner) situated about 4 Miles South of S^t Augustine, paying quit rent after the Expiration of 2 Years & conditioned for clearing Land as expressed in the grant. Says That he had

a Settlement upon some Land which he leased from David Moses for $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of the produce about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile from this Tract.

That he never was at any Expence upon this Tract except boxing a few Trees.

Says That it was a Pine barren Tract mixed with ridge & Pond Land & a greater proportion of the latter run out for lumber and naval stores & about 2 Miles from a landing on the Matanza river. Says That he had likewise a Warrant for 500 Acres about 10 Miles further south from S^t Augustine situated [608] near the head of the Matanza river on which was a landing & w[h]ere it was navigable for Boats part of a 20,000 Acre Tract formerly granted to Levett Blackburn Esq^r & produced a Certified Copy of it by which it appeared to be dated on 3^d Feb^r 1780. That he never obtained any grant of it. That he don't know whether there was any Notice given to the Original Proprietor. That he was at little or no Expence upon this Tract Except the Expence of Surveying it; but gave permission to one Tittley who came from North Carolina to settle upon it & he cultivated a field of about 30 Acres for Corn.

That he understood none of these warrants for Land run out upon the Tracts of other Persons Ever passed into Grants; That he made Enquiries about the Grants & was ready to have paid the fees for it. He produced an Appraisement under Seal dated 14th Feb^r 1784, Says That he was present when the Appraisement was made but did not mention this Tract to the Appraisers.

That he might have had vacant Land [609] if he had not had this Warrant but was precluded from having any other grant by such Warrant as he was thereby considered as having the whole quantity to which he was Entitled.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was an Appraiser of the Claimant's property. That he has heard the Claimant purchased his Town Lot but don't know what he gave for it. That there were no Vouchers for the Expences of the Repairs produced before the Appraisers, but he formed his Opinion from his own Knowledge of the House & the state which it was in at the time of the Cession. That he thought the House & Lot worth £300 but one of the Appraisers being of a different Opinion they Agreed to put it down at £280 in which were included the purchase Money & Repairs.

That he never was upon the Claimant's 500 Acre Tract about 14 Miles from S^t Augustine [610] but formed his Opinion of that from his general Knowledge of the Country & the Information of the Claimant himself. That part of this he understood was Yellow Pine ridge Land & part of it pond Land. That his general rule was to Value the former at 10s $\frac{3}{4}$ Acre if within 4 Miles of landing & the latter at 5s

¶ Acre & he thinks that any person who wanted a Pine barren Tract for Lumber & naval Stores would have given that for it.

That Nothing was said by the Claimant at the time of the Appraisement respecting his other Tract of Land.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Captⁿ JOHN MOWBREY [*sic*], Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he knew the Claimant's Pine barren Tract which adjoined some land of his Own It was about 12 or 14 Miles from St Augustine. That there was a good deal of the high ridge pine Land & the rest low Land. There was a greater proportion of pitch Pine than of the Yellow

[611] It was two Miles & $\frac{1}{2}$ from a Landing on St Cecilia's Creek & he believes there was a landing nearer upon the Matanza both of which were navigable for flats. That it was as Valuable a Pine Tract as any in the Country; but never having purchased any Land there he can't tell what it was Worth. That it was a common price to give 5s for a Pine Tree which was fit for the Mast of a Ship & that there were a great many Pine Trees of that Sort upon this Tract.

That he knows nothing of the Claimant's other Tract of Land.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Mr WILLIAM MOSS, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he has been frequently upon the Tract which the Claimant says was his Property at the head of the Matanza river, That the Pine Land was not very good but the Hamock & Swamp Land upon which there was a small Settlement were very good & there was one of the finest Orange Groves in the Country. That [612] he can't tell the quantity of Each. That about $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile off there was a landing upon a Creek of the Matanza river which was navigable for Boats & where the Tide flowed 4 or 5 feet. Says he believes only Warrants were given for running out these Tracts & that there was no Instance of any Grant being made out for them, but that it was considered that any one Person's having the Warrant precluded any other person from running it out. and that in time the grants would be made out. That he never heard that the Claimant cleared any part of this Tract, but he has frequently heard him Speak of this as his property before the Cession. That he can't speak particularly to any other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[613]

N^o 161. . . .The Memorial of Judith Shivers¹³⁸

Widow, late of the Province of East Florida in America, planter,
now in London, Oxford Street N^o 295.

Sheweth That your Memorialist arrived in East Florida, from the Province of Georgia, with her husband and family in September 1776, being persecuted and driven from thence by the Rebels, and forced to abandon, a valuable property, and were upon the Way plundered of considerable moveable effects, Horses, and Cattle, a part of the stock of their Georgia settlement, which they were bringing to Florida.

That your Memorialist at the Cession of Florida, Emigrated in a Transport, with [614] her family and effects, to His Majesty's Island of Dominica, from whence she departed, the second of last August, leaving two Daughters in the Island, and her negroes, and has a Son with her in England.

That your Memorialist possessed a Real Estate in Fee; and personal property as Stated in the Schedule, and also obtained a Warrant of Survey dated August 12th 1782. in family right for 500 acres, as did also her daughter Elizabeth Shivers for 500 acres but notwithstanding the said last mentioned Tracts, were located, the grants were not compleated, by reason of the intervention of the Cession of the Province to Spain.

From which event the Memorialist claims these last mentioned Tracts, as their property and that they will be deemed equally valid, as if the grants had been actually compleated.

That in dispair hurry and confusion a Valuation was made in Florida, of a part of the property, the Schedule herewith is delivered to this Office, and to that estimate she has good reason to object, first because a part, of her [615] property was omitted in it, secondly, because the terror and perplexities of the times, effected all the Inhabitants, inattentive to the justice of Great Britain, with apprehensions, that the British Government had cast them off, and the only way to get something for their Losses and distresses was to make very low Valuations, and even under these misguided notions of their true Situation, your Memorialist declared her discontent when the Valuation was first shewn to her, therefore on this foundation, and opinion of Gentlemen, well informed of the real value of Lands in East Florida, your

¹³⁸ Mrs. Shivers does not give the name of her husband, but Sabine mentions a James Shivers of Georgia who was attainted in 1778 and his property confiscated. He was probably the same person. On their claim of £98 indemnity for loss sustained in East Florida Mrs. Shivers and three of her children were awarded £177 12s 6d. Her daughter, Elizabeth Shivers (later Mrs. Egan), presented a claim for £175, of which she received only £48 10s 6d. See Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 576; Additional Notes, *post*, p. 362.

Memorialist presumes in Justice to herself and family, to state an estimate of her losses, which she thinks in her cons[c]ience a just right to claim.

Your Memorialist begs leave further to represent that ever faithful in allegiance [*sic*] to his Majesty's Government she was obliged to abandon her immoveable property and go to Dominica with moveables, that upon landing she found her Negro property greatly depreciated, that they could not be sold at an average for more than twenty Pounds Sterling, which may be made appear [616] by bills of sale made in Dominica of Lord Arden's and other Negroes sold there, whereas the average value of negroes in Florida, for ready money had the Province continued British, would at least have been fifty Pounds Sterling, and under our heavy circumstances, negroes upon credit, sold at the rate of seventy Guineas, upon an average, and a good house wench and a young Child your Memorialist sold for Ninety pounds Sterling, ready money, after the Cession was known, and could have sold another at Eighty.

Your Memorialist likewise humbly represents that the Climate of Dominica, greatly effected the health of her negroes, so that no benefit could be got by them, and that two actually died in consequence of it, That her own health was so much impaired, that the Physicians, were of opinion that a short residence there, would put a period to her life, and therefore necessarily took the first opportunity to get to England, and as it will be impossible for her to pursue a settlement in Dominica, with any probable success, and [617] as grants of Land cannot be got there under the present state of the Island, your Memorialist is therefore compelled to order her Negroes to be sold, and the bills of Sale shall be delivered to this office.

The Memorialist begs leave also to represent, that a negro fellow named Oakerd, was one of those ordered out by Government, to Assist with his labour in the Engineer Department, and was drowned, as particularly mentioned in the Schedule, the loss of this fellow was generally known in St Augustine, and although she went after payment for him, and it was allowed to be justice the confusion of the times following immediately after, your Memorialist never could obtain payment for him or the work of Negroes—

[. . . -618—Concluding petition, signature, date, and witnesses.]

[619]

Schedule . . .

Nº 1 A Tract of Land containing 200 Acres Originally granted to Judith Shivers, situated upon the head of St Sebastian's Creek, which Creek runs through the said tract about four Miles, north of St Augustine, bounded northwardly on Lands Granted to Willm Mills, and on all other sides by vacant Land.

30 Acres of Cleared and cultivated Land, and fenced, with Rails
and a Ditch at £3
170 acres pine and Hammock land at 10/-

£ 90	0s	0d
85	0	0
<hr/>		
£175	0s	0d

2. A Tract of Land containing 500 acres of which a Warrant of survey was granted to Judith Shivers, in family right and located, upon the west side of St John's, and bounded [620] by the said river, twenty six miles, west of St Augustine, but the grant was not carried through the Offices by reason of the cession of the Province.

200 acres at 10/-
300 Acres at 5/-

}	175	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£350	0s	0d

- Nº 3. A Negro man named Oakerd a good Cooper, met with an accidental death when employed in the King's Service at Public Works, and was compelled, by the Officers and Soldiers, to swim for a canoe floated from the Barraks with planks, into the River at St Augustine, and was Drowned

£ 80	0s	0d
550	0	0
<hr/>		

11 Negroe Slaves at an Average £50

£980	0s	0d
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N. The charge for Negroes at Public Works not included in the above.

[621] . . .

Feb^y 16th 1787.

Mr^s JUDITH SHIVERS, Claimant, Sworn, Says:

That she went with her husband from Georgia to East Florida about the Year 1776 & sailed from thence to Dominica in June 1785. That her Husband died about six Years ago and at the time of the cession she had two tracts of Land one of 200 Acres the other of 500 Acres; For the first she produced a Certified Copy of a Grant dated 16th of June 1782 from Gov^t Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 200 Acres situated near the head of St Sebastian's Creek about 4 Miles North from St Augustine paying quit rent after the expiration of two years & conditioned for clearing Land as Expressed in the Grant. That at the time of the Grant it was entirely uncultivated. That soon after the Grant she put 7 Negroes upon it & in the Years 1782 & 1783 they cleared about 30 Acres which were planted with provisions, after which they were removed to St John's. That there was a small Overseer's House & [622] Negro Houses upon it.

That St Sebastian's Creek which was navigable ran through the Tract. That

after the Arrival of the Spaniards his [*sic*] tract was valued & put up at publick Vendue & sold to M^r Fatio for 12 Dollars without the knowledge of the Claimant & against her inclination.

That it was an absolute sale & she or her Daughter received the Money & gave up the grant.

For the second she produced a certified copy of a warrant of Survey dated 12th of Aug^t 1782 of 500 acres situated on the West side of S^t John's river part of a Tract of 20000 Acres granted to George Udney Esq^r:

Says That she never was upon This Tract nor ever at any Expence about it. That she applied for a Grant of it and understood that she should have had one if the Province had been kept.

Says That she values the 30 Acres of cleared Land in the first Tract at £3 ^{ps} Acre & the remaining 170 Acres at 10s ^{ps} acre.

That of the latter Tract she values 200 [623] Acres which adjoined the River at 10s ^{ps} Acre & the remaining 300 at 5s ^{ps} Acres.

She produced an Appraisement under the Seal dated 3rd June 1783 valuing the 200 Acre Tract at £50, but making no mention of the 500 Acre Tract. Says That she employed Major John Ross to get her property valued & that he was one of the Appraisers; when it was shewn to her afterwards she objected to the Smallness of the Sum at which they had valued the Articles in the Appraisement but did not complain of their having taken no Notice of the 500 Acre Tract.

That in the year 1782 she lost a Negroe Man named Oakerd who was drowned in the Service of fortifying the Publick Work. That she carried 9 Negroes to Dominica two of which afterwards died & the remaining 7 are still there under the care of Col^l Hagen.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

[624] M^r BENJⁿ LORD, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That about Jan^y 1780 he ran out the Claimant's 200 Acre tract for M^r Shivers in his life time & he heard it was afterwards granted to the Claimant. That they were making Improvements upon it when it was run out & he believes were clearing about 10 or 15 acres at that time. That he has since rode by it but never took any particular Notice of it. That he can't tell the proportion of the Hamock Land to the Pine barren Either from Memory or by referance to the Plot but thinks the greatest part was pine barren—That S^t Sebastian's Creek ran through it & was there navigable for Boats & Flats. That he thinks it was worth 10s ^{ps} Acre in it's uncleared State.

That he surveyed likewise the 500 Acre Tract on the West side of S^t John's river. It was about twenty five Miles from S^t Augustine & joined the river. That

this was almost Entirely a Pine barren Tract about half of it high ridge Pine Land & as valuable & as large as any Pine— [*sic*] in the Country. That he thinks at the time of [625] the Cession this Tract was worth £200.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN JONES, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he went to East Florida in 1777 & left it in 1783. That he lived with Gov^t Tonyn as his Steward for 3 Years. That the Claimant's Husband lived with Gov^t Tonyn at the same time. That he has been frequently upon the Claimant's 200 Acre Tract & was last there in the beginning of 1783. That about 30 Acres or more were then cleared on the East side of the Creek & the cleared part was fenced all round & in part ditched. That a Crop of very good indian Corn was then growing upon it. That on the west side of the Creek it was mostly Pine barren. That there were two or three Negro Houses & an Overseer's House which were standing when he left it. That then 11 or 12 Negroes were employed upon it but they were removed to St^t John's before [626] the beginning of the Year 1783.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he was upon the 200 Acre Tract belonging to the Claimant at 1781 or 1782 when the House was building that there was a small field cleared upon & it was fenced round with a rail fence.

That the Dwelling House was a Log House shingled & lined with Boards there were other Houses upon it & he thinks all the Buildings together might cost £50.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[627]

N^o 113 . . .

The Memorial of Robert Hope
late of the Province of East Florida in North America Planter.

Sheweth That your Memorialist was possessed in Fee of a valuable Tract of Land containing by Survey two Thousand five hundred Acres situated on the Navigable Six Mile Creek on the East side of the river St^t John, distant about 12 Miles westward from St^t Augustine in East Florida, having the said Creek for upwards of two Miles in front, and conveniently intersected by two smaller Creeks.

That the said Tract comprised eight hundred and Seventy five Acres of rich

Cypress swamp Land, fit for rice having a [628] Command of back water from the saw Mill Creek by Dams and from the Six Mile Creek by the Tide. One hundred and seventy five acres of rich Oak and Hiccary Land, fit for Indigo, Cotto[n], Tobacco, Indian Corn, and all sorts of Provisions that grow in these Climates. One thousand four hundred and fifty Acres of Pasture and Pine Land, at all Seasons clothed with rich Pasture for rearing & feeding Horses and Cattle abounding with valuable Pine Trees of the large sizes, fit for Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Lumber and very convenient and Contiguous to the Navigable Six Mile Creek and from two to five Miles by navigation distance from the river St John.

That there were several useful & Convenient Buildings erected by your Memorialist at a great Expencc with Bridges wharfs and Roads for carrying on the Lumber and Planting business to a very great Extent.

That the said Tract was well stocked with very fine Cypress Trees fit for making Canoes of a large size, for Boards, and Shingles [629] Oak & Cedar for Ship Building, Oak, Ash and Heccary, fit for Staves Hoops, Oars, Carts and other useful Purposes, and the best of Firewood, and an immense number of Pine Trees of the largest sizes fit for Pitch Tar Turpentine & Lumber.

That the said Tract with the Wharf & Buildings thereon previous to the Year 1776, was his real Property by Purchase, which he settled at a considerable Expencc and which from the first he considered looked up to; and depended upon for an ample Support, and future Provision for his family, and that the whole thereof was lost by the Cession of the said Province to the King of Spain.

That your Memorialist having had the Misfortune to be cast away in his Majesty's late ship the Crocodile he lost all his Papers and Accounts, so that he cannot now Substantiate the Expences of settling the said Tract with that Precision he could otherwise have done yet from the Evidence he will produce, he hopes to be able to establish them fully to your Satisfaction. [630] they amounted to a considerable Sum the want of which now renders his Situation distressful to himself and family and for the other Particulars he begs leave to refer you to the Schedule annexed, resting the truth of the same on the Testimony of respectable Witnesses.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[631]

Schedule . . .

875 Acres of rich Cypress Swamp Land on the Saw Mile [*i.e.*, Mill] & Six Mile Creeks, on the East side of the River St John, and distant 12 Miles westward from St Augustine from both of which Creeks there would have been a Command of Water by Dams, and by the Tide, with a good Wharf at their Conflux.

On this Swamp there were a great Number of Cypress Trees fit for Boards, and Shingles, and for Canoes of a large size; Also Cedar for Building, Ash for

Hoops, Oars, Carts &c, and other useful Timber—36 Acres of this Swamp on the saw Mill Creek, were Cleared, fenced in, and planted with rice.

175 Acres of Oak and Hiccary Land, fit for Indigo, Cotton, Tobacco, Indian Corn, [632] and all sorts of Provisions that grow in these Climates. On this Hamock Land there were Oak for Ship Building, and for Staves, Hiccary for Hoops, and most excellent Firewood & Sixty Acres of this Hamock Land near the saw Mill Creek Swamp and by the Wharf, were cleared, fenced in and planted with Indian Corn, and other Provisions.

1450 Acres of rich Pasture & Pine Land abounding with Pine Trees of the largest sizes, fit for Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, & Lumber. On this Pine Land, there might be about 72,000 Pine Trees fit for the purposes above mentioned; the whole cloathed with a constant verdure from succeeding Crops of most excellent Grass for rearing and feeding Horses & Cattle. The whole of this Tract fronted the Six Mile Creek for upwards of two Miles & a half, & so convenient and contiguous to Navigation that no part of it exceeded two Miles distance from the old, or the new Wharf in the said Creek.

In 1777 and 1778 the following Buildings [633] were erected, and other Improvements made, to a considerable Amount, from the expenditure of Lumber, and other Materials, and from the Wages and board of European Carpenters &c for the Convenience of carrying on the Lumber and Planting Business, to a great Extent, and for sole use, and benefit of the said Tract, Viz:—

	Ft.	Ft.
A Dwelling House of 2 Floors, framed with Brick Chimneys	40	by 20
A Corn House with a Lodging room over it	40	by 20
A Cooperage framed	50	by 25
2 Pavilions framed with boarded Floors	12	by 12
An Overseer's House with a boarded Bed room	24	by 16
A House for a Driver framed with a boarded Bedroom	20	by 14
17 Negro Houses framed with boarded Bed place to each,		
a Kitchen an Oven detached from the Dwelling House		
a Garden of near one Acre with a high boarded fence,		
A Wharf begun below the old Wharf on the six mile Creek		
[634] A Dam begun on the Saw Mill Creek for the back Water for the cleared rice Ground on the said Creek; also Roads & Bridges for the Sole Benefit of the said Tract: And at the Time of making the Purchase in October 1776 there were on the Premises a small dwelling house & two Store houses, one of which was large enough to contain upwards of 600 Barrels for Tar, and served a[s] a Temporary Lodging for 34-Negroes till proper Houses were erected for them also a very good Wharf at the Conflux of the Saw Mill with the six Mile Creek, all which had been erected some years previous to the said purchase, and had served as a Conven-		

ient landing place for Travellers, from the West of the River St John, and for Masters of Merchant ships (whose Vessels were loading & unloading in the said river) going to St Augustine, by the road, which was made across the Plantation to the Bridge near the saw Mill on the Tract adjoining

Considering the great Advantage of Situation, with respect to Navigation, & Proximity [635] to St Augustine, the Command of Water in the saw Mill Creek, on which Mills would have been erected, the Navigation of the Six Mile Creek up to the old & New Wharfs, where Vessels of 8 feet water could load & unload, at the latter of which a Schooner of 30 or 40 Tuns was careened; the natural Advantage from Fish, Deer, Wild Turkeys & other Game, with the finest Pasture, & other food for Horses, Cattle, & Hogs, and considering the great Expence for the Purchase, for Provisions Cloaths &c. for the Negroes, Lumber, Nails, Labour &c for building, Plantation Tools &c necessary for clearing, planting & settling the said Tract, (amounting to about £1350) justly valuing the whole at £4123 18s 4d estimated as follows . . .

875 Acres Swamp Land—at 45/-.	£1968	15s	0d
175 Acres Hamock Land—at 35/-.	306	5	0
1450 Acres Pine Land—at 7/6.	543	15	0
Expended in settling the Plantation as under	1315	3	4
	<hr/>		
	£4133	18s	4d

[636] Paid Arthur Gordon Esq; in part of the Purchase	£	100	0s	0d
Paid Will: Godfrey on Acc ^t of his Bond to Arthur Gordon Esq;				
being in full for my Proportion of the Purchase	100	0	0	
Labour of 34 Negroes for 7 Months at £15 th Ann	297	10	0	
Cloathing for 34 Negroes—at 40/-	68	0	0	
Provisions for Ditto &c as th Account	341	3	4	
Hire of 3 European [<i>sic</i>] Carpenters	35	0	0	
Overseer's Wages for 7 Months at £30 th Ann	17	10	0	
Plantation Tools, Nails, &c for the Buildings	100	0	0	
Lumber &c expended	220	0	0	
Surveying the Lands	36	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£1315	3s	4d	

[Witnesses.]

[637] . . .

Feb^y 27th. 1787.

The Claimant [M^r ROBERT HOPE], was Sworn. Says:

That he was a purser of a Man of war, and was frequently at St Augustine in

East Florida, but never resided there—That he never was in East Florida since 1779. That he in 1776—purchased in partnership with M^r Godfrey a Tract of land containing 5000 Acres lying on the east side of S^t John's river about 12 Miles from S^t Augustine of Arthur Gordon for £400

That he has not the Original title papers having left them with M^r Alexander his Attorney who he believes has them in the Bahamas. He produced a certified copy of a Grant by General Grant dated 20th of August 1767 to Witter Cumming in fee for 5000 acres bounded on the river S^t John's and six Mile Creek conditioned for paying a quit rent of one half penny p Acre to the King & for settling the same with protestant white inhabitants within ten years from the date of the grant [638] in the proportion of one protestant White inhabitant for every hundred Acres—and One third to be so settled within three Years from the date of the grants, and certified Copies of indentures of Lease & release dated 21st and 22^d June 1776 from B. Dodd Esq^r Provost Marshall for the whole 5000 Acres to Arthur Gordon Esq^r in fee & certified Copies of other indentures of lease and release dated 1st & 2^d October 1776 from the said Arthur Gordon to M^r Godfrey and the Claimant as jointenants [*sic*] in fee for the same 5000 acres. He says That W^m Godfrey's creditors under a composition with him sold a moiety of the said tract to a M^r Pongree in 1778 who sold the same to M^r Hume, and the other moiety remained the Claimant's property at the time of the cession of the Province.—That immediately upon the Purchase of the said land by Godfrey and the Claimant he and Godfrey jointly settled the said land with 34 Negroes 19 of which were the Claimant's. That the Claimant's Agent M^r Alexander paid £100 part of his Share of the purchase money in 1777 to Arthur Gordon—That [639] M^r Alexander took a rec^t for the same and Charged it to the Claimant in his Account current with the Claimant wh[i]ch was lost in the Crocodile coming from the East Indies—That the other £100 he gave directions to M^r Godfrey to pay out of the Profits of the Estate but he does not know that it ever was so paid—And M^r Gordon has no Claims upon the Claimant for any part of the purchase Money.

That, tho' there was a receipt indorsed upon the back of Gordon's deeds to Godfrey and the Claimant in fact no money was then paid him—Gordon being satisfied with taking Godfrey's bond for the whole Consideration Money—Godfrey's creditors sold his Moiety to M^r Pengree without Making any partition at the time, but a line was drawn Afterwards by consent.

At the time of the Purchase there was upon the Land a small wooden dwelling house framed and boarded and one Story high and two Store houses and exceeding good wharf at the conflux of the saw Mill Creek and the six Mile Creek.

The houses were not in good order [640] but the Wharf was in exceeding good order, with 3 feet depth of water at it—In the six mile Creek the fall of water

was about one foot—The Land except just round about the houses perhaps 4 or 5 Acres was in a State of Nature. A road ran through the land towards St Augustine from the other side of St John's river—Of the 34 Negroes put upon the land all were Workers except one Girl, which were employed in cutting Lumber and in making tar—Godfrey's share of the Land and Negroes were sold and taken away in 1778—and the claimant's share remained for a very short time afterwards and then the plantation was abandoned.

In April or May 1777 when the Claimant found how Godfrey had employed the Negroes he was dissatisfied and threatened to sepererate [*sic*] from him unless he cleared land and planted provisions, The Claimant's negroes were taken from the Plantation in Oct: 1778. That the division of the land was not made till after all the Negroes were taken from the land That all the clearing made by Godfrey and [641] the Claimant was on the Claimant's part of the land which was the Eastern part of the tract—

That twenty Acres of Swamp was cleared for rice on saw Mill creek, but it was only partly dammed and not drained, tho it was planted with its first crop—That there were also about 40 Acres of Hammock Land cleared and fenced in fit for planting twenty of which lay adjoining to the cleared Swamp, and the other twenty on the bank of the Swamp of Six Mile Creek.

That Godfrey and the Claimant built a temporary dwelling house 20 by 40 feet long one story high, and his tenant afterwards added another story; and a corn house 40 by 20 and a Cooperage framed 50 by 25, & two small pavillions of one room, in each 12 feet square & 17 Negro Houses and an Overseer's log house.

That when he had had it in his intention to seperate himself from Godfrey in 1777 Godfrey & the Claimant then made a Valuation of the Buildings which to the best [642] of his recollection amounted to £200 and these houses were thrown into the Claimant's share of the land in consideration of the claimant's share of the Crop and lumber ready got being sold for Godfrey's creditors—

Upon the Evacuation of Charles Town Major Frazer¹⁸⁴ & D: Clitherall¹⁸⁵

¹⁸⁴ Thomas Fraser was appointed major of the South Carolina Royalists on August 10, 1780, after having served during the early years of the war in the provincial forces. He participated in many of the sanguinary engagements in South Carolina, including the battle of Musgrove's Mills on the Enoree River on August 19, 1780, where the Americans were victorious, and the affair at Parker's ferry on August 31, 1781, when he commanded about one hundred men of his regiment. In the following December he was with his regiment at the Quarter House, seven miles from Charleston, being then in command of its only company of infantry; but in June, 1782, he was in charge of the five troops of cavalry, still at the Quarter House. While the British were preparing to evacuate Charleston, Major Fraser was married on November 7, 1782, to the daughter of Thomas Loughton Smith, a prominent merchant of Charleston and a member of the commons house of assembly. Retiring to St. Augustine with his regiment, Major Fraser wrote to Brigadier General Archibald McArthur on May 16, 1783,

obtained leave from the claimant's agents to settle upon the land paying the claimant 8 ⁸/₁₀ ct upon the produce, and remained there upwards of a twelve Month and made some further clearings upon the tract.

That the swamp upon the land was a back water swamp.

That the pine land was in general low pine with a small part of yellow pine ridge, and it produced a good deal of Grass.

He produced an Appraisement under the seal of the province dated 20th May 1783 by John Forbes Thomas Browne & W^m Panton. The Claimant was not then in East Florida but his Agent was and he believes the appraisement was made at the request of that Agent and he supposes he was acquainted [643] with the contents. That in 1777 there was a resurvey made of the whole 5000 acres and there appeared upon that resurvey to be about 320 acres of Hammock land in the whole tract to the best of the Claimant's recollection.

The resurvey was left with the Claimant's Agent and he believes it was lost. The Claimant has no other Acc^t to give.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

28th. Feb^y 1787.

The Claimant [*i.e.*, Robert Hope] further says that besides the buildings mentioned yesterday there was a new wharf begun in 1777 the expence of which was included in the valuation of £200.

JOHN MILLER,¹⁸⁶ Witness, Sworn:

Says that in the latter part of Aug^t 1777 he went to the Claimant's plantation on Cypress grove in East Florida as his Overseer, and continued there in that capacity till March 1778. During all that time there were [644] 33 or 34 working Negroes employed on the plantation And he left them there when he came away.

That the Negroes began to clear land immediately after Christmas 1777. and he believes they had cleared 15 or 20 Acres of swamp and about 25 or 30 of Ham-

that the soldiers of the South Carolina Royalists wished to receive their discharge in East Florida, that most of them, and the officers as well, desired to embark for some British settlement, but that about one-fourth of the soldiers wanted to return to their families on the continent. See E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 13, n. 96, 108, 111-112; Rev. W. O. Raymond's unpublished notes from the Muster Rolls; E. McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, p. 690; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, IV. 84; Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 375, 376.

¹⁸⁵ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 351.

¹⁸⁶ John Miller was one of the British subjects and merchants in New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, who were detained there by the Spaniards in 1782. Mr. Miller sent a memorial, dated July 24, 1782, to Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie at Charleston, South Carolina, regarding his detention. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 35, 311.

mock Land before he came away—The Trees of the Swamp were cleared away and some preparations were made towards a damm across the Saw mill creek but it was not drained.

He does not know how long the Negroes were Kept upon the plantation after he left it. There was a corn house and two dwelling houses finished before he came away and a cooperage a new wharf and some other buildings were begun but not finished—He does not know the quantities of the several kinds of land upon the tract, and there was some corn planted but no rice whilst he staid there—The land was cleared only in a rough way by cutting down and burning the trees There was a garden fenced in with Clapboards but the Hammock and Swamp land that [645] were cleared were not fenced in—That he the Witness was Steward of a Man of War and never was an Overseer upon any plantation before & consequently not a judge of the Value of lands.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Major THOMAS FRASER, Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he went to St Augustine in East Florida in December 1782—That some time in January 1783 he the Witness and Dr Clitherall his father in law put about 70 working Negroes upon Mr Hope's plantation on Cypress Grove and were by agreement to pay him eight p Ct upon the produce of their labour upon that plantation. In March 1783 he was upon the plantation. The buildings upon the plantation were of a better kind than those generally found upon plantations there but were much out of repair; He cannot form any Opinion of the value of the Houses but he thinks the whole buildings and all the improvements except the clearing of the land upon the Plantation might have [646] been built new for about £300 to £400 Ster: That in March and April 1783 he had planted about 30 Acres of Swamp in rice roughly fenced in but not ditched or drained or dammed. That his & Dr Chiterall's [*sic*] negroes cleared then thirty acres of the grass and underwood that had grown up. They also cleared about 10 acres of Hammock land but did not plant it.

That in April 1783 there were from 40 to 50 acres of Hammock land in cultivation.

That before April 1783 he built some additional negroe Houses and repaired the Cooperage but was at no other expence upon the houses. He cannot speak to the number of acres of uncleared Hammock land upon the tract.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[647]

N^o 178 . . .

The Memorial of Catherine Creighton Widow of Thomas Creighton
late of the Town of St Augustine in the Province of East Florida
deceased, in behalf of herself and her Infant Daughter Jane
Creighton heir at Law of the said Thomas Creighton.

Sheweth That your Memorialist's said Husband was for many years an Inhabitant of the said Town of St Augustine and that during the late unhappy Troubles in America he took an active part in the Service of His Majesty, and in Consideration thereof was Honoured by General Provot [*i.e.*, Prevost]¹³⁷ with a Captain's Commission, which Commission was granted by the General [648] merely for the purpose of Protecting him from Ill treatment by the Enemy should he have been so unfortunate as to have fallen into their Power, and was not intended to have given him Rank in the British Army.

That your Memorialist's said Husband went from Saint Augustine to Charlestown and remained there until it was Evacuated by the King's Troops who were put on board the Aurora Transport Ship, which was unloaded without the Bar of St Augustine, and the Effects of your Memorialist's said Husband (consisting chiefly of Household Furniture as per Schedule annexed) were put on Board a Sloop which was unfortunately lost on the Bar of Saint Augustine and your Memorialist's said Husband thereby sustained a very considerable loss, not being able to save any of his Effects but one Trunk of wearing Apparel—and at the same time lost all his Papers.

That your Memorialist's said Husband was employed in Baking Bread for the Garrison of Saint Augustine and bought a House there for the purpose of carrying on [649] his Business for the Price of Two hundred and Sixty pounds—that he was at a Considerable Expence in repairing the same and particularly in Erecting Ovens all which he lost by the Cession of the said Province.

That your Memorialist's said Husband went to the Island of Jamaica and continued for a short time there in a very bad State of Health and was thereby rendered Incapable of following his Business and very soon after his Arrival at the said Island departed this Life leaving your Memorialist with a Young Child very Ill and in great Distress. That his Excellency General Campbell¹³⁸ then Governor of Jamaica

¹³⁷ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 353. For the claim and award of Mrs. Creighton, see *post*, p. 362.

¹³⁸ Brigadier General Archibald Campbell with a force of three thousand men from New York captured Savannah, Georgia, on December 29, 1779. Early in 1782 he was sent to Jamaica as lieutenant governor, and remained there about three years, during which time he welcomed numbers of Southern Loyalists, including many from East Florida. See also Additional Notes, *post*, p. 351.

very Humanely and Generously afforded your Memorialist a constant supply of Provisions during her stay at Jamaica and gave orders that she should be sent to Great Britain free of Expençe.

That your Memorialist is at present unable to Furnish your Honors with the Names and places of abode of such persons as can give Testimony as to the Truth of [650] her Case neither can she supply your Honors with written Evidence having lost her papers as aforesaid, And therefore humbly Prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant your Memorialist time and leave to enquire for such persons and that you will also be pleased to allow her to add their names to this Memorial at a future time—in order that your Memorialist may upon their Testimony and under the Report of your Honors receive such compensation and relief for her Losses as she may be found to deserve.

[Signature.]

[651]

Schedule . . .

A Dwelling House and Town Lot in St Augustine bought in 1776	
for the Price of	£260 0s 0d
A Bakehouse, Ovens &c, Built, and Sundrys done to the House	
which cost upwards of	
A House Built in 1782 on Public Ground	30 0 0
Another House	30 0 0
	<hr/>
Sterling	£320 0s 0d

The following is a List of Furniture lost in the Sloop which was wrecked on the Bar of St Augustine as above set forth.

Two Pair of Dining Tables	}	£150 0s 0d	
Two pair of Card Tables			
Two side Boards			
One dressing Table			
Eighteen Chairs			
Three Bedsteads			
One Book Case			
One Escrutore [<i>sic</i>]			
[652] One Chest of Drawers all Mahogany cost upw ^d s of			
Upwards of one hundred Ounces of plate			25 0 0
Wearing Apparel worth more than			100 0 0
			<hr/>
			£275 0s 0d

[Witnesses:]

[653] The Claim of Catherine Creighton in behalf of herself &
her Child heard 9th March 1787.

The Claimant is the Widow of Thomas Creighton a baker in St Augustine, who died intestate about Christmas 1785 leaving the Claimant his Widow and an Infant Daughter named Jane now about Six Years Old.

That she was married in St Augustine in the Year 1776 and her husband purchased the house and Lot lying upon the bay which is claimed in the memorial about two or three Months after her marriage.

That her husband bought the house of M^r M^cCleod agent for John Heitman for the Consideration of £260 which was paid by her husband to W^m M^cCleod¹³⁹ in the Claimant's presence—Immediately after his purchase. He built a slight Wooden bake house and two large ovens upon the lot the expence of which she does not know, Her husband being baker to the Garrison

In 1780 she went with her husband from [654] St Augustine to Charles Town and in Oct^r 1782 she returned to St Augustine without her husband who intended to follow her but was prevailed upon to go to Jamaica as a more advantageous place for him.

After the Claimant got to St Augustine having been shipwrecked on her passage, there was a subscription raised for her Assistance and the money amounting to £60 was laid out in two houses built upon King's land for her use. That the reason of her laying out the money so raised for her in houses instead of going to reside in her husband's was that there was a tenant in her husband's house and she was advised that she would be more commodiously Lodged in them than she would be by living in the house with her husband's tenant,—and the reason why two houses were purchased instead of one was that they belonged to a Soldier who would not part with one without the other. She produced a certified Copy of a grant of a lot in St Augustine known by the No 4. in Dunnett's quarter to John Heitman in fee dated 26th Dec^r 1770. Says [655] That her husband when he purchased his lot and house took a deed for it from Heitman which was lost when he was shipwrecked. That when her husband left Augustine for Charles town he left his house under the care of Barnhart Humbert as his Attorney who rented it to one Smith she does not know for what rent.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

DAVID YEATS Esq^r, a Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he knew the Claimant in St Augustine and that she was married to

¹³⁹ William McLeod was one of the men elected to membership in the commons house of assembly in East Florida in March, 1781. See C. O. 5/572.

Thomas Creighton in St Augustine—That he recollects Creighton's purchasing a House and lot in St Augustine of one Heitman and living in it but he Knows nothing of of [*sic*] the payment of the consideration.

That Creighton built an Oven or Ovens upon the lot but he can say nothing of the expence of building them and he knows nothing of the Purchase of the other houses in the Claimant's Memorial.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[656] JAMES SCOTLAND, a Witness, Sworn, Says:

that he knows nothing about Thomas Creighton's purchase of the house and lot claimed, but he remembers Creighton's living in it and that he was the reputed owner of it—That he remembers Creighton building one oven upon the lot in the Year 1779—That he had erected an oven previous to that time He is convinced the bricks alone would cost £20 Sterling and the workmanship would amount to more than £12—That he the Witness sold to Thomas Creighton 420 feet of 3 inch plank for the foundation for the oven at 20/—per Ct, and that there was a shingled cover put over the over [*i.e.*, oven] which he thinks would cost £5—That he does not know that he built any thing else upon the lot—That Thomas Creighton quitted Augustine & went to Charles town in 1780 and the Claimant went with him but returned without him to St Augustine, and having been shipwrecked and being in distress a contribution was made for her and two small houses purchased for her on public ground and at that time she was not considered to have [657] any right to the house and lot purchased by her husband. That the Contribution made for her amounted to £50 and £30 was paid for the houses for her—That he knew Barnhart Humbert but he does not know whether Creighton left him as his Agent when he went to Charles town.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[658 *blank*]

[659]

N^o 28 . . .

The Humble Memorial of William Chapman
of the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne
Gentleman on Behalf of himself—And of Thomas Horne of
the City of London Coal factor John Walker of North Shields in
the County of Northumberland Ropemaker and Henry Taylor
of the same place Ship Broker Assignees of the Estates and Ef-
fects of W^m Chapman the Younger and John Chapman both late
of Newcastle upon Tyne aforesaid Dealers Chapmen and Co-
partners in Trade, Bankrupts, on Behalf of themselves the said
Thomas Horne John Walker and [660] Henry Taylor and
of all other the Creditors of the said William Chapman the
Younger and John Chapman

Sheweth That your Memorialist William Chapman and his sons the said William Chapman the Younger and John Chapman were induced by the favourable Accounts they had received of his Majesty's late Province of East Florida and by the Advantages enjoyed under the British Colonial Government to purchase in the Months of October and November in the Year 1773 Mandamuses or Orders in Council for 40,000 Acres of land in the said Province with a Design of Locating the same and making a Settlement thereon. And in consequence of such Purchases engaged proper Agents hired Vessels and laid out considerable Sums of Money for Impliments Utensils Cattle Cloathing Provisions and other Necessaries to send over to the said intended Settlement.

That previous to their setting sail from London Viz: in February 1774 your [661] Memorialist William Chapman and his said Sons also purchased of W^m Knox Esq^r:¹⁴⁰ then Secretary to the right Honourable Lord George Germain a valuable Tract of 12,000 Acres of Land situate on the River St: Mary on the Northern Boundary of the said Province of East Florida.

That your Memorialists at a great Expence in erecting Buildings and cleaning of land established a rice plantation in the said Tract on St: Mary's River and were in a likely way of reaping adequate profits therefrom when in consequence of the unhappy Dissentions at that time prevailing in America and the refusal of the servants of your Memorialist William Chapman and his said Sons to join the revolters against his Majesty's Government they found it necessary to retire in the

¹⁴⁰ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 352.

Night of the 22^d of May 1776 to Amelia Island at the Mouth of St Mary's river with such of the Negroes and Effects as they could carry off in the Plantation Boates leaving behind them a Cutter named the Florida Packet, their Stock of Cattle and other [662] valuable Effects under the care of some of their Negroes. And a few Days afterwards the Revolters came over to the said Plantation of your said Memorialist William Chapman and his Son, set fire to all the Buildings in the Plantation, to their said Cutter, and to a Tar Kiln ready for lighting, destroyed their Crop of Rice, drove off their Cattle, and carried off or dispersed the Negroes left behind to take Care of the Plantation.

That the Agents of your Memorialist William Chapman and of his said Sons with such Negroes Utensils and Effects as they had brought off from their said Plantation did not long remain on the said Island before they were Obliged from the daily Incursions and ravages of the revolters and on the Approach of their armed Gallies, to retire to St John's river and to settle on a small Tract which they bought for your said Memorialists William Chapman and his said Sons near Piccolata Fort with a view of subsisting themselves and Negroes by the cutting of Lumber and raising of naval Stores until such Time [663] as the hoped for Success of his Majesty's Arms should enable them to return to the Plantation on St Mary's River which was capable of bringing in a very ample Arrival Income.

That the Agents of your Memorialists W^m Chapman and of his said Sons from the Barrenness of the Soil they were compelled to take Refuge upon and the Dearness of Provisions (they not being able to maintain themselves) were under the Necessity of drawing from Time to Time for various Sums of Money on your said Memorialists William Chapman and his said Sons which Sums from the above stated and from other losses sustained by the War they were not able to continue to pay. Therefore your said Memorialist William Chapman and his said Sons ordered their Agents to dispose of their Negroes and the Lands they had purchased on or near St John's river, to pay of [*sic*] all Bills and discharge the various Debts that had accrued there, which which [*sic*] together exhausted the Major Part of the Property saved from the Plantation on St Mary's river insomuch that the Loss of your [664] Memorialist William Chapman and his said Sons in the said Province of East Florida (exclusive of the Loss of above £2000 for Interest for Money) amounts from the best Calculation they are able to make to the Sum of £8662 1s 7d as will appear from the following Statement viz:

Two Orders in Council for Land in East Florida for 10,000	
Acres each cost in the Year 1773 with Charges	£ 307 15s 1d
An Order in Council for 20,000 Acres more in the same Province	
cost in the said year 1773 with charges	211 17 6

A Tract of 12,000 Acres on Saint Mary's River in the said Province cost in February 1774 with Charges

1111 2 11

William Roberts Esquire late of the Plantation Office can speak to the Purchase of these lands and the Orders in Council.

The Tract of 12,000 Acres on which the Plantation had been established and from which the Servants of your Memorialist W^m Chapman and his [665] Sons were driven by the Rebels was in its improved State valued on the 17th of May 1783 at the Sum of £3680 by George Miller Alexander M^r Queen and William Taylor three Florida Planters and such valuation sworn to by them before the Honourable John Forbes Esq^r¹⁴¹ Senior Assistant Judge as appears by their Affidavit and the Certificate of his Excellency Patrick Tonyn Esquire Governor of the said Province

3680 0 0

Cost of 35 Negroes in the Year 1774 and 1775

1931 2 2¼

Cost of Impliments and Utensils sent to the plantation

291 11 11¼

Cost of the Stock of Cattle and Hogs to breed from

79 11 5

Cloathing Provisions Salaries Wages & Expences of Improving the said plantation on St Mary's River

1288 19 6

£8902 0s 7d

Carried over

[666]

Brought forward £8902 0s 7d

Deduct

Ballance received from the Plantation Agent after the Sale of the Negroes and Effects saved from the Rebels

240 0 0

nett loss exclusive of about 12 years interest

8662 0 7

Suppose loss of Interest at least

3000 0 0

Total Loss £11662 0s 7d

All these Accounts can be verified by the Books of Account of William Chapman Junior and John Chapman now in the hands of your Memorialist's and ready to be produced to your Honours—

[. . . 666-667—Concluding petition, signatures, date, and witnesses.]

[668 *blank*]

[669] . . .

13th. March 1787.

JOHN CHAPMAN one of the Bankrupts, a Witness, Sworn Says:

That his Father W^m Chapman the Elder the deponent and his brother W^m

¹⁴¹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 360; also Volume I., pp. 5-7.

Chapman the younger were the purchasers of the property in East Florida which is the subject of the present claim in equal shares. That in the Month of October 1773 they purchased of Francis Rush Clarke¹⁴² an order of Council for 10000 acres of Land in East Florida to be laid off in one contiguous tract for £105 Sterling the purchasers were to be at the expence of passing the Mandamus and he paid in fees for the same £18 4s 6d to M^r Roberts for his commissions 42£, for the city seal to the transfer £1 12s 0d and the 100 guineas to M^r Clarke. He produced two Bills dated 27th September 1773 by W^m Chapman in favour of Francis Rush Clarke or order, One for £25 and the other for 45£ indorsed by Clarke.

Produced a paper (A) which he says is [670] a copy of an order of the King in Council dated 13th. of June 1767 to the Governor of East Florida to grant 10000 Acres of Land to Francis Rush Clarke upon the Conditions mentioned in the order.

Says That in November 1773 they purchased of Sir James Esdaile another order of council for 20000 acres of Land in East Florida to be granted to Sir James Esdaile for £102 7s 6d and were also to pay the fees as before.

He produced a paper (B) which he says is a Copy of an order of the King in Council dated 13th May 1767. In March 1774 they purchased 12000 acres of land in East Florida from William Knox for £1050 which was actually paid.

He produced a grant dated 12th Jan^y 1769 from Governer Grant to W^m Knox of 12000 acres on the South Side of St^t Mary's river to hold to W^m Knox in fee conditioned as [¶] the terms of the grant.

He produced a Copy of a Lease and release dated the 9th and 10th March 1774 [671] from W^m Knox¹⁴³ to W^m & John Chapman in fee as tenants in common of the above mentioned tract of 12000 Acres for the consideration of £1050 with a receipt indorsed for the same which are registered in the Court of King's bench.

He says that W^m Chapman the Elder has an equal share of the land with himself and his brother, which fact is admitted by Thomas Horne one of the Assignees who is present at this Examination.

At the time of this purchase M^r Knox had been at no further Expence upon this tract than the fees of the Survey & Grant, Says That in 1774 they, the above partners, sent out W^m Taylor as their Agent to take possession of and cultivate Knox's tract who arrived at Charles Town South Carolina 22^d Sep^r 1774 and soon

¹⁴² Francis Rush Clark was commissioned on June 8, 1776, by George III. as inspector and superintendent of the provision train of horses and wagons attending the army. He served throughout the war as "Inspector of Provisions," and on January 14, 1783, memorialized the commander-in-chief for new employment. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 45, 73, 161, II. 285, III. 328; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II., p. 752.

¹⁴³ The name of William Knox, Esq., first appears in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of January 12, 1767, when Governor James Grant signed a grant of twelve thousand acres of land in his behalf. See C. O. 5/570.

afterwards he went upon the tract and he had orders to sell the two orders for Land purchased from Clarke and Sir James Esdaile, for which purpose he carried the two orders with him; and to cultivate the 12000 acres purchased from Knox.

John Chapman

[672]

21st March 1787.

M^r JOHN LETTENNEY, a witness, Sworn

proves the examination of the lease and release marked (D) from Will^m Knox to W^m and John Chapman with the rolls N^o 250 & 25 recorded in the Court of King's Bench.—And he proves the receipt of the Orders of Council marked (A) & (B) from M^r Thomas Daw a Clerk in the Office of one of the Secretaries of State.

He proves the handwriting of all the Commissioners and of the subscribing witness to the Assignment of W^m Chapman and John Chapman's effects to Mess^{rs} Horne Walker and Taylor.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r JOHN CHAPMAN, a Witness, in continuation:

M^r Thomas Horne produced his Ledger and Acc^t Current with Will^m and John Chapman in which he has in Nov^r 1773 debited W^m and John Chapman with three bills drawn by them in favour of F. R. Clarke paid by him amounting [673] to 105£—which M^r John Chapman says was for the purchase of the order of Council to Clarke for 10000 The Sum of £102 7s 6d was paid by W^m Roberts's bill on Horne and Kemp and it appears from the same ledger that Will^m & John Chapman are debited £102 7s 6d for a bill drawn by M^r Roberts in favour of S^r James Esdaile for that Sum which Horne and Kemp paid, by M^r Chapman's order on the 29th Dec^r 1773.

He says that the fees and expences in passing Sir James Esdaile's order, including the city seal amounted to £20 17s and M^r Roberts's commissions to £84 at 1d p^r Acre and the payment of these Sums appears to be proved by Horne and Kemp's ledger—but the fees and expences of Clarke's order do not appear in that Ledger.

He says that Will^m Taylor settled upon Knox's tract in Jan^y 1775 with 35 Negroes and in Sept^r of the same year he purchased ten more and put them on the same Tract and continued there with the Negroes, except such as died in the time till 22d May 1776. [674] at which time they were driven off by the Americans and went to Amelia Island and other parts of East Florida where the Claimant had no land, and never returned to S^t Mary's. He produced a letter from W^m Taylor the Agent dated 5th. April 1775, who mentions their having begun a plantation at the Cabbage Swamp, having got a Log house built 15 feet square and a frame for

another house 20 feet by 12—three log houses large enough for all their Negroes—10 acres of high land cleared and 3 of them planted with potatoes—the timber of 9 acres of Swamp cut down and the under wood of ten more—his expectation of having 18 or 20 Acres of Swamp and 14 or 15 acres of high land cleared and planted this Season.—He produced another letter from W^m Taylor dated 4th October 1776—giving an acc^t of his being driven from the plantation by the Americans who plundered and destroyed all the buildings upon the plantation, and his going with the negroes to Amelia Island about 7 or 8 Miles nearer the mouth of St John's—He produced an Appraisement under the Seal [675] of the province by G. Miller Alexander McQueen and W^m Taylor dated 17th May 1783 stating this tract [*sic*]

[676 *blank*]

[677]

N^o 36 . . .

The Memorial of Captain Alexander Steuart
late of East Florida. Inhabitant. and Militia Officer—
constantly employed

Sheweth That your Memorialist had for several Years been comfortably and well settled in the Province of South Carolina; but having in the late war join'd His Majesty's Troops on their first entrance into that Province and continuing afterwards to act with them in a Military Capacity he was compel'd on the Evacuation of Charles town to abandon it; and carrying with him such small part of his Property as he was able to get together, and save from the general Wreck—he moved to East Florida, where also for some time he acted in a Military character under the orders and [678] Commission of His Excellency Governor Tonyn in the command of a Battalion of Volunteer Militia; and for his Services in that command in protecting the Persons and Properties of his fellow Subjects against the Incursions of a lawless Banditti that infested the Frontiers of the Province, and in dispersing said Banditti, he had the Honour to receive the Thanks of his Excellency—That settling on the River St John's in said Province he acquired there some Property both Real and Personal; but all which he lost in consequence of the Session of said Province to the King of Spain. Viz:

A Lot of Land in the Town of St John's Bluff in Fee—purchased—and several Houses &c. erected on the same; A quantity of Lumber, Household furniture, Horses &c as will particularly appear in the Schedule Annex'd.

[. . . 678-679—Concluding petition and signature.]

[680 *blank*]

[681]

Schedule . . .

- Nº 1. One Lot of Land in the Town of St John's Bluff corner of water street—containing One half Acre and upwards—And cost £ 30 0s 0d
2. A Dwelling house, Kitchen, Stables, &c besides a Garden in a State of good Cultivation the whole Lot compleatly inclosed at considerable expence—Cost 200 0 0
- 3 Reasonable Allowance or Profit for time, labour and expence on the above, as the Lot would have let well or sold for considerably more than the cost charged had the Province remained to his Majesty, and in the belief of which the above Expences were incur'd

 £230 0s 0d

[682] Personal.

- Nº 1. A quantity of Sundry kinds of Lumber Viz: Shingles, Boards, Planks, Cedar &c denied Shipping by the Agent of Transports tho' ordered by the Governor—therefore Obligated to leave the whole on the Beach at St Mary's in all 7000 feet at an Average of 16/- @ hundred 56 0 0
2. Household furniture lost 20 0 0
- 3 Horses @ Bills of Sale, and receipts in particular Acc^t 54 13 2

Total Loss Real and Personal

 £360 13s 2d

Evidence in Proof of the Claimant's Services in East Florida.
His Excellency Governour Tonym's Certificate &c. &c. herewith laid before the Board.

In proof of his Losses and Value of Property lost. [Witnesses.]

[683] . . .

14th March 1787.

The Claimant [Captain ALEXANDER STUART] Sworn, Says:

that he came to St John's Bluff in East Florida in Dec^r 1782 and quitted the province in August 1785. That he in Jan^y 1783 agreed for the purchase of a Lot for £36 of M^r John Williamson in St Johns Bluff at the Corner of water street and Prince's street of the Common size of the lots in that town.

That he never paid any money nor gave any Security for it, and never had any conveyance from Williamson for the Lot. That he ditched the Lot in and run a cedar post and rail pailing round it, and built a 16 by 24 framed house with short

shingles one story high a post in the ground Kitchen covered in with Clapboards 10 by 12 feet and a small post in the ground Stable with planked sides and roof—and a small fowl house about 8 feet square. That he purchased all the Materials for the buildings on the lot—but he has no Account of the expence of them, and he never [684] had any Appraisement made of them in East Florida.

He says he is confident the improvements cost him £200 but he has no account of materials or Workmanship.

When he first went to St John's he was obliged to put up a temporary House on a different piece of ground.

That he began to build on the Lot in April 1783—and he continued building thereon until the Spaniards took possession of St August. [*sic*] 1st Article of 700 feet lumber was purchased in the Summer of 1785 by the Claimant chiefly of M^r Buckingham with an intention of building a house in new Providence and was obliged to leave it at St Mary's. He has no Account or receipts to produce.

2d article of household furniture. He says he can give no account of particulars

For the article of 10 horses he produced receipts and bills of Sale from the several persons of whom they were purchased all dated subsequent to April 1783—

[685] Says that he never sold or carried away any part of the property in his Memorial.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

STEPHEN WHITE, Witness, sworn:

Says that he was an old settler at St John's Bluff and was there when the Claimant came there, and that he saw him in the possession of a house in St John's Bluff about the latter end of 1784 but whether he bought the house or built it himself he knows not.

That he was only once or twice in the house and never took any particular notice of it and therefore can give no Account of it's Value. He believes the Claimant had some horses at St John's Bluff but cannot say how many.

He knows nothing of any other part of the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

GEORGE TALLACK, Witness, sworn:

Says That he was not at St John's Bluff [686] when the Claimant came there.

That he was never above once in the Claimant's house and that was in or about the beginning of the year 1785.

That he took no particular notice of the house and therefore he can say nothing of the value of it, nor can he say whether the Claimant built it or not.

That he can say nothing of any other part of the Claimant's Property.—Says

that the house which the Witness built in St John's Bluff cost him £50 and was a better house than the Claimant's.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

March 16th 1787.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says that he was for the first time one Night in the year 1785 in the Claimant's house in St John's Bluff but he does not know whether he built it or bought it or when it was built.

He can't say the value of it—. He can't [687] say any thing else as to the Claimant's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[688 *blank*]

[689]

Nº 48 . . .

The Memorial of Benjamin Springer
late of East Florida Planter and Dealer.

Sheweth That the Memorialist a Native of England having been several years well settled in South Carolina, previous to the late War had acquired there a considerable Property, in Land and Plantations well stocked and Cultivated but abhorring the Idea of forfeiting his Allegiance to his King and Native Country, he in the year 1776 formed the resolution of moving into East Florida with all such Parts of his moveable Property as he should be able to take with him, in consequence of the encouragement held out by Authority for all men in his Situation [690] so to do, and had obtained a Passport from his Excellency Gov^r Tonym for the purpose; but his intention having been discover'd, it was not till the year 1779, and after having experienced variety of Losses Dangers and Difficulties constantly moving from place to place—that he was able to effect his said purpose—first joining the King's Troops in Georgia, and thence get[t]ing to St Augustine.

That in East Florida—where he trusted he might enjoy the fruits of of [*sic*] his Industry in Peace and security—he invested all his remaining fortune in the Purchase, leasing and improving of Land, but considerable Parts of his Leaseholds were destroyed to him, by being Occupied in Fortifications judged necessary for the Defence of St Augustine—and the whole Property of every kind was soon after-

wards lost to him in consequence of the Cession of the Province to the King of Spain—The particulars of which well appear in the Schedule Annexed.

[. . . -691—Concluding petition and signature.]

[692 *blank*]

[693]

Schedule . . .

N ^o 1. A Plantation purchas'd—And a very great further expence brought to a state of good cultivation, producing both rice & Indigo of the first qualities—The estate containing 500 Acres with Dwelling and all other Houses necessary on the same—the whole much undervalued by Appraisement taken in the Province—at no more than		£485	os	od
N.B. the above was not by any means adequate to the immediate value of the Estate And far very far less if considered with any view to futurity.				
2. 500 Acres of Land enter'd in the Land office of the Province, at [694] the time when Loyalists were invited by the Governor to take Refuge in the Province, which with the expence and Labour of Searching for and making the location was well worth		150	0	0
N ^o 3. Nine valuable Negroe Slaves—lost well worth £50 each on an Average		450	0	0
4. 200 head of grown Hogs—purchased at 20/- the average, and therefore with their Increase certainly worth		200	0	0
5. 50 head of Horses average £8 ₤		400	0	0
6. Plantation Tools and Utensils with a large quantity of Garden seeds		250	0	0
7. A small Schooner, several Flat Boats & Canoes		100	0	0
8. Amount of Damages sustained by the Claimant on his Lands (held on a Lease for three Yea[r]s) [695] all joining the Town of St Augustine by Fortifications erected on the same—the whole containing 200 acres (of which 50 were in garden ground) fenced and otherwise well improved at very great labour and expence, therefore with the entire loss of the then Standing Crop moderately valued as ₤ particular Accounts at		£300	os	od
Total Loss		£2335	os	od

. . . [696] . . .

[697] Mr Springer having died before his examination his Executors and Devises have lodged the following Memorial . . .

The Memorial of Richard Dabbs and John Jones
of Old Street Square in the County of Middlesex.

Sheweth That Benjamin Springer Esquire formerly of Coosahatchia near Indian Land in South Carolina, afterwards of the Province of Georgia in America, and late of Old Street square aforesaid a Loyalist some time ago presented his Memorial therein stating an Account of some of the Losses and sufferings sustained by him in consequence of his refusing to take up Arms in behalf of Congress and to swear Allegiance to them—

That since the said Benjamin Springer so presented his said Memorial he hath departed this Life having first duly made and published [698] his last Will and Testament in writing and thereby Given and Bequeathed to your Memorialists his Estate and Effects in the manner and proportions therein mentioned and appointed your Memorialist Richard Dabbs Sole Executor.

That your Memorialist Richard Dabbs hath since duly proved the said Will of the said Benjⁿ Springer deceased whereby he is become his personal Representative and Intitled to his Estate and Effects.

[Concluding petition and signatures.]

[699] The Memorialist Rich^d Dabbs Exect^r of Mr Benjamin Springer Dece^d begs leave to Charge a Negro Man which was Omitted by the said Benjamin Springer in his Schedule value £60

The above Negro was tryed by the Laws of that Country for Misdemeanor &c and found Guilty, (and was Executed,) the said Benjamin Springer was to have the value of the Negro paid him by Government, but the Province being Ceded to the King of Spain twas, Neglected by which means, said Benjⁿ Springer did not receive any benefit their [*sic*] from Evidence for the same

David Yeats Esq^r
Mr Edwards

[700 *blank*]

[701] . . .

16th March 1787.

RICH^d DABBS executor of Benjⁿ Springer Sworn:

Says that his Testator Benjⁿ Springer died 9th Dec^r 1786.

He produced a probate of Mr Springer's will which appears to be dated 28th

Nov: 1785. by which he gave all his estate real and personal except 3/- which he bequeathed to his Wife and Son and Daughter to Rich^d Dabbs giving one fourth part of the nett produce thereof to his Servant John Jones and appointing Richard Dabbs his sole executor.

He can give no Account of the testator's property, but will produce witnesses who will prove it—He has heard the testator say he had a plantation in East Florida upon which he had he had [*sic*] laid out 3000 guineas.

He produced an Appraisement of the testator's property under the seal of the province dated 24th day of July 1783 by John Tenant and John Couper—of 500 acres of land on the 12 Mile Swamp with the improvements valued [702] together at £485 (see the appraisement)

He produced a Grant from Gov^t Tonyn to John Proctor in fee of 500 acres of land on the 12 Mile swamp dated 5th of Nov: 1779—with condition's as usual and a lease and release dated 19th and 20th Jan^y 1780 by which Jn^o Proctor for the consideration £150 conveys the 500 acres to Ben: Springer in fee with a receipt for the consideration money indorsed.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

DAVID YEATS, Witness, sworn:

Says that he was upon the testator's plantation as he believes in 1781 when he had begun his improvements but he cannot say what quantity of land he had cleared or what number of Negroes he had upon it—having been upon it only about an hour. That the lands upon the 12 mile swamp were in general very good lands—but he never was upon the land but once. That he had then just begun his improvements.

He can give no other Account of [703] the testator's property lost in East Florida.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

21st March 1787.

M^r JOHN MOORE, witness, sworn:

Says that he knew Benjⁿ Springer and his Plantation in East Florida. That he was upon the plantation in 1782 in his way from Picolata fort to St Augustine, and that he slept there once.

That there was at this time a dwelling house about 18 or 20 feet square (post in the ground) of two rooms only one story, a small log barn and some negroe houses and new frame of a house building but he does not know the size of it, and he does not know whether any of them were down or disposed of in East Florida.

He thinks there were about 20 or 25 acres cleared fenced in and planted with

provisions. There were some Negroes upon it but he does not know the number he thinks he saw about 8 or Nine Workers—That there was also a rice field cleared fenced and [704] planted but he does not know how many Acres it contained, nor how it was cleared or prepared.

He says that the six mile creek navigable for canoes runs through the Tract—That the land is boggy and deep—

That he has heard Springer since he came to London say that several of his Negroes had run away from him before the province was given up.—He says that Springer had about 20 Horses in 1783 which he bought from M^r Manuel¹⁴⁴ but he does not know when they were purchased nor what they were worth, but he thinks they might have been bought for about £3 or £4 a piece.

That he thinks there were about 16 or 17 of them upon the Witness's father's plantation where they were generally kept in the year 1785 after Springer had left the Province.

He knows nothing of any other part of Springers property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[705] BOB (a black), Witness, sworn:

Says that he was a Slave belonging to Springer in East Florida and that Springer bought him about 7 Years before he quitted Florida which was after the peace.

That he remembers Springer's purchasing a plantation in East Florida near the 12 Mile swamp; and that the six mile creek ran near the plantation. That when Springer purchased it there was but little land cleared, and he, Springer, put 40 working Negroes upon it.

That the usual task for the slaves in clearing land was to assign two of them to an acre who cleared it in about 3 Weeks, and that Springer's Negroes were employed about 3 Weeks in clearing rice & swamp and about as long in clearing Hammock.

That there were left upon the plantation when he came away about fifty head of of [*sic*] horses and forty head of Cattle.

That there was also left a decked schooner and two large boats which his Master had bought in Carolina and brought to St Augustine, [706] and were in good order when they were left

That there were fifty head of Hogs left upon the Plantation.

[Witness's confirmation and mark.]

¹⁴⁴ In the Minutes of the Council of East Florida, October 31, 1764, to July 15, 1765, is mentioned George Manuel, a reduced sergeant, for whom a grant of two hundred acres of land was made, "being His Majesty's royal Bounty." See C. O. 5/570.

M^r DENYS ROLLE,^{144a} a witness, Sworn:

Says that in the year 1779 or 1780 he was upon M^r Springer's plantation when the rice was in the ear and he walked through the rice field and it was very fine and flourishing and he believes there were about 16 or 20 acres of land in it.—That it was not dammed nor was there any back Water that he remembers, and he believes it was only prepared for cultivation by the trees being cut down and the land broke up. That there was hammock land cleared and planted in provisions but he cannot Say how many acres there were in it—That he can say nothing of the Value of the houses upon the plantation.

That he does not know how many Negroes Springer had upon the plantation, [707] perhaps 20 or 30 or perhaps more.

He can say nothing more of M^r Springer's property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[708 *blank*]

[709]

N^o 49. . . .

The Memorial of Francis Levett^{144b} late of the Province of East Florida planter but now of N^o 22 Gresse Street London.

Sheweth That your Memorialist a Setler in East Florida from it's earliest period, after having experienced many hardships and disappointments naturally attending Setlers in a new Country, and a great expenditure of Money (as will hereafter appear in a subsequent claim for the Loss of his Paternal Estate, to which he is Co-Heir) became possessed of a considerable real and Personal Estate acquired by himself, and unconnected, All which Real Estate, and such part of his Personal Estate, as set forth in the annexed Schedule became lost to him in consequence of the Cession of Florida to Spain, besides many subsequent Losses, following from the Effects of a removal from one Country to another not set forth, yet felt in every degree, in consequence of the Cession of the Country.

[710—Concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]

[711]

Schedule . . .

A Town Lott in the Town of St Augustine situated in Charlotte Street and the Parade, with a

^{144a} See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 367; see also pp. 287-297.

^{144b} See *post*, pp. 307, 328.

Dwelling House built of Stone, Store-houses,
out Houses and other buildings purchased of Mr
Charles Delap a Short time before the Cession
of Florida to Spain Viz.—

Paid in part for the Above House & Lott	£204	0s	0d
due on the purchase with y ^e Interest & to be paid by Francis Levett to Mr Delap	710	0	0

Cost of House & Lott	£914	0s	0d
Improvements and Repairs	368	0	0

£1282 0s 0d

Loss of two Negro Servants who absconded at the
Evacuation of Florida, rather than leave the
Country Viz:

A Negro Fellow named Monday about 24 Years of age, a compleat Servt	£ 70	0s	0d
--	------	----	----

A House Wench Named Hager a Cook and washer Woman	60	0	0
--	----	---	---

£ 130 0s 0d

[712] Loss of a Large Schooner called the Provi-
dence purchased of Messrs Tho: W^m & James
Moss for the removal of such part of my Effects
from East Florida which the Transports could
not take in Viz:

Paid for said Schooner Providence	£237	10s	0d
Disbursements and fitting out said Schooner to proceed with the Transports	74	13	0

312 3 0

Loss of Effects Shipped on Board the Aforesaid
Schooner Providence Viz: 3 Negro Fellows

John named Abraham } Martin }	£150	0s	0d
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Plantation tools &c	100	0	0
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Value of a House Frame 64 ^{feet} by 48 ^{feet} compleatly finished with a Colonnade all round	400	0	0
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Value of a House 36 ^{feet} by 20 ^{feet} ready for setting up	120	0	0
--	-----	---	---

40,000 Shingles for the Roofs of the above
houses

40 0 0

810 0 0

[713] Loss of three valuable Horses carried off by
the Banditti who formed themselves on the news
of the Cession of the Country Vizt

A Bay Gelding bought of Fran^s Sanches

£45 0s 0d

A D^o—D^o— of D^o

25 0 0

A Sorrel Stallion of George Leech Esq^r

50 0 0

£120 0s 0d

Loss of 2 Horses left on the beach of St Mary's
which could not be shipped either on board the
Transports or the Aforesaid Schooner Vizt

A Gray Gelding bought of Mr Plumber

17 4 0

A Bay Gelding (Chaise Horse)

15 0 0

Loss of a Horse Thrown overboard at Sea

30 0 0

Loss of Nine Slaves by Death in moving from Florida to Provi-
dence and from Florida to Jamaica and Jamaica to the Bahama
Islands Vizt

Joe a Young fellow

£56 0s 0d

Isaac, a fellow about 40 Years old

50 0 0

Feby, a field wench 40 Years old

40 0 0

Joe, a boy about 10 Years

30 0 0

Hager, an Old Woman

15 0 0

Rachel

Andrew } Children—@ £10/-

30 0 0

Peggy

221 0 0

[714] Cost of Freight paid Charles Dames hire of his Vessel from
Jamaica to Providence for the removal of myself family Serv-
ants, Overseer and Slaves about 100 in Number when I found
I could not proceed to the Musketts Shore

110 0 0

Disbursements at Jamaica for himself Family Servants Overseer
and slaves about 100 in Number for about 10 weeks

150 0 0

Value of a large Lighter left on the Beach of St Mary's which
could not be carried away or sold

105 0 0

£3302 7s 0d

[715] . . .

22^d March 1787.

M^r FRANCIS LEVETT, Claimant, Sworn, says:

that he went to East Florida in the beginning of 1769 and continued there till June 1785—Says that in 1780 he bought a town Lot in S^t Augustine from M^r Charles Delap for £700 payable by different instalments. He produced a certified Copy of a grant dated 15th. Dec^r 1772 from Lieut Gov^r Moultrie to James Penman in fee of a town lot in S^t Augustine known by the N^o 1. in main guard quarter and bounded as mentioned in the grant conditioned for building in two Years.

He produced a certified copy of a lease and release dated 23^d and 24 April 1779 by which M^r James Penman for £450 conveyed this Lot and the houses thereon to Charles Delap in fee.

He says he had left Delap's conveyance to him with the purchaser in S^t Augustine and there was no register of it.

He produced an indenture of lease and release and Mortgage dated 30th and 31st August 1780 whereby He mortgaged this lot and the Houses thereon for securing the payment of the £700 by several instalments mentioned in the [716] mortgage with Interest at 8 p^{c} C^t

He produced the following receipts for the purchase money Viz^t one dated 25th Feb^r 1782 for £156 Sterling another dated 18th October 1783 and another dated 15th March 1787 for £728 2s 8^d.

When he purchased the lot it was fenced in and a Stone house was built 62 feet by about 20 feet.

After the purchase he was at Considerable expences in improvements on the House and Lot—He says he employed in these repairs David Ross a Carpenter for One Year and three Months at £63 p^{a} ann and by agreement he was to board him and he was employed during that time soley [*sic*] upon the house.

He produced a receipt for £47 4s from the Carpenter as part of his hire, and he paid the Carpenter the remainder of his money but he has no receipt for it.

He charges for the board of his Carpenter during the time at the rate of £30 p^{a} ann. amounting to £37 10s 0^d some part of which is money paid out of his pocket—the remainder for his living in his family—He produced a rec^t from W^m Moss dated 28th Feb^r 1782 for the following Articles Viz^t

11 Pieces of scantling	£ 2	5s 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	Jan ^r 15 th 1781
[717] 7 Pieces of ranging timber & 37 pieces of plank	10	0	7 April 12 th & 24 th
11 Pieces of timber	5	5	0 May 23 ^d
19 pieces 3 inch plank 10 joists	7	16	3 April 12 th
3 pieces scanting [<i>sic</i>] & 32 pieces plank	2	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ March 3 ^d

He says all the beforementioned articles were purchased for and used in the house.

He says that in the latter end of the Year 1781, he ordered a Sloop load of his cedar square timber from St John's river to St Augustine, which timber he had bought at a provost Marshall's sale four years before for about £45 and which had been lying there from that time and he hired a Sloop from Panton & Leslie to bring it round at the hire of one third of the cargo and the sloop brought round about four 5ths of the timber he had purchased.

On the Sloop's arrival he gave Panton and Leslie their One third and he intended the rest of it for the improvements and about 1 third was actually so employed.

He says that he paid to Isaac Tully and other masons £50 for work done to the [718] House but he had no rec^t to produce for it. He charges for the labour of one of his own Negroe Carpenters employed on the house for One year and 3 months £25—He says the Negroe carpenter might have been let out at £3 ⁷/₈ month if he had not been employed.

He sold his Lot house and every thing in the yard to M^r Francis Fatio at public vendue for 700 dollars and he received from M^r Slater the vendue Master after deducting the Charges of the sale £160. He produced an Appraisement of the House and lot under the seal of the province dated 11th Feb^r 1784 by G: Miller R. Payne and W^m M^rCleod valuing them at £1000—he says he was at St Augustine when the Appraisement was made and did not object to it.

He intended to have raised the house a Story higher.

In the beginning of June 1785 at St Mary's he lost a Negro named Monday twenty two years old which he had purchased about 6 years before for £35 who run away from him from on board Ship being determined not to leave [719] the Country without his Wife as he had often declared to the Claimant.

He purchased him from a M^r Brittenback but has no rec^t

He claims for the loss of a Schooner called the Providence £237 10s which he purchased of M^r Moss whose receipt for that Sum for the Schooner Providence sold to the Claimant in May 1785, he produced dated 13th March 1787.

He produced a rec^t dated 18th June 1785 from Paterson the master of the schooner for £30 3s 9d—for the seamen's wages and other disbursements—and another rec^t dated the 17th Dec^r 1785 from John Morris for £30 2s Sterling the amount of the said Paterson's drafts upon the claimant from Nassau in new Providence, for supplies furnished for the Schooner by Morris and another receipt by M^r D. Woodruffe dated 25th June 1785 for £2 6s 8d the Amount of Patterson's bill on the Claimant for disbursements at St Mary's. He says that besides these sums he paid M^r Corbet for disbursements for the Schooner £20 as far as he can recollect. He

says that not being able to get transport room for his property [720] to Jamaica whither he intended to go in June 1785 there being only one transport called the Amity's production going to Jamaica on board which he could only get room for about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of his property in June 1785 he applied to Gov^r Tonyn for the assistance of another transport, which when the Governor refused he purchased the schooner Providence and applied to the Gov^r to have her taken into government pay which was likewise refused.

He produced Governor Tonyn's certificate dated 20th March 1787 to this effect, and the Affidavit of Sedgefield Dale master of the Amity's production stating that being unable to take the whole of the Claimant's property on board his transport, the Claimant purchased the Schooner Providence to take off the remainder.

He says that after his Schooner had sailed from Florida she put into Nassau in new Providence for Supplies and was lost in her passage from Nassau to Jamaica.

He says that in June 1785 he wrote to Cheap and Laughnan in London to insure the Schooner from Florida to Jamaica for £400 [721] which was never effected because his letters for that purpose were so long delayed in their passage to London that the Hurricane in the West Indies having been heard of, no person would underwrite her.

He did not consider the £400 as a full insurance.

He says the Schooner was lost and he had on board her at the time 3 Negroes named John Martin and Abraham, they were field Negroes. John was about 24 Years old—Martin about 30 and Abraham about 40, and he valued them at £50 a piece.

The two last were purchased by the Claimant's Father, and the other the Claimant purchased from his Brother.

He had also on board the Schooner when she was lost several plantation tools which he values at £100 but he has no Acc^t or rec^t to produce for them. He also lost in the Schooner the frame of a house 64 by 48 feet which he began to build upon St John's river, and was finished so as to be ready to put up by Nov^r 1783—

[722] He says he cut the frame from his own land with his own people, and for the timber and workmanship he charges £400.

N.B. M^r Levett says the whole of this frame was not on board the Schooner, but he charges it as if it was, because as only a part of it was carried to Jamaica in the Amity's production it became useless to him by the loss of that part on board the Schooner.

He produced a letter from his Correspondent in Jamaica dated 11th Nov^r 1785 saying that he should Advertise that part of the frame for sale, and account for it's produce.

He claims for the frame of another house, designed as a Kitchen, 36 by 20 feet, and finished before the other was begun and he values it at £120—This frame was cut from his own land and chiefly worked by his own people, amongst whom was a white man whom he had hired and employed partly upon this work and partly upon others.

He claims for 40000 shingles designed for the roofs of these two houses 21000 of which he bought in dec^r 1784 for 12/6 [£] thousand and [723] the rest he cut from his own plantation and he values them all at 20/ [£] thousand that being the Value of Shingles at St Mary's whence he shipped them.

He claims for 3 horses taken away by a Banditti in Dec^r 1783, and he values them together at £120 that being the price he gave for them. He produced a rec^d 9th Oct^r 1780 for 45[£] for a dark bay gelding, by John Francis Sanchez, which he says was one of the horses charged, and he has no rec^d to produce for the others. He claims for two horses left upon the beach of St Mary's not being able to get ship room to bring them away and he values them at—Viz!—one of them £17 4s 0d—bought for that price in 1782 the other £15 0s 0d bought in 1777 for £30.

He says he did not insure nor intend to insure his property in the Amity's Production.

He claims for a horse which died at sea in the Amity's production which he bought [724] in Feb^r 1785 from Robert Nealy—He produced a rec^d dated Feb^r 1785 from Neally for £30 for this horse—and the death of this horse at Sea in the Amity's production is mentioned in Cap^t Dale's affidavit.

He withdrew his claim for the loss by the death of nine Slaves in New Providence.

He claims for the freight of a vessel from Jamaica to new Providence £110—He produced a rec^d for the same and for disbursements at Jamaica for himself family and Servants £150.

He claims for the value of a lighter left on St Mary's beach which he could not carry away, bought in Jan^r 1783 of one Tiles for 40 guineas, which he values at £105—After the purchase he laid out several considerable Sums upon her but he has no Account or rec^d

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

M^r FRANCIS LEVETE [*sic*] in continuation 23 March 1787. Sworn:

Says that the Schooner Providence was about 70 tons burthen and that she stowed [725] about 20000 feet of Lumber in her hold. Her freight consisted of four Negroes a quantity of Plantation tools—the frame of the Kitchen about 6000 feet and part of the frame of the House amounting to near 20000 feet. (That the

frame of the large house Complete he thinks would amount to about 30000 feet) and of Shingles to the amount of about 40000.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r: ROBERT PAYNE, Witness sworn 22^d March 1787.

Says that he was one of the appraisers of the Claimant's house and lot and acknowledged his hand writing to the appraisement.

At the time of the Appraisement there were no accounts or bills or rect^s produced but he valued it upon a view of the house and lot in it's then state and according to the then price.

He appraised it at the request of M^r: Levett, and he believes M^r: Levett was present and he saw the appraisement and did not express any disapprobation of it.

[726] And he the Witness now considers the Valuation of £1000 put upon it by him as the true value of it—At the time of the Appraisement he was in possession of M^r: Levett's mortgage, as Attorney to the Mortgagee and therefore knew what M^r: Levett had given for it.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

23^d March 1787.

M^r: WILL^m WATSON, Witness, Sworn:

Says that he never saw the frames of M^r: Levett's houses which were put on board the Amity's Production and the Schooner Providence.

He has been called upon by M^r: Levett to value the frames of his houses and being told by him since he has been in London, that the frame of his largest house shipped for Jamaica was 64 feet by 48; and in such a house the Witness thinks, if the scantling was sufficiently substantial the quantity of lumber must have amounted to 40000 feet and supposing this frame was in complete [727] order for putting up and the scantling good the value must have been 400£ including workmanship—He has been told by M^r: Levett that the Kitchen was 36 feet by 20 and he thinks the quantity of lumber must have amounted to between 9 and 10000 feet and supposing the whole complete and the scantling good the value must have been £120 or £130 including the Workmanship

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r: DAVID YEATS, Witness, sworn, Says:

That in the latter end of 1783 he saw upon M^r: Levett's plantation on St John's river the frame of a house intended to have been erected on the Plantation. It was not quite finished but he is persuaded it was more than half finished at that time.

He does not know it's dimensions but it was a very large house. He calls a frame of a House fifty feet long a large house.

He knows that M^r Levett left a flat upon the beach of S^t Mary's having seen a [728] flat driving about across the bar and having been told it was M^r Levett's and having seen the flat after M^r Levett left Florida.

He says he also saw after M^r Levett had saild two of his horses upon Amelia Island—They were plantation horses and he thinks they were worth from £10 to £12 a piece.

He had seen the horses in M^r Levett's possession before
[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M^r WILL^m Moss, a Witness, sworn:

Says that M^r Levett purchased of him in May 1785 a schooner called the Providence for £237 10s 0d which is paid, she would hold about 400 barrels of flour and he believes she was about 60 tons burthen. He does not know what she was freighted with.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[729] M^r EDWARD CORBET, Witness, sworn Says:

That in May or June 1785 he had a store at S^t Mary's and he supplied M^r Levett's schooner with cordage &c &c to the amount of £ [sic]

In the beginning of 1784 he saw M^r Levett's Workmen preparing a frame of a house on his plantation on S^t John's river and he believes all the scantling was finished. He thought it one of the largest frames he had seen in that Country and M^r Levett told him it was 60 feet long—He saw in the beginning of 1785 the frame of a house upon S^t Mary's belonging to M^r Levett which he believes to be the same. He understood part of it was put on board the Amity's production and part on board the Schooner Providence.

He saw a large flat belonging to M^r Levett at S^t Mary's which M^r Levett left behind him—It was one of the largest he had seen and he supposes she would carry 150 barrels of turpentine to load a ship with.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[730] M^r JOHN IMRIE, Witness, sworn:

Says that he never saw M^r Levett's flat which was left at S^t Mary's.

He has heard M^r Levett say that she would carry 120 barrels of turpentine. He says that the peace price of building flats was 30/- ster: $\frac{7}{8}$ barr: of turpentine, which would make the cost of a Vessel of that burthen amount to £180. N.B. The

building schooners was of the same price and the rigging was estimated at half the price of the hulk.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Col WILLIAM YOUNG, Witness, sworn:

Says that in the year 1784 he took up one M^cGirth and Daniel Cargill for stealing M^r Levett's horses, and he heard Cargill swear that one Bellew stole M^r Levett's sorrel Stallion which he never understood that M^r Levett recovered; He knows nothing of the value of the horse.

He came to East Florida after the [731] evacuation of Charles town in 1782 and in the latter end of the year 1783 he was put upon the service of securing the country from the depredations of thieves.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[732 *blank*]

[733]

N^o 51. . . .

The Memorial of John Moultrie¹⁴⁵
formerly Lieu^t Gover^r of the said Province but at present
residing in London.

Sheweth That your Memorialist soon after the cession of East Florida to Great Britain, visited that Country, was present and assisted in the first forming of the Government under Governour Grant; pleased with the mild temperature & healthiness of the Climate, and fertility of the land, he became one of the first proprietors and planters, having moved with his family and a number of Negroes thither, and in the Year 1771 being honoured with the appointment of Lieut Governour he broke up and dismantled his Plantations in South Carolina, and moved all his Negroes [734] into Florida. This undertaking so prospered that for some years before the Recession of the Country to the Crown of Spain, he thought himself most happy and fortunate; settled with a numerous healthy family, in a Country to them the most desireable, on Plantations upon which about 180 people were employed and maintained; the produce of which enabled him to live, clear of debt in plenty, ease and some elegance.

Your Memorialist lived about 17 Years in East Florida, great part of which time was employed by him with great expence and labour to put his Plantations in

¹⁴⁵ See Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 307, 330.

the state they were in at the recession. And also preparing to establish plantations for his Children to leave them in ease and independance near each other.

Your Memorialist has also suffer'd very considerably from the loss of his usual Income and resources of his Plantations since he has been obliged to abandon them; and also by being obliged to expend about £1000 pounds in maintaining his family in England; [735] so much he found a ballance in his hands after paying his Debts on leaving Florida.

He also suffer'd in being obliged, in hurry and confusion and at loss and destruction to get rid of much property consisting of Household furniture, four wheel'd and other carriages, boats, Canoes, Cart and other Plantation Utensils: large Stocks, consisting of about 140 head of working Oxen, Milch Cows & young Cattle, Horses, Mares & Colts, Hogs, Sheep &c, of which he can make no just estimate, but mentions them to shew that he had settled in force in East Florida, and ready to cultivate those tracts of land for which he had received Grants, and which remained uncultivated; the sole cause of which, was the impossibility of so doing during the war: the most able of his Negroes being frequently given for the Service of Government, for the purpose of fortifying and other publick works; and the Colony being constantly subject to enroads and plundering parties of the Enemy, and threaten'd with Invasions.

Your Memorialist was seized in fee simple [736] of a very considerable real Estate in the said Province, consisting of settled Plantations, and other Tracts of valuable lands, amounting by appraisement to £9432.—as will more particularly appear by Schedule añexed.

The persons who made the Estimate are men of Character, were Planters, his Neighbours, had each of them either bought or sold lands two of them were to come to England and might give further information if required.

Your Memorialist and most of his Children now almost entirely depend for support on an Annuity of £500, for the life of his Wife, if they should unfortunately loose her, he will have nothing to depend on, but the aid, or Compensation he may receive from Government for his florida losses, or to fly to the Bahamas where his Negroes now are; and again in the evening of his Day, struggle with the Inconveniences & hardships necessarily attending the forming a new home and plantations in a new Country, uncertain of the future establishment of his Children, perhaps to be seperated to different and [737] distant parts of the world. Events he thinks would not have happen'd, had he continued to hold his Florida property.

[Concluding petition, signature, and witnesses.]

[738 *blank*]

[739]

A Schedule . . .

Bella Vista a plantation situated on the Matanza river about four Miles from St Augustine either by land of [*sic*] Water, his home and place of residence—a Stone mansion 52 by 42 feet lower Story rustic, upper Ionick, containing a rustick hall 44 feet long, Six arches supports the ceiling, a dining parlour; cov'd drawing room six bed chambers: two unfinish'd porticos: Offices and other necessary buildings for a hundred people besides Kitchen garden 10 acres fenced and laid out in pleasure gardens containing a bowling green: laid walks planted with many trees Olives dates oranges lemons limes [740] citrons figs chaddock vines white Mulberry pomegranate peach and plumb banana pines &c. A park in good order about the house off [*sic*] about 30 acres with many pea fowls, Poland geese Pidgeons, bees &c—100 acres hard marsh; fish ponds stock'd with fresh water fish 300 acres of land well clear'd cultivated and well fenced—planted this year 170 acres of corn pease potatoes rice &—this Plantation contains a thousand acres

£2974 10s 0d

A Tract of land on Wood cutters Creek about five miles from St Augustine containing 1500 acres well stocked with fine pines and Cypress with 25 thousand trees boxed for turpentine

500 0 0

A Tract of land of 1000 acres about 20 miles from Saint Augustine being a neck of land on a navigable river and the Sea shore, all good [741] oak land; quarries of fine Stone on the river bank for building and lime—about 50 acres cleared and planted—an Orange that has produced juice that sold for above £70 in one Year

750 0 0

Rozetta a plantation situated on the tomoca river at the Musquito containing 2000 acres of which 1500 is good planting land both high and low—150 of the high land cleared fenced and planted 200 acres of rich tide land well dam'd and drained with between 3 & 4 miles of dikes and canals and two reserves of back water sufficient to over flow the low lands in the driest season. A neat dwelling house with 10 rooms, Kitchen pantry & Pidgeon house: a rice barn 50 by 30 feet a pounding rice machine Smith's shops, smoke houses, and negroe houses and a Kitchen garden

2000 0 0

[742] A Track of land two Miles north of the above on the Musquito river containing 1500 Acres one half at least good high land—high swamp rich feeding marches with large natural reserves of water to flow the low land an Orange grove

562 10 0

A Track of land one Mile North of the above on the same river

of 2500 acres of which 1000 are rice high and low land and a fine marsh for rice or pasture the remainder pine land and large Cypress ponds making certain valuable reserves of water sufficient to overflow the low lands	660	0	0
A track containing 1000 acres of land opposite the above lying between the Musquito river and the Sea forming a Neck of land about 400 acres good rich high land and fresh marsh	230	0	0
[743] A track containing 200 acres opposite to Mount Oswald on the musquito [<i>sic</i>] river all good hammock land	100	0	0
A track containing 1000 acres on the neck of land the hall [<i>i.e.</i> , haul] over [or portage] between the Musquito and Indian rivers about 400 acres good hammock the rest scrub palmato	230	0	0
A track containing 1000 acres on new river about 500 of which is good high swamp and hard marsh the remainder pine	275	0	0
A track about 10 miles from St Augustine on the twelve mile swamp all good land high and low Swamp stocked with the finest Cedar & Cypress containing 1610 acres	805	0	0
A Island in the Tomoka river containing 24 acres of low Swamp	15	0	0
[744] A Town lot on the bay of St Augustine near fort St Mark and three houses thereon	300	0	0
One flat built entirely of red cedar burthen about 50 barrels now lying at Rosetta plantation at the Musquito [<i>sic</i>]	30	0	0
	<hr/> £9432 0s 0d		

[745] . . .

24th March 1787

The Hoñble JOHN MOULTRIE, claimant, sworn:

says that he went with his family to reside in East Florida in 1767 and continued there till July 1784. He claims for the loss of Bella Vista a tract of 1000 acres in two grants 4 Miles south of St Augustine upon the Matanza river—

He produced 1st Grant dated 4th oct: 1770 from Gov: Grant to the Claimant in fee of 500 acres in the point of the great North Matanza river on wood cutter's creek with conditions as usual.—and 2dly Another grant dated 3d dec: 1770 from Gov: Grant to the Claimant in fee for 500 acres joining the first on the west side of the great north matanza river conditioned as usual—He says that he settled this plantation in 1767 at which time it was quite uncultivated; and in the Year 1783 he had three hundred acres of Hammock land cleared, fenced and planted in Provisions in 1783.

[746] That he had built upon it a good dwelling House of Stone, two stories high 52 or 54 feet long and 42 or 44 feet wide, a Kitchen and an unfinished wing

to answer it, and about 30 other buildings, Viz! barns negro houses &c for the accomodation of his family black and white consisting of about 100 in number.

That he had a gang of about 100 negroes which he considered as belonging to this Plantation, which were occasionally employed on other plantations.

He built the whole with his own people and got the stone and other materials off his own Lands; and he can give no particular account of the expence having had only occasion to pay for one master mason and the materials of iron paint &c &c and therefore he thinks the whole cost out of his Pocket did not exceed £200.

That the frontage of this tract to the Matanza was 1½ Mile as he believes, and the river was navigable to this tract for any vessel that could get over the bar at the Mouth.

[747] That the Hammock land cleared run along the river and the clearing was of different depths.

That the land next the river was hard salt marsh, the next was prime hamock the next an inferior hammock and the next Pine barren.

He claims a tract of land on wood cutters creek of 1500 acres about five miles from S: Augustine which he considered as an Appendage to the Bella vista—He produced a grant from Gov: Tonyon dated 23 April 1777 of 1500 acres five mile south of S: Augustine on the south side of wood cutter's creek with the usual conditions.

He says that he settled this tract in 1777 at which time it was in quite an uncultivated State.

He cut lumber from it and made tar and turpentine upon it but never planted it, and the Negroes used upon it were those which belonged to Bella vista.—and he built an overseer's house and store house upon the creek which was navigable to this place for [748] flats of 100 barrels turpentine burthen, which were usually built so as to draw but little water.

He says that there was a good deal of yellow pine upon this tract, and he had boxed 25 or 30000 trees, of the inferior pine for turpentine and the land served as a range for his Cattle.

He claims a thousand acres called lime Kiln or orange Grove—He produced a grant dated 3d Dec: 1770 from Gov: Grant to the Claimant in fee of a 1000 acres all Hammock about 3 miles south of penjohn inlet upon the great South Matanza, distant from S: Augustine southerly about 20 Miles and fronted wholly upon the river and of little depth from the river, which was navigable only for flats.

He says that he never cleared any part of this land but at different times he settled three tenants upon it who cleared about 50 or 60 acres of it, to whom he furnished provisions for the first year, whose clearings were in cultivation at the

time [749] of the Cession—that the tenants were merely at will paying no rent but allowed to live upon the land for their own convenience, and he sometimes permitted them to make all the advantage the[y] could out of the orange grove upon this tract which was of the extent of 8 or 10 acres and had yielded in a common year as much Orange juice as sold for 70£.

He says all the buildings upon this tract, except a lime Kiln which he made, were made by the tenants.

He claims for Rosetta a tract of 2000 acres in two grants lying upon the mosquito river.

He produced a grant of the 11th October 1770 from Gov^r Grant to the Claimant in fee of 1000 acres on the west side of Timoka bay—conditions as usual.

And another grant 11th October 1770 from G^r Grant of 1000 acres to the Claimant in fee 49 Miles from St Augustine on the west side of Timoka bay—these tracts were adjoining each other and formed into one plantation. [750] When he settled upon them in 1767 they were quite in an uncultivated state.—Upon this plantation in 1777 he built a small dwelling house between 36 and 40 feet long and 18 feet wide with a gallery all round two story high the lower one stone and the other wood—a good well framed rice barn and near the barn a Machine for cleaning out rice.—a corn house about 30 feet by 20—a good wooden framed kitchen with stone chimney—a Pidgeon house—a black smith's Shop—and Negro houses all in good repair in 1783 and all built of materials from his own plantation, and by his own people and he can give no account of the expence of them.

He says he had about 70 negroes big and little, about one half workers, upon it. That he cultivated this tract in rice and Indico and had it ditched and dammed. That the two tracts fronted upon the river about 1½ mile, which was navigable for flats, and nearly the whole front dammed by a bank 12 feet at the base and four feet [751] high against the river.—The river was a fresh water river with little fall of tide and liable to overflow in gales of wind, but the land was entirely secured by the dam—That he had made two reserve dams which gave him sufficient fresh water for all his low lands amounting to about 200 acres the whole of which was completely dammed and ditched and drained and rendered entirely fit for rice Indico or any thing else. The soil was rich blue clay—and it lay about 20 or 22 Miles from the mouth of the Mosquito river, and about one mile from that part of the river navigable for small schooners. Besides the low land dammed and ditched he had cleared upon these tracts about 150 acres of the high Swamp and Hammock, and he had it in cultivation in 1784 and left the crop upon the ground when he quitted the Province, and he had a framed wooden barn upon the 150 acres—The high swamp required no draining.

He claims a tract of 1500 acres called orange grove on the Mosquito river. He

produced [752] a grant dated 27th March 1775 from Gov^r Tonyn to the claimant in fee of 1500 acres on Halifax river—bounded and conditioned as mentioned in the grant. He has often been upon this tract but never cleared any of it nor laid out any money upon it except the expence of survey and grant—It had a fresh water creek navigable for flats running through it and fronted upon Halifax river which was navigable there for small craft, and was at some times brackish and had a fall of tide of about 2 feet.

He claims a tract of 2500 acres and produced a grant dated 27th March 1775 from G^r Tonyn to Rob^t Bissett in fee of 5000 acres on Halifax river conditioned as [§] Grant and a Lease and release dated 1st & 2^d Oct^r 1776 from Rob^t Bissett to Claimant by which Rob^t Bissett¹⁴⁶ for 100 guineas conveys a moiety of the 5000 acres to the Claimant in fee with a rec^t for the consideration indorsed. He never made any settlement upon this tract nor was at any other expence but the survey and conveyance—This land had [753] the same advantage of fresh water from the Creek and the Halifax river that the last had.

He claims another 1000 acres & produced a grant dated 27th March 1775 from G. Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 1000 acres between Halifax river and the sea about 36 Miles from St: Augustine. He had no settlement here nor laid out any money except Survey and grant.

He claims 200 acres upon the Musquito beach—and produced a grant dated 18th April 1771 from Gov^r Grant to the Claimant in fee of 200 acres on the East side of Halifax river 1½ mile South of Oswald's point—Conditioned as usual—no settlement here.

1000 acres at the Hall [*i.e.*, haul] over [or portage] He produced a grant dated 15th Feb^r 1775 from Gov^r Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of a 1000 acres between the head of Indian river and Hillsborough river conditioned as usual—no settlement here.

1000 acres on new Hillsborough river He produced a grant dated 27th March 1775 from G^r Tonyn to Claimant in fee of 1000 [754] Acres on new Hillsborough river about 275 Miles south of S^t: Augustine conditioned as usual—He never was upon this land nor made any settlement.

1610 acres on 12 Mile Swamp. He produced a grant dated 18th Oct^r 1774 from Gov^r Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 1610 acres on 12 mile swamp—about 9 miles from S^t: Augustine. no settlement here.

An Island 24 Acres—He produced a Grant dated 18th Oct^r 1774 from Gov^r:

¹⁴⁶ Captain Robert Bisset's name is first found in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of June 15, 1767, when he petitions for a grant of one thousand acres of land. Ten days later he asks for another thousand acres. See C. O. 5/570; also, Additional Notes, *post*, p. 359.

Tonyn to Claimant in fee of an Island of 24 acres in the Timoka river opposite M^r Oswald's land this was all Swamp—Usual conditions—no settlement here

A Town lot in St Augustine—He produced a grant 11th Oct^r 1770 from Gov^r Grant to the Claimant in fee of a town lot known by the N^o 2 in St Mark's quarter conditioned for building within two years a house 24 feet by 16 with a brick Chimney and a failure to pay 20/- for not building. In the first year a house was built upon the lot in compliance with the Conditions [755] it consisted of 6/10 and a little upwards of an acre and He says he is certain that a little before the cession he could have sold it for more than £300, and he thinks that as early as 1774 he could have sold it for £300.

He left a red cedar flat at the Rosetta plantation which had been built 3 or 4 or 5 years before the Cession of about 50 barrels turpentine burthen—She was built entirely by his own people.

He produced an appraisement under the Seal of the Province made by W^m Moss Jesse Fish¹⁴⁷ and Rob^t Payne, dated 26th June 1784 in which the several Articles beforementioned are appraised at £9432 0s 0d

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

23^d March 1787.

M^r WILLIAM MOSS, Witness, sworn:

Says that he went to East Florida from Georgia in the Year 1776—in 1778 returned to England and returned to Florida—[756] in 1779 and continued there till the evacuation.

That in 1776 or 1777 he bought a plantation about a Mile from Gov^r Moultrie's plantation called Bella Vista which lay about 5 mile from St Augustine. That he settled upon that plantation and had frequent Opportunities of seeing Bella Vista In the year 1783 Bella Vista was completely settled the claimant and his family living there, and he supplied his family and household chiefly from his Plantation. There was upon it a Stone dwelling house two stories high shingled with 3 rooms below and 5 above—a good new Kitchen of Stone pillars filled up with wood—He does not Know the size—a framed barn about 50 feet long—in want of some repairs—an Overseer's wooden house framed one story high which the Claimant lived in before he built his dwelling house a good deal out of repair—and a good many Negro houses—He does not know how many acres there were cleared, but there was a clearing 2 mile in front fenced and planted in provisions, which had formerly been cultivated [757] in indico as he has understood—He cannot say how deep the clearing was—He cannot speak by recollection as to the value of the houses, but he be-

¹⁴⁷ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 365.

lieves he has a memorandum of the principles upon which he formed the valuation in the appraisement, and will send it under cover from Liverpool to the board.

That he has been frequently over the Claimant's plantation called Rosetta on the Timoka—That he was last there in 1783 and then staid there but a short time. That it was a very well settled plantation and the cleared land upon it for rice and provisions appeared to the witness to be very extensive but the quantity he does not know. This plantation was cultivated in rice and provisions and a considerable part ditched in and damm'd for rice. There was a good range of fresh marsh for pasture and considerable stocks but he knows not the value of them. There was a large dwelling house of wood and stone with piazza's before and behind—A large barn he believes to be 60 feet long at least, with a wooden Machine adjoining for beating out rice [758] and several Negro houses—The house and barn were in exceeding good repair, but he does not know the expence the Claimant was at in building them. He says that Governor Moultrie's plantations were better settled than most other people's.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

March 27th 1787.

M^r ROBERT BISSETT, a Witness, Sworn, Says:

That he quitted East Florida in 1778 and returned to it in 1784 and was upon the claimant's plantation called Bella vista in March of that Year which was situated upon the north—the Matanza river, about five Miles distant from S^t Augustine, and he thinks the river was navigable up to the plantation for any vessel that could get over the bar at the mouth—but he never saw a Vessel there.

He says that in 1784 there was a large stone dwelling house two stories high upon it—That when the Witness left East Florida in 1778 the Claimant was collecting materials and [759] preparing for building it, and when he returned in 1784 it was finished in the usual style of that country and was in short one of the houses in the Country. It was built by the claimant's own people and he believes he spent but little money upon it but he can't say the amount of the cost—There was besides a Kitchen barn Stable & other houses built also by the Claimant's people and the cost is not known to the witness.

The plantation lay upon the river and fronted about a mile upon it—was light hammock land but produced good crops and there were about 200 acres cleared upon it, or perhaps more and was what they called old field having been originally cleared by the Spaniards—He was upon no other part of the land and saw no swamp but a narrow slip of bay gall swamp—The tract in general was light Hammock land.

He is not sufficiently acquainted with the Claimant's tract on Wood Cutter's creek to say much of it, but he has passed over it along the road that leads through

it to the [760] Mosquito river, and the land on the road was chiefly pine barren, but there was near the edges of the creeks little good yellow ridge pine land—a good part of the Pine had been cut by the Spaniards.

He says he has seen at a distance the tract called the Orange grove or tar Kiln but never was upon it and can say nothing of it.

He knows the Rosetta plantation and was upon it for the last time in 1777—It had a frontage upon the Timoka river of a mile and half—where it was navigable for flats—That in 1777 there were better than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the front dammed in to keep off the river but not sufficient for the purpose, and he believes it was not quite 4 feet high, He has heard that the Claimant afterwards went over it again and completed it and at this time the dam for back water was beginning—There were at that time no houses but Negro houses, and a very small house used by the Claimant when he visited the plantation. The marsh upon it was high and extremely rich [761] and good—and in the Witness's opinion fitter for indico than for rice at that time—He has seen as fine indico, as ever he saw, grow upon it.

The quantity of Marsh cleared he believes might be about 150 or 200 acres but he cannot speak certainly.

Amongst the back land upon the tract there was some Swamp very good but none of it cleared when he saw it, nor any of the hammock neither—the Hammock was good but the Pine barren bad.

He cannot speak of any other tract of the claimants.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Col JAMES MONCRIEF, a Witness, Sworn:

Says that he was last upon the Bella vista plantation in 1775 at which time there was a good deal of land cleared—The land was hammock and good salt Marsh was advantageous for grazing—and well situated for raising provision to advantage.

[762] In the Year 1774 he was upon the lime kiln plantation, and the chief value of it consisted in the banks of Oyster shells and the wood for burning them into lime—It was all hammock long and narrow.

He saw the Rosetta plantation in the latter end of the year 1778 after he returned to East Florida. At that time the bank made upon this plantation was not in the Opinion of the Witness sufficient to keep off the river, but the reserve dams were good and sufficient. He cannot tell the quantity of cleared land upon this plantation within 50 acres, but he believes there might be about 150 acres of Marsh cleared, not altogether fit for rice owing to the insufficiency of the bank. which he

thinks was not 3 feet high from it's base—There was Hammock land cleared upon this plantation but he cannot tell the quantity.

The low land upon the tract before spoken of was high marsh land.

There were several houses built upon this tract not neatly finished but sufficient for the purposes they were intended for and were [763] all built by the Claimant's own people. He can say nothing of the expence of them—There was good Swamp and Hammock upon it.

He says That the 1500 acres called the orange grove had a great body of good Marsh and Hammock land upon it.

There was a good deal of good land upon the tract of 2500 acres but not so large a proportion as upon the 1500 acre tract.

The Island in the Timoka consisting of 24 Acres was very good land; and the town lot was in a very good Situation, but he does not think that in 1775 there were any houses upon it—He can say nothing of the value of the lot.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M: DAVID YEATS, a Witness, Sworn:

Says that he knows the Claimant's town lot—and that there was a house built upon it and he believes it was built in the time and of the size required in the grant.

He cannot certainly say any thing [764] of the value of the Lot, but he thinks that it might have been sold with the buildings upon it for 150 or 200£ if the country had been kept.

That he knows Bella Vista, and he has understood that in 1783 there were about 300 Acres of hammock land cleared upon it. There was a very good stone dwelling house upon it—but he can't speak to the expence of building it. There were other plantation houses upon it.

He cannot say any thing of any other part of the Claimants Property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

Col: JOHN DOUGLAS, a Witness, sworn:

Says that he has been upon the Bella vista plantation and was last upon it in 1784—and at that time there appeared to him to be about 200 acres cleared but he cannot speak with certainty. In the Year 1783 all the Buildings upon it appeared to be in good order—The land seemed to him to have been Hammock land and was good [765] and productive. Considering it's situation, he thinks the clear'd land upon it was worth 30/- p acre and cannot speak to the value of the uncleared land.

He knows little of the 1500 acre tract on Wood Cutter's creek, but it appeared to be chiefly pine barren of different kinds of pine—He cannot give any particular account of it.

The Rosetta plantation was opposite to Mr Oswald's upon Timoka river He saw it in 1783—the whole of the low land cleared fronting the river was at this time banked with a bank about 4 feet high—but he thinks the Bank was not quite sufficient to keep out the river having known a crop lost by the water's getting over it. The land so banked was chiefly marsh and fit for rice if it had been sufficiently banked, and he believes there were about 200 acres banked in. At that time the reserve dams were made but not in his opinion sufficiently, and he thinks that the land banked in was worth in it's uncleared state 5/- p acre and the expence of clearing and damming it was about 40/- p acre—In the Summer of 1783 [766] there were about 100 Acres of hammock land clearing which was fenced in fit for planting by the Summer of 1784—and he has understood that there were clearings upon this tract which he never saw and therefore he can say nothing of the quantity—In 1783 there was a dwelling house two stories high which he values at between £200 or 300£ a large barn and rice Machine he supposes nearly of the value of £100, a Kitchen and Overseer's house, a Corn house and Negro houses which he thinks might be worth £50.

He recollects the flat and thinks it was built of cypress.

He knows not when it was built and in 1783 was not in very good order and might be worth between £30 and £40.

He knows the 1000 acres track called the lime kiln or orange grove and was upon it in 1783—there were 3 small clearings made upon it amounting in the whole to about 50 acres of hammock land, which had been cleared fenced and planted by Loyalists, who had been permitted by the Claimants to settle upon it.

He does not know the quantity of the [767] Orange grove, he thinks above 10 acres. He thinks the cleared land worth 20/- p acre, and the orange grove from 5/- to 7/6 p acre.

The land in general was oak hammock and palmetto worth about 5/- p acre—and the land in addition to the above value was worth from £50 to £100 on account of the shell quarry.

He has been on the Orange grove plantation on Halifax river in 1783 when it was in a state of nature—It consisted of fresh and brakish water marsh Oak and pine land.

He has been upon the 2500 acre tract in 1783—there was none of it cleared—it consisted of nearly the same kind of lands as the last.

He has been on the 200 acre tract in 1783 and 1784—there was no clearing upon it. It consisted of live Oak hammock and scrubby land—and was tolerable good Indico land and was worth about 4/- or 5/- p acre.

He has been upon the 1000 acre tract at the Hallover in Nov^r 1783. There was no settlement upon it. It was a good situation but the land indifferent.

[768] He never saw the tract upon new Hilsborough river, nor the tract upon the 12 mile swamp nor the Island in Timoka river—

He knows the town lot but he can't say any thing of it's value.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

M: ROBERT PAYNE, Witness, sworn, Says:

That he was at Bella Vista plantation when the appraisement was made and the Claimant was present. The buildings were in good order but the Wings and the portico to the house were not entirely finished.

That the Appraisers viewed the several houses at the time of making the appraisement, but there was no ac't given to them by the claimant for the expences of them—He cannot say with certainty what value they put upon the buildings but to the best of his recollection it was 1800£ and the remainder upon the land. There were no workmen called in to assist in valuing the houses—That at the time of the appraisement they took the quantity of all the cleared land [769] in the appraisement from the claimant's account.

The Town lot he thinks if the province had been kept would have sold for £300, but in 1779 it might have sold for £100.

He acknowledged his hand writing to the appraisement

He cannot recollect the value they put upon the buildings of the Rosetta plantation.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

27th March

M: WILLIAM WATSON, Witness, sworn:

Says that he was at the Claimant's dwelling house at Bella vista in 1779, or 1780, to take shelter from a shower of Rain—It was a stone house and at this time the walls were up, the roof on and the floors laid and some windows in, but nothing finished within except one or two little rooms—The Claimant's family were not living in it at that time—He thinks such a house finished in a proper and workman-like manner would be worth 12 or 1300£ and if the inside was finished by [770] Negro workmen, only it would not have been worth more than £1000.

He saw none of the outbuildings none being built at the time.

He one Night slept in the house at the Rosetta plantation but he does not remember the time—It was finished, was long and narrow and he thinks it must have cost about £300 and if he had been about to purchase the plantation he should not have grudged that money for it.

He does not know any thing of the other houses upon the plantation.

He knows the situation of the Claimant's town lot and if the province had been

kept he would have given £50 for it in peaceable times exclusive of any buildings upon it

He does not know that the claimant had any buildings upon it that were his property.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

[771]

No 53. . . .

The Memorial of Cap^t Robert Bisset,¹⁴⁸ formerly a Planter in East Florida, but at present residing in Cambridge St James's Westminster.

Sheweth That your Memorialist was one of the First Settlers in the said Province after it's Cession to great Britain by the Crown of Spain; Having formed a Plantation early in 1767 and continued a Planter in it till Spring 1784. (17 Years) That he was seized in Fee Simple and possessed of a very considerable property in said Province, consisting of Nine different Tracts of Land, containing 9500 Acres—That he made Five different settlements, having Cleared, fenced, put in proper order, Erected the necessary Buildings, and cultivated upwards of 500 Acres of land,—besides put on a Stock of 90 head of Cattle on said [772] lands. And when he left the Province he had a clear property of 81 Negroes and his Son Alex^t Bisset 35—(116 Slaves between them); which at the most moderate computation should have brought him in a clear Income of at least £1000 os a year. And was besides possessed of Personal property of great value as will more particularly appear by the Schedule Annexed.

[Concluding petition and signature.]

[773]

Schedule . . .^{148a}

N^o 1

300 Acres a tract by grant, called mount Plenty or Palmerina situated on the south musketo or Hillsborough river bounded Northerly by land of Clotworthy Luptons Esq^t all other sides vacant land. This Tract was most pleasantly and advantageously situated, being on Navigation, and only 14 or 15 Miles from the Inlet, Having a fine

¹⁴⁸ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 359.

^{148a} In the original document of this schedule, as written by the clerk, the headings for the values appeared the first time as "C. Bisset's Vol." and "Florida D^o," but all other times as here reproduced. The first headings were therefore changed for the sake of harmony.

Florida
Val^y

C Bisset's
Do

stream of fresh water running thro' the middle of it; Having in it's Front (on a branch of the river) a Beautiful Mount of several acres, 60 or 70 feet high which overlooked the whole Country for 20 or 30 miles round, Covered with a very fine Sower orange Grove; It was not above 1 Mile from the great Lagoon, which abounded with all sorts of the best sea fish, such as Sheep heads, Bass, Trout, Plaice &c, and plenty of green Turtle in the Season, And it was only about the same distance from plenty of the Finest oyster banks.—It was in [774] Lat^d 28.45 and had all the advantages of Tropical climates; Which was brought to the Proof by Mr Elliot's Plantation (a few Miles to the Southard [*sic*] of him) who planted sugar with tolerable success. He had an Additional advantage on this tract, which few other Settlements enjoyed—That there was an amazing extent of Marsh in his Front covered with the Kali Weed of which the Barilla potash¹⁴⁹ is made, which might have employed many hundred hands (perhaps) to greater advantage than any thing else they could be employed on.

Captⁿ Bisset made this his principal Settlement, having built a good framed dwelling house 30 feet by 20, and a Court of offices Viz^t: a good Kitchen & Store house with Lofts, a Hen house Stable, and a large barn and Corn house Lofted 40 by 20; He Erected 3 Setts Indico vatts with all the necessary apparatus, He had 2 large Flats —1 Boat and 1 Canoe and Carts and other implements [775] of Husbandry: and built a negro Town of good houses for 70 Negroes. This tract had about 160 acres of it rich low Cabbage Cedar and Mulberry Hammock of which he cleared 143 acres, and fenced, ditched and drained & divided it at a great expence it requiring much draining—Altho Cap^t Bisset is well satisfied that this tract was of much great value, and certain it cost him a great deal more—Yet he abides by the Valuation made in Florida

£ 700 0s 0d £ 700 0s 0d

¹⁴⁹ Barilla potash is the impure sodium carbonate and sulphate obtained by burning plants.

N^o 2

Florida val:

Capt Bissett's

1000 Acre tract by Grant Situated on the Great Swamp The head of the Indian River, Only 2 Miles back from his tract on the river, bounding Northerly on Clotworthy Lupton's land & southerly on Genl Faucit's¹⁵⁰ land. This swamp was [776] generally esteemed the largest in the Province; The back line of the tract got little more than half thro' it, consequently every acre was swamp; The soil of the best quality being for the most part a black or Chocolate coloured Mould and a marle bottom; some of it was low enough for rice, and had plenty of good Cypress on it, The greatest part however was high Swamp, very fit for the growth of Sugar, Cotton, Indico, hemp and all sorts of provisions: It had a very large and fine sower Orange grove on it. He made a Settlement on this tract 2 Years after his first on the river; He erected several expensive Buildings, Vidz a very large Corn and Indigo house, strongly joisted, lofted and Floored, dimensions 50 F. by 24. A Horse [777] mill and Mill house to grind corn, 2 Setts of large Indico vats, with all the necessary apparatus; And 20 good Negro houses: He cleared, ditched, drained, fenced and divided 137 acres of land at a great deal of expence & labour it requiring much draining.

Capt Bisset is Fully satisfied that this tract would have been estimated Cheap at two guineas an Acre if the Province had been kept, and he would not have sold it for that Price, But that his Valuation should be esteemed extremely Mod-

¹⁵⁰ The name of Lieutenant Colonel William Faucit is first found in the Minutes of the Council of East Florida under date of March 4, 1768, when the governor signed a grant of 20,000 acres of land for him. See C. O. 5/570. During most of the revolutionary period Colonel Faucit was stationed at Bremer Lehe in Germany as muster-master and commissary of the Hessian and other German troops which were sent to America. He remained there until about the end of April, and then returned to England to become adjutant general in the war office. See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 54, 68, 78, 111, 426, II. 270, 272, 274, 297, IV. 122, 125.

erate, he puts it only at a few pounds more than the Florida valuation

Florida val'n

Capt: Bissett's

987 10 0 1000 0 0

Nº 3

1000 Acres by Grant Joining the back line of Nº 2 & bounded the same as the other tract, the back line of this tract as will appear by the [778] Plat—got but very little above a quarter of a Mile beyond, the swamp consequently there is about 800 Acres of it Swamp, Exactly the same quality of Soil as the other; He made a settlement on this tract the beginning of 1776; and in order to do this was under the Necessity of making a road across the Swamp at a great deal of labour and considerable expence. He built a Corn and Indigo house, a double sett of indigo vats a small overseer's house and 20 Negro houses: He cleared, ditched, fenced and divided, about 70 acres of Land—Capt Bisset thinks this tract in proportion to the other much undervalued, in the *Florida Valuation*—He values it at £700

555 0 0 700 0 0

[779]

Nº 4

1000 Acres by grant joining Doctor Turnbull's Nº Line, within half a Mile of the Doctor's Lagoon, and the same distance from Spruce Creek, both Navigable, and only 4 Miles from the Inlet; He computes better than 400 Acres of this tract to be swamp, nearly the same quality with his other two Swamp tracts. As the pine land of this tract is but very Indifferent—He therefore only values the whole at

200 0 0 300 0 0

The above is the whole of Capt^r Bisset's claims for the losses he has sustained in his landed property on the Musqueto River; But in addition to this, he hopes he has a good and very just claim for compensation, for a heavy loss suffered from the depredations of a Spanish Privateer in 1779. That sent in [780] armed Boats, and first plundered the settlement of Smyrna, and carried off 17 or 18 Negroes afterwards proceeded to Lup-

Florida val'n.

Capt Bisset's

ton where his negroes were at the time working on naval stores, and plundered the house & carried away with them, a complete sett of Negro clothing and a Negro Wench that Cost £57 0s 0d—Anexed is a particular account of the loss he sustained on that Occasion and from the consequence of it—Amounting £591 14s 7½d—He only charges

500 0 0

Nº 5

500 Acre tract, situated on the head of Doctor Cunningham's swamp about six miles from St Augustine, The front of it was within One quarter of a Mile of a Navigable Creek. He computes better than 200 Acres of it Swamp & hammock; There [781] were two Spanish old Fields on it—One of 40 and one of 30 acres The field of 40 Acres had houses built on it was settled, fenced and Planted.

He estimated about 130 Acres of it still in Wood, untouched, consequently of Considerable value on Acc^t of the Fire wood alone, which he could have sold at 3 or 4 £ an acre, without giving himself any trouble—He however puts the whole tract at the moderate value of 400£

250 0 0 400 0 0

Nº 6

5000 Acres by King's order & Grant Situated on the N. Side of Nassau main River, just below the first great Fork on excellent Navigation; a Vessel can carry 20 feet Water from the mouth of the river, up to this tract and along the whole [782] Front of it; which is intirely out of reach of the salts, and has a rise and fall of 5 or 6 feet tide; And from the quality of the soil, and in every other particular is (in his opinion) equal to the tide Lands of Savannah or Altamaha Rivers in Georgia. This tract had one additional advantage, having a fine Creek running thro the middle of it, which could have been formed into a reserve, to have recourse to, in case the spring tides did not rise high enough to flow the land, at the time

wanted; This made it one of the compleatest situations for Rice tracts any where to be found.

The plat will shew that there is upwards of 2000 Acres, *or rather*, near one half of this tract [783] Fresh water Marsh and Swamp, all of it tide land. The other half of the tract is Chiefly Yellow pine, finely situated for navigation, as the back line of the tract reaches to within about 3 Miles of St Mary's River, the Bar of which has from 18 to 20 feet Water, so that it had the advantage of the navigation of both rivers.

If the province had been held by Great Britain, Tide land of the Quality of the Marsh & Swamp land of this tract would have been deemed Cheap, at 3 or £4 an Acre uncleared, And the Pine land of it at £1 0s 0d the Acre. Cap^d Bisset puts the whole 5000 only at £2000 0s 0d

Florida val'n.

Capt Bisset's

1250 0 0 2000 0 0

N^o 7

250 } Acres Two tracts by Grant joining [784]
300 }

on Another on the north side of the Middle Branch of Nassaw River, 6 Miles higher up the River than his tract N^o 6, The navigation equally good. The plat will shew that there is about 500 Acres of those tracts, swamp and only 50 of pine land the soil of both tracts being of the richest quality of Tupelo swamp. It had a rise and fall of Tide of about 5 feet; and was regularly overflowed every Springtide. Lands of this description are estimated as the most valuable, by the Carolina & Georgia Planters, and commonly sell at, from £5 to 8 or 10£ an acre uncleared. But Cap^d Bisset still wishing to give in his valuation extremely Moderate He therefore values those two tracts only at £400

265 0 0 400 0 0

[785] N^o 8

200 Acre Tract by Grant on the S: Branch of Pobolo Creek

50 0 0 50 0 0

	N ^o 9	Florida val'n	Capt Bisset's
Caledonia Settlement on Pobolo Creek—115 Acres			
Cleared, Fenced, and under Crop; with a good framed Dwelling house and all other necessary out houses, Plantation tools and Implements &c &c	1025 2 0	500 0 0	
600 Barr ^{ls} of Turpentine @ 25/	812 10 0		
Cattle, Hogs, and other stock	198 10 0	150 0 0	
Flats, Boats, Canoes &c	131 0 0	131 0 0	
Seventy two Negroes	2880 0 0		
		£9304 12s 0d	£6831 0s 0d

Deducted from the Florida Valuation:—

60 Barrels Turpentine	812 10s 0d		
Crop of Corn charged; He rates at			
1800 Bushels at 5/6 ³ / ₄ B	450 0 0		
Negroes	2880 0 0		
		4142 10 0	
		£5162 2s 0d	£6831 0s 0d

[786] [Witnesses.]

[787] . . .

27th March 1787.

Cap^t ROBERT BISSETT, claimant, Sworn, Says:

That he went to East Florida in the beginning of 1767 and quitted it in 1778, leaving his Son there in possession of his property.

He claims a tract of 300 Acres called Mount Plenty.

He produced a certified copy of a grant dated 2^d Nov^r 1768 from General Grant to the Claimant in fee of 300 acres on the West branch of North Hillsborough river—conditioned for the usual quit rent and peopling—

He settled upon this tract in 1777 and then it was in a state of Nature. It was about 90 Miles South of S^t Augustine and fronted upon the river above 1½ Mile—which was navigable there for flats of 100 barrels tar burthen. In 1779 The Spaniards in a Privateer came into Hillsborough river plundered and broke up this Plantation after which it was never settled.

In 1779 it was used as an Indico and Provision plantation and there was 143 acres cleared and fenced in for planting. A Great part of the [788] tract was swamp with some Hammock. In 1779 He had a framed wooden dwelling house 20 by 30 Shingled and planked, a good framed store 26 by 18 or thereabouts with a loft over it, a framed Kitchen with a Loft over it and Shingled roof about 16 by 18 feet. A

good framed corn house shingled roof with loft over it 40 by 20 and about 9 feet high and a number of log houses for plantation use—all these buildings were chiefly made with his own Negroes—He erected 3 setts of Indico vats consisting of 3 Steepers 3 beaters and a large lime vat the steeper of which was 16 feet square built by two white Carpenters and his own Negroes in two Months, and the cost of a sett of vats he computes at 40 guineas and these he left upon the plantation with all the other buildings—and he left there in 1779 a large flat of from 100 to 150 bar: [*i.e.*, barrels] tar burthen worth about £50 and a smaller plat [*sic*] about 50 barrel worth about 20 or 30£.

This tract consisted of low hammock and indifferent pine barren—He never was upon this plantation nor any person for him after 1779.

[789] He claims a tract of 1000 acres upon the great Swamp on the head of the Indian river about 2 Miles back from the first—He produced a certified copy of a Grant dated 4th Jan^y 1768 from G: Grant to the Claimant in fee of 1000 acres on the West side of Hillsborough river conditioned as usual. He settled upon this tract about the time of the grant having about 30 negroes which he occasionally employed upon each of these tracts—This tract lay about 2 Mile west from the first And had no front upon any river or Creek, and was in a state of nature when he settled it and was broke up in 1779 He had upon this tract in 1779 a wooden framed corn house about 40 feet by 20—and about 9 feet high joisted and lofted a small log overseer's house and negro houses to the number of 20—and 2 Setts of Indico vatts consisting of 2 Steepers 2 beaters and 1 lime vat the steepers 16 feet and a horse corn mill with a house over it which he thinks must have cost about 30£—He cleared and fenced in a field of high swamp of about 137 Acres for Indico & Provisions.

[790] The produce of this plantation was to be carted two Miles to a landing upon the 300 Acre tract.

Another tract of 1000 acres adjoining the last—He produced a certified Copy of a grant dated 18th Oct: 1774 from Gov: Tonym to the Claimant in fee on the West side of the first 1000 acres conditioned as usual—It was in a state of nature in the latter end of 1775 or beginning of 1776 when he began to settle it and in 1779 he had a clearing of between 60 and 70 Acres of high swamp higher than the Swamp of the first and in 1779 he had an indico and corn post in the ground house with clap board roof about 35 feet by 18 or 20—2 setts of Indico vats consisting of 2 Steepers 2 Beaters and lime vat with 16 feet steepers with a small overseer's house and negro houses to the Number of about 20—These were all left upon the Plantation when he was driven off in 1779 and he never was upon the land afterwards.

The soil was rather better than that upon the other 1000—being less subject to be overflowed.

[791] He claims another 1000 acres by spruce Creek—He produced a certified Copy of a grant dated 4th Jan^y 1768 from G. Grant to the Claimant, in fee of 1000 acres upon spruce Creek four miles west of Halifax river—conditioned as usual distant from St Augustine about 70 miles to the Southward—

It had no frontage upon any river and was $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile from Spruce Creek which was navigable for flats—This was never settled and he was at no expence upon it. It consisted of Swamp and pine barren in nearly equal parts.

He claims another tract of 500 acres upon the head of Dr Cunningham's Swamp about 6 miles from St Augustine. He produced a certified copy of a grant dated 4th Jan^y 1768 from G: Grant to Claimant in fee of 500 acres six mile north from St Augustine conditioned as usual—There was no other settlement made upon this tract but one made in 1782 by Mr Charles Johnson¹⁵¹ with the Claimant's permission of about 50 acres of high Swamp formerly cleared by the Spaniards—He never cut any wood from it.

He claims another tract of 5000 acres [792] (a King's order) on the north side of the Nassau river. He produced a certified copy of a grant dated 18th April 1771 from G. Grant to the claimant in fee for 5000 acres on the fresh marshes on the North side of Nassau river conditioned as usual—He never made any settlement upon this tract, or was at any expence upon this tract, but he intended to settle it as soon as he should find it practicable having been prevented by fear of the Americans and an order of Gov^r Tonyn's requiring all settlers upon the west and North side of Nassau to retire to the East side of the river St John's.

He claims two other tracts of 250 and 300 Acres on the North side of Nassau about 7 miles westward of the other tract and higher up the river. He produced a certified Copy of a Grant dated 18th April 1771 from G. Grant to the Claimant in fee of 250 acres and another certified copy of a grant of same date for the 300 Acre tract—He never was at any expence about these tracts for the same reasons as above mentioned.

[793] He claims another tract of 200 acres on Pobola creek about 25 Miles North of St Augustine. He produced a certified Copy of a grant dated 16th Nov^r 1781 from G Tonyn to the Claimant in fee of 200 acres near the head of Pobolo

¹⁵¹ Charles Johnston was in East Florida late in 1782 and left his negroes in charge of Colonel John Douglas. Douglas employed them in clearing forty acres of land at the head of Dr. Cunningham's swamp. At the end of May, 1783, Johnston was at St. Augustine writing to John Cruden, Cornwallis's agent for sequestered property in South Carolina, about the restoration of three sequestered slaves to their owner, Thomas Savage. After the evacuation of East Florida, Charles Johnston (or Johnstone) was in the Bahama Islands, where he submitted a claim for £100 for property lost by the cession of the province to Spain. See *post*, p. 259; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, IV. 113; C. O. 5/562 (5th Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

creek conditioned as usual—He never did any thing to this tract. It was an Inland tract and intended as a provision plantation.

He says that in 1779 he brought his Negroes from the Southward to Caledonia settlement on Pobolo creek a vacant tract where G. Tonym gave him permission to settle, and he built in 79 or 80—a framed wooden dwelling house a Kitchen Store house and other proper outhouses, all of which were neither sold nor taken down but left standing at the cession—He built and left behind him at the evacuation two large flats—a small boat &c which he values at £131.

Besides the Caledonian settlement he rented from M^r: Wooldridge about 4000 acres pine barren of land and had permission from D^r: Turnbull to make tar and turpentine upon his land.

[794] In 1783 he had upon this plantation about 17 or 18 head of Cattle 17 or 18 Working Horses and some Hogs which he Values by guess at 150£.

He makes no Claim for the Negroes turpentine and corn charged in the valuation made in East Florida. He produced an Appraisement under the Seal of the Province made by W^m Watson, John Ross and Henry Sowerby dated 17th May 1783 Valuing the Claimant's property at £9304 12s 0d reduced by the Claimant's reductions to the Sum of £5162 2s 0d.

[Claimant's confirmation and signature.]

Col JOHN DOUGLAS, a Witness, sworn:

Says that he knows the Claimant's 500 acre tract about 6 Mile north from S^t: Augustine—In the latter end of 1782 he was left in the care of the Negroes of M^r: Charles Johnson amounting to about 20 which he had settled upon this tract with the permission of the Claimant—At this time the tract was in a state of nature except some clearings that had been made by [795] the Spaniards and by planting time in 1783 he had cleared upon this tract with Johnson's negroes about 40 Acres of mixed Swamp and Hammock land and had built some negro houses. The plantable land upon this tract was pretty good.

[Witness's confirmation and signature.]

The Documents

PART II

**THE EXAMINATIONS IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS
OF EAST FLORIDA CLAIMANTS**

THE EXAMINATIONS IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS OF EAST FLORIDA CLAIMANTS

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT, COMMANDER- IN-CHIEF, AND COUNCIL OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS UPON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

No. 13. ROBERT JOHNSTON		
Lot and 2 houses in St. Augustine	£ 450	0s 0d
Sold for at evacuation of town	115	13 6
	<hr/>	
Valid	£ 334	6s 6d
No. 10. ROBERT THOMPSON HENZELL		
House and lot in St. Augustine	£300	0s 0d
Sold for at evacuation of town	32	0 0
	<hr/>	
Valid	£ 268	0s 0d
No. 6. DANIEL SINCLAIR		
House and lot on Hester's Bluff, St. John's River with black smith's shop	£ 200	0s 0d
Valid		
No. 37. JANE CATHERWOOD ¹⁵²		
House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 900	0s 0d
300 Acres of land on E. side of St. John's River	82	10 0
500 Acres on W. side of St. John's river	163	0 0
500 Acres on Nassau River	178	0 0
	<hr/>	
	£1323	10s 0d
A 5 acre lot outside St. Augustine	10	0 0
	<hr/>	
Valid	£1333	10s 0d
No. 11. JOHN MARTIN ¹⁵³		
200 Acres 4 miles from St. Augustine	£ 100	0s 0d
Improvements—Coopers Shop—Negro Houses	50	0 0
	<hr/>	
Valid	£ 150	0s 0d

¹⁵² See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 359.

¹⁵³ John Martin was one of the men elected to the commons house of assembly in East Florida in

No. 43. JAMES O'NEIL

House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 265	0s	0d
Sold to a Spaniard for £60 but only received clear	28	0	0
Valid	£ 237	0s	0d

No. 1. LOUISA WALDRON

10 Acres with 2 houses thereon	£ 275	0s	0d
Furniture, horses etc. taken from her when imprisoned by the Spanish ¹⁵⁴	115	0	0
	£ 390	0s	0d

Board recommended for land £200 0s 0d

Personal property—valid—

No. 38. THOMAS ROSS

House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 700	0s	0d
Sold after evacuation for £600 of which he has received	200	0	0
Valid	£ 500	0s	0d

No. 39. THOMAS JOHNSTON

Lot & house in St. Augustine	£ 800	0s	0d
200 Acres 10 miles south of town	20	0	0

March, 1781. See C. O. 5/572. The memorial of a Captain John Martin is printed in Prof. H. E. Egerton's *Royal Commission on Loyalist Claims* (pp. 369-370), which probably relates to the claimant here mentioned. He came to America from Scotland in 1771, and lived in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1774. Two years later he joined the loyalists as a lieutenant, and was soon promoted to a captaincy. He was taken prisoner, probably during the engagement at Moore's Creek bridge on February 27, 1776. In 1779, he received a warrant from Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton to raise a company in the Royal North Carolina Regiment, which Hamilton embodied among the refugees from North Carolina and other provinces in East Florida. On October 10, 1784, Martin arrived in England. He received the half pay of a captain, but his application to the treasury for an additional allowance was refused. Early in the evacuation of East Florida a large proportion of the Royal North Carolina Regiment was sent to Nova Scotia to be discharged and receive grants of land. See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 369-370.

¹⁵⁴ In consequence of her harsh treatment by the Spaniards, and by Judge Francis Philip Fatio in particular, Louisa Waldron addressed a memorial to Governor Tonyn while she was still in East Florida in the autumn of 1784, making complaint against them. See C. O. 5/561, f. 315; C. O. 5/561, f. 533-694.

200	"	south side St. Mary's river	100	0	0
200	"	18 miles south of St. Augustine	20	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£	970	0s 0d

(1) sold for £400—received £300

(1) & (4) valid 2 & 3 uncultivated

No. 15. STEPHEN HAVEN¹⁵⁵

Lot and improvements in St. Augustine

Tract of land

£ 400 0s 0d

1000 0 0

No. 1. Valid sold after evacuation of town for £290—

No. 2 uncultivated

No. 2. MALCOLM ROSS

House and lot in St. Augustine

Sold after evacuation for

£ 120 9s 6d

15 9 6

Valid

No. 12. DAVID SEARLES

House and Lot in St. Augustine

Valid

£ 293 0s 0d

No. 16. SETH DOUD

Land and houses in St. Augustine

Lot

£ 550 0s 0d

100 0 0

Valid

650 0 0

¹⁵⁵ Stephen Haven acted as clerk of the commons house of assembly by Governor Tonym's appointment from March 27 until May 26, 1781, during the absence of Peter Edwards from East Florida. See C. O. 5/572. His testimony in support of his Memorial appears in Prof. H. E. Egerton's *Royal Commission on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 141-142. According to that statement Mr. Haven was fifteen years old at the outbreak of the Revolution, when he was living with a Mr. Young, a loyalist, in Savannah, Georgia. In February, 1777, he went on board the British sloop-of-war *Otter* and gave intelligence of an American galley, which was promptly burned. Since August, 1775, he had been a naval officer with clerical duties under the collector of the port, Alexander Thompson (*ibid.*, pp. 182-183), having been appointed by Governor Sir James Wright. Soon after the *Otter* incident Mr. Haven withdrew to East Florida and remained there during the war, as shown by a certificate from Governor Tonym testifying to his loyalty and good conduct throughout the period. He arrived in England in August, 1783, and obtained an allowance of £50 a year. Thereafter he and his wife, Mary Haven, settled in the Bahama Islands, where they put in a claim for loss of property jointly with Ann Wooldridge and Elizabeth Williams for £1,018. Haven also presented an individual claim of £1,110, on which he received an award of £266 16s 11d. See "Report of the Governor, President," etc., of the Bahama Islands, T 77/19; C. O. 5/562 (5th Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims).

No. 35. THEODORE ALEXANDER SCHOODE

500 Acres of land	£ 72 10s 0d
¼ part of a tract of 400 acres	10 0 0
	<hr/>
	£ 82 10s 0d

does not appear to be cultivated nor does it appear that
any compensation has been received for it

No. 21. JOHN FALCONER

House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 350 0s 0d
	<hr/>
Repairs etc. make it worth Valid	£ 428 18s 9d

No. 20. JOSEPH STRUT

House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 300 0s 0d
Sold to Spaniards	103 7 2¼
	<hr/>
	196 12 9
450 Acres	
Tract of land (partly cleared)	266 0 0
" " " 500 Acres	130 0 0
Two Boats	15 0 0
" houses	9 4 10½
Shingles	3 4 0

No. 1 valid—No 2 partly under cultivation, but not No. 3

Bundle 2

WILLIAM SLATER¹⁵⁶

Lot and buildings in St. Augustine	£ 450 0s 0d
500 Acres	150 0 0
	<hr/>
	£ 600 0s 0d
Less receipts from sale to Spaniards	99 15 0
	<hr/>
	£ 500 5s 0d

(1) Valid—no proof of ownership of (2)

¹⁵⁶ William Slater was appointed public vendue master by Governor Tonyn probably at the time that the evacuation of East Florida was ordered, so that the inhabitants might offer their property at public sale. Slater had as his clerk James Smith. See *ante*, pp. 21, 22, 126.

No. 58. THOMAS WILLIAMSON¹⁵⁷

198 town lots at John's Town Hester's Bluff	£3960	os	od
House	450	0	0
223 Acres of land	1115	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5525	os	od

No. 1 possessed by claimant—previous to cession several lots were sold: had the province remained under the dominion of England, from their advantageous situation the undisposed lots would have become more valuable; No. 2 justly valued at £450—after cession house was taken down and shipped to Jamaica where it was sold for £172 19s 3d. No. 3 of considerable value from their situation of which 40 Acres were under cultivation. Claimant has received no other compensation than £172 19s 3d.

ALEXANDER MCQUEEN¹⁵⁸

1. 400 A. (20 cleared with house) St. Mary's River	£	350	os	od
2. 200 A south side of Rain's Cowper Creek		60	0	0
3. 250 A north " " Nassau River		62	10	0
4. House and lot in St. Augustine	491	0	0	
Sold to a Spaniard	75	9	6	
	<hr/>			
		415	10	6
	<hr/>			
	£	888	os	6d

1 and 4 valid 2 and 3 do not appear to have been cultivated.

¹⁵⁷ Thomas Williamson was in fair way to make a considerable amount of money by the sale of his lots at St. Johns Town on Hester's Bluff, when the cession of East Florida to Spain blasted his prospects. He had sold a few and still had one hundred and ninety-eight town lots left in an "advantageous situation." He took down his house, which was declared to be justly valued at £450 by the Bahama officials who heard his claim, and shipped it to Jamaica. There it was sold for £172 19s 3d. His total claim for losses in East Florida was £5,525, his award being £1,362 5s 9d. See T 771-9 "Report of the Governor, President," and others, of the Bahama Islands; also, *post*, p. 308.

¹⁵⁸ Alexander McQueen applied for a grant of land in February, 1775, and obtained a warrant of survey for four hundred acres. Four days after the date of the application, Governor Tonyn signed a grant of two hundred acres for Mr. McQueen, and late in March of the same year he signed the grant of four hundred acres. See C. O. 5/571.

PHILIP MOORE

1. 5000 Acres of land with houses, orchard, etc.	£1600	9s	0d
2. Coopers Stuft [<i>sic</i>] for 1000 barrels	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1650	9s	0d

Claimant was possessed of above property which from its situation must have been of considerable value before the cession.

No. 46. SARAH FISH

House and lot in St. Augustine	£	375	0s	0d
Under Valued				

No. 17. ROBERT SCOTT

1. 500 Acres on Rain's Cowper Creek	£	205	0s	0d
2. 700 " near Fort Picolato	225	0	0	
3. 100 " (50 A. cleared with buildings)	225	0	0	
4. House and lot in St. Augustine	600	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£1255	0s	0d	

1 and 2 uncultivated 3 and 4 moderately valued.
Claimant has rec'd no compensation.

JOHN WOOD

Lot and buildings in St. Augustine	£	400	0s	0d
Sold to a Spaniard	54	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£	346	0s	0d

Valid

No. 77. GEORGE MILLER¹⁸⁹

1. 3 adjoining tracts of 900 A. with buildings (70 A. cleared)	£	834	0s	0d
2. 11 Head of horses	88	0	0	
3. Pine staves for 800 Turpentine bbls.	40	0	0	
4. 20 Acres of corn & peas in full crop	400	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£1362	0s	0d	

No 1 a valid claim for which no compensation had yet been received.

¹⁸⁹ George Miller (or Millar) applied for a grant of land in February, 1781, and received a warrant of survey for five hundred acres. See C. O. 5/571.

THOMAS FORBES¹⁶⁰ and STEPHEN HOLDSWORTH

1. 200 Acres near mouth of St. John's River with buildings	£ 500	0s	0d
2. 3 tracts of land containing 1550 Acres on St. John's River	914	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1414	0s	0d

Valid

No. 81. JOHN FERGUSON¹⁶¹

Lot and buildings in St. Augustine	£ 325	0s	0d
John Ferguson bought said premises from James Mc-Callum at the price mentioned paying one-half of it			
—No compensation has been received by claimant.			

STEPHEN HAVEN, MARY, his Wife, ANN WOOLDRIDGE,
ELIZABETH WILLIAMS,

1. Lot and buildings in St. Augustine	£ 600	0s	0d
2. 200 Acres mostly cleared	200	0	0
3. 100 "	50	0	0
4. House and lot in St. Augustine	240	0	0

£1090 0s 0d
71 12 9

Sale of No 4

£1018 7s 3d

No 2 improved and cultivated, but not No. 3
Valid claim.JOHN HOLMES¹⁶²

1. 300 Acres with buildings	£ 300	0s	0d
2. 500 "	50	0	0

¹⁶⁰ Thomas Forbes was one of the nineteen men elected members of the commons house of assembly in East Florida in March, 1781. See C. O. 5/572.

¹⁶¹ John Ferguson petitioned in November, 1781, for a grant of land and received a warrant of survey for two hundred acres. See C. O. 5/571.

¹⁶² John Holmes was a member of the council of East Florida from the time of its organization by Governor James Grant at the end of October, 1764, through the administration of Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, and through most if not all of that of Governor Patrick Tonyn. Governor Grant also appointed him a commissioner of the peace. In 1765, Mr. Holmes obtained the grant of a town lot in St. Augustine. In February, 1769, he took the state oaths as clerk of the common pleas until the royal pleasure should be known. At the end of the following March he took out a grant for three hundred acres. See C. O. 5/570.

3. half of a 400-Acre tract	20	0	0
4. House and lot in St. Augustine	500	0	0
5. 200 Acre tract	60	0	0

£ 930 0s 0d

Valid

No. 7. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Executor of Estate of Alexander Skinner

1. 1100 Acres on Nassau River	450	0	0
2. 300 "	15	0	0
3. 200 "	100	0	0
4. 200 "	100	0	0
5. 100 "	35	0	0
6. 500 "	200	0	0
7. 50 "	25	0	0
8. 96 "	25	0	0
A. House and lot in St. Augustine	500	0	0

£1450 0s 0d

A. a valid claim—the tracts of land appear not to have been cultivated—nor does the claimant appear to have received any compensation.

Bundle 4

No. 89. LEWIS LOWRY

1. Lot and house at St. John's Bluff	70	0	0
2. 200 Acres on Cedar Point	100	0	0
12 Acres under cultivation	24	0	0
3. House and out byuildings [<i>sic</i>]	20	0	0
4. 2 horses	18	0	0

£ 232 0s 0d

Possessed of no title deeds

No. 45. JONATHAN RUCKER

1. 1 house	£	4	15s	0d
2. clearing land		1	18	0
3. 1 canoe		1	3	9

£ 7 16s 9d

Entitled to some compensation for the loss of above mentioned property.

No. 87. THOMAS FORBES for James Grant Forbes

1. house and lot in St. Augustine	£ 750	0s	0d
2. " " " " "	350	0	0
3. " " " " "	350	0	0
4. Lot " "	150	0	0
5. 200 Acres with buildings, orange grove etc.	600	0	0
6. 150 Acres partly cleared	270	0	0
7. 5 Acre lot with orange grove	20	0	0
8. " " " outside town	10	0	0
9. 300 " plantation	750	0	0
10. 60 "	30	0	0
11. 825 "	250	0	0
12. 500 "	125	0	0
13. 1000 "	285	0	0
14. 800 "	150	0	0
<hr/>			
	4290	0	0
15. 500 Acre tract	125	0	0
16. 300 " "	225	0	0
17. 200 " "	100	0	0
18. 500 " "	375	0	0
19. 500 " "	115	0	0
20. 500 " "	150	0	0
21. 500 " "	115	0	0

£5495 0s 0d

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 improved with dwelling houses and other buildings and are justly estimated as above. Nos. 6, 9 and 15 also cultivated and reasonably estimated. Nos. 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, all uncultivated except a small part of 21. No compensation has been received except £800 for No. 1.

PETER BROWN.

Dwelling house at Hester's Bluff	£ 40	0s	0d
Kitchen and well	15	0	0
<hr/>			
	55	0	0

Valid

ROBERT GRANT and JOHN HENRY WIESHUNE

250 Acre tract on branch of Nassau River	£ 60	0s	0d
Uncultivated and no compensation for its loss has yet been received.			

No. 122. GEORGE BACKHOUSE

Lot and buildings in St. Augustine	£250	0s	0d
Reasonably valued and no compensation yet received for its loss.			

No. 124. RICHARD PEARIS¹⁶⁸

1. Dwelling house	£	15	0	0
2. Corn house, kitchen etc.		10	0	0
3. Clearing, fencing and improving between 30 and 40 acres of land		50	0	0
4. A crop of provisions on 25 Acres—		20	0	0
5. Saddle horse		10	0	0
		<hr/>		
	£	105	0s	0d

Fairly estimated and has yet received no compensation.

No. 66. JOHN PERPALL

1. Lot and buildings in St. Augustine	£	250	0s	0d
2. 500 Acre tract		120	0	0
3. 4 Horses		20	0	0
		<hr/>		
	£	390	0s	0d

Justly estimated and has received no compensation.

No. 123. NICHOLAS WELSCH

1. Plantation of 500 Acres with buildings	£	250	0s	0d
2. House and lot in John's Town		30	0	0
3. Two horses one appraised at £12—one at £6		18	0	0
4. Horned cattle government price		3	14	8
5. Plantation tools and crop		20	0	0
		<hr/>		
	£	321	14s	8d

No title deed for (2). The specific valuation set against each article, being undetermined by either of the witnesses, the whole rests upon the Testimony of the Claimant against whose veracity the Board have nothing to alledge—no compensation has been received.

No. 53. MICHAEL BROWN

250 acre tract of land	£	131	5s	0d
Land uncultivated, but was otherwise valuable and capable of improvement—no compensation has been received.				

¹⁶⁸ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 363.

No. 99. MARY HOPKINS

Lot and buildings on Hester's Bluff	£ 80	0s	0d
Claim fully established and no compensation has been received.			

No. 31. FREDRICK STAGE

House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 250	0s	0d
Sold to a Spaniard for	28	12	0

£ 222 10s 0d

Correctly estimated, and no compensation other than £28 10s 0d has been received.

No. 30. JAMES HOWE¹⁶⁴ Admn. for Estate of John Haley¹⁶⁵

1. House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 200	0s	0d
2. " " "	300	0	0
3. 280 Acre tract on branch of Nassau River	84	0	0
4. House and lot in St. Augustine	750	0	0

£1034 0s 0d

1, 2 and 4 moderately valued—no. 3 uncultivated—no compensation for their loss yet received.

No. 59. JOHN BURNETT¹⁶⁶

1. 250 Acre tract on St. John's River (partly cleared)	£ 321	5s	0d
2. House on same	400	0	0
3. 500 Acres on Trout Creek	212	10	0
4. 300 " " "	60	0	0

¹⁶⁴ James Howe petitioned for a grant of fifty acres of land early in July, 1770, and obtained a warrant of survey for fifty acres as king's royal bounty. He petitioned again in October of the same year, and again received a warrant for fifty acres, king's bounty. In April, 1771, the governor signed a grant of fifty acres, king's bounty, for him. See C. O. 5/571.

¹⁶⁵ John Haley was appointed coroner on February 11, 1769, in place of William Greening, deceased, after which he took the state oaths. In the following July Mr. Haley obtained a warrant of survey for two hundred acres of land and in February, 1775, another for two hundred and fifty acres. See C. O. 5/571.

¹⁶⁶ John Burnet (or Burnett) petitioned for a grant of land in October, 1770, and the council of East Florida ordered that a warrant of survey be issued to him for two hundred acres. Late in April of the next year he petitioned for another grant, and received a warrant for three hundred acres. See C. O. 5/571.

Loyalists in East Florida

5. 200	"				70	0	0
6. 200	"	"	Nassau River		117	0	0
7. 100	"	"	"	"	50	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£1230 15s 0d		

Nos. 1 and 2 fairly estimated—no substantiating evidence of the value of any other of the Tracts further than the Appraisement on Oath by three witnesses—no compensation has been received, but the Board thinks it wise to note that the Claimant at present resides and is in possession of property in Georgia.

No. 19. GEORGE MIDDLETON POWELL¹⁶⁷

1. 100 Acre tract on Matanza River	£ 351	5s	0d
2. 500 " with house	130	0	0
3. 500 " tract	121	0	0
4. 500 "	100	0	0
5. Cooper's Shop	10	0	0
6. 500 Acre tract	230	0	0
7. 6 horses	52	4	0
8. Canoe and four wheeled wagon	140	11	3
9. Carpenter's tools	10	0	0
10. House and lot in St. Augustine	350	0	0
11. 5000 shingles	4	0	0
<hr/>			
£1499 0s 3d			

Valuation moderate and no compensation has yet been received.

No. 95. ISAAC BAILLON

House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 40	0s	0d
Claimant paid £40 for above premises and has received no compensation for his loss.			

ROBERT LEARMONT

Lot, house, bake house etc. in St. Augustine	£ 70	0s	0d
Facts set forth are true, but the Claim not being lodged in due time the Board does not feel authorized to report upon it fully—no compensation yet received.			

¹⁶⁷ George Middleton Powell's name is first mentioned in the Council Minutes of East Florida, December 20, 1768, when he petitioned for a town lot in St. Augustine. See C. O. 5/570.

No. 67. MARTIN WEATHERFORD¹⁶⁸

1. Clearing, fencing, improving 30 Acres	£ 60	0s	0d
2. House, corn house etc.	50	0	0
3. Two Negro Men lost at the embarkation from St. John's River	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 210	0s	0d

Facts here stated are true and no compensation has yet been received.

No. 41. ELIZABETH YELLOWBY

1. 2 adjoining tracts of land of 500 Acres	£ 162	10s	0d
2. 100 Acres high Hammock land uncleared	50	0	0
3. 350 " " pine "	45	0	0
4. House and kitchen	75	0	0
5. Barn, Fowl House & 2 Negro Houses	20	0	0
6. Orange grove	120	0	0
7. 500 Acre tract	187	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 660	0s	0d

Moderately valued and no compensation yet received.

No. 60. MARY ROBINSON

300 Acres with dwelling and other buildings	£ 160	0s	0d
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Justly valued and no compensation yet received.

No. 8. ANN WESTPHALL

500 Acre tract	£ 250	0s	0d
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Reasonably valued and no compensation yet received.

¹⁶⁸ In 1775, he lived on a plantation near Augusta, Georgia, and remained there quietly until 1779, paying such fines as were imposed upon him for not serving in the whig militia. He also took the oath of allegiance to the revolutionary government. In 1779, he joined the force of Colonel Archibald Campbell and was commissioned a captain in the loyal militia. Campbell employed him at Augusta in procuring intelligence. He was tried for taking arms against the Americans, but was acquitted in the absence of evidence. After the capture of Charleston he took protection within the British lines. At the evacuation of Savannah he went to East Florida and thence to the Bahamas, settling in the island of Great Abaco. He owned five parcels of land near Augusta, which he valued together at £500. His losses of ten negroes, a number of domestic animals, plantation tools, and a quantity of corn at the hands of the enemy he figured at £792 5s, making a total claim for losses of £1,292 5s. See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I., pp. 163-164.

THOMAS and KATHERINE ALLAN

1. House and lot in St. Augustine	£ 200	0s	0d
2. An Island of 50 A. on Matanza River	25	0	0
3. 250 Acre tract	60	0	0

£ 285 0s 0d

Facts herein stated are true—no compensation yet received.

No. 88. JESSE FISH¹⁶⁹

1. 216 Acre tract on Matanza River	£ 75	0s	0d
2. 200 " " with buildings	150	0	0
3. 100 " " " " on Mousa Creek	400	0	0
4. 300 " " " "	150	0	0
5. 400 " " on branch of "	100	0	0
6. 3 adjoining tracts of 650 A.	300	0	0

£1175 0s 0d

Reasonably estimated—and no compensation yet received.

Bundle No. 5

No. 118. WILLIAM PANTON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JOHN LESLIE¹⁷⁰ and THOMAS FORBES¹⁷¹

1. Plantation of 300 Acres, house etc.	£ 250	0s	0d
2. 5 Acre lot with wharf	200	0	0
3. Two warehouses on (2)	240	0	0
4. 4 Shades for lodging Naval Stores	120	0	0
5. Store House	30	0	0
6. 70 Acre tract with naval store house	150	0	0
7. 500 " "	125	0	0
8. House and lot in St. Augustine	600	0	0
9. 2—20 A. lots in Picolatto Township	40	0	0

£1755 0s 0d

Claims substantiated—reasonably valued, and no compensation yet received.

¹⁶⁹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 365.

¹⁷⁰ John Leslie was one of the nineteen men elected to the commons house of assembly in East Florida in March, 1781. See C. O. 5/572.

¹⁷¹ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 365.

No. 65. HENRY WILLIAMS¹⁷²

1. 500 Acres on St. John's River	£ 500	os	od
2. clearing, fencing and improving 50 A	100	0	0
3. Dwelling house and other buildings	60	0	0
4. Two Negro Men { Sam a Carpenter £50	90	0	0
Caesar a Field Slave 40			
	<hr/>		
	£ 750	os	od

Reasonably valued—and no compensation yet received.

No. 116. THOMAS FORBES

No. 1. The Estate of Palua—described in appendix to Mr. Gordon's printed case ¹⁷³	25000	0	0
2. Mr. Gordon's Expences in England	2500	0	0
3. Lot and buildings	1200	0	0
4. The Tolemato tract	500	0	0
5. ————— " (name blurred)	500	0	0
6. Church—Our Lady of the Mills and lands	500	0	0
7. Bishop's House and Great Church	1000	0	0
8. Convent of St. Francis and lands	1000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£32200	os	od

The Board is convinced of the Claimant's title for Gordon, deceased, to 3, 6, 7, 8, 4 and 5.

No. 22. DAVID MOSES¹⁷⁴

1. 100 Acre tract	£ 100	os	od
2. 500 " "	125	0	0

¹⁷² See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 366.

¹⁷³ This is a reference to the book entitled *The Case of John Gordon*, which was published in London in 1772. When Great Britain acquired East Florida in 1763, Don Juan Eligio de la Puente, acting for the Spanish government in an effort to keep the church property in St. Augustine from being seized by the British, conveyed it to John Gordon who was an English catholic. Gordon paid one thousand dollars for the Spanish bishop's house, fifteen hundred for the Franciscan convent, three hundred for the church "Nuestra Señora de la Leche," and three hundred for the new unfinished parish church and its site. The British government disregarded these transactions by giving the bishop's house to the Church of England and appropriating the convent to provide quarters for the garrison. The Chapel of "Our Lady" belonged to the convent and went with it. *The Case of John Gordon* was therefore the full statement of an unusual claim against the British government. See *Florida Hist. Soc. Quarterly*, VII. No. 3 (January, 1929), p. 224.

¹⁷⁴ David Moses petitioned for a grant of land in October, 1774, and the council of East Florida ordered a warrant of survey for one hundred acres to be issued to him. In January, 1775, he petitioned

3. 2 lots on St. John's Bluff	60	0	0
4. 9 head of horses	81	0	0
No. 1 does not appear to have been cultivated, except from statement of claimant who is deserving of credit—reasonably valued and no compensation received.			

Bundle No. 6

No. 61. THOMAS COMMANDER¹⁷⁵

1. Dwelling house, barn etc.	£	100	0s	0d
2. Clearing and fencing 10 A. field		30	0	0
3. Dwelling house & other improvements in John's Town		140	0	0
4. Less sum rec'd for same		15	0	0
		<hr/>		
		125	0	0
5. Labour of collecting light wood for Tar Kiln which he was obliged to relinquish		20	0	0
		<hr/>		
	£	275	0s	0d
6. 12,000 feet of pine wood		60	0	0
7. 60 A. cleared and improved		120	0	0
		<hr/>		
	£	455	0s	0d

Moderately valued at £255 (?) and no compensation has been received.

No. 62. ROGER KELSALL

1. 1000 Acre tract	£	250	0s	0d
2. Clearing and fencing 65 A. erecting dwelling house etc.		150	0	0
		<hr/>		
	£	400	0s	0d

No 2 moderately valued—no compensation for losses yet received.

for another grant, and received a warrant for fifty acres. Governor Tonyn signed a grant of three hundred acres for him on February 15, 1781. See C. O. 5/571.

¹⁷⁵ Thomas Commander lived on the Santee River in South Carolina in 1775, but did not enter the British lines until after the capture of Charleston. In August, 1781, he was commissioned by Colonel Nisbet Balfour captain of a company of Independent Scouts. During the remainder of the war Captain Commander was employed in furnishing guides and procuring cattle for the army. At the evacuation of Charleston, he went to St. Augustine, but when the peace was signed returned to South Carolina for the purpose of reclaiming his property. In this he failed. During the protracted evacuation of East Florida he withdrew to the Bahamas, settling in the island of New Providence.

No. 69. ALEXANDER LORIMER

Lot and buildings in St. Augustine
Sale of premises since the Cession

£ 422 0s 0d
33 15 0

£ 388 5s 0d

Moderately valued, and no other compensation than the
£33 15s 0d has been received.

No. 97. JEAN WARD

House and lot in St. Augustine
Moderately valued—no other compensation than £30
for which it was sold after the cession has been re-
ceived.

£ 150 0s 0d

Bundle No. 7

No. 68. FREDERICK WILLIAM HECHT

2 lots in St. Augustine
Moderately valued—no compensation yet received.

£1107 0s 0d

No. 79. JOHN RUSSELL

29½ A. on St. John's River with dwelling house etc.
Correctly valued—no compensation yet received

£ 500 0s 0d

No. 80. GRIZZEL CAMERON

House and lot in St. Augustine
Sold to Spaniard for
Moderately valued and no other compensation than the
£22 10s has yet been received.

£ 70 0s 0d
22 10 0

No. 90. ALEXANDER McDONALD

I. 150 A. on St. Mary's River
130 A. uncultivated
20 " cleared
dwelling house & buildings thereon
250 bus. of corn @ 4/8
36 head of Neat cattle @ 30/

65 0 0
30 0 0
50 0 0
60 8 0
54 0 0

259 8 0
14 5 0

60 hogs at three dollars

He owned three plantations on Lynch's Creek, the largest one being near George Town, South Carolina, and comprising six hundred and fifty acres. He estimated his losses of real estate and personal property at £1,448. See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., pt. I., pp. 164-165.

3 horses @ £12	36	0	0
100 head of poultry @ 2/			
Furniture, apparel and cash	50	7	0
	<hr/>		
	£	370	0s 0d

2. 300 A. on Nassau River	150	0	0
Dwelling house and store	15	15	0
4 houses at the Cow ford	30	0	0
3 houses left at the evacuation	21	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	586	15s 0d

Moderately valued—and no compensation for losses yet received.

No. 47. JOSIAH LOCKWARD and GEORGE NORSVELL

1. Lot on Hester's Bluff	£	20	0s 0d
2. Stone house		70	0 0
3. Carpenter's bill for shingles etc. and building dwelling house		19	10 0
4. Plank and nails		5	0 0
5. Improvements on said lot		5	0 0
	<hr/>		
	£	119	10s 0d

Not over estimated at £119 10s 0d and no compensation has yet been received.

HENRY WILLIAMS, heir to Samuel Williams¹⁷⁶

1. 500 A. on St. John's River	£	500	0s 0d
2. Clearing, fencing and improving 30 A. of above tract		60	0 0
3. Dwelling house and other buildings		30	0 0
	<hr/>		
	£	590	0s 0d

Improvements of £90 moderately estimated—no compensation received.

No. 70. JOHN CORNISH

1. Dwelling house of timber	£	80	0s 0d
Paid £30 for the lease of lot and the building erected thereon is moderately valued at £50—no compensation has yet been received.			

¹⁷⁶ See Additional Notes, *post*, p. 367.

No. 23. SUSANNAH QUINLIN

House and kitchen

£ 20 0s 0d

Moderately valued—no compensation has yet been received.

No. 91. WADE STUBBS

1. 500 Acres on St. John's River

£ 175 0s 0d

2. 200 " " Cow per Creek

70 0 0

3. 200 " " Sweet Water's Run

50 0 0

4. 100 " " Durbin's Swamp

30 0 0

5. 6 Negro Slaves

160 0 0

6. 2 Boys

40 0 0

7. 5 Head of Stock Horses

15 0 0

8. 2 " " Saddle "

16 0 0

Sold 1 saddle horse

£ 556 0s 0d
2 7 6

£ 553 12s 6d

The uncultivated tracts of land justly described and claimant actually possessed of and entitled to them—Negroes and horses moderately valued—no compensation other than £2 7s 6d has yet been received.

No. 71. WILLIAM WILLIAMS

1. Negro Woman Slave

£ 40 0s 0d

Correctly valued—no compensation received.

No. 28. ELIZABETH MASON and JOHN ARMBRISTER

Lot and dwelling house in St. Augustine

£ 350 0s 0d

Correctly valued—only compensation received \$150 out of \$280 for which it was sold since the Cession.

No. 98. GEORGE LINDSAY

1. House and Lot in St. Augustine

£ 500 0s 0d

2. " " "

300 0 0

1. Sold for

£75 5s 0d

2. " "

53 15 0

£ 800 0s 0d

129 0 0

£ 671 0s 0d

Justly estimated—no compensation save £129 has been received.

No. 103. JAMES SAMPSON

1. 400 Acre tract on North River	£ 73 15s 0d
2. 200 " " " John "	100 0 0
3. 375 " " " North "	30 0 0
4. Farm—20 A. planted—dwelling, etc	60 0 0
5. 500 Acres with 2 dwelling houses etc.	272 10 0
6. 19 Head of horses	120 0 0
7. large boat with anchor, cable, etc.	53 15 0
8. 150 Tar and Turpentine Barrels	25 0 0
9. 15 head of neat cattle	69 0 0
10. 15 " " hogs	15 0 0

£ 819 0s 0d
22 13 6

£ 796 6s 6d

Moderately valued—no compensation received.

No. 29. JAMES HOWE Administrator for John Hewett¹⁷⁷

1. 300 Acres on branch of Matanza river with house	£ 262 15s 0d
2. 1000 " adjoining (1)	200 0 0
3. 1000 " near North River with house	355 0 0
4. 100 " with house	121 0 0
5. 200 "	150 0 0
6. 200 "	40 0 0
7. 300 " on Nassau River	100 0 0
8. Houses and lot in St. Augustine	500 0 0

£1728 15s 0d

No. 5. uncultivated—Justly estimated—no compensation yet received.

No. 63. HENRY WILLIAMS Executor of Joseph Tereo

1. 200 Acres	£ 100 0s 0d
2. 72 "	93 10 0
3. Dwelling house and buildings on No. 2.	60 0 0

£ 253 10s 0d

No 1 uncultivated

No 2 & 3 justly estimated—no compensation has been received.

¹⁷⁷ According to the Council Minutes of East Florida John Hewitt (or Hewett) petitioned for a town lot in St. Augustine on December 20, 1768, and a warrant of survey for the lot was ordered by

No. 27. THOMAS TWEEDY

1. 300 Acres on North River with house	£ 221	0s	0d
2. 200 " " "	50	0	0
3. 14 horses	100	0	0
4. 1 cart and harness	10	0	0

£ 381 0s 0d

Justly estimated—no compensation yet received except
73 Spanish Dollars.

No. 3. WADE STUBBS and ANN his wife Adm. to Estate of
James Smith

2 Negro Men Slaves	£ 80	0s	0d
1 " Woman	40	0	0
2 children	30	0	0

150 0 0

Further Schedule

1. Town lot and dwelling	400	0	0
2. 300 Acres	72	0	0
3. 500 " plantation with houses	150	0	0
4. 500 "	75	0	0
5. 150 "	21	10	0
6. 15 head of stock horses	45	0	0
7. 4 " " riding "	24	0	0
8. 2 Negro slaves	100	0	0

£ 887 10s 0d

Sale of No. 1

70 0 0

£ 817 10s 0d

Justly estimated and no compensation save £70 has yet
been received.

No. 44. MARTHA O'HALLORAN and JOHN O'HALLORAN

1. 500 Acres	£ 236	0s	0d
2. Town lot and dwelling	500	0	0

[The £3 10s does

not show here—
probably a mistake
in entering an item.]

Justly valued.

£ 739 10s 0d

the council of East Florida to be issued to him. See C. O. 5/570. His grant was signed by the governor on October 30, 1769. Nearly a year later he petitioned for a grant of three hundred acres of land,

JOHN MCKENZIE assignee of McCleod and Bethune¹⁷⁸

[This schedule is too faded to read.]

this grant being signed on April 18, 1771. About the end of March, 1775, he obtained a warrant of survey for a grant of one thousand acres. See C. O. 5/571; also, Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 307, 379.

¹⁷⁸ There were three of the Bethunes, William, John, and Malcolm. In April, 1771, William petitioned for two grants of land, one of two hundred acres and the other of three hundred. He obtained warrants of survey for both. He was probably the father of John and Malcolm, and all of them probably lived on St. Marys River. In January and February, 1775, John applied for four grants of land, two of three hundred acres each, one of four hundred, and one of six hundred. By the close of March of the same year, Governor Tonyn had signed the four grants. On March 30, 1776, the governor informed his council that John Bethune reported that forty-two white inhabitants on St. Marys were able to bear arms. Malcolm petitioned for a grant of two hundred and fifty acres in February, 1775, and Tonyn signed the grant late in the following month. On May 20, 1776, or soon thereafter, Governor Tonyn sent a letter to John Bethune directing that he collect all of the settlers on St. Marys River and in that neighborhood and drive their cattle to the south side of St. Johns River. This step was taken by Governor Tonyn after receiving intelligence that the rebels in Georgia planned to prevent the driving of the cattle across St. Marys, and that they were preparing to commit depredations on both St. Marys and St. Johns rivers. See C. O. 5/571. There was also a John Bethune of North Carolina. He was a chaplain in Brigadier General Donald McDonald's army and was taken prisoner at Cross Creek in February, 1776. Later he was appointed chaplain to the 84th Regiment. See *Colonial Records of N. Carolina*, X. 600; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I. 227.

The Documents

PART III

THE MEMORIALS AND SCHEDULES OF DENYS ROLLE, ESQ.,
THE PETITION OF JOHN LEADBEATER, RECTOR
OF ST. MARKS,
AND THE MEMORIALS AND SCHEDULES OF THOMAS AND
WILLIAM GRENVILLE AND LADY MARY DUNCAN



THE MEMORIALS AND SCHEDULES
OF DENYS ROLLE, ESQ.,
THE PETITION OF JOHN LEADBEATER, RECTOR
OF ST. MARKS,
AND THE MEMORIALS AND SCHEDULES OF
THOMAS AND WILLIAM GRENVILLE
AND LADY MARY DUNCAN

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council
The Memorial¹⁷⁹ of Denys Rolle¹⁸⁰ of Stevenstone in the
County of Devon Esq^r

Most humbly Sheweth That your Majesty was graciously pleased in the year 1764 to grant to your Memorialist 20,000 Acres of Land in East Florida which with Purchases made since of other Tracts in that Province, makes your Memorialists property therein 80,140 Acres. The enormous Expences your Memorialist has been at in clearing and cultivating the said Lands with loss of several Negroes occasioned through the War exceed the sum of £23,000 the Product of which Lands at this time, would more than pay the Interest of Expende.

The Value of the said Lands together with Negroes, Buildings Plantations Stores &c &c on the very lowest estimation is £28488 the particulars of which valuation are hereunto most humbly annexed containing a General state of settlements and Plantations the property of your Majesty's Memoiralist [*sic*] for ever lost to him by the Cession of the said Province to the Crown of Spain.

Your Memorialist humbly trusts that his Zeal upon all occasions to promote your Majesty's Interest needs not here be expressed to induce your Majesty to graciously consider the heavy losses your Memorialist has met with by his Activity and Perseverance in exploring some of your Majesty's late uncultivated Dominions and tho your Memorialist is among the most forward in Submitting to what has unavoidably dispossessed him of so large a Property yet as many of your Majesty's Insular Possessions remain at this day in a state [of] Nature though capable of giving Provision and Benefit to many of your Majesty's Industrious Subjects your Majesty's Memorialist most humbly begs leave to pray your Majesty that whenever the sole Property of the Bahama Islands is vested in your Majesty (which your Memorialist is

¹⁷⁹ Privy Council 1/57 (.85); duplicate in H. O. 42/3.

¹⁸⁰ See Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 308, 367.

made to understand will shortly be the case) your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant him the Island of Mogane or Maguana situated to the Northward of Turks Island in consideration of the heavy Losses your Memorialist has Sustained by his said Settlements in East Florida and to enable your Memorialist to carry his moveables from the said Province to the said Island and to grant him such other Relief as your Majesty in your Royal Breast shall think fit and your Memorialist will ever Pray &c. &c. &c.

Denys Rolle¹⁸¹

September 10th 1783.

140 Negroes	£7,000	0s	0d
168 Head Cattle	504	0	0
15 Horses	80	0	0
27 Hogs	20	5	0
4 Sheep 4 6s 0d, Poultry 7	11	6	0
Provisions, Goods in Store, Implements of Husbandry, Furniture, Turpentine, Staves, Boats, &c &c	772	17	1½
	24,366	0	7½

[Schedule of Denys Rolle]

The General State of Settlements¹⁸²

<i>Grants</i>	<i>Quality of Land</i>	<i>Value per Acre</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
Acres	Acres		
20,000 to Denys Rolle	3,000 River & Navigable Creek Swamp	10s	£1500 0 0
	2000 Inland Swamp	10	1000 0 0
	2000 Orange Grove & Hammock	7/6	750 0 0
	5000 Moist Savannah	5/0	1250 0 0
	450 Cleared Land of which		
	200 Marsh Swamp Rice Land	£5	1000 0 0
	250 Corn D ^o	£3	750 0 0
	7550 Pine Land	1s	377 10 0
	20000		

¹⁸¹ Autograph letter. See Additional Notes, *post*, pp. 308, 367.

¹⁸² Privy Council 1/57; duplicate copy in H. O. 42/3.

<i>Grants</i>	<i>Quality of Land</i>	<i>Value per Acre</i>	<i>Total Value</i>		
<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>				
2000 to D	1000 River & Swamp	10s	500	0	0
Rolle	1000 Pine Land	1	50	0	0
	2000				
85 to D an	60 Ash & Maple Swamp	10	22	10	0
Island	25 Palmetto Corn Land	5	6	5	0
	85				
20000 to W ^m					
Elliot Esq.	9000 Inland Swamp	10	4500	0	0
Sold to D.	11000 Pine Land	1	350	0	0
Rolle					
	20000				
20000 to J ⁿ	4000 Swamp	10	2000	0	0
Grayhast Esq.	1000 Marsh	10	500	0	0
Sold to D.	1000 Hammock Orange	7/6	375	0	0
Rolle	14000 Pine Land	1	700	0	0
	20000				
10000 to W ^m	2000 Swamp	10	1000	0	0
Penrice M	1000 Hammock	7/6	375	0	0
Sold to D.	1000 Savannah	5/-	250	0	0
Rolle	6000 Pine Land	1	300	0	0
	10000				
3000 to	1550 Swamp	10	775	0	0
James Cusac	1300 Pine Land	1	65	0	0
Sold to D.	150 Hammock	7/6	56	5	0
Rolle					
	3000				
500 Two	125 Swamp	10s	62	0	0
Plotts	100 Savannah	5	25	0	0
500 Certi-	775 Pine Land	1	38	0	0
fied to D.					
Rolle	1000				

<i>Grants</i>	<i>Quality of Land</i>	<i>Value per Acre</i>	<i>Total Value</i>		
76085 all nearly contiguous	100 Miles up St Jn ^e River	£18778	15	0	
Acres	Acres				
Lower Planta- tion	22 Miles above the Bar of St John River				
Acres					
290 to Thomas Cowdry	245 Clear'd Corn Land	3	735	0	0
Sold to J ^s Penman Esq.	25 D ^e Marsh Rice D ^e	5	125	0	0
Sold to Denys Rolle					
300 D ^e D ^e D ^e					
2000 to Pen- man to D. Rolle	2062 Turpentine Trees Boxd & runing	1	103	2	0
1280 D ^e D ^e By Blunder in running part on Land of others					
2265 Acres only	1323 Pine Land	1	66	3	0
500 Two Tracts					
500 on the West Side of the River to Penman to Rolle untouch'd	200 Hammock		75	0	0
3855	3855		£1104	5	0
Plot of Land between both Plantations.					
200 to Mar	100 Orange Grove	7/6	37	10	0
Perry Sold	50 Swamp	10s	25	0	0
to D. Rolle	Pine Land	1s	2	10	0
	200		64		

<i>Grants</i>	<i>Quality of Land</i>	<i>Value per Acre</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
Acres	Acres		
76085 Brought over	Recapitulation		
80140 Total	23725 Swamp & Marsh	10	11862 10 0
Acres	4510 Hammock Orange Grove	7.6	1691 5 0
	6125 Savannah &	5	1531 5 0
	45060 Pine Land	1s	2253 0 0
	225 Clear'd Rice Land	£5	1125 0 0
	495 D ^o Corn Land	3	1485 0 0
	80140		19948 0 0

These Possessions of D. Rolle consist of two Distinct Plantations an Island partly cultivated by D Rolle 1000 Acres on the West side of the River obtained for Turpentine and a Plot of 200 Acres situated nearly midway between the two Plantations a convenient Relay in passing from one to the other, Plentious in Oranges and Game.

The Higher Plantation consists of a Tract nearly 23 Miles in Length 8 to 9 Broad Surrounded in three Sides by 36 Miles of water navigation The finest Range of Savannah and Pasture for Cattle

The State of the Negroes at this present time in good order and healthy.

<i>Tradsmen</i>		<i>Years</i>	
1 Tar Burner	1 Driver	17 Boys 7 Donwards	
1 Carpenter	17 Turpentine &	15 Girls D ^o	
1 Assistant D ^o	Field Negroes	—	
4 Coopers	27 Field Women	32 Rising Generation	32
1 Squarer	1 Midwife	5 Men } in Kitchen	
8 Sawyers	15 Youths	5 Women } & Past Labour	10
1 Gardener	16 Girls		96
2 Carters	—		
—	77 Field Negroes	Total Number	138
19	19 Tradsmen		
	—		
	96 Working Negroes		

Valuation

The Tradsmen by Instruction by White Masters

The Field Negroes by advance in strength by Years.

The Health of the Rising Brood promising a quick Accession of Labouring hands may be Valued thus on an average

19 Tradesmen at 100	£1900	
77 Field Negroes at 50	3850	Total
32 Rising Generation at 15	480	£6230
10 Past Labour		

N. A Compleat Cooper is worth £150.

The Buildings at the Higher Plantations have been valued at	300	Buildings [blank] Plantations	
Those at the Lower are of more value	300	Stocks	23 10
Plantation Stores Tools Boats &c &c immense	1000	Lands as above	19948
and a Collection of Agricultural and Botanical Books —		Negroes	6230
Cattle from the Plunder of the Indigent Refugees are reduced much only 153 hunted up Several broke for Draft valuable Large sort Bought at 7 10 0 £ head being some of 800 ^w !	600	Total Value	£28488
Hogs reduced also by like means perhaps with Sheep		Lumber and Small articles not known	
Poultry	60		
Provision Some parted with to the Refugees in want little Surplus above Food for Negroes necessary			
Turpentine Omitted to send account of by former Agents expectation of 1400 Worth The present runing Crops future Information must fix.			

Negroes Work on the Fortifications of which there is a Certificate for	£ 82
Negroes lost by means of the War about value	400
Cattle there being 220 Feb. 1782—10 bought and probable encrease appears lost 157 in num— Supposed by the Indigent Refugees may Say above	400

N. B. In conformity with the Terms and Conditions of the Grants to Rolle at various times Sent great Numbers of White People to his Said Plantation all most all of which were Seduced from him, many even by the Magistrates of the Province besides which he had continually inexpressible Difficulties thrown in his way by those Magistrates of the Province on his application to them for Redress of Injuries and others wise, From thence, from the Villany of Captains of Vessels D Rolle Chartered to said Province from the Dishonesty of Agents in the management of his Property and their Cruelty to his Settlers, Servants and Negroes and other Malconduct D. Rolle has experienced the greatest Distresses both of Body and mind, of any Gentleman who ever engaged in Undertakings of this Kind.

Observations

The higher Plantation consisting of 76,085 Acres of 23 Miles in Length, and 8 to 9 in Breadth has the most Secure Boundary for Cattle by Water round three Sides of it and an impassable Swamp contains the Finest Feed for Cattle in the inhabited part of the Province in which in the year 1769 and 1770 there were Supposed to be About one Thousand Head of Cattle till 1771 a Villanous Agent Sold them at Vendue to Himself for 150 by a Sinister contrivance and then immediately Sold them unnumbered to another Person for 400 tho Worth 3 £ head on an average. Negroes after cruel usage, Sold Many to himself and then to others in like manner, with Stores, Supposed by some to have been worth 7000 for 1000 only and was protected in his Villany from coming to account by the then Chief Justice.

These Pastures would have even now produced an annual Income from 220 head of Cattle in Feb. 1782 with its encrease of the last and present year to a considerable Amount had not it been defeated by the Starving condition of the Refugees forcing them to Depredation In the former time a flock of Sheep and Goats thrivd greatly and exhibited a considerable profit from that Kind of Land which has the Epithet of Barren annexed to it (pine Barren) but produces the agreeable Food for those Annimals and furnished a quantity of fine Mutton to the Bon Vivants in Augustine at the time of the Sale in 1771. Aften [*i.e.*, A few] Sheep was placed now lately [*sic*].

Tho' the accumulating So great a quantity of Land might appear needless in respect of what May be occupied in Tillage, yet it not only gives the Owner power of Chusing for that purpose, as his leasure or strength of hands permits, yet enables him also to enlarge his Turpentine Manufacture, engrossing a vast extent of ground to make any considerable quantity from; but also a large Range is absolutely necessary for the run of Cattle, and Persons in Georgia and Carolina are obliged to retire further back as Plantations encrease, unless they have large Grants of Land: It must be observed on the article of Cattle Sheep Hogs and Goats with Poultry half the Garrison of St Augustine might have been Servd in 1770 from D. Rolles Plantation if not embezzled, and it would have provd a reciprocal Benefit to the Garrison and Proprietor.

The Value of uncleard Swamp	} as sent under the Seal of
is 10s Acre	
of pine 1s	
	} the Province at
	} this time

The Valuation of D Rolles Land was not sent over as there had been till lately hopes of Remaining a Planter in the Province but some Advices mentioned 5 Per Acre as the Value for cleared Rice Land and 3 pounds £ Acre for cleard Corn and orange Grove Land.

The Rice Land is well known to Produce 4 Pounds pr Acre in the clean unbroken Rice fit for Market besides the samll Rice as good for Plantation use, the Shed Rice fattening Hogs and Poultry the Second Crop Springing from the Roots the same year fattening also the Cattle in the latter Season.

The Pine Land produces the Naval Stores as Turpentine Tar &c $\frac{3}{4}$ one Negroe tends 2500 Trees or more producing 60 Barrels the Clear Profit appears from sale at the present low Price of 16s £ Hundred all expences deducted £1 1s 7½d £ Barrel Two Barrles being produced on each Acre £2 3s 3d is the first years Income the second being less and the 3d less

again for the 2 Years say 16s 9d Making for the 3 years 5 Pounds. Tar is also made from the remaining part of the exhausted Trees and cannot be ascertained in value but Suppose one Pound more may reasonably be added for the 4th year in all 6 pounds if the Land was afterwards destitute of Produce infertile if tilld yet there accrues a permanent Intrest of 6 Shillings for the 6 pounds for Ever But Low Price Lands at the Indians store near the Settlement has produced a Crop of Indian Corn 14 Feet high and a good burthen The Negroe Coopers are said by the Agent to be compleatly taught under a White Cooper and therefore not only sufficiently able for Providing for the Tar and Turpentine Manafactory but are capable of executing more Stores for Sale to others and Export to the West Indies and the Sawyers can produce a Vast quantity of Lumber for like Sale and Export Call: Mullrein of Georgias chief Income arose from the Sawing by hand and that to a great amount.

The List of Products then appears according to this State

Turpentine from 14 hands or Crops 840 Bar-			
rels at £1 1s 6d	£903		
Tar and Lumber from 4 pair of Sawyers and	200	}	Indigo has been made on this Land and Sold for 10/6 a pound & Cotton fine as in Brazil Hides Honey Wax Myrble Wax. It is a great Vine Country the Madeira Grape ripens well Wine certainly may be made Also.
3 Coopers	100		
Rice Indian Corn Guinea Corn Rye from 700	1000		
cleared Acres above use Benisic—	200		
Cattle Hogs Poultry Orange Juice Gallans in			
a good year			
Cotton			
	1403		

[Endorsed:—]

R/ 25th Sept: 1783
from M^r Rolle.

[The Memorial of Denys Rolle, Esquire.]

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to enquire into the Losses of all such Persons who have suffered in their Property in Consequence of the Cession of the Province of East Florida to the King of Spain.

The Memorial of Denys Rolle of Stevenstone¹⁸³ in the County of Devon Esquire lately holding Estates as a Planter in the Province of East Florida.

Sheweth That your Memorialist at the Time of ceding said Province to the King of Spain was by virtue of a Grant from his Majesty and divers Conveyances from various Persons seized in Fee of seventy nine thousand six hundred and seventeen Acres of Land in the said Province

¹⁸³ T. 77/15.

That your Memorialist in the year 1764 agreeable to the precise Terms of His Majesty's Grants under Penalty of Forfeiture settled a Plantation of white Persons in the said Province whome he carried with him from England which in the year following he augmented to forty whites by the arrival of some from England and others and that in the year 1767 he chartered a vessel from England and carried with him to East Florida forty nine white Persons and in the year 1779 in another chartered Vessel eighty nine Persons which with others settled by him on his said Estate in the said Province amounted in the whole to more than two hundred white Persons.

That your Memorialist hath expended in such Settlement of white Persons and in clearing and cultivating the said Lands and otherwise on Account thereof upwards of the sum of Twenty three thousand Pounds, the Produce of which Lands at the Time of ceding the said Province would more than pay the Interest of the Expence attending the Settlement thereof amounting annually to the sum of two Thousand Pounds and upwards as particularly specified and set forth in the rectified Schedule hereunto annexed, whereby it appears that the Value of Lands in the said Province is considerably greater [than] that mentioned and set forth in the Schedule and Valuation under the Seal of the said Province hereto also annexed, but which your Memorialist would not [have] presumed to have troubled you with the Inspection of had he not been informed that the several Species of Lands in the said Province were much undervalued in such last mentioned Schedule and Valuation as by comparing it with such first Schedule will appear.

That your Memorialist being possessed of an entire Tract of Land containing more than seventy six thousand Acres extending nearly Twenty three Miles in length and from eight to nine Miles in breadth almost surrounded with thirty six Miles of Water Navigation and an impassable Swamp (as appears by the Plan hereto likewise annexed) had the most secure and extensive Range for Cattle in the said Province and which was esteemed of the finest Feed, wherein your Memorialist had in the year 1770 more than one thousand head of which he was unjustly deprived by a dishonest Overseer, and tho restocked again at a vast Expence great numbers have been destroyed by indigent Refugees and others in the confused State of the Province before its Cession.

That your Memorialist hath also sustained great Loss by the Sickness and Death of Forty two Negroes on their removal to the Bahama Islands which appears by the annexed List transmitted on their perfect Settlement there, that he was put to the Expence of Five hundred Guineas in chartering a Vessel from London to remove his Negroes and Effects as soon as possible from the said Province on Account of the bad Agreement likely to subsist between the Indians and the Spaniards and hath also sustained and been put to many other great Losses and Expences occasioned by

the Sale of such Parts of his Property as could be disposed of in such a confused & critical Time, by the Purchase of Schooners, in making two Voyages from East Florida to the Bahama Islands and in taking down the Buildings on the said Estates in order to their removal, which thereby suffered a great Diminution in value—all which Losses & Expences amount to the Sum of Twelve hundred Pounds and upwards besides the value of the Negroes lost by Death in Number 42.

Your Memorialist therefore prays that his Case may be taken into your Consideration in order that under your report he may receive such Aid or relief as his Losses shall be found to deserve.

Denys Rolle at Stevenstone Devon

[Names of witnesses omitted.]

[Endorsed:] Dec^r 23^d 1786

N^o 137 delivered 30th Dec^r 1786

Amount—£19886 17s *od*.

The General State of the settlements or
Plantations of Denys Rolle in East Florida 1783¹⁸⁴

The Possessions of D. Rolle consist of two Distinct Plantations a small Island that has been partly had by him one more detached Piece of 1000 acres and another Smaller Piece untouched in the whole above 80,000 acres being of Grants to D. Rolle from the Crown and many others purchased by him.

These Tracts appear by the office Plans to consist of about

acres			
23725—of Swamp & Marsh Land valued at 10 ^s		£11862	10s <i>od</i>
4510—Hammock & Orange Grove at 7/6		1691	5 0
6125—Savannah & Some higher Palmetto Land on the Island at 5/—		1531	5 0
45060—Pine Land at 1/—		2253	0 0
225—Cleared Swamp & Marsh for Rice at 500 Imbanked from the River & sown		1125	0 0
495—Corn Land cleared	3 0 0	1485	0 0
		£19948	0 0

The Plantation Chichester Consists of 4 Plotts of	3300 acres nearly
2 D ^o West side of the river	1000
	<hr/> 4300

24 Working Negroes
9 Children
<hr/> 33

¹⁸⁴ T. 77/15 [extracts.]

There are on Turpentine thirty Thousand Trees in Tapp & 3000 Acres still unfinished

Produce upwards of 400 Barrels of Turpentine yearly

Hoggs encrease much on this Lott

House & Buildings all in great & good Repair & convenient.

Both Plantations before the addition of Rice may be computed at twelve Hundred pounds clear yearly Income.

[Endorsed:] State of the Plantation at the village of Rolle on St John's River East Florida

Feby, 1783.

The humble Petition of John Leadbeater.¹⁸⁵

Clerk, Rector of St Marks, East Florida.

Sheweth That the Petitioner having been appointed to the Rectory of St Marks in the Province of East Florida, with an allotment of about Four Hundred Acres of Land, above nine Years ago; And since then, in Consideration of his infirm State of Health having been permitted (on condition of providing a Curate to do the Duty, and take care of the School at St. Augustine) to return to England; where by the Help of that Benefice, he has hitherto been enabled to bring up a numerous Family, deprived of the Assistance of their Mother soon after his Return, now suffers very heavily from the Loss He must sustain by the Cession of East Florida to the Crown of Spain; He therefore most humbly solicits the Protection & Patronage of the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, that His Lordship will be pleased to extend his Benevolence to the Petitioner, that such Amends may be made to him for this Loss as may be thought just or adequate, either by conferring on him some Benefice that may now be vacant, or by any other means which may be judged more proper.

To the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department

[Endorsed:] Petition of John Leadbeater, Clerk a Sufferer by the Cession of East Florida to the Crown of Spain.

R/ 29 March [qy. 1784]

Memorials of Thomas and William Grenville and Lady Mary Duncan

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to enquire into the losses of all such persons as have suffered in their properties in conse-

¹⁸⁵ C. O. 5/560; also, Volume I. of this work, pp. 6-8.

quence of the Cession of the Province of East Florida to the King of Spain.¹⁸⁶

The Memorial of Thomas Grenville, Esq., and the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville Sons and Devisees of the late Right Honorable George Grenville deceased.

AND the Memorial of Lady Mary Duncan Widow and Sole Executrix and Devisee of Sir William Duncan Baronet deceased.—

Sheweth

That the Claim which your Memorialists submit to your consideration comprehends a large part of the most considerable of any of the Settlements in the Province of East Florida—That in the year 1768 the late Sir William Duncan Dr Turnbull and the late Mr Grenville were possessed of an Estate Of 80,000 acres of land which by a Subsequent Addition was made to amount to 101,400 Acres that the proprietors under the encouragement held out by Government in England to those who would settle and cultivate Land in East Florida began their Settlement on a more extensive plan than had then or has since been undertaken by any other persons possessed of Lands in that province and in exact and literal conformity to the terms of their Grants—That above 1300 white people collected from the Southern parts of Italy and the Greek Islands were carried over to Florida in the year 1768 at the expence of upwards of £24,000—twelve of which were paid by Sir William Duncan and 12 by Mr Grenville, that these people were established at a Town which the Proprietors built at the Mosquito inlet and called Smyrnea (The Situation of which the annexed plan will shew) And that in the year 1770 this Settlement appeared to Government in England an Object of so much magnitude and the Original expence of settleing so many people so deserving of protection and encouragement that £2000 bounty from Great Britain was put into the hands of Governor Grant and was by him laid out in Corn which he distributed to the Settlers—at Smyrnea. That notwithstanding the difficulties that must occur in the first infancy of an establishment as extensive as that of Smyrnea above 100 houses were already built within the three or four first years besides Barns Outhouses and other Erections necessary for the works of Indigo and Articles to the culture of which the Province was peculiarly adapted.—That the Settlers proceeded with so much industry that in the year 1772 little more than three Years after the first Settlement of the Lands upwards of £3000'S WORTH OF Indigo was the produce of one Year remitted to England from Smyrnea in payment of articles supplied to the Settlement from hence and a Tract of above Seven Miles in length containing above 1600 Acres upon Halifax and Hillsborough Rivers was even at so early a period cleared inhabited and in Cultivation.

¹⁸⁶ T. 77/7.

It appears proper that we should here observe that the remittance (being the produce of the year 1772) Of £3,300 is referred to in this Memorial because the amount of it can be proved by the Merchant in London to whom it was consigned from Smyrnea; but that your Memorialists are unable to submit to your inspection (as they could have wished to have done) the entire state of these accounts, because Dr. Turnbull the person who had the only knowledge and possession of them as manager for the joint Estate has neglected to fulfill the Obligation he was under of transmitting them to Us annually and has left us without the means of offering to you that Annual State of our disbursements which we should otherwise have laid before you—the whole produce of the Settlement has however from Year to Year been uniformly left in the hands of the Manager and by him been constantly expended upon it till the Year 1779 in some instances by remittances to Great Britain in the manner above stated, but for the most part in barter for Goods supplied by the Merchants of New York Philadelphia and Carolina But your Memorialists not being able for the reasons above mentioned to offer you accurate and authentic Accounts of the monies which arose from the produce of the Plantation and which together with the Sums before stated to have been advanced by the late Sir William Duncan and Mr Grenville would probably amount to little less than a Sum of above £40,000 principal exclusive of Interest We therefore refrain from entering into that sort of evidence which thou[g]h the best they are possessed of upon the Subject of their disbursements might appear less substantiated than would warrant their offering it to you in the shape or under the title of a regular account.

Of the Original expence of £24,000 paid by Sir William Duncan and Mr Grenville for carrying between 1300 and 1400 white people to Florida they are possessed of undeniable evidence of the approbation and protection which the Government of this Country gave to that Original expence there can be no proof more strong than the £2000, Bounty allowed by Great Britain for the Subsistence of the Settlers in 1770—Of its probable success in the Article of Indigo as well as of the Amount of the Sums annually expended upon it some judgment may be formed from one Years produce (the largest indeed that we can trace) having amounted to £3,300 of the peculiar advantages of its local situation in general and particularly of its large Wharf and Navigation for disposing of Naval Stores—Of the very large profits which the article of turpentine alone would have afforded them from the extensive tracts of pine land many persons who have lived in the Province in the Neighbourhood and some on the Settlement of Smyrnea can give the most satisfactory assurances, By which the Commissioners may be enable[d] in some measure to estimate the great loss we suffered by the Cession of our Estates in addition to which We think it right to advert to the considerable losses to which we were subjected during the progress of the American War in consequence of the measures

adopted by Government for the defence of the Province—It can be satisfactorily proved that a large body of our Settlers were engaged in the Military defence of the Province in the two years 1776 and 1778 when it was invaded from Georgia whereby the profits of our Houses were in great measure lost and the Cultivation of our Land suspended, a circumstance which we apprehend may not improperly be taken into Consideration where an Estimate is to be formed of the value of our property at the period of its Cession. By this and by a long Suit of litigation in which we were involved with our Manager Dr Turnbull from 1779 to 1781 when he left Smyrna and went to reside at Charles Town a temporary stop had been put to the growing success of the Settlement but had the Province not been ceded our Estate undoubtedly [held] out to its Proprietors in its Houses Cultivation and Naval Stores the most flattering prospects of future advantage and if it falls within the intention of the Commissioners to examine those losses during the continuance of the War as well as those which arose from the Cession of the province the loss of the 30 Negroes carried off by a Georgian privateer is an Article of very considerable loss which we have evidence enough to ascertain to the Commissioners and which is moderately stated at £1500.

The description of that part of the joint Estate which became the separate property of your Memorialists by the dissolution of our Partnership with Dr Turnbull in 1781 is now all that remains for us to trouble you with and upon that subject we beg to refer you to the annexed Estimates. The two first are the Estimates made upon the spot by Affidavits taken before the Chief Justice of the Province and recorded as such in the Register Office at St.-Augustine. The two others are Estimates of the same property made according to that Valuation which the Committee of proprietors in London on what appeared to them fair and reasonable from their own judgment and from the examination of the most disinterested persons adopted as the just Value of the different descriptions of Land in East Florida; Some Gentlemen We understand are disposed to rest their Claims upon the first described Estimates and others have preferred this subsequent described valuation, there is a considerable difference between them but having ourselves no personal knowledge of the Subject we thought it best to submit them both to the examination and decision of the Commissioners it being our desire to furnish them with every possible information that can lead to a fair investigation Of our Claim.

With this view we have added to this Memorial the names of such persons as We Understand to have been in any manner conversant with the nature and progress of our Undertaking or acquainted with the value which our property had acquired from its local situation and from the great expence and industry bestowed upon it. But if it should appear to the Commissioners during the Consideration of the Claim delivered by your Memorialists that any point relating to it requires to be supported

by any other proofs than can be afforded by the Deeds and Papers in our possession or by the persons whose names are stated by Us; your Memorialists are anxious that such further Evidence may be resorted to, if it can be had, as may place every part of the subject in the clearest light which it is capable of receiving—

In Behalf of my Brother and myself

W: W: Grenville Pay Office
Elbro Woodcock in behalf of the Right
Honble. Lady Mary Duncan
Mary Duncan Queen Ann Street
Westr

[Names of Witnesses omitted.]

. . . Mr Elborough Woodcock of Lincolns Inn is ready, if necessary, to authenticate any papers which he shall produce.

No 151—delivered 30th Decr 1786.

Amount £28991. 15. 0.

A

Schedule and Valuation of the Real Estate of Thomas and William Grenville situate in the Province of East Florida.¹⁸⁷

I

The Ground Plot of 20000 Acres of Land Situate two miles and three quarters Westward from Mosquito Inlet bounded Eastwardly on the Marshes of Mosquito Creek Southwardly on Sir Wm Duncan's Land and on all other sides on vacant Land granted on the 17th of Feb 1767 to Andrew Turnbull Esq.

1000 Acres cleared and cultivated at £3.	£3000
40 dwelling Houses in the Country at £30	1200
5840 Acres back swamp uncleared at 10/	2920
13160 ditto pine and Savannah at 1/	658
	<hr/>
	7778

Ten thousand acres of Land situate on Saint Mary's River, about 100 Miles Northwardly from St. Augustine bounded Westwardly on the said river Northwardly on William Armstrong and Southwardly on Angus Clark

K

inclosing the Lands of Jeremiah Warren and the said Angus Clark and all other sides by vacant Land granted the 16th of Feb. 1771 to Nathaniel Hone Esq.

¹⁸⁷ T. 77/7.

800 Acres Hummock and Swamp at 10/
9200 Pine Land well situated at 3/

400
1380

1780

L

Two hundred Acres situated on the West side of Timouka Creek adjoining Mr Alert's South Line bounded East on the said Creek, North on Frederick Alert, and all other Sides on Vacant Land granted the 16th of Feb. 1771, to Andrew Turnbull Esq.

64 Acres plantable uncultivated at 10/
136 ditto pine at 1/

32
6.16

38.16

M

One Hundred Acres situated on the East side of Hillsborough River a little to the Southward of the Mosquito Inlet bounded on all sides on vacant Land except Westward where it binds on the said River granted the 18th day of Oct. 1774 to Andrew Turnbull Esq. Scrubb Beach at 1/

5.

N

Ten thousand Acres of Land being the Southward most moiety or half part of a tract of 20000 Acres situate on the East side of St. John's River adjoining Samuel Barrington Esqr. North line bounded South on the said Samuel Barrington Eastwardly on Col. William Faucet and Clotworthy Upton North on vacant Land and Southwardly on St. John's River granted 29th of Apr 1771 to Sir Richard Temple Baronet which said moiety is bounded Northwardly on the other moiety of the said Tract of 20000 Acres last mentioned

1000 Acres uncultivated at 10/
9000 Ditto at 1/

500
450

950

10551.16

East Florida

We the Subscribers having long resided as Inhabitants in the province aforesaid being called upon by David Yeats Esq. to value and appraise the abovementioned Lands and having

viewed and inspected the Plotts laid before us and made enquiry as much as possible concerning the situation and value of the premises as well as from our knowledge of the same do upon our Oaths say that prior to the cession of the province to the Crown of Spain the said Lands and premises were well worth the Sums annexed to each of them and at which we have therefore appraised them the Total amount being Ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one Pounds sixteen shillings sterling.

John Ross
Pat'k Robertson
Banj'n Lord

Sworn before me this

6th May 1784

Ja's Hume, C. J. [Chief Justice of E. Florida]

A

Remarks on the Schedule and Valuation of the Real Estate of Thomas and William Grenville.

In the Estimate agreed upon by the Committee of Proprietors the various grants are described in the same manner, only a very few unessential words being altered. The *amounts* are given thus:

		£	s	d
I— 1307 Acres cleared and Cultivated	at £3	3921	0	0
40 Dwelling Houses in the Country	at 30	1200	0	0
376 Acres of Swamp that can be drained within 4 miles of Navigation	at 3	1128	0	0
5464 Back Swamps	at 10s.	2732	0	0
408 Pine and Savannah at a Mile distance of a Landing	at 4s.	81	12	0
2265 ditto at two Miles	at 3	339	15	0
10180 ditto at a greater distance	at 2	1018	0	0
20000		£10420	7	0
K—(No change)		1780	0	0
L— 64 Acres of Uncultivated at	10	32	0	0
136 Ditto Pine at	2	13	12	0
200				
M—(No change)		5	0	0
N— 1000 Acres Uncultivated at	10	500	0	0
9000 Ditto at	2	900	0	0
10000		£13650	19	0

Extracted from the Different Plans taken of the Estates in
East Florida by Jas. Taylor—No. 119 Chancery Lane.
[No affidavits are appended.]

B

Remarks on the Schedule and Valuation of the Real Estate of
Lady Mary Duncan.

In the Estimate agreed upon by the Committee of Proprietors the various grants are described in the same manner. The amounts are given thus:

1.—	1000 Acres of Oak Land Cleared and Cultivated	at 3	3000	0	0
	80 Dwelling Houses (town included)	at 40	3200	0	0
	800 Acres of Back Swamp cleared and cultivated	at 3	2400	0	0
	4000 Acres Do. Uncleared	at 10	2000	0	0
	1555 Acres Pine and Savanahs under 2 Miles of Navigation	at 3	233	5	0
	12645 Acres of Pine and Savanahs	at 2	1264	10	0
	<hr/>				
	20000		12097	15	0
2.—	1000 Acres Swamps Uncultivated	at 10	500	0	0
	9000 Do Pine and Savannah	at 2	900	0	0
	<hr/>				
	10000				
3.—	3600 Acres	at 2	360	0	0
4.—	2896 Pine and Marsh under one Mile of Navigation	at 4	579	4	0
	1918 Do. under two Miles of Do.	at 3	287	14	0
	186 Do over Two Miles of Do.	at 2	18	12	0
	<hr/>				
	5000				
5.—	159 Acres of Hammock	at 1.10	238	10	0
	841 Acres of Pine	at 2	84	2	0
	<hr/>				
	1000				
6.—	(No change)				
7.	200 Acres	at 2	20	0	0
8.	(No change)			5	0
	<hr/>				
			15340	17	0

Extracted from the different Plans taken of the Estates in
East Florida by Jas. Taylor No. 119 Chancery Lane.
No affidavits are appended.

Additional Notes

I

NOTES RELATING TO EAST FLORIDA CLAIMANTS AND
OTHER PROMINENT PERSONS MENTIONED IN
THE NARRATIVE AND DOCUMENTS

OWNERS OF LARGE PROPERTIES IN EAST FLORIDA, THEIR CLAIMS AND AWARDS

	<i>Claimed</i>			<i>Allowed</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Lord Arden	1,870	0	0	896	7	6
William Alexander, William Panton, Thomas Forbes, John Leslie, and Charles McLatchie	2,740	0	0	1,403	15	5
John and Robert Barker and Thomas Ashley	5,425	0	0	2,690	15	0
Right Hon. John Beresford	7,547	3	0	1,306	10	0
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne	3,433	0	0	1,551	5	0
Lord Brownlow and four others	19,856	6	0	5,103	13	9
Thomas Buckworth	7,853	18	0	2,279	8	9
William Gerard de Brahm	1,448	10	0	1,138	6	9
William Drayton	5,000	0	0			
Thomas Dunnage and John F. Rivaz	4,772	17	6	2,824	11	11
Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Augustus Elliot	5,600	17	1	2,423	1	3
James Grant Forbes				1,634	1	8
and	5,495	0	0			
Dorothy Forbes				817	0	10
John Gordon	32,200	0	0	1,250	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel John Graham	3,542	9	14	1,011	10	0
Lieutenant General James Grant	7,875	10	0	3,327	15	10
T. V. W. W. Grenville	13,650	19	0	5,723	10	3
and Lady Mary Duncan	15,340	17	0	6,421	5	0
Right Hon. Lord Hawke	5,401	10	0	1,780	0	9
John Hewitt's heir (T. Hewitt and Robt. Payne, guardians)	3,595	15	0	1,280	8	4
Robert Hope	4,133	18	4	560	0	0
Chief Justice James Hume	2,467	10	0	1,525	5	3
Martin Jollie (assignees of)	2,377	0	0	569	17	6
Francis Levett and John M. Tatnall	5,529	0	0	1,807	3	5
Mrs. Julian Levett, Francis Levett, and David Yeats	17,149	0	0	3,722	1	10
Lord Loughborough	5,000	0	0			
Spencer Man	5,222	0	0	2,207	6	9
Earl of Moira	5,325	0	0	584	7	6
Lieutenant Colonel James Moncrief	7,162	10	0	2,679	15	0
Dorothy Moore and children (Robert Payne, trustee)	3,626	2	2	1,048	18	0
William Moss	8,174	17	6	2,239	19	6
Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie	9,432	0	0	4,479	11	0
Captain John Mowbray	2,483	0	6	1,235	11	8
John Munro	8,378	3	0			
Mary Oswald and other heirs of Richard Oswald	9,298	10	0	3,921	5	0
James Penman	2,271	12	5	255	12	5
William Pengree	6,057	0	0	1,332	5	0
Samuel Potts	9,523	10	0	2,383	16	3
Denys Rolle	19,886	17	0	6,597	12	6

	<i>Claimed</i>			<i>Allowed</i>		
Richard Sill	2,292	10	0	1,324	15	2
Gabriel Stewart and Francis Stewart	10,643	9	6	1,332	5	0
Henry Strachey	9,491	14	0	1,825	7	6
Peter Taylor (Hon. C. W. Comevale and Alexander Popham, trustees for the heirs of)	12,070	0	0	1,598	2	6
Lieutenant Colonel William Taylor	4,260	0	0	2,482	10	6
Mary and John Tims	2,177	15	0	328	0	9
Major General Patrick Tonym	18,347	5	0	5,919	12	2
Thomas Townsend	3,490	0	0			
Dr. Andrew Turnbull and children	15,057	10	0	916	13	4
Dr. Andrew Turnbull	6,462	10	0			
Lord Vernon and Lady Templeton	14,665	0	0	1,746	9	2
William Watson	2,778	9	9	1,257	10	8
Jacob Wilkinson	19,664	0	0	2,088	13	0
John Wilkinson	2,939	12	0	314	15	0
Thomas Williamson (Bahama Islands)	5,525	0	0	1,362	5	9
David Yeats	4,486	15	0	2,113	3	6

PROVISIONS (see I. 119).

PROVISIONS seem to have been but little grown in East Florida during the pre-revolutionary years, the bulk of the needed supply being imported from the neighboring provinces. Early in the war, however, this source was cut off by the revolutionists of Georgia and Carolina, except what could be got by raids, and the inhabitants of Florida were compelled to rely largely on their own efforts in tilling the soil, supplemented by such uncertain supplies of grain and cattle as were brought in by raiding parties. In April, 1775, Lieutenant Governor Moultrie, in a letter to General Grant, accused Carolina and Georgia of trying to starve his fellow-provincials, whom he had upbraided for depending on others for subsistence instead of producing their own. He added with satisfaction that now nearly every planter was raising his own supply and that many had much to spare. He had himself raised a surplus of eight hundred bushels of Indian corn at "Bella Vista," and had a crop of rice in the barn and another cutting almost ripe at his place on the Mosquito River. In 1783, Mr. Moultrie was still devoting a large acreage to the growing of provisions both at "Bella Vista" and "Rosetta" plantations, and a similar plan was being followed on three of James Moultrie's tracts.

Misfortune sometimes befell provision crops that stood in exposed localities. At the end of the year 1775, a party of rebels overran the productive clearings of Jermyn Wright, nearly one hundred and forty acres in extent, and routed his negroes. These clearings were on St. Marys River. In 1779, some Spaniards entered Hillsborough River with a privateer and plundered a plantation of three hundred acres, ninety miles south of St. Augustine, belonging to Captain Robert Bisset and used by him for the cultivation of provisions and indigo. It was probably the same party of Spaniards who in the same year entered the Mosquito [now Ponce de Leon] Inlet and set the torch to William Watson's crop of provisions on a plantation at

New Smyrna, which Watson held from Dr. Turnbull. Such depredations were disastrous to the individual or the locality affected, but they were infrequent and limited in area.

The demand for provisions in Florida seems to have maintained its level, which was not raised perceptibly so far as one can judge by the small stream of refugees coming in from Georgia and the Carolinas. But in the middle period of the war, in a single year, seven or eight thousand loyalists flocked in, and later still, during the latter part of 1782, larger accessions of people, both white and black, were brought by the British transports from Savannah and Charleston. These added thousands greatly increased the demand for food and the supply of labor to produce it. Temporary subsistence and agricultural implements for those who arrived in 1782, seem to have been furnished by the British government. In 1783, more provisions must have been grown in Florida than ever before. The contemporary testimony of Floridians as to the effect of the news of the cession of the province to Spain on prices of farm produce varies. That news was already current in June, 1782. Not a few of the East Florida claimants have testified that when they departed in 1783 or 1784, they left their crops standing in the fields.

JAMES GRANT, governor of East Florida
(see I. 27).

b. 1720, *d.* 1806.

HE came to America in 1757 as a major of the 77th Regiment, and met defeat and capture at Fort Duquesne in the following year. He became lieutenant colonel of the 40th Foot two years later and campaigned against the Carolina mountaineers and the Cherokee Indians in 1761.

Appointed governor of East Florida, he arrived in the province on August 29, 1764, and held the first meeting of his council on October 31 of that year. He did much to advertise the advantages of the peninsula for the production of fruit, vegetables, and indigo. He attracted

settlers, granted lands, built roads and fortifications, and contributed generally to the growth and prosperity of the province. On May 31, 1771, he informed the council that he "proposed to embark for England in a few days," having obtained a leave of absence from the king for a year to recover his health. The council thereupon presented an address to Governor Grant acknowledging his many services to East Florida during his "just and mild administration" and hoping that his recovery would permit him to return. He sailed some time before June 10. He never resumed the governorship.

He was with his regiment in Ireland in 1772, was sent to parliament in the next year, given a colonel's commission in the 55th Foot in December, 1775, and came back to America as a brigadier general with the troops under Howe. He had an important command in the battle of Long Island, accompanied the army to Philadelphia in 1777, and commanded two brigades in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was promoted major general in the same year. In November, 1778, he left New York in command of the force that captured the island of St. Lucia. In 1779, he helped to protect Jamaica and the neighboring islands from attack by D'Estaing's fleet. He was promoted lieutenant general in November, 1782.

During the governorship of Patrick Tonyn in East Florida, General Grant obtained a number of grants of land in that province. After his return to Great Britain he submitted his claim for losses, amounting to £7,875 10s. He was allowed £3,327 15s.

In 1791 he was transferred from the 55th Regiment to the colonelcy of the 11th Foot, and was appointed governor of Sterling Castle. Five years later he was commissioned a general. During this period he was returned several times to parliament.

See C. O. 5/570, 5/571; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 20, 42, 77; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 21, 65, II. 8, 144; *Journal of Am. Hist.*, XI. 72, 74; Parkman, *Montcalm*

and *Wolfe*, II. 151-155; "Schedule in First Report" of the Commissioners on East Florida Claims. See also *ante*, p. 307.

PATRICK TONYN, governor of East Florida (see I. 3).

HE arrived at St. Augustine as governor on March 1, 1774, and soon fell under the influence of Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, head of the provincial administration since the departure of Governor James Grant early in June, 1771. Moultrie had been disliked by the officers of the garrison and other prominent men in East Florida whose candidate for the governorship had been Dr. Andrew Turnbull, the founder of New Smyrna. Tonyn's ill feeling toward these men was directed ere long against Chief Justice William Drayton and Turnbull himself. In November, 1774, Tonyn learned of the connection of Drayton and Turnbull with Jonathan Bryan's project to lease the Apalachee Old Fields in the northwestern part of East Florida from the Indians. His failure to apprehend and imprison Bryan, who was warned in time to return to Georgia, and the fact that Turnbull and Drayton championed Bryan, gave rise to a strong anti-Tonyn faction in East Florida. After the beginning of the Revolution, Tonyn accused the leaders of this faction with disloyalty to the British government, and he persecuted Drayton and Turnbull until they left the province.

Already, during the earlier months of 1775, loyalists from the revolted colonies to the northward had taken refuge in East Florida. On November 1 of that year, Governor Tonyn laid before his council some extracts from a letter of the earl of Dartmouth, dated four months earlier, announcing the king's wish and hope that the province might prove a secure asylum for loyalists from the colonies in rebellion and directing that gratuitous grants of land exempt from quit-rents for ten years be made to such persons. In keeping with these instructions Tonyn issued a proclamation, copies of which

were posted in Savannah and Charleston and probably in other towns, inviting loyalists to settle in East Florida under the conditions named. With this encouragement the movement of political refugees to Florida began in earnest; they came, not only singly or in small parties, but also in bands of several hundred each, and thus enabled Tonyn to organize several regiments of loyalists to protect the frontier against raiding parties. In 1776, the governor issued a proclamation inviting the inhabitants on the St. Johns and Mosquito rivers to coöperate with the garrison in resisting the "perfidious insinuations" of the neighboring colonies and to prevent any more men from joining their "traitorous neighbors." He commissioned privateers and held a council with the Indians to secure their active allegiance. Late in August, 1776, General Howe wrote to Tonyn approving his measures for engaging the Indians and recommending their employment in both defensive and offensive operations.

In the previous April, Tonyn had summoned the Creek Indians to his assistance and had ordered the Cherokees to invade South Carolina or Georgia, as the enemy was then attacking East Florida. He and his council had also suspended Drayton from the chief-justiceship and Turnbull from membership on the board. These gentlemen had hastened to England to prefer charges against the governor, and in June, 1776, Lord George Germain had written to Tonyn ordering the reinstatement of Drayton. Memorials were sent from East Florida to England accusing the governor of sharp practices in money matters, and the board of trade directed him to "lose no time in preparing proofs and depositions" for his defense. During Turnbull's absence Tonyn had encouraged the indented colonists at New Smyrna to desert and settle in St. Augustine. Schoepf, the traveler, says that the governor was the more inclined to support them in their outbreak because "he was at a loss for troops, and many of the Greeks were willing to be inlisted." At any rate a number of Turnbull's colonists became recruits in

the militia and on board several small galleys which the governor had fitted out.

In February, 1778, while a number of Indians were visiting at St. Augustine, Tonyn wrote that he was keeping those of his neighborhood well disposed, that the red men and East Florida Rangers guarded the frontiers and made occasional incursions into Georgia, that the Lower Creeks and neighboring Seminoles coöperated whenever called upon, that he had long meditated taking possession of Georgia but that Brigadier General Augustine Prevost would not act without orders from the commander-in-chief, and that he had directed Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne of the rangers to send proper persons to induce nearly four hundred German deserters and prisoners in an American corps in Georgia to come to East Florida. At the end of March he told of sending out Browne with his rangers and a few Indians and of their capture of Fort Barrington.

The prospect of a visit of seventeen hundred Indians to St. Augustine led Tonyn to propose once more the reduction of Georgia, which he thought could be accomplished by the combined force of the Indians, rangers, and garrison. By the end of April, 1778, the number of warriors reported to be coming to St. Augustine had dwindled to one hundred. In May, the governor was having several galleys built to replace two vessels taken by the enemy, and early in June he sent for a large body of Creek Indians to come to St. Marys River to help repel an expected invasion. As Tonyn insisted on keeping the East Florida Rangers and the "Marine Department" under his own command, Brigadier General Prevost refused to supply them with provisions. It was not until the spring of 1779, when Prevost, acting under orders from General Clinton, led forth most of the troops in East Florida, both provincials and regulars, against Savannah, that Tonyn consented that Lieutenant Colonel Browne and his rangers should be subject to Prevost's orders. Lieutenant Colonel Lewis V. Fuser, who now had charge of the greatly reduced garrison at St. Augustine,

expressed his opinion of Tonyn in a letter to General Clinton in the autumn of 1779. He said that he expected "very little assistance from this place; fine promises, pompous writing; and nothing done, is what I have experienced these three years past." He explained that Tonyn had promised him money, but that when it came to the point the governor said he had none. He had therefore to obtain his funds for repairing defenses from Spencer Man and James Penman, who belonged to the anti-Tonyn faction. In February, 1780, the governor placed Dr. Turnbull under arrest, imposed bail of £4,000, and so kept him in the custody of the provost marshal for over a year and a half. He accused his opponents of exerting themselves "in execrating every measure of government and in opposing and censuring every step taken by me to distress the rebels" and in striving "by every infernal artifice to dash this province into the same rebellious state with the other colonies." The management of the Seminole Indians was left to Tonyn by Lord Germain's orders, since they were "so dependent on St. Augustine."

In December, 1780, the governor carried a resolution of his council into effect by summoning the first general assembly of East Florida, which met on March 17, 1781. He wrote to Germain that the "freeholders had elected the most substantial, sensible, and best effected persons in the province" as their representatives. In his address he stated that the king and parliament had with "unprecedented condescension" relinquished their right of taxation on condition that the legislature would make due provision for defraying the expenses of government.

On November 2 of the same year, the war office promoted Tonyn from the rank of colonel to that of major general. About a month later, he asked Lieutenant Colonel Browne, now superintendent of Indian affairs, for the help of five hundred red men in anticipation of an attack by the Spaniards. A month later still he appealed to General Clinton for reinforcements with which to repel the Spanish force, which

he expected to appear in the spring. The surrender of New Providence to Spain in May led Tonyn to appeal again to Clinton for "assistance in the present critical situation."

On June 18, 1782, the governor received from Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie at Charleston, South Carolina, the startling message that preparations were to be made for the evacuation of East Florida. Two days later he wrote to General Sir Guy Carleton at New York that he had received no order from the ministry to relinquish the province and that he hoped it might be retained. Protests and petitions were sent to both Tonyn and Leslie. From Carleton the governor received word that the troops might remain, and from Admiral Digby the promise of two galleys and a sloop-of-war as an additional defense. To the king, Tonyn sent an address from the inhabitants begging the continuance of his protection on account of their loyalty and because East Florida would prove a "commodious asylum" for the loyalists. On September 20, 1782, Carleton wrote to Tonyn that the evacuation of the province was not a matter of choice but of necessity. Nevertheless, since July and on to December, thousands of loyalists and their negroes were brought by British transports from Savannah and Charleston to East Florida. Some of these people had been induced to come by Tonyn's proclamation offering protection and free grants of land. He accommodated the incoming merchants with houses in St. Augustine and the planters with places in the country, granting them vacant lands. He also exerted himself to obtain agricultural implements for them. Immediately after the arrival of the great fleet from Charleston a large number of Indian tribes from both the northern and southern state assembled at St. Augustine, and Governor Tonyn, Superintendent Browne, and Lieutenant Colonel Archibald McArthur sat in council with them in January, 1783. In the following spring the governor and his council took pains to throw obstacles in the way of the owners of plundered

negroes who came from South Carolina to reclaim their slaves.

The announcement of the news of the cession of East Florida to Spain in June, 1782, caused the spread of consternation among the inhabitants, and even among the Indians. Bands of thieves promptly appeared, stole horses and negroes, and sometimes plundered houses. To suppress these "banditti," Governor Tonym formed two troops of horse, one of which operated on the frontier. Superintendent Browne and a body of militia were stationed on St. Marys River in the summer of 1784, and were in service for some months longer. These measures were only partly successful, for the Spanish governor, Manuel de Zepesdes, who arrived in June, 1784, gave protection to at least a few of the bandit leaders.

Governor Tonym was authorized to conduct the evacuation of the province under instructions issued to him from England. He was assisted by an agent of transports, an agent of small craft, a clerk of evacuation, and a clerk of the public accounts as his chief subordinates. Many of the transports sailed from St. Augustine, but most of them from St. Marys River. The first vessels took their departure late in June, 1783, and a large part of the provincial troops embarked for Nova Scotia late in the following October. Meanwhile, other transports were constantly sailing with their quota of passengers for various destinations. As the evacuation was not nearly completed by the expiration of the term of eighteen months allowed by the treaty of peace, Tonym wrote to the ministry suggesting that a request be made to the government at Madrid for an extension of time. He also wrote to Governor Zepesdes concerning the matter. The Spanish government granted an extension of four months. Already in April, 1784, Tonym gave notice to the remaining British subjects to prepare to quit East Florida. This was soon followed by a warning to them to depart before the Spanish governor took possession, and the announcement that the last transport would leave St. Marys River on March 1, 1785.

It was not, however, until November 19 of that year that the evacuation was completed by the sailing of two transports for England, these transports having on board Governor Tonym, together with other civil officers and a few families. The only British subjects who remained behind were about four hundred and fifty people, most of whom were natives of the island of Minorca who had belonged to the colony at New Smyrna.

Governor Tonym's claim for losses amounted to £18,347 5s, of which he was allowed £5,919 12s 2d. Miss Jane Lydia Tonym, presumably his daughter, is mentioned in the list of claimants, but neither her claim nor award is given. On January 1, 1798, Tonym was promoted from the rank of major general to that of general. He died in London on December 30, 1804, at the age of seventy-nine years.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Dartmouth MSS.*, p. 349; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 106, 110, and *passim*; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 56, 105, 148, 166, 193, and *passim*, II. 39, 127, 152, III. 35, 45, 112, and *passim*, IV. 14, 57, 83, and *passim*; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. p. 706; A. J. Morrison (ed.), *Schoepf's Travels in the Confederation*, II. 240-241; W. W. Dewhurst, *Hist. of St. Augustine*, pp. 122, 123, 126, 129; C. B. Reynolds, *Old St. Augustine*, p. 94; W. H. Siebert, *Legacy of the Am. Rev. to the British W. Indies and Bahamas*, pp. 18-20; Additional Notes, *ante*, p. 308. See also Volume I. of this work.

SIR GUY CARLETON (see I. 101).

b. 1724, *d.* 1808.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. After taking part in the siege of Louisbourg in 1758, he was appointed a lieutenant colonel of the 72nd Foot. He was wounded at the capture of Quebec in 1759, promoted a colonel in 1762, and distinguished himself that same year in the siege of the Havannah. Appointed lieu-

tenant governor of Quebec in 1766, he was made governor in 1775. For defending Quebec against the Americans he was nominated a knight of the bath in 1776 and allowed to wear the insignia of the order, although not installed until nearly three years later. He was made a lieutenant general in 1777 and returned to England in 1778, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant General Haldimand as governor of Quebec.

Early in March, 1782, Carleton was commissioned commander-in-chief in America in succession to Sir H. Clinton. Two months later he arrived at New York and late in May wrote letters to Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie at Charleston, South Carolina, concerning the early evacuation of Charleston, Savannah, and St. Augustine. Carleton evacuated New York late in November, 1783. Returning to England, he was granted a pension of £1,000 a year by parliament. In 1786, he was again appointed governor of Quebec and was created Baron Dorchester in appreciation of his long services. He revised an act prepared by Grenville (31 George III, c. 31) which divided Canada into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, since called Ontario and Quebec, respectively. This act was passed by parliament in 1791.

During Dorchester's absence from August, 1791, to September, 1793, the provinces were under the administration of the lieutenant governor, Major General Alured Clarke. In 1793, Dorchester was appointed a general. Three years later he terminated his governorship and went back to England.

See Morgan, *Sketches of Celebrated Canadians*, 1867, pp. 81-84; *Annual Register*, 1908, chron., pp. 149-152; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 413, 420, 430, 494, 500.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM (see I. 128).

HE was a cousin of Robert and Patrick Cunningham of Ninety Six District in South Carolina (see *post*, p. 315). In 1775, he was a genial youth of nineteen years and a superior horseman. Later he won the title of "Bloody

Bill." At first he was on the whig side, and assisted John Caldwell to raise a company of rangers on condition that he be allowed to resign when they were sent on service other than that specified by the provincial congress. He took part in the capture of Fort Charlotte on July 12, and when the company arrived at John's or James's Island, near Charleston, he insisted on being released from service and half of the company supported his demand. Caldwell had him tried for mutiny, but the court martial acquitted and freed him. Cunningham returned to the upper country, and in the autumn of 1776 accompanied General Andrew Williamson on his expedition against the Cherokee Indians.

He then identified himself with the loyalist party, and betook himself to Savannah after receiving word from Captain William Ritchie that he meant to kill him for his defection. At Savannah, Cunningham learned that his lame brother, John, had been slain by Ritchie. Returning on foot to Ninety-Six, he was further angered by Ritchie's abuse of his father. Accordingly, he went to Ritchie's house and mortally wounded him. Patrick Cunningham soon supplied his cousin's need of a fast horse by giving him "Ringtail." After the surrender of Charleston, Major William Cunningham was active in executing General Cornwallis's order that those who had renewed their allegiance to the crown and then broken it by resuming arms against the British be put to death as traitors. In the summer of 1781, Cunningham made a raid from Charleston into the upper country, took Turner's military station, and added sixty loyalists to his corps. With this party he engaged in numerous bloody exploits. In November, he surprised Colonel Richard Hampton at Orangeburg, killed eleven of his men, and dispersed the others. He forced Colonel Hays to surrender his station and hanged him. Cunningham then permitted his own men to single out the prisoners among Hays's men on whom they wished to wreck vengeance, and put them to death. "Ringtail" was so worn out when the

party got back to Charleston, "that he survived hardly more than three weeks."

The regiment commanded by Cunningham in 1782 is listed as mounted militia. In the early summer of that year he made his second incursion into Ninety-Six District, but his force was dispersed by Captain William Butler and his party. Cunningham's mare "Silver Heels," equally celebrated with "Ringtail," saved him from capture by Butler. In October, with the approach of the evacuation of Charleston, Major Cunningham and five of his men made their way to East Florida on horseback.

There he remained, he tells us, until May 1, 1785, when the Spaniards deported him to Cuba for participating in a quarrel between them and some of the inhabitants. About a year later he arrived in England. In October, 1786, he was ready to leave with his cousin, Brigadier General Robert Cunningham, for the Bahama Islands. He acquired no land in East Florida, but lived on Lady Egmont's estate. Of his small claim for losses in that province, which was £239 14s 2d, he was allowed only £24 14s 2d. The fact that his name was included in a list of fifty-six South Carolina loyalists to whom grants of land were made at Rawdon, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, merely shows that he had signed to go to that province while still in East Florida.

See E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 88, 114, 118; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, pp. 638-648; *The Royal Gazette*, September 12, November 18, 21, December 8, 1781; Johnson's *Traditions*, pp. 311, 548; Ramsay, *Rev. in S. Carolina*, II. 272-273; Draper, *King's Mountain and its Heroes*, p. 468; Johnson, *Life of Greene*, II. 301-302; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev.*, 1780-1783, pp. 467-476, 490, 628-631; also, *post*, p. 361.

ROBERT and PATRICK CUNNINGHAM (see I. 127).

THEY were sons of John Cunningham, a member of a Scotch family that removed early in 1769 from Virginia to Ninety-

Six District, South Carolina. Patrick was at once made deputy surveyor general of the province. Robert settled at Peach Hill, was the first circuit judge chosen for his district, and became prosperous and influential. He openly opposed the measures passed by the assembly in July, 1775, and advised his neighbors assembled at the meeting held on August 23 at the Enoree by William Henry Drayton, a commissioner of the council of safety, not to sign the whig association. A few days later, Drayton ordered out a force to prevent Colonel Moses Kirkland, the Cunninghams, and their party from recovering Fort Charlotte and attacking the town of Augusta in Georgia. Drayton also issued a proclamation against Kirkland and those who were taking up arms with him, and early in September took his station at Ninety-Six Court House with a small party. Here he soon gathered a force of about a thousand men. Colonel Thomas Fletchall and the Cunninghams assembled a larger force a few miles away. On September 16, the leaders of both sides met and made a treaty of cessation of hostilities, although Captain Robert Cunningham held out against it and remained on the field with sixty followers after the others had dispersed. On October 23, he was arrested at his house, conveyed to Charleston, examined by the congress, and put in jail.

Patrick Cunningham, who had signed the treaty, led a party in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Robert on the way to Charleston. However, near Mine Creek he captured a gift of ammunition that was being sent to the Cherokee Indians. On November 8, the congress ordered Colonel Richard Henderson to take six companies, recover the ammunition, and bring the offenders to Charleston. Several of them, including Patrick Cunningham, were caught in the latter part of February, 1776, and were soon confined in jail. Both brothers were released before long and offered their services to the whig officers, but these were declined.

They now removed to Charleston and lived there quietly until General Clinton captured the place in the spring of 1780. Early in 1778,

Robert communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne at Fort Tonym, East Florida, that 2,500 men between the forks of Saluda and Broad rivers were ready to accompany the latter on any service whenever orders were sent. Late in the year 1780, Robert Cunningham was commissioned a brigadier general of the loyal militia and was stationed at Fort Williams, about seventeen miles from Ninety-Six. Patrick became a colonel and had command of the Little River regiment, which formed a part of his brother's brigade in Ninety-Six District.

In November, 1781, Brigadier General Cunningham marched with 700 men to the vicinity of Orangeburg, but was prevented from advancing farther by Sumpter's brigade. When South Carolina was evacuated both brothers went to St. Augustine. Robert left East Florida late in October, 1783, for Nova Scotia and New York. Later he went to England and in October, 1786, to the Bahama Islands. He was granted the half pay of a brigadier general for life, £1,080 on his estimated loss of £1,355 for his property in South Carolina and tracts of valuable land at Nassau in New Providence, where he is said to have built a handsome residence. His East Florida claim was confined to a plantation of fifty acres and amounted to £150, his award being only £41.

Patrick Cunningham took his negroes with him to East Florida and employed them in cutting live oak. He remained there but two years. In January, 1785, he was again in Charleston, where he petitioned on March 13 to be allowed to stay. His former neighbors in the upper country supported his petition, and Curwen records that his sentence of confiscation and banishment was repealed. Instead he was amerced twelve percent and denied political rights for a term of seven years, but before the expiration of that period he was elected to the legislature and served two terms and an extra session. In 1793, he was made district surveyor, and in the following year he died at the age of fifty-four years.

See E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander*

Chesney, pp. 64, 87, 88, 104, 112, 114; Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., IV. 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, 63, V. 582, 646, 650; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, pp. 618-638; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. 169; R. W. Gibbes, *Documentary Hist. of Am. Rev.*, 1764-76, pp. 200, 224; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 227; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims*, 1783-1785, p. 56; Sabine, *Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, 1865, I. 348; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. 2, p. 800; Moultrie, *Memoirs*, I. 96-100; Drayton, *Memoirs*, II. 343-344; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev.*, 1775-1780, pp. 38, 43-45, 52, 86-88, 90, 92, 95, 97, 199-201; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev.*, 1780-1783, pp. 24, 25, 27, 67, 485; A. O. 12/109 Report of Commissioners on East Florida Claims; Additional Notes, *post*, p. 361.

WILLIAM DRAYTON (see I. 17).

b. 1733, d. 1790.

AFTER four years of study at the Middle Temple, London, he returned to South Carolina in 1754. In December, 1767, and soon thereafter he acquired title to 300 acres of land about four and one-half miles from St. Augustine, which he transformed into a place of residence for himself and family and cultivated as a farm. He named his plantation Oak Park and lived there during his term of office as chief justice of East Florida from 1768 to 1777, inclusive. Meantime, in May, 1772, he obtained a grant for a turpentine and lumber tract of 300 acres on Northwest Creek, a branch of Matanza River, about twenty miles from the capital; but he never cultivated any part of this land.

When John Moultrie became lieutenant governor on the retirement of Governor James Grant in March, 1771, Moultrie and Drayton fell into disagreement over the question of the frequency of elections to the assembly, which was not to be held until ten years later. The arrival of the new governor, Patrick Tonym, at

the opening of March, 1774, only served to widen the breach, for Tonym sided with Moultrie, and Drayton resigned from the council. Moreover, he became involved in a plan to lease a tract of Indian land on St. Johns River, which his enemies made the most of and for which Tonym suspended him from office early in 1776. At the end of that year Drayton's son, William Drayton, Jr., was born at St. Augustine. Meantime, Mr. Drayton and his friend, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, the founder of the New Smyrna colony, had hastened to England, preferring charges against Tonym, and answered those which Governor Tonym had transmitted to Lord George Germain, the colonial secretary. Germain laid the case before the lords of trade, who, after a full examination, recommended the removal of Drayton's suspension. Tonym was therefore instructed to reinstate Drayton and pay him his salary in full. On their return to East Florida, the chief justice and Turnbull found that a number of the latter's colonists from New Smyrna had appeared in St. Augustine to secure release from their indentures. Drayton refused to try their cases, but directed another magistrate to preside. For this refusal he was suspended a second time from office. On April 4, 1778, Tonym wrote to General Sir William Howe that as Mr. Drayton, "the late Chief Justice," was "at the head of a faction against administration" he had been obliged to suspend him a second time. Already in the preceding month Drayton had sold his villa, Oak Park, and his other property preparatory to his removal to South Carolina. So we find him mentioned in the "list of East Florida claimants who emigrated to the revolted American States." His claim was for £5,000, but he was given no award. He lived thenceforth at Magnolia Gardens, then known as Drayton House, near Charleston. In 1789, he was appointed judge of the admiralty court of South Carolina, and in the course of the same year associate justice of the state and United States district judge.

Judge Drayton's son, William Drayton, was educated in England, admitted to the bar, served

as colonel and inspector general in the War of 1812, was chosen recorder of Charleston in 1819, and elected to congress during the years 1825 to 1833, meantime opposing nullifications in 1830. Later he removed to Philadelphia and became president of the United States Bank in 1839. He died in 1846.

See Volume I. of this work; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 87, 88, 110, 112, 113, 115, 130, 132, 168, 180, 194; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 222; Bernard Romans, *Concise Nat. Hist.*, pp. 268-272; Drake, *Dict. of Am. Biography*, p. 282.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN (see I. 36).

b. 1716, d. 1785.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He took his B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1737, was made clerk of the council in Dublin and captain of the 7th Horse. In 1740 he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 28th Foot and the next year was elected to parliament. He continued as a member of the house of commons for many years. He made two campaigns in the War of the Austrian Succession, during the first of which he was severely wounded at the head of his regiment. During his father's viceroyalty in Ireland (1751-1756) he was the principal secretary to the lord lieutenant and secretary of war for Ireland.

Going on an expedition to France as a lieutenant general in 1758, Sackville succeeded as commander-in-chief of the British forces on the lower Rhine when the duke of Marlborough died. He refused to obey the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the allied commander, in the battle of Minden, August 1, 1759. He demanded a trial by a military court, was found guilty, and was dismissed from service and from the privy council. In the early years of George III.'s reign he recovered the royal favor, and in 1765 was made a joint vice-treasurer of Ireland. In 1770, he was permitted by act of par-

liament to take the name of Germain, and was thenceforth known as Lord George Germain. His oratorical gifts won him influence in the house of commons, and in 1774, he urged "Roman severity" in dealing with the American colonies. In the following year the king and Lord North chose Germain to coerce the Americans, and he was appointed a lord commissioner of trade and plantations and secretary of state for the colonies. The former post he held until 1779 and the latter until 1782. Disagreements in the cabinet caused the American secretary to attempt to resign several times between 1776 and 1782, and the death of his wife in January, 1778, almost induced him to give up office.

Throughout his term of service Germain tried to direct military operations from Whitehall, despite changing situations and his inability to supply the British generals with needed reinforcements. He further irritated them by communicating directly with their subordinates. In 1779, Clinton wrote "For God's sake, my Lord, if you wish me to do anything, leave me to myself, and let me adapt my efforts to the hourly change of circumstances." In this same year he wrote to Clinton: "Our utmost efforts will fail of their effect if we cannot find means to engage the people of America in support of a cause which is equally their own and ours." He believed that the loyalists formed half of the population and that all that was necessary was to aid them in their struggle against the revolutionists. Germain and the king believed that the operations in the south would win the support of the loyalists and thereby turn the tide in that section. Cornwallis's efforts to rally them in the Carolinas certainly did not produce the desired results.

Even after Yorktown, Lord Germain could write a long memorandum in which he said that his expectations of an "immediate junction with many thousand associated loyalists" were "greatly damped by the 10th article of Lord Cornwallis's capitulation" in handing over the friends of government who had joined the

army "to be treated at the discretion of the civil power. . . ." This memorandum also shows that Germain was unwilling to concede independence and to surrender the territory then occupied by British troops. Considering the harbor, wealth, costly fortifications, fourteen thousand effective troops, and the large number of loyalists at New York, he thought that at least seven thousand soldiers and the associated loyalists should be employed in defense of that station. He also was persuaded that Charleston and the adjacent country, together with Georgia, East Florida, Nova Scotia, and Penobscot, might be held by the troops in those regions with the recruits there to be collected. Detachments from New York and elsewhere, aided by the associated refugees, should make expeditions against the towns along the coasts, and civil government be established under British auspices wherever practicable. Germain also suggested that a new commander-in-chief be appointed with full power to negotiate terms of peace.

By 1781, the American secretary was so unpopular and disliked by his colleagues that there was a widespread clamor for his retirement. The pressure was such at the end of December and during the next month that the king promised Germain a peerage. He was thus enabled to retire honorably, and on February 8, 1782, took his seat in the house of lords as Viscount Sackville. His resignation made possible the appointment of Sir Guy Carleton as the new commander-in-chief, to whom was assigned the duty of carrying into effect the terms of the treaty of peace by withdrawing the troops and loyalists from the posts and districts in their possession at the end of the Revolution.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, I. 37, 52, 53, 66, 77 n., 103, 282-289, 290-292, 301-311, 312-318, II. 1-3, 23-25, 141, 216-220; *Gentleman's Magazine*, LV. pt. II., pp. 667, 746; *American Historical Review*, XXVIII. 18, XXXIII. no. 1, pp. 23-43; *Parliamentary History*, 1780-1781, p. 725; *Hist.*

MSS. Comm., Tenth Report, Appendix II. p. 25; Knox MSS. in *Various Collections*, VI. 181, 272; W. B. Donne, *Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, II. 404-405.

RAWLINS LOWNDES (see *ante*, p. 18).

HE was educated in Charleston, South Carolina, attained his majority in 1742, and served as deputy provost-marshal under his father, Thomas Lowndes, from 1745 to 1754. His legal ability won for him a very profitable practice. In 1762, he was elected a member of the commons house of assembly, and in September of the next year speaker, in which capacity he served for three years. In February, 1766, he was appointed assistant justice by Lieutenant Governor Bull. Again elected to the assembly in 1768, he was speaker from 1772 to 1775. In July, 1774, he advocated moderation toward the British government and failed of election to the continental congress. Nevertheless, as speaker he again urged late in the following April caution on the part of the delegates to the congress.

In 1775, also, Mr. Lowndes was a member of the committee of safety, and, in the year following, of the committee that framed a constitution for South Carolina. Later he served on the legislative council and in 1778 was elected president of the province. Exerting himself in defense of Charleston, he nevertheless took refuge there after the British occupation. James Simpson, the attorney general, writing from Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton on July 1, 1780, quoted Lowndes's account of his own losses:

For several years before the troubles . . . I annually made, at least, 1,000 barrels of rice, worth £15,000 currency; I had as much money at interest as yielded £8,000 currency more. My houses in town, exclusive of repairs & the one I inhabited, brought in £3,000, so that my annual income was £26,000 currency, upwards of £3,700 sterling, which I was sure to have punctually paid. But upon an average for the four last years my plantations have not produced upwards of £250 sterling a year; my houses have been taken

from me for public uses, and are gone so much to decay they are not fit to be let, and my money at interest hath been paid into the public Treasury; add to which I have from various causes lost upwards of 80 of my best slaves, and as for the money which was in the province, it hath occasionally been sent to Statia or the West Indies, and the wretched and precarious returns it hath produced have rather been a mockery of than a supply to our wants.

Mr. Lowndes was not included in the act of confiscation and amercement passed by the Jacksonborough Legislature in February, 1782. In the following August, he mildly protested to Sir Guy Carleton at New York against "the prevalent practice of carrying off negroes from this province," adding that scarcely a vessel sailed without some of the inhabitants lost such property. He complained that some of his own slaves were then at New York and other places.

After the peace, Mr. Lowndes was chosen a member of the legislature, and as such actively opposed the adoption of the federal constitution on account of the restrictions it imposed on the slavetrade, the clause empowering congress to regulate commerce, and the centralization of power in the federal government.

See W. R. Smith, *S. Carolina as a R. Province, 1719-1776*, pp. 131, 341-342, 345, 353-354, 384-386, 412, 415; A. Nevins, *Am. States during and after the Rev., 1775-1789*, pp. 207, 372, 375, 392, 394; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1780-1783*, p. 587; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 60, 111; Drake, *Dict. of Am. Biography*.

JAMES PENMAN (see I. 17).

JAMES PENMAN was one of the two leading merchants of St. Augustine during the revolutionary period. He owned houses and lots in the town and a considerable amount of land in the vicinity, a part of which he acquired by purchase under a decree of court in 1772 and a part by grants from Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie in the same year. He also made later purchases, but his friend, Dr.

Andrew Turnbull, declared in a memorial that Governor Tonyn refused to grant lands to Penman and to many others who were entitled to them. Turnbull, Penman, Chief Justice William Drayton, and others belonged to a faction which Tonyn charged with disloyalty. In this faction he even included Brigadier General Augustine Prevost and Colonel L. V. Fuser of the garrison. On February 26, 1776, Penman and his friends held a meeting and drew up a loyal address to the king, which they signed and sent to England. Despite Tonyn's allegations, Penman was appointed agent for paying the corps of the Carolina King's Rangers, and on June 4, 1778, General Sir H. Clinton wrote to Prevost from Philadelphia that money would be sent to the agent to pay the corps.

Late in September, 1779, Mr. Penman went to St. Johns River at Fuser's request to get intelligence from Georgia and quiet the settlers in that region. Penman went to Jericho, where Fuser wrote to him that he was under the necessity of applying to him to pay the negroes, some three hundred in number, employed on the defensive works at St. Augustine and to supply what money might be needed for other purposes, for which bills on General Clinton would be given. Penman replied that during the last war he had paid out millions of the public money for carrying on the service in Germany, and that in the present war he had the honor of advancing some thousands of his own. He said that already, "independent of other services," he had advanced almost £3,000 for the Carolina King's Rangers, and he assured Fuser that his efforts for the protection of East Florida should not be frustrated, for the colonel might command his purse and credit as far as it would go. He added that he would remain at Jericho to keep the people on their settlements, to do all in his power to protect their properties, and to give Fuser the earliest intelligence of the enemy's movements should they attempt any attack during the siege of Savannah.

Late in May, 1780, Governor Tonyn wrote

to General Clinton designating Mr. Penman, who had been he said, "a clerk to Peter Taylor in Germany," as one of the principal leaders of "a desperate faction" that had disturbed the province and execrated every measure of government. He charged that Penman had been "invariably the first and most insolent in this opposition, the chief gladiator to Drayton," and that when East Florida had been invaded in 1777 he had proposed to go under a flag of truce from the inhabitants and make terms of capitulation, by which they would pay a stipulated sum to the enemy.

On May 7, 1782, Mr. Penman left St. Augustine with Dr. Turnbull and his family in a small sailing vessel they had chartered, and six days later they arrived at Charleston, South Carolina. They remained there after the evacuation of the place in the following December, and were permitted to do so as British subjects by a committee of the legislature, a privilege probably not granted to any other loyalists at the time. On June 5, Penman wrote to Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie a long letter urging the importance of East Florida as a frontier against Spanish attacks and pointing out what he thought would be the consequences of evacuating the province. This letter Leslie forwarded to General Sir Guy Carleton.

After leaving Charleston, Penman went to London where he engaged in business as a merchant. On May 2, 1786, Dr. Turnbull made him his agent to present the claims of himself and his children on account of their losses in East Florida. Nearly two years later he obtained for them only £916 13s 4d, which was less than a fifteenth of their joint claim. Mr. Penman's own claim amounted to £2,771 12s 5d. His award was only £255 12s 5d.

See Volume I. of this work, p. 17; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 113, 118, 145-146, 184, 186, 192, 193; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 260, II. 37, 38, 39, 40, 127-128, 513, 520; Andrews, *Guide to Materials*

for *Am. Hist.*, to 1783, in *Public Record Office*, II. 269; *ante*, pp. 307, 308.

PETER PAUMIER (see *ante*, p. 10, note).

PETER PAUMIER was senior deputy commissary general to the British forces under Daniel Wier. Four days after Wier's death, which occurred on November 12, 1781, Paumier was directed by General Sir H. Clinton "to receive from Mr. Wier's executors all kinds of provisions, pay, oats, &c., belonging to the King in the public magazines or elsewhere, and make report of same." He was also "required to act in all things belonging to the Commissariat until a Commissary General be appointed or the pleasure of the Treasury be known." On the next day Paumier was ordered by Clinton to assume charge in the northern district and Major John D. Morrison in the southern. By royal commission of March 14, 1782, Brook Watson was named commissary general. However, both Morrison and Paumier continued to serve in their respective districts until the end of the war.

Paumier's correspondence during this period reveals the trying time he had. When he first became acting commissary general, he found it impossible to obtain wagons from the inhabitants of Long Island, New York, for transporting provisions. In May, 1781, he presented a memorial to Sir Guy Carleton asking for a warrant for £30,000. Carleton's answer of June 3 was that he desired an account of expenditures from the £40,000 which had been delivered to Paumier on May 6. This was submitted at once. Early in July, Paumier complained that the debts of the forage and cattle departments were so numerous that they could not be ascertained until brought in for payment, and then immediate payment was expected which was impossible without means. A month later he wrote that the board of accounts had twice recommended a warrant for paying claimants who were becoming "impertinently clamorous." This warrant was for £20,000, and Paumier

was still asking for it in the early days of October, 1782, when he wrote of "the disagreeable situation he was in" and "the insults daily received from numbers claiming their just demands." Late in January, 1783, he presented another memorial asking for money to pay the balance for sundries supplied to the Virginia army during his administration. In February, he submitted the abstract and vouchers, already examined by the board of accounts, for the expenditure of two warrants for £10,000 each; and in March, he told of a bill for £600 being drawn against him by Lieutenant Colonel John Douglas at St. Augustine to settle Indian accounts and of a remaining sum to be remitted to Lieutenant Governor John Graham in England, "whose unhappy situation requires it."

See *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 227, 238, II. 349, 350, 353, 421, 492, 512, 513, III. 134, 147, 159, 174, 336, 366, 398; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 325 n.; W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, pp. 82 n., 84 n.

JOHN STUART (see I. 25).

b. 1700? *d.* 1779.

HE came to Georgia with General James Oglethorpe and his little colony in the spring of 1733. In 1760, he secured honorable terms of surrender for the garrison of Fort Loudoun, which was on the point of being captured by the Cherokees. After being seized by the Indians and ransomed by a friendly old chief, he prevented an attack on Fort Prince George. In 1759, his son, who became Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, was born in Georgia. In 1762, he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district. His salary was £1,000 a year, and in addition he received £3,000 for Indian presents and other expenses. He made his headquarters at Charleston and became a member of the council of South Carolina. He was also a member of the council of East Florida from the time of its

organization at the end of October, 1764. However, he did not take his seat until October 7 of the next year, when the oaths were administered to him. On May 16, 1769, a petition and an order from the king in council for five thousand acres of land were presented in his behalf, and three days later the governor signed his grant.

Early in June, 1775, the provincial congress ordered Stuart's arrest on receiving information that he was seeking to win the Indians for the British cause. He had removed from Charleston to his plantation on Lady's Island. From Governor Sir James Wright of Georgia he received a warning "to take steps for the security of his person." He promptly boarded the armed schooner *St. John* at Cockspur and withdrew to St. Augustine.

Mrs. Stuart and her daughter, Mrs. Fenwick, were ordered early in February, 1776, to confine themselves to the superintendent's house in Charleston, and the former could not go on the streets without permission of Colonel William Moultrie, and then, only when attended by an officer. Nor could she receive visitors without permission. She was paid one hundred pounds currency per month for her maintenance, this sum being reimbursed out of the profits of her husband's estate. Mr. Stuart told friends in St. Augustine that he was deeply concerned for her safety. She made her escape somewhat later.

In the latter part of June, 1775, the committee of intelligence at Charleston sent two letters to Stuart, advising him that he stood in a very unfavorable light with the public, demanding that he answer for his conduct, and telling him that his estate would be kept as "security for the good behavior of the Indians." He replied on July 18, reminding the committee that the charge against him had not been revealed, that during his thirteen years as superintendent the people had enjoyed tranquillity on the frontiers, and that the tenure of his property had been made dependent largely on the

conduct of the people. He closed by telling of the circumstances leading to his "most unfortunate escape." The provincial congress ordered the personal property of John Stuart and his brother Henry, who was his deputy, to be taken into custody and forbade its removal.

Superintendent Stuart was one of the leading men at St. Augustine who wrote to General Thomas Gage at the end of September, and early in October, 1775, entrusting his letter to Colonel Moses Kirkland, a fugitive recently arrived from South Carolina, who was going to Boston to report on conditions in the back part of Carolina and was carrying with him plans of Charleston and its harbor, the latest survey of Georgia, and other drawings, besides letters suggesting the desirability of a southern expedition. Stuart wrote that he was sending his brother to the Creek and Cherokee nations to cultivate their friendly disposition, and that he would summon some Indians to St. Augustine to strengthen its weak state, and that Kirkland might be very useful in recalling the Carolinians to their duty or in maintaining a loyal party among them. As Kirkland's sloop was captured on December 5 not far from its destination by a continental schooner, he was made a prisoner, and copies of his papers were soon sent to the provincial congress of South Carolina.

In the latter part of May, 1776, a letter from Henry Stuart was circulated among the frontiersmen, announcing that it was not the king's design to set the Indians on his subjects, that the royal army would arrive at once in West Florida, and on its march through the Indian nations would be joined by contingents of warriors and that when it reached the Cherokee country loyalists should repair to the royal standard and thus secure protection for their families and estates. For the information of the officers, however, they should sign an association and send it to him by a safe hand. The army would take possession of the frontiers of North Carolina and Virginia, while other royal forces would make a diversion on the seacoast.

Inhabitants who could supply cattle, packhorses, and flour should apply to him.

Late in May, 1776, and again in the following January, General Howe sent directions to Superintendent Stuart concerning the management of the Indians. In the spring, Colonel Kirkland was back in Florida, having escaped from jail in Philadelphia, and on May 2, Stuart appointed him deputy for the district of the Seminole Creeks. In July, Stuart was in Pensacola, where he received a shipload of provisions and another of Indian presents for the use of his department. Early in October, he wrote to Howe about the efforts of the Americans to gain the Indians. Nearly four months later he sent Kirkland with several chiefs to distribute presents among the Seminoles and engage them for action when called, while Alexander Cameron was sent among the Cherokees to have them in readiness. Stuart also formed two companies of refugees at Pensacola, one under the command of Cameron and the other under that of Captain Richard Pearis. The latter he sent to Mobile to break up the rum trade. In addition, he reported his withdrawal of traders from the Creek nation on account of the bad behavior of those Indians. In March, 1778, he had two parties of white men and Indians posted on the Mississippi River to prevent the invasion of West Florida by that route, but they did not keep James Willing's expedition from surprising Natchez on March 20 and compelling its leading men to agree to neutrality. Hence Stuart sent one of his commissaries to set the Indians in motion. Earlier in this month, Lord G. Germain wrote to General Clinton concerning the proposed reduction of Georgia, suggesting as Stuart's task that of bringing down a large body of Indians toward Augusta.

Late in October, 1778, Clinton wrote to Stuart that he was dispatching a force of a thousand men under Brigadier General John Campbell to Pensacola and another of three thousand to Savannah. Five months later, Camp-

bell reported the death of John Stuart, which had occurred on March 21, adding that the Indian Department was "supposed to be in the greatest confusion."

See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; W. Roy Smith, *S. Carolina as a R. Province, 1719-1776*, pp. 224, 227, 389; C. O. 5/570; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 41, 56, 123, 125, 128, 137, 187, 189, 213, 214, 232, 403; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., II. 1681, III. 833, IV. 316, V. 362-363, 533, 563, 635, VI. 498; Drayton, *Memoirs of the Rev.* II. 296-297; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. 98; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II. 341-342; Moultrie, *Memoirs*, I. 122-123; *S. Carolina Hist. and Gen. Magazine*, XIV. 12.

THOMAS BROWNE (see I. 25).

HE was one of the earliest settlers of the Ceded Lands on Broad River in north-eastern Georgia. Attracted by inducements held out to prospective settlers in a proclamation of Governor Sir James Wright, Thomas and Jonas Browne and James Gordon made an agreement in England to establish a settlement in Georgia. Gordon arrived in 1772 to make preliminary arrangements. As the chiefs of the Cherokee and Creek nations did not sign the deed of cession until June 1, 1773, Gordon first located at New Richmond, South Carolina, six miles above Augusta, Georgia, and was there joined by the two Brownes and a large number of indentured servants in the autumn of that year. Then the warrants of survey for five thousand acres on Broad River were obtained, a clearing was cut, and buildings were erected. The property at New Richmond was now sold, and the settlement was removed to its new location.

Before the Brownes had removed from New Richmond, the Liberty Boys were becoming active in Georgia, and Thomas Browne, who was young and zealous in the British cause, attended some of their meetings, at Augusta, and opposed their measures. He also signed a tory

association. William Thompson, an associate of Thomas Browne, had also made himself obnoxious. At the beginning of August, 1775, a body of the Sons of Liberty marched from Augusta, took Browne prisoner though they failed to find Thompson, who had fled, and on their return to Augusta tarred and feathered Browne and carted him through the town. Next morning he swore that he repented of his past conduct, and promised to support the American cause and discountenance in all ways Colonel Thomas Fletchall's group in Ninety-Six District. He was then supplied "with a horse and chair to ride home." However, he at once proceeded to the Saluda River in South Carolina to join General Robert Cunningham, with whom he had planned the capture of Augusta. Cunningham was raising a force for the purpose, but did not carry out the project.

Meantime, Thomas Browne and William Thompson were published in the *Georgia Gazette* under an order of August 4, 1775, as "inimical to the right and liberties of America." This may have hastened Browne's movements, for he made his way to Charleston and soon appeared at St. Augustine. His partner, Gordon, however, remained at the settlement on Broad River, but as many of the servants were being lured away and he learned that his plantation was to be plundered, he left with the remaining servants and went into the back part of South Carolina. The partnership lands seem to have been soon appropriated by other settlers of the Ceded Lands.

At St. Augustine, Thomas Browne was commissioned by Governor Patrick Tonyn a lieutenant colonel on June 1, 1776, to raise a corps of rangers. The corps was made up of refugees from Carolina and was known as the Carolina King's Rangers. It did outpost duty and made raids into Georgia during the early part of its existence. The merits of its commander were highly praised by Governor Tonyn in a letter of February 24, 1778, to General Howe. A year later the corps was in Georgia. In the sum-

mer of this year, Browne was appointed superintendent for the Creek and Cherokee nations, but retained his provincial rank and command.

Browne and his corps accompanied Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition from Savannah to Charleston in 1779 and, on returning to Georgia, was sent to Camden and later to Augusta. In September, 1780, the rangers numbered 244 men. At Augusta, Lieutenant Colonel Browne was really in command of the British forces in upper Georgia and carried on operations in that section. From May 15, 1781, his post was practically in a state of siege by continental forces under General Pickens, Colonels Lee and Clarke, and Lieutenant Colonel Williamson. Two of Browne's companies were stationed at Fort Galphin, twelve miles south of Augusta. After the capture of this fort by Lee, the circle was drawn closer, and Browne and his garrison at Augusta, comprising apparently regulars, rangers, negroes, and Indians, was forced to surrender on June 5, 1781. The prisoners were conducted by way of Ninety-Six on a circuitous route back to Savannah. Browne, who had stirred up much bitterness among his enemies in Georgia, was given a strong escort of continentals and sent by a direct course to the same destination. Being exchanged soon after, he again took the field in Georgia. In December, 1781, his force of rangers at Savannah numbered 315 men, divided into six companies, with a cavalry troop of 59 men. Six months later the corps was still there, having now reached its maximum strength of 338 men, distributed among nine companies, but the cavalry had fallen to 49 men.

On the evacuation of Savannah, Browne and his corps returned to St. Augustine. At the end of the war, he retired to Nassau in the Bahamas. He submitted two claims for indemnity for losses, one for the sum of £3,433 and the other for £2,821. His award was £1,551 5s. In a letter to Sir Guy Carleton, Browne claimed to have enlisted, first and last, twelve hundred men, of whom he said five hundred had

been killed in the constant and distant service throughout the war.

See *Georgia Gazette*, August 4, 1775; C. B. Reynolds, *Old Saint Augustine*, 1855, pp. 92, 93; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 198, II. 59, 130, 131, 165, 169; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims*, 1783-1785, p. 197; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev.*, 1780-1783, pp. 259-276; Curwen's *Journal and Letters*, 1845, pp. 648-657; Ramsay, *Revolution*, II. 236-238; Stedman, *American War*, II. 369; Lee, *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department*, I. 147, 170, 204, 207, II. 87-95, 99-117, 432-435; Johnson, *Life of Greene*, II. 131-135; McCall, *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 362-368, 370; Sabine, *Loyalists in the Am. Rev.*, 1864, I. 260-265. See also Volume I. of this work, and *ante*, p. 307.

DR. ANDREW TURNBULL and NEW SMYRNA COLONY (see I. 85).

AFTER obtaining an order in council for 20,000 acres of land in East Florida in June, 1766, Dr. Turnbull sailed from England with his family and arrived at St. Augustine in the following November. He consulted the government surveyor as to where the best lands were to be found, visited Mosquito [now Ponce de Leon] Inlet, and there bought a large plantation, at the same time directing his overseer to purchase cattle from Georgia and Carolina. Returning to England by the last of March, 1767, he petitioned for permission to establish a colony and entered into an agreement with Sir William Duncan and Sir Richard Temple to that end, the latter being trustee for Lord George Grenville, head of the ministry, and his heirs. The partners obtained five large grants, in addition to Turnbull's, making a total of 101,400 acres. The lords of trade furnished a sloop-of-war for transportation, granted £4,500 as bounty on East Florida products to promote the settlement, and set apart sums for roads, bridges, ferries, and a parson and schoolmaster.

In the spring of 1767, Dr. Turnbull sailed

to Greece and took on board two hundred mountaineers, thence to Leghorn and embarked one hundred and ten Italians, and so to Minorca for the rest of his settlers, numbering eleven hundred. Eight ships were required to carry the entire company to Florida, the expense being about £24,000, one-half being borne by Sir William Duncan and the other by Lord Grenville. Cotton gins, other agricultural machines, and the cuttings of olive and mulberry trees and grapevines were also brought. The passengers came as indented servants and, after paying for their passage and support by seven or eight years of labor, the adults were to receive fifty acres each and five acres for each child in a family. Four of the ships arrived at St. Augustine in June, 1768, and the others soon after. The colonists were sent down to Mosquito [now Ponce de Leon] Inlet, a part by land and a part by water. Five hundred negroes were imported from Africa to clear the land and do other rough work, but were lost on the Florida coast. Up to July 21, 1769, the lords of the treasury paid £29,000 in support of the colony. In the following year an additional sum of £2,000 was entrusted to Governor Grant and expended for corn, which he distributed among the people of New Smyrna. The colony had been so named by Dr. Turnbull from Smyrna on the west coast of Asia Minor, the native place of his wife, who was a Greek. In 1772, indigo to the value of £3,300, the produce of a single year, was shipped to England from New Smyrna in exchange for articles exported to the settlement. By this time a tract of upwards of seven miles in length on the Halifax and Hillsborough rivers had been cleared, occupied, and cultivated, and more than a hundred houses had been built, including the town itself. Until 1779, Dr. Turnbull, as manager of the colony, expended its annual produce in its development, partly in remittances to England, South Carolina, Philadelphia, and New York for goods. He lived in a stone mansion four miles back from the settlement.

In May, 1767, Dr. Turnbull had been ap-

pointed a member of the provincial council, its clerk, and also secretary of the province by Governor James Grant. When the latter left East Florida in March, 1771, a number of the prominent inhabitants, including the officers of Fort George, desired that Turnbull be made his successor; but John Moultrie was appointed lieutenant governor, and failed to win the support of Turnbull and his friends, including Chief Justice William Drayton. Soon after Colonel Patrick Tonyn assumed the office of governor on March 1, 1774, he began to side with Lieutenant Governor Moultrie, and became even more distrustful of Drayton and Turnbull after finding that they were involved in a scheme to lease the Appalachee Old Fields from the Indians. After the outbreak of the Revolution, Governor Tonyn went so far as to declare that he did not believe that there were six loyal men in East Florida. This unwarranted statement was resented by Turnbull and his faction, who held a meeting in St. Augustine late in February, 1776, and adopted an address of loyalty to the king. Departing for England without procuring the permission of Tonyn, Turnbull and Drayton were suspended from their offices by the governor and council, but had the satisfaction of presenting their loyal address to Lord Germain and a few months later of submitting memorials to the lords of trade giving reasons for the removal of Tonyn. Later Turnbull answered the charges filed against him so satisfactorily that he was able to bring back, in the autumn of 1777, an order for his reinstatement.

During Turnbull's absence the colony at New Smyrna had been broken up. Disease had carried off about nine hundred of the settlers by 1773, malaria spread by swarms of mosquitoes being the chief cause. In 1776, the governor had drafted a company of militia from the colony, and his agents spread the story that the settlers, being Catholics, would not get title deeds to their lands since the terms of the grants specified Protestants. In May, 1777, some of

the colonists appeared in St. Augustine, and preferred charges against their patron. The court of sessions imprisoned most of the plaintiffs and gave them only bread and water until they consented to fulfil their contracts at New Smyrna. Governor Tonyn, however, sent them other provisions by the hand of the sheriff and required Turnbull's attorneys to pay for the same. He also supported them in repudiating their contracts and gaining their release. They had made depositions containing serious charges against Dr. Turnbull, namely, that he had refused to release some of them when their time had expired, that he used a forged contract to prolong the service of an overseer, and that he had been guilty of certain violent crimes. Late in the summer of 1777, the rest of the colonists removed to St. Augustine, and a number soon took service in the militia or on board the provincial galleys. Several scores of them died during weeks of exposure in St. Augustine before small lots were set apart north of the town for the survivors to build their hovels on.

Dr. Turnbull returned from England in November, 1777, and in August, 1778, removed with his family from New Smyrna to St. Augustine. He now attempted to resume his offices, but the governor resisted and again suspended him in the latter part of 1778. Turnbull's partners were now dead, and their heirs, Lady Mary Duncan and the sons of Lord Grenville, brought suit for debt. Tonyn served as their attorney, hailed Turnbull before himself as judge in the court of chancery, involved him in an expense of more than four hundred guineas to defend himself, and lest he should leave East Florida required him to give bond in the sum of £4,000. Unable to do this, Turnbull came under the custody of the provost marshal and so remained for nearly two years. Meanwhile, he protested vigorously against the injustice of the whole procedure, and was released early in May, 1781, on condition of surrendering all but a small part of his share of New Smyrna. The property was now distributed among the other claimants.

As Dr. Turnbull feared further imprisonment, he left East Florida at once with his family in a small sloop and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on May 13, 1781. Another sloop containing what was left of his effects was captured. Tonym endeavored to induce Lord Cornwallis and Brigadier General Alexander Leslie to expel Turnbull from Charleston, but without success. Dr. and Mrs. Turnbull spent the rest of their days there. James Penman had accompanied them on this voyage. A committee of the legislature gave the Turnbulls the privilege of remaining in the town after its evacuation, which took place in December, 1782. The doctor sent his resignation as secretary of East Florida to Lord Germain, and it was accepted. He entered upon the practice of his profession, and became one of the earliest members of the South Carolina Medical Society.

On May 22, 1786, Dr. Turnbull executed a power of attorney to Mr. Penman, then a merchant in London, to seek and receive compensation for the losses of himself and his four children, Nichol, Mary, Jean, and Margaret, due to the cession of East Florida to Spain. In the report of the commissioners for East Florida claims of March 14, 1788, the claims "examined and liquidated" include:

No. 122. Dr. Andrew Turnbull for £6462 10s real property. Awarded nothing.

No. 142. Dr. Andrew Turnbull for self and children, £15057 10s. Awarded £916 13s 4d.

Dr. Turnbull died in Charleston on March 13, 1792. His Greek wife, Marcia Gracia Turnbull, who had been born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, after which the colony had been named, survived her husband until August 2, 1798, and was buried in St. Philip's churchyard at Charleston.

See Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, *passim*; MSS. of the Marquis of Lansdowne, LVI. 725, 727, 729-732, 753-756; T. 77/7, 77/17; C. O. 5/562; Caroline M. Brevard, *Hist. of Florida from the Treaty of 1763*, Publications of the Florida

State Hist. Soc., I. 4, n. 3; Morrison (ed.), *Schoepf's Travels in the Confederation*, II. 233-235; J. L. Williams, *Hist. of the Territory of Florida*, pp. 188-190; Bernard Romans, *Concise Nat. Hist. of E. and W. Florida*, pp. 268-272; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 127-128, 268-273; G. R. Fairbanks, *Hist. and Antiquities of the City of St. Augustine*, pp. 169-170; Mrs. A. Averette, translator, *Unwritten Hist. of Old St. Augustine*, pp. 192-197; W. W. Dewhurst, *Hist. of St. Augustine*, pp. 113-121; C. B. Reynolds, *Old St. Augustine*, pp. 83-90; *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Charleston, S. C., March 14, 1792. See also Volume I. of this work, and *ante*, p. 308.

FREDERICK GEORGE MULCASTER
(see I. 13).

CAPTAIN MULCASTER'S name first appears in the Council Minutes of East Florida on March 31, 1769, when he petitioned for a grant of land, and a warrant of survey was issued to him for about four hundred and fifty acres. From time to time during the next few years he took up other grants, which together totaled more than thirty-eight hundred acres. In February, 1775, he obtained a grant of one thousand acres for his daughter, Frances Mulcaster.

On October 4, 1770, Governor James Grant appointed him surveyor general of East Florida until the royal pleasure should be known, in place of William Gerard De Brahm who had been found guilty by the council of charging excessive fees and of being uncivil to applicants for grants. On June 21, 1774, Captain Mulcaster was admitted as a member of the council, and took the oaths on August 19 of the following year. He attended the meetings of the board until February, 1776, if not longer.

In the autumn of 1775, he entrusted two letters to Captain Moses Kirkland for General Grant at Boston, in one of which he mentioned the orders from Lord Dartmouth to open the land office in East Florida so that lands might be granted to refugee loyalists free of quit-

rents for ten years. The other letter was accompanied by plans of Charleston, South Carolina, and its harbor with pertinent comments "should they be for attacking the town." Mulcaster said that Kirkland had also the last new survey of Georgia, and could tell about the prospects of assistance from the people of the interior parts of that region. He added that some of the Indians were then in St. Augustine and that John Stuart, the superintendent of Indian affairs, intended to keep a party of them encamped near the town during the winter.

Probably in January, 1777, Captain Mulcaster arrived in New York, where he remained at least until the middle of July of that year, when he sent instructions to Alexander Skinner at St. Augustine to receive a specified list of Indian presents from the ship *Springfield*. These were duly received. From this time on during the rest of the Revolution the activities of Captain Mulcaster are unknown to us.

His eldest son, Frederick, was born at St. Augustine in 1772. He became lieutenant general in the Royal Engineers and inspector general of fortifications and was knighted. Captain Mulcaster's claim for losses in East Florida amounted to £1,192 19s. The son and daughter presented a joint claim for £274 16s.

See R. W. Gibbes, *Doc. Hist. of the Am. War, 1764-1776*, pp. 196-198; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., IV. 329, 332, 333, V. 533; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 119, 124, 191; *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.

FRANCIS LEVETT (see *ante*, p. 228).

HE is said to have settled first in Georgia, but in 1769 he removed with his family and negroes to East Florida. There he acquired a plantation on St. Johns River and a lot with a stone house and other buildings in St. Augustine. On March 4, 1771, he took the oaths as assistant judge of the court of general sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, assize, and general gaol delivery, and of the court of common pleas. On April 29 of the same year, he

was appointed a member of the council by Governor Grant until the royal pleasure should be known. He was appointed provost marshal general on June 21, 1774, by Governor Tonyn to fill the office vacated by William Owen, who resigned and left the province. In March, 1781, he was elected one of the nineteen members of the commons house of assembly. With improvements and repairs Mr. Levett's property in St. Augustine cost him £1,282. Before leaving the province in June, 1785, for Jamaica, he sold his house and lot for 700 Spanish dollars, or, deducting expenses of the sale, £160. He kept his family and slaves, of whom he had now about 100, only ten weeks in Jamaica, whence he proceeded with them to New Providence in the Bahamas.

He appears not to have remained long in New Providence. His property in Georgia being restored, he removed thither and settled on some of the islands on the coast of that state. He now received some Pernambuco cottonseed, which he cultivated with a success, he declared in 1789, beyond his "most sanguine expectations." It has been said that he was probably the first to grow the Sea Island cotton in the South. His wife and son went to Savannah in 1807.

Mr. Levett submitted an individual claim for losses of £3,302 7s. Of this sum he was allowed £739 6s 8d. He also entered a joint claim with John M. Tatnall for £5,529. Of this they were granted £1,807 3s 5d. Still another claim of Levett's, in conjunction with Mrs. Julian Levett and David Yeats, was for £17,149, of which they were awarded £3,722 1s 10d.

See C. O. 5/571, 5/572; Notes from the Reports of the Commissioners on East Florida Claims; Sabine, *Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 14.

DANIEL MCGIRTH (see I. 26).

DANIEL MCGIRTH was born in Kershaw District, South Carolina, and was a scout for the Americans at the beginning of the

Revolution. A whig officer at St. Illa, Georgia, coveted his favorite mare, "Gray Goose," found a charge on which to have McGirth tried by court-martial, and had the pleasure of seeing him whipped and imprisoned. McGirth managed to escape with "Gray Goose," and in company with his brother James rode with Captain John Baker's party to attack Jermyn Wright's fort on St. Marys River. While Baker's command was encamped at night, eight or nine miles from the fort, the McGirths, who were performing guard duty, stole the horses of their comrades, fled to the enemy, and later joined Colonel Thomas Browne's corps of Carolina King's Rangers in East Florida. Daniel was made lieutenant colonel and James a captain in that corps.

After the capture of Savannah, Georgia, by the British in December, 1778, the regulars and provincials from St. Augustine cooperating, Colonel Browne and Daniel McGirth with four hundred mounted men accompanied Colonel Archibald Campbell on his march against Augusta.

Browne's force was detached to form a junction with Colonel Thomas and his loyalists at the jail in Burke county. In the course of this movement they attacked a small whig force under Colonels John Twiggs and Benjamin and William Few, but were repulsed. Two days later Browne and McGirth, now reinforced by Major Harry Sharp's detachment and a party of South Carolina loyalists, made a second attack and were defeated. After the occupation of Augusta by Campbell's force Browne's party was left to garrison the place, while McGirth with three hundred loyalists took up a position on Kiokee Creek.

Late in the summer of 1779, McGirth and his party transferred their pillaging operations to the western part of Georgia. Colonel Twiggs with 150 men went in pursuit and routed them on Buckhead Creek. In this encounter Daniel McGirth was shot through the thigh, but effected his escape with the aid of his fleet horse. In March, 1780, McGirth was committing

depredations in Liberty County. Thither he was followed by a force under Colonels Andrew Pickens and Twiggs and Captain Inman, who marched down the Ogeechee. In the engagement that followed McGirth again escaped. Plundering parties of whigs were now active in southern Georgia, burning barns and rice and carrying off negroes. Early in April, Major General Augustine Prevost, who was at Savannah, wrote to Sir Henry Clinton that he had it "in view to form a corps of cavalry composed of McGirth's people" to stop such depredations. When, nearly a fortnight later, another party was reported to be coming down, Prevost told Governor Wright that he would "send immediate orders to McGirth to collect what men he could and come over the Ogeechee river." It has been said that McGirth's favorite resort in Georgia was in what is now Bulloch County, lying along the Ogeechee.

On the receipt of the news that East Florida was to be ceded to Spain, the "banditti" under Daniel McGirth and others like him added to the misery of the loyalists there by plundering them. In February or March, 1784, McGirth's party took two coach horses belonging to Chief Justice James Hume from his servants on St. John's Road about twenty-five miles from St. Augustine. At the same time Captain Peter Edwards, clerk of public accounts, lost a horse. In the same year, also, Francis Levett, a rice planter from Georgia, had two horses stolen by McGirth and Daniel Cargill and a stallion taken by one Bellew. Such thievery was already going on in April, 1783. Late in the same year, when Colonel William Young was assigned "the service of securing the country from the depredations of thieves," it was Colonel Young who seized McGirth and Cargill for stealing Levett's horses. After an imprisonment for five years McGirth went to South Carolina, "ruined in health, reputation, and estate," says Sabine.

See Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences of the Am. War in S. Carolina*, p. 172; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 233, 335, 336, 363, 446; McCall, *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 191,

194-205; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev.*, 1775-1780, pp. 201-202; C. B. Reynolds, *Old Saint Augustine*, p. 93; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 112, 114; also Volume I. of this work.

RICHARD OSWALD (see *ante*, p. 54).

b. 1705, *d.* 1784.

HE is in the *Dict of Nat. Biography*. He began his business career in Glasgow, where as agent to his cousins he gained a large sum by prize money. He then settled in London, became an army contractor, and later became commissary general in Germany for the troops of the Duke of Brunswick. He extended his business operations to America and acquired lands there and in the West Indies through his marriage with Mary Ramsay in 1750. After East Florida became an English possession in 1763, he obtained two grants of twenty thousand acres each in that province. On one of these grants, which was located on the Halifax and Timoka rivers, he established four settlements during the years 1766 to 1778 for the cultivation of rice, indigo, Indian corn, provisions, and sugar. They were Mount Oswald, Ferry settlement, Swamp settlement, and Adia settlement. They were abandoned in 1780 from fear of depredations by the Spaniards. At that time, the negroes employed on these plantations numbered two hundred and thirty. They were removed to Georgia, but in July, 1782, when Savannah was evacuated, one hundred and sixty of them were taken back to Florida and chiefly employed at Mount Oswald and Swamp settlements. Oswald managed his plantations through an agent. No part of his second grant of twenty thousand acres, called Ramsay Bay, seems ever to have been cleared or cultivated while Oswald owned it.

In 1777, Mr. Oswald became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin in Paris. During the American Revolution, the ministry often consulted Oswald, and he sent them memoranda concerning affairs in America. In 1781, he gave

bail in the sum of £50,000 for Henry Laurens of South Carolina, who had been his friend for nearly thirty years. During the spring months of 1782 Oswald paid frequent visits to Paris to learn the views of the American commissioners regarding peace. Late in July of that year, he was authorized to take part in drafting the preliminary treaty. He advocated the inclusion of an article providing for the restoration of the property of the loyalists, but Franklin and Jay induced him to agree to the stipulation that congress should recommend to the several state legislatures the restoration of such property. The legislatures ignored this recommendation. In the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan is a section of "Treaty Papers," most of which are original letters connected with the peace negotiations, including Oswald's correspondence with Lord Shelburne in four volumes.

The joint claim of Mrs. Mary Oswald and other heirs of Richard Oswald for recompense on account of loss of property in East Florida was £9,298 10s and their award was £3,921 5s.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 376, III. 242, IV. 1-6, 236; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. 131; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist., to 1783, in Public Record Office*, II. 349; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, pt. II. p. 878, 1788, pt. II. p. 1129; *Hist. MSS. Comm., 5th Report*, App. pp. 239-242; Fitzmaurice, *Life of Lord Shelburne*, III. 175-302, 413-416; *Report of Public Archives (Canada)*, 1921, pp. 29-30; *Wm. L. Clements Library of Americana*, p. 216; also, *ante*, p. 307.

JOHN MOULTRIE (see *ante*, p. 237).

HE visited East Florida soon after its cession to Great Britain in 1763 and assisted in organizing the government under his friend, General James Grant. The latter persuaded him to become an inhabitant of the province, and in 1767 he removed with his family and negroes to East Florida. Three years later, Grant re-

signed on account of failing health, but did not depart until late in March, 1771. Meantime, he had urged the appointment of John Moultrie as his successor, and Moultrie accepted the office of lieutenant governor.

In 1770, Moultrie had acquired by grant a lot of nearly two acres in St. Augustine (No. 2, St. Mark's quarter) near Fort St. Mark, a tract of 1,000 acres on the Matanzas River, seven miles from the capital, and a tract of 2,000 acres on the Timoka River at the Mosquito. In the following year he took up two hundred acres on Mosquito beach. On being appointed lieutenant governor, Moultrie dismantled his plantations in South Carolina and moved the rest of his slaves to his lands in East Florida. He named the tract on the Matanzas the "Bella Vista" plantation, employed about one hundred negroes on it, erected a large, two-story, stone mansion besides numerous other buildings, laid out a park and bowling green, planted a large variety of fruit trees, and maintained an extensive vegetable garden. On the 2,000-acre tract, which he called the "Rosetta" plantation, he employed some seventy slaves in the cultivation of rice and indigo.

As an official Mr. Moultrie was not acceptable to the officers of Fort George, who considered him lacking in force and preferred Dr. Andrew Turnbull, the founder of the colony of New Smyrna, for governor. However, Moultrie resisted the demand of leading members of the council for a legislature which should meet in annual session, though he finally consented to triennial elections and sessions of such a body. During the years 1772-1774, Moultrie was also occupied with the building of the state house at St. Augustine, the expense of which his accounts show to have been £3,283 19s 2½d, the erection of St. Peter's church, and the construction of roads in East Florida. When Colonel Patrick Tonyn arrived in March, 1774, as governor, Moultrie retained his office and won the favor of his new superior. From him he received numerous grants of land. Thus, in 1774, he obtained a grant for 1,610 acres on Twelve-

mile Swamp and for an island of twenty-four acres in Timoka River, and in 1775, he acquired grants for 4,000 acres on Halifax River, 1,000 acres between Halifax River and the sea, 1,000 acres between the head of Indian River and Hillsborough River, and 1,000 acres on New Hillsborough River, this last tract being two hundred and seventy-five miles south of St. Augustine. He seems not to have established a settlement on any of these lands. In 1777, he obtained his last grant, which comprised 1,500 acres on Wood Cutters' Creek, near "Bella Vista," and which he regarded as an appendage to that plantation. Here he boxed more than 25,000 trees and produced tar and turpentine. All told he now possessed the title to 11,836 acres of land, of which he had received 8,634 acres at the hands of Governor Tonyn.

Moultrie's loyalty was unquestioned. According to Tonyn, he had argued with Dr. Turnbull in company, when the latter maintained that America was in the right and that Lord North would answer for British measures with his head. When Moses Kirkland was captured and carried to Boston, a letter from Lieutenant Governor Moultrie to General Grant, dated April 4, 1775, was found among his papers, in which he said that "Georgia and Carolina have done everything in their power to starve us," that he had told the planters it was a shame to "trust our existence to others . . . for what we could grow as easily as they could," and that now nearly every planter has produced his own supply and many have much to spare. He added that he had an excess of 800 bushels of corn of the Bella Vista crop, a fine crop of rice at the Mosquito already in the barn, and a second cutting almost ripe.

The old antagonism between the civil and military officers at St. Augustine was still alive in the autumn of 1779, when Lieutenant Colonel Lewis V. Fuser wrote to Sir H. Clinton that since Major General Augustine Prevost's absence Mr. Moultrie

has made it his constant business, in all companies, even before officers, to say that Prevost being in Georgia, his authority over the troops did not extend to this Province, and no Brigadier being here, the command devolved of course on the Governor.

Altogether Lieutenant Governor Moultrie spent seventeen years in East Florida. When he testified before the commissioners on loyalist claims in London in March, 1787, he declared that most of his children and he himself were almost entirely dependent upon an annuity of £500 for life of his wife. His negroes were then in the Bahama Islands. His claim for losses was £9,432 and his award was £4,479 11s.

See Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 77, 78, 80, 87, 88, 110, 136; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, II. 39; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist., to 1783, in Public Record Office*, II. 71, 96; Sabine, *Loyalists in Am. Rev.*, II. 110; also Volume I. of this work, and *ante*, p. 307.

RIGDON BRICE (see *ante*, p. 63).

HE was surveyor of the crown lands and clerk in the land office of North Carolina. In January, 1773, he wrote to Governor Josiah Martin acknowledging the clemency of the English king in proposing the passage of an act of pardon in favor of the late insurgents. In March, 1777, Rigdon Brice was cited to appear before the court of Craven County as a person suspected of being inimical to the liberties of America and, on refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the state, he was committed to jail. Afterward he gave bond for his departure from the state agreeable to law and applied to the clerk of the court for a copy of the proceedings in regard to himself. About January 1, 1779, Mr. Brice was appointed deputy muster master for Georgia and Carolina, by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Winslow, muster master general to the provincial, or loyalist, troops. In a letter to his superior officer from

Savannah, dated November 6, 1779, he thanks him for the appointment and speaks of the extreme difficulty of obtaining a muster, first, on account of the scattered positions of the provincials; second, because of Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition to Charleston, which he followed in May with the result of mustering the troops left at Beaufort and on Lady's Island, and, finally, on account of sickness on his way back to Savannah, whither the main army had returned. In fact, Mr. Brice was unable to send the reports of a complete muster of all the provincial corps in Georgia until late in February, 1780.

He spent the months of February, March, and April, 1781, on "the long march thro' N. Carolina" with Lord Cornwallis and his army, but was back in Charleston in June and August. Thence he transmitted copies of the muster rolls for most of the provincial forces in that quarter, noting that the British Legion was then in Virginia and that he was on the point of leaving for Wilmington, North Carolina, to muster the North Carolina regiment, the North Carolina Highlanders, and a new troop then being formed. Finding the necessities of life "extremely dear," he asked that his pay of five shillings a day be increased.

On his return from Wilmington in December, 1781, Brice found that the *Hope*, in which he had sent his muster returns, had been lost and that another set of reports must be compiled and forwarded. He sent these under date of January 25, 1782, adding that all the provincial corps in South Carolina had been mustered up to that date and that he was going immediately to Georgia. By the time he had finished his task here the evacuations of Charleston and Savannah caused his transfer to East Florida. It was evidently from St. Augustine that he sent a report on November 2, 1782, giving the results of musters of the South Carolina Royalists, the Royal North Carolina Regiment or Volunteers, and the King's Rangers. His claim for financial loss during this visit was £70, and his award was £68 7s.

See *Colonial Records of N. Carolina*, IX. 381, XXII. 922; W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, pp. 8, 59, 70, 73; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 234; Raymond's unpublished notes from the Muster Rolls; also, *post*, pp. 375, 376.

JOHN HAMILTON (see I. 54).

JOHN HAMILTON was a Scotsman who lived at Halifax, North Carolina. He was a member of the firm of Archibald Hamilton & Company, which carried on a large business as merchants and importers in North Carolina and Virginia. On August 27, 1777, he wrote from Hillsboro to Governor Caswell, enclosing a petition in behalf of his brother, himself, and a number of other loyalists who wished to leave the state. According to his proposal, they were to assemble at Halifax or Edonton by September 25, and withdraw under a military guard provided by the governor.

Josiah Martin, the royal governor of North Carolina, himself a refugee in New York, wrote that one hundred and fifty other refugees had arrived there since the preceding August, including Messrs. Hamilton and Macleod, the former a merchant of note and the latter a Presbyterian clergyman. He added that these two men had joined in forming a project for drawing from North Carolina for the king's service about two hundred and seventy-five Highlanders. This plan was promptly carried into effect, St. Augustine being the place chosen for the embodiment of the Royal North Carolina Regiment, of which John Hamilton was appointed the lieutenant colonel commandant.

Hamilton and his regiment preceded Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition, at the end of November, 1778, to Savannah. When the French under Count d'Estaing coöperated with the Americans in the attack on Savannah, in October, 1779, Hamilton and his corps supported the garrison of the central redoubt. After Lord Cornwallis assumed command at Charleston, in June, 1780, and the British

troops were distributed to cover the frontiers of South Carolina and Georgia, Hamilton's regiment was stationed with other troops at Camden under the command of Lord Rawdon. At the end of June, in a letter to Sir Henry Clinton, Cornwallis blamed "the very sanguine and imprudent" Hamilton for an uprising on the 18th of that month of a considerable body of loyal inhabitants of Tryon County under Colonel John Moore. The insurrection was "without order or caution" and was put down a few days later by General Rutherford with some loss among the tories. Despite Cornwallis's disparaging estimate of Hamilton, he decided early in August, 1780, to include this officer and his corps in his expedition into North Carolina. When Cornwallis, who had brought a force to Camden, marched on August 15, 1780, against General Gates at Rugeley's mills, he took most of Rawdon's troops with him, including the Royal North Carolina Regiment. The strength of the regiment at this time was four hundred and sixty men. Immediately afterward it took part in the battle of Camden, in which Gates's force was routed. In this battle, Hamilton fought with great spirit until prevented by wounds. Thenceforward, Hamilton's corps accompanied Cornwallis's army in its movements into North Carolina, back into South Carolina, then into North Carolina again. Meantime, emissaries had been sent into the northern state to instruct the loyalists to take up arms. Thus, David Fanning, who was on Deep River, learned of the advance of the British army, and, evidently in accordance with the orders he had received, published an advertisement calling on the friends of government to serve in Hamilton's regiment during the remainder of the war, but only in North and South Carolina and Virginia. Each volunteer was to receive a bounty of three guineas, in addition to clothing, pay, and provisions, and at the time of his discharge "a free grant of land agreeable to his Majesty's proclamation." Fanning afterward claimed that he raised several hundred men for Hamilton's regiment, besides disarming the disaffected.

On the eve of March 14, 1781, before moving his army to Guilford Court House, Cornwallis sent his baggage train to Bell's mill on Deep River under the escort of Hamilton's Royal North Carolina Regiment and other troops. On the way from Wilmington to Halifax at the end of April, Hamilton was with Colonel Tarleton and an advance guard. However, most of Hamilton's corps remained at Wilmington until Major James Henry Craig evacuated that place some weeks after the surrender of Cornwallis. According to the muster rolls, there were eight companies of the corps, comprising four hundred and fifty-eight men, under the command of Major Manson at "Wilmington &c." on December 24, 1781. This date is official only, for we know that by the end of the preceding November, Major Craig, his garrison, and a number of refugees had gone by water to Charleston. However, a detachment of the regiment with Hamilton accompanied Cornwallis and his army to Petersburg and Yorktown, for one hundred and fourteen of them were included in the surrender on October 19, 1781.

Major Manson and the greater part of the Royal North Carolina Regiment, who had evacuated Wilmington with Craig's garrison were stationed at the Quarter House, a few miles from Charleston, and there we find them at the time of the muster late in June, 1782. They then numbered four hundred and fifty-one men. On the evacuation of Charleston they were transported to St. Augustine. There they were joined by Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton.

Early in January, 1783, Hamilton sent certificates to the commander-in-chief at New York in order that the latter might determine the rank of his regiment and himself. Writing on May 10 from the barracks in St. Augustine, Hamilton said that the officers and soldiers of his corps were resolved to embark for some British settlement, either to Britain, Halifax, or the West Indies, but that a few of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers preferred their

discharge before embarking, lest they should be separated from their families. A few months later (that is, on September 20) Hamilton and two of his captains, John Leggett and Daniel McNeil, signed a testimonial to the valuable service of Lieutenant Colonel David Fanning, who entrusted his memorial to Hamilton with power of attorney. However, Hamilton did not carry the document to England, although he wrote from London to Fanning on May 10, 1785, that his memorial had not arrived in time but that he expected that the claims office would be opened again by act of parliament. A detachment of twenty-seven members of Hamilton's regiment was at New York in September, 1783, under the command of Lieutenant Thomas Coffield. They were attached to the New York Volunteers. Before the close of 1783 Lieutenant Coffield arrived at St. Johns, New Brunswick, and received the grant of a city lot.

In 1794, Mr. Hamilton was the British consul general at Norfolk, Virginia. While holding this post he offered to enter active service in the war against Napoleon. He died in England in 1817. During the American Revolution, he had treated his foes with marked consideration and had gained the cordial regard of the best men among them. Hamilton is said to have raised twelve hundred men during the war. Sabine quotes the remark of Stedman that the British nation owed more perhaps to Colonel Hamilton of the Royal North Carolina Regiment than to any other loyalist in its service. He was attainted of treason, and his estates were confiscated by both North Carolina and Virginia.

See *State Records of N. Carolina*, XI. 596, XIII. 367, 368, XIV. xiii, 866-867, 868-869, XV. 261; E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 117-118; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. pp. 241-242; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 302, 320, IV. 75, 85; Stedman, *Am. War*, II. 142, 216-217, 230, 236, 375, 429; A. W.

Savary (ed.), *Col. David Fanning's Narrative*, 1908, pp. 14, 16, 39, 40, 46; Rev. W. O. Raymond's unpublished notes from the Muster Rolls; H. P. Johnston, *The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis*, pp. 38, n., 119, 130; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 216, n.; Rev. E. W. Caruthers, *The Old North State in 1776*, 2d ser. (containing as appendix the Order-Book of Cornwallis, January 18-March 20, 1781), pp. 392, 401, 407, 431; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I. 323, 511-512; *S. Carolina Hist. and Gen. Magazine*, XVII. 134; also Volume I. of this work.

ARCHIBALD MCARTHUR (see I. 183).

AS a major he served with the 71st Regiment under Lord Cornwallis in South Carolina. He was in command of the post at Cheraw Hill, when Colonel Samuel Bryan and seven hundred loyalists from the forks of the Yadkin River joined him in the summer of 1780. Later in the same year he and Major Coffin were in charge of the British garrison at Nelson's ferry (or Fort Watson). When Lieutenant Colonel Banistre Tarleton and his force were defeated at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781, McArthur and his regiment surrendered to Colonel Andrew Pickens.

We hear nothing more of Major McArthur for the next three months and more, while he is doubtless in the hands of the enemy. At the end of April, he is in the vicinity of Camden at the head of a corps of cavalry made up of Hessians from Charleston. In May, when Lord Rawdon crossed Nelson's ferry, McArthur joined him with three hundred foot and eighty dragoons. Late in August Rawdon's successor, Colonel Alexander Stuart, posted McArthur and his detachment at Fair Lawn, near the head of navigation of Cooper River, some twenty miles north of Charleston.

At the time of the evacuation of Savannah, in July, 1782, and five months before the evacuation of Charleston, McArthur was chosen

by Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie to assume command at St. Augustine. In the following month Leslie wrote to Sir Guy Carleton of his intention to withdraw Lieutenant Colonel Beamsley Glazier and the 4th battalion of the 60th Regiment, thereby placing in command Lieutenant Colonel McArthur who was in charge of the 3d battalion of that regiment. In October, McArthur was at St. Augustine and at the end of that month Glazier departed. On January 12, 1783, Carleton wrote to McArthur ordering him "to take the title of, and act as Brigadier General."

Thus it fell to McArthur to conduct the evacuation of East Florida, after thousands of refugees had entered the province from Georgia and South Carolina. During the summer and autumn of 1783 he directed the embarkation of most of them, as also of the regular and provincial regiments, for Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, England, and Nova Scotia. Meantime, he received Carleton's letter of August 22 directing him to repair to New Providence after the departure of the troops and take immediate command of the Bahamas. The transports and victualers for the troops arrived at St. Augustine on September 12. As the commanding officer in the Bahamas Brigadier General McArthur rendered material aid to large numbers of exiles from Georgia, South Carolina, and East Florida who settled there.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, "Papers relating to the Am. War, 1775-82," II. 170, 174-175, 176, 180; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 103 n., 216 n.; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 26, 64, 149, 319, 327, IV. 57, 88-89, 158, 169, 199, 292-293, 294, 350, 356; Johnson, *Life of Greene*, I. 383; Lee's *Memoirs*, p. 227; *Annual Register*, XXIV. 84; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1780-1783*, pp. 17, 50-51, 78, 209, 212, 229-230, 250-252, 424, 435, 466; *S. Carolina Hist. and Genealogical Magazine*, January, 1910, pp. 7-26; also Volume I. of this work.

JOHN GRAHAM (see *ante*, pp. 73, 76).

JOHN GRAHAM went from England to Georgia in 1753, where he engaged in successful trade for a number of years and then became a planter. He was appointed a member of the provincial council and receiver of all moneys arising from the sale of lands ceded by the Creek and Cherokee Indians. In August, 1775, he opposed the sending of delegates from Georgia to the continental congress. In January, 1776, Governor Sir James Wright and the members of the council were surprised by a whig force and placed on parole the next day. In the following March, Mr. Graham was commissioned as lieutenant governor, being the first incumbent of this office. With Governor Wright and other officials he took refuge on the *Scarborough*, man-of-war, and remained there until the vessel left Tybee roads. On going ashore, he removed his family into Savannah. At this time he transferred his estate to his wife and children in the hope of preventing its confiscation. As the whig party now had the upper hand in Georgia, he departed to England in May, 1776. Shortly after his arrival overseas the king allowed him a salary of £300 a year, the office of lieutenant governor having carried with it no salary previously. About September 1, 1777, Mr. Graham, together with Governor Wright, Lord William Campbell, governor of South Carolina, and William Bull, lieutenant governor of the same province, all of whom had retired to England, signed a memorial urging the reduction of South Carolina and Georgia. Nearly six months after the capture of Savannah by the British, Mr. Graham returned thither in June, 1779, and was recommissioned as lieutenant governor in 1780. He also served as inspector of loyal refugees in Georgia, for which he demanded twenty shillings a day. On March 5, 1781, General Sir Henry Clinton wrote to him from New York that his employment in the latter capacity had ceased, inasmuch as the loyalists "have been able to return to their usual occupations." However, according

to Governor Wright who had resumed his office in Georgia, the aggressions of revolutionary parties had caused hundreds of loyalists—men, women, and children—to resort to Ebenezer and other British posts in the province during April, May, and June, 1781, whence 1,400 of them had retreated with the militia to Savannah.

In mid-January, 1782, Lieutenant Governor Graham was at Charleston, where he obtained from General Alexander Leslie the appointment as superintendent of Indian affairs in the western division of the southern district. This appointment was concurred in by General Clinton and confirmed by the crown. As superintendent Mr. Graham had supervision of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and other nations of Indians lying on the Mississippi River. Later in 1782, in his capacity of lieutenant colonel of militia, he went into the back settlements of Georgia with a force of 300 men and quieted them.

On the evacuation of Savannah in July, finding the fleet of British transports too small to carry away all the negroes, provisions, and other effects of loyal inhabitants to East Florida, Lieutenant Governor Graham hired five small vessels at his own expense for that purpose. From Tybee Island in Georgia he wrote, on July 20, to Sir Guy Carleton, the commander-in-chief, that he would await his orders at St. Augustine, the only British post in the south whence he could maintain communication with the Indian nations. At the beginning of December, 1782, he was again at Charleston and obtained General Leslie's consent to his going to England for a six months' leave of absence for the benefit of his health and to the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel John Douglas of the loyal militia as deputy secretary of Indian affairs during the interval. Mr. Graham had a salary of £500 *per annum* from his office in the Indian department, with £80 for a house and £30 for stationery. He estimated the perquisites from this office at £500 a year.

He was credited with owning the most prop-

erty in Georgia next to Governor Wright, his holdings of land amounting to more than 20,000 acres, according to his own schedule. The commissioners on loyalist claims seem to have disallowed his claims to much of this property. The losses which they conceded to him were the Mulberry Grove plantation and the Mulberry Grove new settlement, which together amounted apparently to twelve hundred and twenty-four acres, figured at £4,900; the Monteith plantation of 6,000 acres and valued at £5,750; Captain de Reney's lands of two thousand and nineteen acres, valued at £1,000, and eight acres on Tybee Island with a lot in Savannah which together were set down at £150. In December, 1783, Mr. Graham told the commissioners that as well as he could guess "the gross produce might be about £2,700 stg. from the three Plantations."

After his arrival in England, in May, 1776, Mr. Graham was granted a considerable allowance by the government, but the recipient did not consider it commensurate with his losses. In July, 1778, he memorialized the commissioners that the amount he had received was but little more than five years' purchase of the annual income derived from his properties and that he had omitted to mention the loss of his office as receiver of moneys arising from the sale of the ceded lands. In December, 1783, he testified that he had been notified of the stoppage of his salary as lieutenant governor and that he expected that his salary as superintendent of Indian affairs would soon be stopped.

In 1776, he had owned two hundred and sixty-two negroes. In the spring of 1780 seventy or eighty of these had been carried off by a band of revolutionists. All of the slaves returned but twenty-one. These and other items, such as crops, cattle, carriage and horses, furniture, and plantation tools, appear in the schedule of losses as estimated by the commissioners. The total of all of Mr. Graham's losses of property they put down at £18,631 10s. The total of the debts owed by him was £3,783 2s

6d. His loss of property in East Florida was estimated by him at £3,542 9s 14d, or in another set of figures at £2,270 18s 6d. His award on this claim was £1,011 10s.

It is needless to say that Lieutenant Governor Graham was attainted and his estate confiscated. He and the sons of Sir James Wright petitioned for lands in the island of St. Vincent. After Sir James's death, Mr. Graham and William Knox were appointed joint agents of the Georgia loyalists to prosecute their claims for losses. In 1788, Mr. Graham was still in London.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. pp. 1126-1131; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 132, II. 23, 252, 364, 373, 392, 425-426, III. 30, 179, 247-248, 334, 352, IV. 146, 147, 148, 166; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 58-61; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist., to 1783, in the Public Record Office*, II. 71, 101, 198; Sabine, *Loyalists in the Am. Rev.*, I. 486; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 524.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM (see I. 19).

HE was formerly a captain of engineers in the service of Emperor Charles VI. He went to London, in 1751, and soon after to America with a number of German Protestants, whom he settled at Bathany, Georgia. In 1752, storms destroyed the fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina. Three years later De Brahm was employed to reconstruct the curtain line around the battery and to Vanderhorst Creek. In 1757, he fortified Savannah, built a fort at Ebenezer, and by means of his own and Lieutenant Governor William Bull's surveys produced the first map of South Carolina and Georgia. In 1761, he erected Fort George on Cockspur Island, in the Savannah River.

In 1764, De Brahm was appointed surveyor general for the southern district of North America. His salary was £150 a year; and he was allowed £30 for an assistant, his appointee being Bernard Romans (see p. 342). He engaged

in further surveys of the southern provinces, including the eastern coast of East Florida. He now lived at St. Augustine and served as the provincial surveyor general until his suspension on October 4, 1770. The complaints against him were investigated by a committee of the council of East Florida. He was heard on April 17 and suspended by command of the king, Captain Frederick George Mulcaster being appointed in his place. George Rolfes, the deputy surveyor general, was ordered to transfer all official papers to Mulcaster. The charges against De Brahm were overcharges, incivilities, and obstructing gentlemen in acquiring land. He sought reinstatement with the fees and profits claimed by him in a memorial of 1774. In a letter of November 2 of this year, the council of East Florida was informed that the lords of the treasury thought that De Brahm should be reinstated in his office of provincial surveyor. Their suggestion was evidently complied with, and on September 7, he arrived with Mrs. De Brahm at Charleston, after a passage of ten weeks from England. Mrs. De Brahm died fifteen hours later.

De Brahm is said to have erected the breastwork of palmetto logs on the northeastern point of Sullivan's Island, which prevented Sir H. Clinton and his troops from crossing Breach Inlet at the time of their attempted capture of Charleston in 1776. In the latter part of the war, Captain De Brahm wrote a letter begging not to be superseded as his age and infirmities would prevent his return home. He appears to have removed to Philadelphia near the close of his life. A conveyance by himself and wife of July 29, 1791, describes him as of Philadelphia, late of Charleston. His claim for losses sustained in East Florida amounted to £1,488 10s, of which he was allowed £1,138 6s 8d.

See C. O. 5/571, Minutes of Council of East Florida, April 6 and October 4, 1770, January 21, 1775; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., III. 331, 835, 837; McCrady, *S. Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776*, p.

115, n. 2, 282; W. R. Smith, *S. Carolina as a Royal Province, 1719-1776*, pp. 203-206; P. Lee Phillips, *Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans*, Publications of Florida State Hist. Soc., No. 2, pp. 16, 29; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, p. 145; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist. in Public Record Office*, II. 96, 186, 188, 212; *S. Carolina Hist. and Genealogical Magazine*, XI. 160, XIV. 7, 8; Weston, *Documents connected with S. Carolina*, p. 204.

CHARLES OGILVIE, SR. (see *ante*, p. 89).

CHARLES OGILVIE, SR., was a merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, and of London, England. As early as 1773, he had debtors in the colonies who owed him large sums. In August, 1782, the loyal refugees at Charleston appointed a committee of twenty-five to prepare a memorial representing their distressed condition and designated Mr. Ogilvie and Lieutenant Colonel Gideon Dupont, Jr., to go to New York and present their case to General Sir Guy Carleton. They were in New York on August 29, with a letter of introduction from Governor William Bull. There they signed a paper giving the number of loyal inhabitants at Charleston who expected to leave at the evacuation and the names of the places to which they were going, the number of their negroes, and the quantity of goods they wished to take with them.

On September 10, 1782, they presented a memorial to Carleton praying that the evacuation be deferred until spring, that the governor of Jamaica be recommended to make provision for the loyalists who were going thither, that the board of police at Charleston be ordered to take cognizance of all actions for debt, and that the refugees be permitted to indemnify themselves by carrying away the movable property of those enemies who were without the British lines. Carleton promised nothing, but expressed his sympathy with the loyalists in the distresses they must endure at the evacua-

tion and referred them to Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie. He also wrote to Leslie to grant every assistance in alleviating those distresses.

On April 8, 1783, Mr. Ogilvie and eighteen other loyalists from the southern states addressed a memorial from Jamaica asking a further allowance of provisions until they could find lands or employment, especially for their negroes. On February 21, 1785, Charles Ogilvie and Gideon Dupont, with six other South Carolina loyalists, drew up a statement for the commissioners on loyalist claims justifying such of their fellow-provincials as had taken the oath to the state of South Carolina. He sustained an estimated loss of £850 in East Florida and was awarded the sum of £350.

See Vol. I. of this work, pp. 113, 114, 206, and *ante*, p. 89; *Col. David Fanning's Narrative*, 1908, pp. 36-37; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, III. 19, 66, 68, 97-98, 113; E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 116-117, 145-149; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims*, p. 342; also, *post*, p. 362.

JAMES SIMPSON (see *ante*, p. 74, note).

HIS father was William Simpson, chief justice of Georgia, who died in 1768. The son was appointed clerk of the council in South Carolina in 1764 and attorney general for the first time at the end of October in the following year. Five years later he became judge of the court of vice admiralty, in the absence of Sir Augustus Johnson, and served until 1771. He was surveyor general of lands in the province in 1772. He again acted as clerk of the council in 1773-1774 and was reappointed attorney general in 1774. While holding the latter office he was admitted to membership in the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple in November, 1777.

After the assembling of the new British commissioners for restoring peace, which took place at New York, in July, 1778, Mr. Simpson was appointed secretary to the commission

by General Sir H. Clinton. He was soon sent to South Carolina "to ascertain the state of feeling" in that province. On his return to New York he wrote on August 28, 1779, to Lord George Germain his opinion that

whenever the King's troops move to Carolina, they will be assisted by very considerable numbers of the inhabitants; that if the respectable force proposed moves thither early in the fall, the reduction of the country without risk or much opposition will be the consequence; and I am not without sanguine expectations, that with proper conduct such a concurrence of many of the respectable inhabitants in the lower settlements may be procured, that a due submission to his Majesty's Government will be established throughout the country.

When the British expedition sailed to Charleston, in the spring of 1780, Mr. Simpson accompanied it. About five years later, Lord Cornwallis testified in London that while in South Carolina he had employed Mr. Simpson in the most confidential manner and had found him so useful that he begged he might stay longer with him, despite his secretarial appointment. Cornwallis added that though Mr. Simpson "had a very great property in that Country" he never found him giving any attention to it. On July 1, 1780, Simpson wrote from Charleston to General Clinton that he was confirmed in his opinion that numbers of people there would support the royal government and enclosed a copy of an association of the Orangeburg militia with approving comments; but he could scarcely believe

that one half the distress I am a witness to could have been produced in so short a time in so rich and flourishing a country as Carolina was when I left it. Numbers of families, who, four years ago, abounded in every convenience and luxury of life, are without food to live on, clothes to cover them, or the means to produce either. It hath appeared to me the more extraordinary, because until twelve months ago it had not been exposed to any other devastations of war except the captures made at sea.

On August 13, he wrote that two months before he had expected that by this time tranquillity would have been reestablished in South Carolina, that both Laurens and Rutledge were then "meditating how they should make their peace," but recently Laurens had been asserting that "in a very few months America would be abandoned by the British troops, and left to her Independency."

Appointed intendant general of police in South Carolina by Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Simpson consented to remain at Charleston until some of the absent civil officers should return, or the police of the country should be organized. In directing "the extensive trade of the province" he found it necessary to apply rules and restrictions. He served as counsel to the commandant, as well as to the police, and his advice was continually sought by magistrates. He also watched over the conduct of troublesome foes and was "pestered all day with outside applications," until he had "neither time to eat nor sleep."

Early in March, 1781, William Knox, under secretary in the colonial department, wrote to Mr. Simpson requesting him to reply from New York, where he thought there was

a great probability of a negotiation being solicited by the inhabitants of the revolted provinces—if not by Congress—at which he would be glad of his presence.

Later the secretary to the commissioners for restoring peace retired to England, and in London signed the report, dated May 24, 1783, of a committee of South Carolina loyalists, which gave the estimated values of the property lost by the loyalists of that province. During the years 1784 and 1785 he testified before the commissioners on loyalist claims in behalf of various refugee claimants from South Carolina. His own claim for the loss of his property was £20,608. The British government awarded him £8,077. He received in addition £3,518 for the loss of his professional income and a pension of £860 a year.

While James Simpson had taken an active part on the British side during the Revolution, he had succeeded nevertheless in retaining the respect and consideration of his opponents and his name was not included in the confiscation act of South Carolina. His wife, Barbara Simpson, died on March 2, 1795, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His own death occurred on November 30, 1815. His burial place is in the Temple church. Their family comprised two sons and three daughters.

See McCrady, *S. Carolina under the R. Government, 1719-1778*, pp. 480-481; W. R. Smith, *S. Carolina as a R. Province, 1719-1776*, pp. 392, 413, 414, n. 3; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 231, 333, 347, II. 149-150, 158, 166, 169, 181; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. 105, 116, 137, 168, 170, 206; A. Garden, *Anecdotes of the Am. Rev.*, 1828, p. 112; A. O. 12/107, fols. 5-13, 39-40; A. O. 12/109; A. O. 13/85; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 147, 274, 296, 299, 384, 391 n.; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist., to 1783, in Public Record Office*, II. 70, 101, 347; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. 1197, 1203, 1290; McCrady, *South Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, p. 713; *ibid.*, 1780-1783, p. 365.

JAMES HENRY CRAIG (see I. 87).

b. 1748, d. 1812.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He came to America in 1774 as a captain of the 47th Regiment. He was in the skirmish at Lexington and was severely wounded at Bunker's Hill. In recognition of distinguished service while advancing with Burgoyne upon Saratoga, he was sent home with dispatches and was commissioned major in the new 82nd Regiment in December, 1777. Returning with his regiment, he served on the Penobscot River in 1779 and 1780. In the autumn of the latter year he settled the accounts of his regiment at New York and was ordered south. From Charleston,

South Carolina, he was sent by water with a force of four hundred and fifty men to occupy Wilmington, North Carolina, as a supply post for Cornwallis when he should invade that state. Craig landed his men at Wilmington on January 28, 1781. Four of the war vessels that accompanied him remained in the harbor. After taking possession of the town, he summoned all of the inhabitants to come and take the oath of allegiance to the crown. Those who failed to do so were to be treated as enemies. In the following spring Cornwallis arrived at Wilmington with his army, including Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton and his Royal North Carolina Regiment and Governor Josiah Martin and the North Carolina refugees. The greater part of these troops remained with Craig after the main body of the British army had moved on, and numerous loyalists, especially from the northern part of the state, came in.

Early in July, 1781, Major Craig sent Captain Daniel Ray to secure the help of the Highlanders, and he commissioned David Fanning, who had been chosen by an assemblage of Tories on Deep River to be their leader, a colonel to embody the militia of Randolph and Chatham counties. Later in the same month, Craig issued a proclamation containing marching orders, and on August 1 he set off with two hundred and fifty regulars and about eighty loyalists on an expedition through the eastern counties. On this tour he harried the Whigs and embodied some three hundred provincials who were attached to his column. After raiding New Bern and burning the vessels there, the expedition returned to Wilmington. Fanning and other Tory leaders sent many of their prisoners to Wilmington. In a letter of November 30, 1781, General Sir H. Clinton reported the safe arrival of Major Craig and his men at Charleston "with all the loyalists who wished to accompany them." However, many of the women and children were left behind, being shipped out later.

About the time of the evacuation of Wil-

lington, Craig was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 82nd Regiment. After commanding a post on John's Island in December, he was permitted to repair to New York late in January, 1782. At the end of the war his regiment was reduced, and he was transferred to the 16th Regiment with which he served in Ireland. He was made a colonel in 1790. Several years later he was with the duke of York's army in the Netherlands, and was promoted to the rank of major general. In 1795, he and a force from England cooperated with Major General Alured Clarke and troops from India in taking the Cape of Good Hope. In 1797, he was installed knight of the bath. After serving in Bengal and being made lieutenant general, he returned to England in 1802. Three years later he was a local general, operating in Italy against Napoleon's army, but he soon withdrew his force to Sicily.

In August, 1807, he was appointed captain general and governor general of Canada. He resigned in October, 1811, and returned to England, and was made general on the first day of the next year.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 440, 457, 459, 461, 481, II. 14, 198, 242, 332, 339, 348, 357, 378, 388; Rev. E. Caruthers, *Old North State in 1776*, 2d ser., pp. 349, 357, 378, 380; *State Records of N. Carolina*, XVI. 1782-1783, p. vi; S. A. Ashe, *Hist. of N. Carolina*, I. 686; D. Schenck, *N. Carolina, 1780-1781*, p. 270; *S. Carolina Hist. and Geneal. Magazine*, July, 1910, pp. 150, 155-156; C. Stedman, *American War*, II. 389; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1812, article on "James Henry Craig"; *Scots Magazine*, March, 1813, pp. 165-167.

JAMES MONCRIEF (see I. 34).

b. 1744, d. 1793.

HE was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, England. He became an engineer and ensign and was wounded at the capture of the Havana in 1762. He

settled in East Florida in 1764, where he acquired two plantations, one on the Timoka River and the other on the North River. Producing his last crop in 1777, he proceeded to New York in the following year and was captured by a party of revolutionists at New Utrecht on Long Island in June. He soon regained his freedom, sailed to St. Augustine under orders from General Sir H. Clinton, and in September, 1778, prepared to erect a fort at the mouth of St. Marys River for the protection of the armed vessels of East Florida and England lying in those waters.

In 1779, he accompanied General Augustine Prevost's expedition from Savannah to Charleston. On his return he displayed marked energy and skill in fortifying Savannah, thus enabling its garrison to resist successfully the French and American attack in the autumn of that year. In December, 1779, he was promoted brevet major. During the British investment and capture of Charleston in the early months of 1780 he served as chief engineer, and in the following September, he was appointed brevet lieutenant colonel.

General Clinton made Colonel Moncrief one of the commissaries of captures in charge of property left on the deserted plantations and designated him commanding engineer in the southern district. His headquarters remained at Charleston until its evacuation. Lieutenant General Alexander Leslie complimented Moncrief by writing a letter to Clinton expressing the hope that "that able officer" would not be recalled. In March, 1781, Moncrief wrote to Clinton about the slaves who had attached themselves to the engineer department, spoke of the advantage of their labors, and advised embodying them in a brigade. According to Leslie, Moncrief was "in the highest estimation amongst them." About two hundred of these slaves, it appears, had been carried off from a Mr. Butler's plantations in South Carolina. In September, 1782, Mrs. Butler wrote to Sir Guy Carleton that she had heard of Moncrief's pur-

pose of removing her husband's negroes to his own lands in East Florida.

After the evacuation of Charleston, Colonel Moncrief returned to England. He was made a regimental captain in 1784 and deputy quartermaster general six years later. He estimated his losses in East Florida at £7,162 10s, and received an award of £2,679 15s. In 1793, he went as quartermaster general with the British forces to Holland and was mortally wounded in the siege of Dunkirk by the French.

See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; Sabine, *Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 86-89; W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, p. 29; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 258, 449, II. 3, 89, 129, 353, 366, 395, 400, 419, 435, 446, III. 35, 118, 155; also Volume I. of this work, and *ante*, p. 95 note.

BERNARD ROMANS (see I. 19).

b. 1720?, *d.* 1784?

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He was one of the remarkable men of colonial times and became distinguished as surveyor, engineer, botanist, cartographer, seaman, and soldier. He is said to have been also a linguist, artist, and engraver. Born in Holland, he went to England in early life and studied engineering. At the age of about thirty-six he came to America and lived in East Florida from 1763 to 1766. He was then appointed deputy surveyor of Georgia and petitioned for lands there as a settler. Soon after his appointment he returned to East Florida at the request of Lord Egmont to survey and divide his estates on St. Johns River about forty-five miles from St. Augustine. In January, 1769, he obtained a grant of land on Nassau River. During this period he made careful observations in the northern and middle parts of the province. In 1770, he was appointed principal deputy surveyor for the southern district and first commander of the vessels in that service. This enabled him to make a voyage of nearly eleven months to the Bahama banks and around the coasts of East and West

Florida as far as Pensacola, where he arrived in August, 1771. His explorations were farther extended over the western part of West Florida in consequence of his employment by John Stuart, the superintendent of Indian affairs, to survey that region. The term of this employment seems to have lasted until February, 1775. Meantime, in 1772, Governor Peter Chester sent to the earl of Hillsborough a map of the eastern part of West Florida and a general map of the province, both of which had been executed by Mr. Romans.

In August, 1773, he attended a meeting of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and in the following year he visited Boston to get his maps engraved and New York to arrange for the publication of his *Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*. In February, 1775, he went to Carolina and thence to Newport, Rhode Island, where on March 10 and 13 he called on President Ezra Stiles of Yale College. Dr. Stiles records that they "conversed largely on the Indians, their Origin and Customs" and "examined Plato's Critias, Diodorus Siculus, &c for the History of the Isld of Atlas." He added that his visitor had "travelled among all the Indians from Labrador to Panama. . . ." On the occasion of his second call, Mr. Romans told Dr. Stiles something about "the Esquimaux or Labrador Indians."

Mr. Romans now became a resident of Hartford and was made a member of the Connecticut committee to take possession of Ticonderoga. In May, he took over Fort George. Late in the following August, he began the erection of fortifications on Lartelaer's Rock (now Constitution Island), opposite West Point, for a committee that had supervision of the undertaking. In September, he affirmed his allegiance to congress, but fell into disagreement with his committee and did not finish the work. On February 8, 1776, he was appointed a captain in the Pennsylvania Artillery, or matrosses, and went on an expedition to Ticonderoga in April. In November, he was at Skene's Borough, whither

he had gone under orders from General Gates. On June 1, 1778, he resigned his commission and soon settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. There on January 28, 1779, he married Elizabeth Whiting, who bore him a son, Hubertus Romans, late in the same year. In the succeeding summer, Mr. Romans sailed from New London, or New Haven, to join the southern army, but his vessel was captured by the British and taken to Montego Bay, Jamaica. He was detained there as a prisoner until the end of the war. On his passage back to the United States, he died under circumstances that suggested to some of his friends that he had been murdered.

His publications include the work already mentioned, which was published at New York in 1775, and again at Philadelphia, the following year; *An exact View of the late Battle at Charlestown*, June 17, 1775; *A General Map of the Southern British Colonies, in America*, 1776; and *Annals of the Troubles in the Netherlands. From the Accession of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. A proper and seasonable Mirror for present Americans*. I. (Hartford, 1778); II. (Hartford, 1782). See P. Lee Phillips, *Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans*, Publications of Florida State Hist. Soc., No. 2, pp. 25, 45-54, 61-68, 71, 73; *Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, I. 524, 525; Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., III., V., VI. *passim*; *Transactions of the Am. Philosophical Soc.*, II. 396; Saffel, *Records of the Revolutionary War*, pp. 178-181; Duyckinek, *Cyclopaedia of American Lit.*, I. 317-318.

JOSIAH MARTIN (see *ante*, p. 121).

b. 1737, d. 1786.

HE was the last royal governor of North Carolina. He was appointed in December, 1770, and arrived by sea on July 11, 1771. He was fairly successful in dealing with the aftermath of the Regulators' War, but was unable to cope with the Revolution. He claimed that he gave the British ministry "the earliest information of the Commotions" at its begin-

ning. After spending several years in the colony, Governor Martin believed that it contained "more friends to government" than any other colony but that they had lost self-confidence by yielding to "the mob" after the passage of the stamp act. In March, 1775, he wrote to General Gage promising to uphold British sovereignty with the aid of the Regulators and Scotch Highlanders if the commander-in-chief would send him arms and ammunition. After calling on the assembly to join him in dissolving the illegal convention, which was made up of the same members, Martin began to fortify his palace, but some whigs carried off his cannon on May 24.

By the aid of Archibald Neilson, his secretary at times, the governor sent his family in a small vessel to New York. They took up their residence with his father-in-law on Long Island. At the end of May, Martin himself escaped from his palace, taking refuge, on June 2, in Fort Johnston, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. On June 16, he issued a proclamation warning the people not to subscribe to whig association papers, and he soon wrote to England that he could collect three thousand Highlanders and more men in the interior counties. The whigs were aroused by persistent rumors that the governor meant to arm such slaves as would join the royal standard. On June 18 or 19, Martin fled on board the sloop-of-war *Cruiser*, having ordered Captain John A. Collet and Lieutenant Richard Wilson to dismantle the fort and embark for Boston. A month later, a force sent down by the Wilmington committee burned the fort and its buildings. As its officers did not sail until July 21 they saw their houses and other property destroyed.

On July 4, Governor Martin wrote to Major Alexander Macleod referring him to Donald McDonald of Kingsborough, with whom he had concerted a plan for arming the Highlanders. However, they were to remain under cover until necessity called them into action. Some of these loyalists visited the governor on shipboard

and later communicated with him through Walter Cunningham. They and their friends were to be in readiness when the British troops should appear in the autumn. In mid-July, Donald McDonald returned from New York with a commission. Early in August, Martin issued a proclamation warning the people against the leaders of sedition and treason and calling for the embodiment of the loyalists. Early in November, Lord Dartmouth wrote to the governor that seven regiments might be expected to reach Cape Fear soon, and that agents should be sent among the inhabitants to embody them. Martin sent Major McLean with a general commission authorizing certain persons to form a corps of Highlanders. The governor was now on board the *Kingfisher* sloop-of-war. He was soon informed that two thousand or three thousand men, half of them well armed, would answer his call. However, another message placed the figure at six thousand. Although the whigs seized and imprisoned several of the officers named in Martin's general commission, a battalion called the North Carolina Highlanders, numbering four hundred and fifty men, was raised in January and February, 1776, in Anson, Cumberland, and the neighboring counties, with Brigadier General Donald McDonald in command. Numerous smaller parties were also formed. Altogether about seventeen hundred loyalists and two hundred Regulators rallied to the royal standard at Cross Creek under the guiding hand of Governor Martin, who had removed to the *Scorpion* on January 10. On the 27th of the following month, they were defeated by General Caswell at Moore's Creek bridge. McDonald and his battalion of Highlanders were captured in retreat at Devo's ferry, some twenty miles from Cross Creek.

In March, Martin took quarters on the transport *Peggy* and late in May sailed from Cape Fear with the British expedition to Charleston. He remained in Charleston Harbor until late in July, when he went to New York on the *Sovereign*. Arriving there on August 1, he could not

join his family at "Rockhall" until after the battle of Long Island on the 27th of the same month. He lived nearly three years at "Rockhall." During this period North Carolina loyalists were arriving at New York in numbers. In one of Martin's letters he mentions the arrival of one hundred and fifty of these refugees during the term of a few weeks. He found it necessary to apply for relief for some of these people, and in May, 1778, he drew on the British treasury for £1,200 to pay his provincial officers. In October, 1780, he was appointed a member of the board of associated loyalists in New York. However, he and a considerable number of the North Carolina refugees had already gone in December, 1779, with Clinton and Cornwallis on their expedition to Charleston, and he accompanied Cornwallis's army from August, 1780, until April, 1781. On September 24 of the former year, he entered North Carolina for the first time since he had sailed from Cape Fear in May, 1776. He now issued an address summoning loyalists to join the army and offered a bounty of three guineas to each recruit, besides full pay and a free grant of land at the end of the war. He announced his own willingness to assume the command of a regiment of Highlanders, and this regiment was formed in part. Cornwallis said that Martin "behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer" at the battle of Camden, August 16, 1780, and in a letter four days later he mentioned the great assistance Martin had rendered "in opening up channels of correspondence" with their friends in North Carolina. In the engagement at Cowan's ford, North Carolina, February 1, 1781, the governor lost his beaver hat, which was found ten miles below the scene of action. In a letter written on March 17, Cornwallis testified to the constant and zealous aid he had received from Martin during his command in the southern districts, adding that "by the advice of the physician, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health."

In April, 1781, Governor Martin returned to

his family on Long Island, and in the following summer they sailed for the mother country. In November he was in London, where he sought to have the accounts for supplies furnished the North Carolina loyalists in 1776 duly settled. Four months later, he was recommending his Highland battalion and submitting a list of its officers. Cornwallis had appointed him lieutenant colonel commandant of this corps. Only two companies were actually formed, and these numbered together less than one hundred men. They were on guard duty under Captain Forbes at Charleston in 1781 and under Captain McArthur at Fort Arbuthnot in 1782. General Alexander Leslie, who paid them to the end of February, 1783, called them Governor Martin's corps.

Near the end of January, 1785, the governor had his hearing before the commission on loyalist claims in London. His losses comprised his property and office in North Carolina, the former having been sold by order of the congress at New Bern, February 6, 1777. His salary and perquisites were said to be worth from £1,700 to £1,800 per year; his lands (10,000 acres or more), which he and his children held by grants from himself as governor, together with his horses and two carriages, were worth £35,000; his furniture about £2,400, and his books £500 or more. From 1775 to October, 1783, Governor Martin received from the British treasury both an allowance of £500 a year and his salary of £1,000 a year. Then his salary terminated. Of his £2,100 compensation for his losses Martin declared in 1785 that he had received only £840. He died intestate. Of his eight children five were living at the time of his death.

See S. A. Ashe, *Hist. of N. Carolina*, I. 428, 432, 436, 466, 467, 470, 472, 535, 632, 635; *State Records of N. Carolina*, IX. 1048, 1167, X. 107-109, 113-115, 140, 231-232, 482, XV. 55, 82, 260, 261, 323-324, XXII. 616-617; E. W. and C. M. Andrews (eds.), *Journal of a Lady of Quality*, pp. 173, n., 181, n., 182, 193,

n., 199, 205, 206, 207, n., 208, 265, 329, 331-332; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 42, 43, 95, 99, 112, 124-126, 202, 204, *passim*; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 4-5, 68, 117, 263, II. 54, 60, 174-175, 181, 198, 347, 414, 415; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, II. 174, 181, 183; M. D. Haywood, *Governor Tryon of N. Carolina, 177-178*; G. Hunt, *Fragments of Revolutionary Hist.*, pp. 69-70, 177-182, 191-192; D. Schenck, *N. Carolina, 1780-1781*, p. 247; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. 154; Stedman, *American War*, I. 201-206; Ross, *Cornwallis Correspondence*, I. 54, 489, 494, 509; MS. Notes from the Muster Rolls.

SIR JAMES WRIGHT (see I. 12).

b. 1716, d. 1785.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He and Jermyn Wright (see *post*, p. 347) were brothers, being sons of Robert Wright, who was chief justice of South Carolina for many years. James was made attorney general of the same province about 1739 and filled that office for fifteen years altogether. He was colonial agent of South Carolina in England from October, 1757, until July, 1760. In October of the latter year, he arrived at Savannah as the lieutenant governor of Georgia. In January, 1762, he was promoted captain general and governor. He was unable to prevent the spread of a rebellious spirit in the province after 1765. Returning to England in 1771, he was made a baronet in appreciation of his services. On June 27, 1775, he wrote to General Gage that he was amazed that these southern provinces should be left in the situation they are, and the Governors and king's officers and friends to Government naked and exposed to the resentment of an enraged people.

The council of safety ordered Governor Wright's arrest on January 18, 1776, and a guard was placed over him at his mansion. On

the night of February 11, he escaped to the Savannah River and so to the man-of-war, *Scarborough*, at its mouth. Late in March, he sailed for Halifax, where he arrived on April 21. He reached England in June, and on the 19th was visited in London by Governor Thomas Hutchinson, an exile from Massachusetts. Over a year later Governor Wright and Lieutenant Governor John Graham of Georgia, together with Governor Lord William Campbell and Lieutenant Governor William Bull of South Carolina, signed a memorial to Lord George Germain urging the reduction of their provinces. When Wright called on Hutchinson in December, 1777, he talked freely "of the necessity of a more vigorous exertion than ever" of British arms.

After the surrender of Savannah, Wright and other royal officers of Georgia were ordered back in the spring of 1779. He arrived at Savannah on July 13, and a week later took over the civil administration from the hands of Lieutenant Colonel James Mark Prevost. Germain wrote him that other refugees were being sent back and that those qualified should be put in charge of sequestered estates until they could recover their own properties. Governor Wright increased the loyal militia and supplied it with officers; he served on the council of war during the French and American siege of Savannah, and in May, 1780, he had two acts passed, attainting a number of republicans of high treason and excluding them from office because the republican legislature had attainted royalists. To supply the needs of 1,400 loyalists—men, women, and children—who had taken refuge in Savannah in the spring of 1781, when the British lines had been contracted in Georgia, Wright drew bills on the lords of the treasury. In May, 1782, he wrote to Sir Guy Carleton that he had lost "property to the amount of £40,000 sterling," which had been carried off and destroyed by the Americans, and that the remainder, as well as the property "of other gentlemen, is now under confiscation and orders for sale."

On June 14, 1782, Governor Wright received Carleton's orders to evacuate Georgia, with such loyalists as cared to embark as well as with the troops. On July 6, he was on board a transport (presumably the *Princess Charlotte*) in Tybee Roads. Thence he sent a letter to Carleton, affirming with warmth that "a reinforcement of some four or five hundred men would have effectually held the country." Favorable terms having been obtained for the loyalists, Savannah was evacuated on July 11. Numbers of the refugees were transported to East Florida, while Wright and some fifteen of his associates proceeded to Jamaica. He asked General Alexander Leslie at Charleston for enough shipping to carry about 2,000 of their negroes to that island. Early in April, 1783, Wright and his friends signed a memorial in Jamaica "requesting a further allowance of provisions" until they could find lands or employment for their negroes.

In October of the same year, Governor Wright was in England, where the American refugees promptly named him head of the board of agents of the American loyalists for seeking compensation for their losses. He also prosecuted his own claims. He had been the greatest landowner in Georgia, with plantations near Savannah, houses and lots in town, and thousands of acres in Wrightsborough and elsewhere, not including several plantations he had given to his children. The commissioners on loyalist claims excluded about 19,350 acres of land because Sir James had not fulfilled the conditions named in the grants. He never recovered 200 negroes whom he lost when his government was overthrown in 1776. About 4,300 barrels of his rice had been confiscated by the American commissioners in January, 1777, and his crops remained unharvested at the evacuation. The records of the commissioners on loyalist claims leave us in doubt as to the total sum awarded Mr. Wright: it may have been about £26,000, or it may have been over £1,000 more. His salary had been £1,000 a year. When it terminated he was granted a

pension of £500 per annum. His burial place is in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey.

See G. White, *Hist. Coll. of Georgia*, 1855, pp. 188-196; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 14-16, 77-78; *Coll. of Georgia Hist. Soc.*, III. 157-378; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. pp. 1309-1311; W. Roy Smith, *S. Carolina as a R. Province, 1719-1776*, pp. 169, 412, 416; Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., II. 1109; P. O. Hutchinson, *Journal and Letters of Thos. Hutchinson*, II. 72, 170; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 132, 467, II. 505-506, III. ii, 28, IV. 19; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 457-460; Stevens, *Hist. of Georgia*, 1859, II., *passim*; C. C. Jones, *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 1, 18, 23, 24, 60, 118, 126, 211-213, 372, 519, 524; Bartram, *Travels*, pp. 4, 35.

JERMYN WRIGHT (see *ante*, p. 168).

HE gave evidence on his claim for losses in South Carolina and Georgia before the commissioners on loyalist claims at Lincoln's Inn Fields on April 27, 1784. Several witnesses, including his brother, Governor Sir James Wright of Georgia, testified in his behalf. The following account has been compiled from the record of his testimony:

Jermyn Wright came from England to America in 1758 and became a planter and merchant. He first bore arms for the king in February, 1776, when he had about one hundred men under his command. In Georgia, he had nineteen grants of land comprising together 11,000 acres. On six of the grants he had plantations, the total number of acres of cleared land being six hundred, of which three hundred and fifty were planted with corn, indigo, yams, etc., including eighty acres in rice. He had a mansion house on two of the plantations and negro houses on all of them. His attorneys, Major (James) Wright and Mr. (James) Robertson appraised the six plantations after arriving at St. Augustine at £8,000. A

witness stated that Mr. Wright had a great many negroes at his place on St. Marys River, a stockade around his house, and seemed to be the richest man in the country.

In South Carolina, he had fifteen grants of land comprising 13,000 acres, which he valued in 1784 at £10,000, "yet £5,000 would have tempted him." He had but one mansion house on these lands, but many of the tracts had buildings on them. He supposed that he had cultivated not more than five hundred acres of the whole. He had removed his negroes and left the province before the war. Although these lands produced nothing, he occasionally sold some. For example, he had once sold 1,000 acres for £1,000 sterling. Mortgages on his lands in South Carolina amounted to from £2,000 to £3,000, but more than that was owing to him.

He claimed £9,409 for damages, in 1776, when he was driven away, including debts totaling £2,000. He included a claim of £2,160 for the loss of fifty-four negroes valued at £40 each, besides those mentioned in his protest, a claim for the loss of drygoods. The commissioners reached a decision on December 18, 1784, that Jermyn Wright was an active and zealous loyalist, that £2,000 be allowed him on the six tracts of land in Georgia, of which six hundred acres were cultivated; that £3,500 be allowed on the four tracts in South Carolina, of which five hundred acres had been cultivated, adding that this property was mortgaged for £2,000, and that his personal estate be valued at £3,705. They noted that he was drawing an allowance of £200 per annum and that he claimed £2,000 were due him on debts. His claim for loss of property in East Florida was £1,200, of which he was granted £659 15s.

Jermyn Wright was attainted in 1778, and his name was included in the confiscation act of South Carolina in 1782.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. pp. 1239-1240; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 115, n. 1; Sabine, *Loyalists of Am. Rev.*, II.

460; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, p. 671.

JOHN FANNING (see *ante*, p. 190).

JOHN FANNING, a South Carolinian by birth, lived on his plantation of two hundred and fifty acres on Sandy River in the Camden district, South Carolina, at the beginning of the Revolution. He also owned four hundred and fifty acres on Broad River. After being imprisoned for refusing to serve in the whig militia, he joined the British at Hutson's ferry in March, 1779. A little later he joined Brigadier General Augustine Prevost, probably on his march from Savannah to Charleston, became a captain of militia, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel by Lord Cornwallis, perhaps in January, 1781. After Lieutenant Colonel Carleton's defeat at Cowpens in this same month, Fanning was detailed to escort the wounded to Camden, but "his party was attacked and defeated." Escaping, he was thereafter employed by Cornwallis in secret and other service. For example, he was in command of an independent company of scouts in April, 1781. In the engagement of Parker's ferry at the end of the following August, he commanded a troop of horse under Major Thomas Fraser of the South Carolina Royalists.

At the end of the war, Fanning went to East Florida and was at St. Johns and St. Augustine. From the latter he sailed to Nova Scotia, where he settled in Argyle. His claim for his property at Camden, which was confiscated, was £1,103. He was awarded £440 by the British government.

Lieutenant Colonel John Fanning should not be confused with Colonel David Fanning (see *post*, p. 349), or with Colonel Edmund Fanning of the King's American Regiment, who was appointed lieutenant governor of Prince Edward Island.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. pp. 717-720; E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, p. 108; A. O.

12/49; A. O. 12/68; A. O. 12/92; A. O. 12/109; A. O. 13/138; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1780-1783*, p. 439.

DAVID FANNING (see I. 87).

HE seems to have been a native of Amelia County, Virginia. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he lived on Raeburn's Creek in the "back part" of South Carolina. In the autumn of 1775, he was a sergeant of militia and one of a party of loyalists that intercepted Captain Richard Pearis, who was taking some ammunition to the Cherokee nation. Later Fanning was with Major Joseph Robinson's party, which captured the fort and garrison of Ninety-Six. In January, 1776, he was taken prisoner for the first time. As soon as opportunity offered, he retired to the Cherokee country with a party of fugitives, and with a force of Indians and Tories captured a log fort on Reedy River. Going thence to North Carolina, Fanning fell several times into the hands of the enemy, but was released each time by friends.

Deciding to seek safety with the British garrison at Mobile, Fanning joined a company of loyalists under Captain Pearis, who had become an adherent of the crown, on their way thither. This company was scattered by a Whig force, and only Pearis and a few of his companions reached their destination. Fanning and five others were caught, taken to Ninety-Six jail, tried for treason, and acquitted. Early in the spring of 1778, Fanning went with some loyal militia of Georgia and South Carolina under the command of Captain John York of East Florida, in the hope of reaching St. Augustine. They got only as far as Augusta, when York became discouraged and sent them back. They spent the next three weeks in the woods. After more wanderings and imprisonments Fanning, still eager to retire to St. Augustine, helped Colonel Ambrose Mills to collect a force of five hundred men for that purpose. Their plan was frustrated by a body of Whigs. During the autumn and winter of 1778-1779,

Fanning led a precarious life in the woods, but even so was thrice seized, carried to Ninety-Six, and imprisoned there. Each time he managed to escape and return to Raeburn's Creek.

Having become a "rack of skin and bones," he sought and received a pardon from Governor Rutledge of South Carolina, on condition that he live quietly at home and pilot Whig parties through the woods. He did this for a little more than a year. Then he and William Cunningham conducted a party of loyalists within the British lines at Charleston. Later Fanning associated himself with Captain Pearis, then at Ninety-Six, and scouted on the Indian lines. In the autumn of 1780, he went to Deep River in North Carolina, disarmed the disaffected, and recruited actively for Colonel John Hamilton's Royal North Carolina Regiment which was with Cornwallis's army. After the battle of Guilford, Fanning joined Cornwallis at Dixon's mill on Cane Creek with twenty-five men. He coöperated with Dr. John Pyle in raising the band of Tories that was destroyed by General Lee in February, 1781. He then gathered another band and marched with Cornwallis to Cross Creek. Returning to Deep River, he made Coxe's mill at the mouth of Mill Creek in Randolph County the center of his operations. With a force of about seventy loyalists he broke General Greene's line of communication with North Carolina and attacked Colonel Dudley's detachment. Chosen by an assemblage of Tories to be their leader, Fanning repaired to Wilmington and was commissioned on July 5, 1781, by Major James Henry Craig as colonel of the loyal militia of Randolph and Chatham counties. Two weeks later, General Sumner was notified that the Tory captains in Chatham County had called a general muster and that from several counties the loyalists had come to join Fanning, the number thus collected being four hundred. He operated more or less in connection with twenty-two companies of Tories formed by officers commissioned by Colonel Hamilton, these companies being located in the central counties. With

his four hundred men he proceeded against Chatham Court House, where a few of his fellow-partisans were being tried by court-martial. He captured fifty-three prisoners, including most of the militia officers and three members of the assembly. He paroled thirty-nine and conducted the others to Wilmington. In August, 1781, Fanning and other tory officers were ravaging the settlements on the Northwest Branch of the Cape Fear River. In the early part of September, Colonel McDougald and two hundred militia men from Cumberland County joined Fanning and McNeal, as did also numbers of other loyalists. Fanning claims to have had under his own command at this time nine hundred and fifty men. The three officers led their combined forces to Hillsborough and there seized more than two hundred prisoners, including Governor Thomas Burke, his council, and some continental officers and soldiers. They killed or wounded a few others. After releasing thirty loyalists and British soldiers from jail, they returned to Deep River. On their way, they had an engagement at Lindley's mill with General Butler, Colonel Wade, and their men, in which Hector McNeal was killed and Fanning severely wounded in the left arm.

For several weeks Fanning was compelled to remain inactive on Brush Creek. When he resumed command he seems to have had a following of only one hundred men, who were sent out in small parties along the Deep River to distress the settlers. His operations were not terminated by the surrender of Cornwallis, the evacuation of Wilmington by Major Craig, or the proclamation of pardon and amnesty by acting Governor Alexander Martin issued in December, 1781. Near the end of February, Colonel John Collier complained that Randolph County was much infested by "a set of villians" led by Fanning and Walker. All these tories were well mounted and armed and were harbored by many of the inhabitants along the Deep and Little rivers. They burned the houses of their foes, whom they shot down or hanged ac-

cording to their mood. Thus Fanning continued his depredations after Colonel McDougald and other tory leaders had withdrawn to Charleston. On the last day of February, Fanning and his officers sent a written proposal to Governor Burke that a truce be declared for twelve months within a district extending from Cumberland County twenty miles north and thirty miles east and west. This proposal was to be accepted by March 8. As it was rejected by the assembly, and several of Fanning's men had just been executed for treason, he threatened dire vengeance. In April, however, he married a young woman of the Deep River settlement, and early in May they withdrew to the truce-ground in South Carolina. About June 17, they went within the British lines at Charleston.

There Fanning was chosen a member of a committee of twenty-five loyalists, who petitioned Sir Guy Carleton for the retention of Charleston. About two hundred and fifty refugees in Charleston signed to go to East Florida with Fanning. He ordered them on board the transports and embarked on the *New Blessing* on November 6, 1782. He had his personal effects landed at Matanzas, about twenty-seven miles south of St. Augustine. He and his wife remained in East Florida until March 20, 1784. Late in November of the preceding year, he drew up a memorial of his losses due to his partisanship in the cause of England and gave it to Colonel John Hamilton to be forwarded to London. It claimed reimbursement for the loss of eleven hundred acres of land in Amelia County, Virginia, besides buildings, orchards, fifteen horses, and two slaves, totaling £1,625 10s.

On March 20, 1784, with seven other families, Fanning, his wife, and their two young negroes set out in an open sailboat for Fort Natchez on the Mississippi. After passing Key West and finding their adventure too dangerous, the Fannings took passage for Nassau in the Bahamas. Thence they sailed to New Brunswick, where they arrived on September 23. In March, 1786, Colonel Fanning made a voyage from

St. John to Halifax to appear before the commissioners on loyalists' claims, and when they came to St. John he presented his case before them on February 2, 1787. He also sent a new memorial and certificates to London claiming half pay as a captain. He seems to have received no more than £60, which did not cover the expense to which he had been put in preparing the memorials and schedules of his losses.

From 1791 to 1801 he was three times elected to the provincial assembly of New Brunswick. He sat as a member for Queen's County. Convicted of a capital crime on the solitary testimony of the alleged victim, he was pardoned. He then removed to Digby, Nova Scotia, where he died on March 14, 1825. He left one son.

See A. W. Savary (ed.), *Col. David Fanning's Narrative, passim*; *State Records of N. Carolina*, XV. 555, 557, 610, XVI. viii, ix, x, 203-204, 206-207, 208, 211, 557-558; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., pt. I. pp. 241-242; Rev. E. W. Caruthers, *The Old North State in 1776*, 2d ser., I. 236, 309, 332, 333, 367-371; W. H. Siebert, *Legacy of the Am. Rev. to the British W. Indies and Bahamas*, pp. 22-24; Stedman, *Am. War*, II. 370-371; Lee, *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department*, I. 309-320; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1780-1783*, pp. 122-125; Schenck, *North Carolina, 1780-'81*, pp. 278-285; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I. 417-418.

DR. JAMES CLITHERALL (see I. 123).

HE was surgeon to the South Carolina Royalists, a tory regiment that was formed July 20, 1778, and was to consist of eight companies of fifty rank and file each. The regiment saw service in Georgia after the British capture of Savannah and accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition to Charleston in the spring of 1779. It was present at the battle of Stono, near Charleston, on June 12. A

year later it numbered three hundred and ninety-six men. About a third of this force under the command of Major Thomas Fraser took part in the battle of Musgrove's mills on Enoree River, August 19, 1780.

When Earl Cornwallis came to take command of the forces at Charleston, Dr. Clitherall was one of those who signed the address of congratulation to his lordship.

The muster of the South Carolina Royalists of April, 1781, shows that it was still an infantry organization, but the report of six months later, and thereafter through June, 1782, shows that it comprised troops of cavalry, with the exception of one company. All of these were stationed at the Quarter House in South Carolina. In December, 1781, there were nine troops, but a year later only five. On the evacuation of Charleston, the regiment was sent to St. Augustine. It was there mustered on April 25, 1783, when the companies again appear to be returned as infantry.

At St. Augustine, Dr. Clitherall tried to assist inhabitants of Georgia and South Carolina, whose estates had been sequestered by the British authorities, in recovering their plundered negroes; but he was prevented from doing so by Governor Tonym and part of his council, who declined to surrender the slaves until the confiscation laws of the states concerned were repealed.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, IV. 49, 57, 101, 113, 114, 115; MS. Notes from the Muster Rolls; E. A. Jones (ed.), *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 6, 13 n., 75, 96; Curwen, *Journal and Letters*, 1845, p. 672.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL (see I. 52).

b. 1739, *d.* 1791.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He was wounded at the taking of Quebec in 1758. After the war in America, he served in India until 1773. Returning to Scotland, he was elected to parliament, but in 1775, was ap-

pointed a lieutenant colonel in the 71st Regiment, with which he again came to America. He entered Boston Harbor immediately after General Howe's departure and was kept a prisoner until exchanged for Ethan Allen early in 1778. He was then made a brigadier general and given command of the detachment of 3,000 men which Sir H. Clinton sent from New York to take Savannah. He captured that city on December 29 and Augusta a month later. He was promoted colonel in December, 1779.

Early in 1782, he was sent to Jamaica as the lieutenant governor of that island. In May, he was informed of his appointment to the chief command of the British forces "bordering the Atlantic ocean." Under date of September 8, 1782, he was given "timely notice" by Sir Guy Carleton in order that he might take steps for accommodating and subsisting "a great number of refugees and negroes" who were going to Jamaica on the evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina. On November 20, he was promoted major general. Although the French succeeded in taking several of the British West India Islands, Campbell's military measures prevented them from attacking Jamaica. He supplied troops for service as marines on board the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, thus helping to defeat the Comte de Grasse.

On his return from Jamaica, Campbell was invested knight of the bath on September 30, 1785. Before the end of that year he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Madras. After serving in India until 1789, he resigned, returned to England, and was re-elected to parliament.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 178-179, 217, 323, 369, II. 28, 29, 30, 415, 431, 490, 491, III. 55, 109; Drake, *Dict. of Amer. Biography*, p. 157. Capt. L. Butler, *Annals of the King's R. Rifle Corps*, I. 3, 17, 18, *passim*; Stedman, *Am. War*, I. 146-148; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 10 n; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 331-392.

WILLIAM KNOX (see *ante*, p. 215).

b. 1732, d. 1810.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He came from England to Georgia as one of the king's council and as provost marshal, arriving at Savannah in 1757. He thought his salary of £100 a year, with the fees amounting to about £50, an insufficient income in a country where imported goods sold "at an advance of 75 per cent." and the necessities of life were "proportionately expensive." In 1761, he left America and never returned. In the following year he was chosen agent of Georgia by the assembly at a salary of £50. He farmed his office of provost marshal at £60, exclusive of the income, and rented his plantation and negroes for £130 per annum. In November, 1765, his services as agent were discontinued by action of the assembly.

During the decade up to 1770, Mr. Knox acquired 2,100 acres of land in Georgia, and at one time he owned more than 120 negroes to work his two rice plantations at Knoxborough on the Savannah River. Together these tracts contained 240 acres of rice ground, besides corn fields, meadow, and woodland. Governor Wright, who frequently visited Knoxborough, estimated the property there to be worth £6,000, sterling, adding that it made little profit until after 1764. Lieutenant Governor Graham, who also knew this property well, valued it a thousand pounds higher, though in 1779 he advised the owner to take £4,000 for it. For the year 1781, the crops at Knoxborough brought £1,400. Early in 1774, he had sold a tract of 12,000 acres on St. Marys River in East Florida.

In 1770, Knox was appointed joint under secretary with John Powell in the colonial department, an office which he retained until the abolition of the secretary of state for America in 1782. In 1772, he obtained letters patent granting him the office of secretary of the province of New York from the death, or surrender, of George Clarke, Esq. Knox paid Mr. Clarke £3,000 to resign and then farmed the office

to his deputy for £1,000 a year. This sum he received for two years only, when the British occupation of New York, he affirmed, reduced the amount to £600.

Knox testified that "in all his correspondence with the first people in America he excited them to support Government as far as he could." His publications stirred patriots in Boston to hang him in effigy, and the assembly in Georgia passed a special act attainting him and confiscating his estate. The British government granted him a pension of £1,200 a year as compensation for the loss of his office as secretary of New York. When he lost his under secretaryship in 1782, his pension was treated as including compensation for this also. Professor Egerton points out that all the clerks in the colonial office were allowed their full salaries and that other colleagues of Knox who had served briefer periods were treated far more generously simply because Knox "had dared to avow himself attached to His Majesty and not to his Ministers." In a letter of February 16, 1782, to Lord George Germain, Lord North said in regard to Knox's claim for a pension that he had expected more objection to it in the house of commons than to any other, but one, in Germain's list "when it was moved in the last session," because it was so much larger than any other pension granted to persons who had held the office of under secretary of state. In May, 1787, Knox asserted that he had been "laid aside by the Treasury as a neutral person" and "had received nothing whatever." The commissioners on loyalist claims were not responsible for his shabby treatment, for they made a very favorable report in his behalf.

In 1784, Knox had been appointed agent for the new province of New Brunswick at a salary of £100 per annum. Seven years later he was given the added appointment of agent for Prince Edward Island. By 1808, he was seventy-six years of age, very feeble, and was living at Great Ealing, too far from London for convenience in transacting public business.

Leading men of New Brunswick complained of his ignorance of the affairs of the province, and late in July the house of assembly passed a vote of thanks to William and Thomas Knox for their services as joint agents of the province and a resolution "that Edward Goldstone Lutwyche be appointed the Agent for this Province in Great Britain." The provincial council concurred in this appointment.

See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 76-77, 1-3; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. pp. 1298-1299; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, "Home Affairs, 1755-84," I. 77; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Report on MSS. in Various Collections*, "The MSS. of Capt. H. V. Knox," 1909, pp. 84, 197; Rev. W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, pp. 450, 533, 550, 551, 567, 568-569, 606-607, 621; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1810, pt. II. p. 197; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist.*, to 1783, in *Public Record Office*, II. 350, 364; also *ante*, pp. 12, 15, 218.

AUGUSTINE PREVOST (see I. 38).

COLONEL AUGUSTINE PREVOST, who was in command of the troops in East and West Florida during most of the revolutionary period, was a seasoned officer when he arrived at St. Augustine. He had served against the French in Europe; had become a major of the newly formed 60th Royal American Regiment in January, 1756, which fought at Quebec in June, 1759, where he was severely wounded; had been made lieutenant colonel of the 3d battalion of his regiment in March, 1761, and with it had distinguished himself in the capture of Martinique and Havana in the following year. On the death of Colonel Henri Bouquet, in 1765, he had succeeded to the command of the 1st battalion. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was ordered to Europe to enlist men for the 3d and 4th battalions, and these new troops were sent to Florida. He repaired to St. Augustine as colonel commandant

of the 4th battalion, of which six companies were under his charge. He also commanded the 3d battalion and the 16th Regiment. At the end of November, 1776, General Sir William Howe recommended Colonel Prevost for the rank of brigadier general in the American service, and he was promoted in the following April.

About the same time, he was joined by his brother Captain James Mark Prevost with three companies of the 2d battalion from St. Vincent and by other veteran officers of the 60th. Meanwhile, the forts of East Florida were being put in a state of defense, outposts were being established and garrisoned, and the newly arrived officers and men were employed in disciplining the new battalions. Four corps of loyalists were organized, namely, the East Florida Rangers by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne, the Royal North Carolina Regiment by Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton, the Carolina King's Rangers, later by Lieutenant Colonel Browne, and the South Carolina Royalists by Brigadier General Prevost and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Robinson, although this corps was commanded at Savannah by its titular colonel, Alexander Innes. They gave material assistance in protecting the northern boundary against depredations by the militia of Georgia and South Carolina in resisting invasions.

Ordered to cooperate with Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell's expedition in capturing Savannah in December, 1778, Brigadier General Prevost failed to bring up his troops in time on account of the great difficulties of his march; but his brother's detachment took Fort Sunbury on January 9, 1779. In the following March, he defeated General John Ash at Briar Creek. At Savannah, Augustine Prevost, now promoted to the rank of major general, assumed command of the combined forces and retained it until his departure for England in June, 1780. His invasion of South Carolina in the spring of 1779, showed that Charleston could not be taken by a force of 2,000 men,

and General Lincoln's rapid advance from Augusta, Georgia, forced him to cross Ashley River and encamp on James and John's islands. Thence his troops were withdrawn by way of the other islands to Savannah under cover of a garrison on Port Royal Island, which had to be recalled before the end of four months.

The summons of this garrison, as of other scattered detachments, was due to the siege of Savannah by the French and Americans under d'Estaing and Lincoln in the autumn of 1779. In strengthening his defensive works and distributing his forces, Prevost displayed military qualities of a high order. After the onset of October 9 the assaulting columns fled, leaving behind them nearly 800 killed and wounded. Despite these losses the vanquished still outnumbered the victors three to one. Prevost's defense of Savannah was a brilliant achievement, which entitled him to the retirement from active service that he now sought. His treatment of his prisoners-of-war was generous, and his conduct towards the regular and provincial troops alike was such as to call forth an address of appreciation from the commanding officers of the several corps of loyalists under his command. They closed the address with an expression of their sincere wishes for a "safe and agreeable" voyage home for him and his family. Early in September, 1779, General Sir H. Clinton wrote to Prevost that, as he had asked to be relieved, he was to give up the command to Brigadier General George Garth; but that, since he had mentioned no desire to quit the service altogether, he should return to St. Augustine and resume command of the troops there. He added that he had ordered the officers of Prevost's corps to join him as soon as possible.

But Prevost did not return to East Florida. On the contrary he remained at Savannah until after the surrender of Charleston to Clinton and his army. Concerning the situation at St. Augustine, he wrote to Clinton recommending Lieutenant Colonel L. V. Fuser as a suitable person to defend the place, suggesting that 300

troops were needed there in addition to the 200 then in the province, and calling attention to the need of ammunition and provisions by that garrison. Late in December, 1779, he and Brigadier General Alexander Leslie decided to send the 60th Regiment to reinforce Colonel Fuser's small force. On the death of that officer in February, 1780, he recommended Major Beamsley Glasier to succeed him in command. In Georgia, Prevost was occupied in sending out detachments to stop depredations and the carrying off of negroes by parties of the enemy and in helping to fit out an expedition which was to set out for Ebenezer under Brigadier General James Patterson early in March. At length, on May 10, he applied to Clinton for the transport *Greyhound*, then in Savannah Harbor, to carry him to England. However, he did not sail until early in June. He bought the estate of Greenhill Grove, near Barnet, in England and died there May 6, 1786.

Prevost's eldest son, Sir George Prevost (1767-1816) became the lieutenant governor

and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia in 1808 and the governor general of Canada in February, 1811. He returned to England in 1815. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 56, 58, 84, 85, 100, 107, *passim*, II. 3, 5, 6, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, *passim*, III. 55, 198, 322, 323, 335, 359, 393, 404; Stedman, *American War*, II. 115, 116, 117, 121, 123-129, 132, 136, 138-139, 141; Lee, *Memoirs of the War in Southern Department*, I. 67, 71, 76, 77, 79-87, 89, 92, 99, 102-106, 111; W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, 93, 131, 132, 137, 139, 141, 216; Ramsay, *Hist. of the Rev. of S. Carolina*, II. 7, 8, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 37, 38, 40, 71; H. E. Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, 10, 10 n., 35, 36, 41, 45, 76, 96, 192, 244, 273; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, 322, 324, 327, 336, *passim*; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 331, 332, 338, 358, 379, 380, 382, 383, 385-388, 390, 392.

II

NOTES RELATING TO CLAIMANTS IN THE BAHAMAS
AND OTHER ISLANDS AFFECTED BY THE CESSION
OF EAST FLORIDA TO SPAIN

JANE CATHERWOOD (see *ante*, p. 263).

DR. ROBERT CATHERWOOD, the husband of Jane Catherwood, was a member of the council of East Florida from the time of its organization by Governor James Grant at the end of October, 1764, and continued to serve for eighteen years. He was reappointed by royal mandamus under Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, as noted in the minutes of the council under date of October 10, 1771, but as he was absent for some time the oaths were not administered to him until January 17, 1772. During the ten months previous to March 27, 1775, he was again absent from the meetings of the council. On the date last named he was "qualified as a Justice of the Peace." A little more than a year later, he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty. A short time after this, he was serving as surgeon of the hospital at St. Augustine. Early in 1777, he sent a complaint to the commander-in-chief at New York that he could not borrow a spade, shovel, or rake from the garrison with which to keep the hospital property clean. His appeal brought an order that he was to be supplied with the implements he needed for sanitary uses. In March, 1781, he was also an assistant justice of the courts of common law. In January, 1783, various charges were filed against him in his capacity as a judge, and, after a hearing before the council, that body unanimously recommended his suspension from his judicial offices and his membership in the council. The whole matter was then referred to the privy council in England for its action.

During the evacuation of East Florida, Dr. Catherwood and his wife, Jane Catherwood, retired to New Providence, and there he died in the latter part of 1786. Soon after this his widow and executor presented her claim to the officers and council of the Bahamas for property lost through the cession of East Florida to Spain. Her estimate of £1,333 10s was approved as valid by the Bahama board, but the award as finally determined in England left her but £705 7s 6d.

See C. O. 5/570; 5/571; 5/572; T. 77/19; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 89, 138.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BISSET

(see *ante*, p. 250).

HE arrived in East Florida in 1767, when the land was still covered with woods and Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie was settling the only plantation then in the province. Bisset himself first engaged in the cultivation of indigo, after clearing away the trees and burning off the undergrowth. His lands were on Mosquito (now Ponce de Leon) Inlet.

On February 27, 1776, he was one of seventy-five prominent men of St. Augustine who signed a loyal address to the king in disavowal of Governor Patrick Tonyn's allegation that there were not six loyal subjects in East Florida. Bisset was one of the committee of seven signers who presented a copy of the address to Tonyn on the following day. When, on September 1 of the same year, an American privateer appeared on the coast, Bisset feared for the safety of New Smyrna, a colony founded by his friend, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, and wrote to Tonyn that he would go thither and arm those who could be trusted and disarm the others. They were Greeks and Minorcans. Later Bisset and two of his friends declared that Tonyn deliberately broke up Turnbull's colony to get recruits for his corps of Rangers.

In 1778, Captain Bisset went to England, but he soon returned to East Florida and remained there until 1784. In 1782 and 1783, he employed fifty hands in producing turpentine, tar, and lumber, which were then selling at high prices. Returning to England, he submitted claims for the loss of his property on account of the cession of East Florida to Spain. His claims amounted to £6,831. He was allowed £2,496 11s 11d.

See T. 77/20, No. 6 "General state of the country of East Florida and its inhabitants"; "Schedule in First Report" of the Commissioners on East Florida Claims; Carita Dog-

gett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 118, 141, 143, 144, 170.

REV. JOHN FORBES (see I. 4).

THE Rev. John Forbes, M.A., was assigned to St. Augustine on May 5, 1764, having been recommended to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations in April by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. A month earlier Daniel Burton, secretary of the society, had written to the commissioners thanking them for "the comfortable provision they have procured for able and worthy missionaries to go and reside" in East and West Florida and for requesting the society to suggest proper candidates. In June, Mr. Forbes was in London where he and the missionaries going to Pensacola and Mobile signed a petition asking the commissioners to give assistance for the transportation of their families and provide parsonages for their reception and houses of worship and the furniture therefor.

Just when Mr. Forbes arrived at St. Augustine is not known. However, it was in the late summer or early autumn of 1764. The first services were conducted in a building that stood on the site of the Spanish bishop's house. Ere long Mr. Forbes had won the confidence and respect of Governor James Grant and his official circle and was given a seat on the council of East Florida on November 22, 1764, until the royal pleasure should be known. He continued to serve in the council under Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, being named with others in a mandamus received from the king in August, 1771, ordering that he be sworn and admitted to that board. After the death, in 1772, of the Rev. John Frazer, the protestant minister at New Smyrna, he visited that colony at intervals by request of Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie. Soon St. Peter's church was erected in George Street, St. Augustine, and Mr. Forbes served as its rector until he departed for England after the cession of East Florida to Spain. In 1775 he was acting chaplain to the garrison in St. Augustine.

After the suspension of William Drayton from the office of chief justice by the vote of the council of East Florida on February 13, 1776, Mr. Forbes was appointed by Governor Tonyn to fill the vacancy on March 30, until the king's pleasure should be known, and took the oaths. He had been serving as judge of the court of vice-admiralty, being transferred by his new appointment to that of the common pleas. His brief term as chief justice came to an end on September 4, when Tonyn wrote to Mr. Drayton that he had been restored to his office by the royal pleasure. As a member of the council, Mr. Forbes was also a member of the upper house of assembly, which held its first session from March 27 to November 12, 1781.

In 1782, the health of Mr. Forbes was beginning to break. Fortunately, the Rev. James Seymour, formerly missionary at Augusta, came to St. Augustine at this time with his family from Savannah. Mr. Forbes decided to go to England for his health and made Mr. Seymour officiating minister during his absence or until the Spaniards should take possession of East Florida. On February 14, 1784, Mr. Seymour wrote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that his task of attending to the spiritual needs of St. Augustine in the absence of Mr. Forbes was proving exceedingly difficult on account of the great accession of loyalists from the Carolinas and Georgia. Soon after this Mr. Forbes died, presumably in England.

His widow's claim for losses sustained by herself and her son, James Grant Forbes, was a little less than £5,500 and was prosecuted by Thomas Forbes, presumably her brother-in-law. The award to Mrs. Dorothy Forbes was £817 and that to her son was £1,634.

See C. O. 5/540, 5/555, 5/560, 5/570, 5/571, 5/572; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 23, 85, 154; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., IV. 321-322; Florida Hist. Soc. *Quarterly*, V. No. 4 (April, 1927), 196-201; *Journal of Am. Hist.*, II. p. 75; *ante*, p. 271, and Additional Notes, *ante*, p. 307.

RETURN OF LOYALISTS WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS FROM NORTH AMERICA [those from E. Fla. only noted].

CO 23/25

<i>Names</i>	<i>No. of Whites</i>	<i>No. of Blacks</i>	<i>Where Settled</i>	<i>Total</i>
John Cornish	1	5	Abaco	6
Martin Whetherford	7	25	Abaco	32
Philip Moore & H. Yonge	2	98	Exuma	99
William Clark	1	4	Exuma	5
Jesse Goldsmith	1		Nassau	1
Alexander Sprowl	1		Nassau	1
Thomas Ross (from Ga. & E. Fla.)	6	9	Nassau	15
Farghuar Bethune	3	16	Abaco	19
Robt. Cunningham	1	10	West District	11
William Stevens	1	10	Nassau	1
John Dowden	1		Nassau	1
Eliza Smith	4	2	Nassau	6
Maria D'Erbin	2	2	Nassau	4
Josiah Tatnal		50	West District	50
John Wynn				
Mitchell	4	39	Exuma [? 43]	53
Henry Johnston	1		Nassau	1
Samuel Wilkins	1	4	Exuma	5
John Wood		45	West District	45
John Mitchelson	1	11	Exuma	12
John Perpall	1	12	West District	13
Martin Tollie [i.e., Jollie]	1	31	Exuma	32
Robert Scott		18	Abaco	18
William Brown		1	West District	1
John Brayman	1	1	Exuma	2
Stephen Haven		5	Nassau	5
John Knox	1	4	Eleuthera	5
Doctor Dalton	2		Nassau	2
Honl. Colonel Brown	3	170	Abaco	173
Alex. C. Wylly	3	17	Abaco	20
Joseph Smith	3	10	Abaco	13
David Scott	1	20	Abaco	21
Wm. Armstrong	1	10	Abaco	11
Jonath. Belton	1	10	Abaco	11
Andw. McLean	2	12	Abaco	14
James C. Brown	3	30	Abaco	33
Fredk. Humbart	1	9	Nassau	10
Robt. Johnston	1	34	Cat Island	35
John Hepburn	1	18	Cat Island	19

<i>Names</i>	<i>No. of Whites</i>	<i>No. of Blacks</i>	<i>Where Settled</i>	<i>Total</i>
William Moss	5	81	West District	86
John Mowbray	2	18	Exuma	20
Christiana —		4	Westward	4
C. T. Tribner	7	11	Westward	18
James Fulfard	1	1	Nassau	2
John Pritchard	2		Abaco	2
Colo. Deveaux } Mr. Sterling Atty. }	1	16	Abaco	17

OTHER REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN THE BAHAMAS.

OTHER refugees who went from Florida to the Bahama Islands were Dr. Thomas Cobham, surgeon of the naval hospital at Nassau, New Providence; John Cruden, who became a schoolmaster in Nassau; Major William Cunningham and General Robert Cunningham; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne, who became a leading member of the commons house of assembly of the islands; Major Andrew Deveaux, Jr., who took possession of the Bahamas with an expedition of volunteers from East Florida; Major John Harrison; Colonel Josiah Tattnall, who served as judge surrogate of the admiralty court at Nassau and later as surveyor general of lands in the Bahamas; and John Wood. Among these we find the following claimants named in the reports of the commissioners on East Florida claims:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Claims</i>			<i>Awards</i>		
Lieut. Col. Thomas Browne	£	s	d	£	s	d
	3433			1551	5	
Margaret Cunningham	213	6	8	126	1	1
Hester Cunningham	426	13	4	252	2	1
Robert Cunningham	150			41		
William Cunningham	239	14	2	24	14	2
John Harrison	303	19		110	3	
Francis Levett	3,302	7		739	6	8
Mrs. Julian Levett, Francis Levett, and David Yeats	17,149			3,722	1	10
Josiah Tattnall, Francis Levett, trustees of John M. Tattnall	3,529			1,807	3	5
John Wood	346			279	6	8

Sabine says that Lieutenant Colonel Browne received a grant of six thousand acres of land in St. Vincent Island, but as part of the tract had been previously granted he was allowed the sum of £30,000 in money, the petition for the grant having been presented in 1809 when Browne was in England. That Superintendent Browne received the largest award bestowed upon any of the East Florida claimants is disproved by the official figures. Mrs. Browne died in St. Vincent in 1807, and her husband's death occurred there eighteen years later.

REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN JAMAICA.

JAMAICA received numerous refugee loyalists and their slaves from both the northern and southern provinces, as well as from Honduras and the Mosquito Coast. From 1783 to near the end of 1785 they emigrated in numbers from East Florida. The family of Dr. Lewis Johnston, who had gone from St. Augustine to Scotland, did not arrive in Jamaica until December, 1786. Dr. Johnston had arrived in the autumn of the previous year. The following are a few of the settlers from East Florida, with their claims for losses and their awards:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Claims</i> £ s d	<i>Awards</i> £ s d
Thomas Creighton and Catherine, his wife. The former died in Jamaica in December, 1785. Jane, a daughter, is included as a claimant.	595	30
John Johnston, John Mitchell, and John Mitchell, Jr.	451 5	324 11 8
Dr. Lewis Johnston and family	—	—
Dr. William Martin Johnston and family	—	—
John Lothian	—	—
Charles Ogilvie	850	350

<i>Names</i>	<i>Claims</i> £ s d	<i>Awards</i> £ s d
William Henry Ricketts	1,050	—
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson	—	—
Samuel Shepherd	650	494
Richard Sill	2,143 6 8	—
or	2,292 10	1,324 15 2
Thomas Taylor	60	60
Alexander Wright and others, trustees for Isabelle Barrow	946 8 3	—

CLAIMS AND AWARDS OF REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN DOMINICA.

AMONG the loyalists who emigrated from East Florida to the island of Dominica, in the Leeward group, were the following:

John Egan	112	—
Stephen Egan	1,616 12 6	946 8 3
Peter Guiniar	80	45
Henry Hicks	154 12	33
William Johnson	334	63 13
John Marshall	292	152 16 8
John Nidray	300	103 6 6
Alexander Patterson	2,475 2 2	—
Richard Poole	550 10	40
William Russell	334 10 9	73 17 6
Judith Shivers, with two daughters and a son	980	177 12 6
Elizabeth Shivers (one of the daughters, later Mrs. Egan)	175	48 10 6
Charles Watts, guardian of Henry and Sarah Delegal	338 6 8	166 13 4
Matthew Stewart	175	—
Joseph Terris	253	—
Thomas Tweedy	381	314 9

Some slaves were transported from East Florida to be sold, but the complaint was made that they brought a lower price there.

Dr. John Young removed from Florida to Monserrat, one of the Leeward Islands which lies near Porto Rico.

CLAIMS AND AWARDS OF REFUGEES FROM
EAST FLORIDA IN THE BERMUDA
ISLANDS.

THESE islands became the refuge of but few exiles from East Florida. The following names of such persons are found in the reports of the commissioners on East Florida claims:

Names	Claims			Awards		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
John Gilbert	1,562					
Thomas Jones and Hannah Savage, his wife	545			254	7	6
Jeremiah Poulton	405			135		
Henry Tucker, guard- ian for Tudor Tuck- er Seymour	900			143	5	6

REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN
ENGLAND.

THE documents in this volume show on nearly every page that many of the inhabitants of East Florida in the closing years of the revolutionary period, including some of those who settled in the neighboring islands, were in England in the autumn of 1786 for the purpose of pushing their claims for compensation on account of the losses they had sustained by the cession of Florida to Spain at the end of the war. Some of these claimants remained in London no longer than necessary to locate their witnesses, submit their memorials, and undergo examination before the commissioners on East Florida claims. However, a considerable number of these former inhabitants presented no claims and settled in London or elsewhere in the British Isles, found occupations, and began life over again under very trying circumstances. The claimants were under the necessity of spending from greatly reduced means, while not expecting much "from an impoverished government, exhausted by a long war with various countries, and petitioned by a host of suppliants."

RICHARD PEARIS (see *ante*, p. 272).

HE came to America about 1720, at the age of ten years. He first settled in Frederick County, Virginia, where he acquired twelve hundred acres of land at Swan Ponds. In 1755, he became a lieutenant in the Virginia Provincial Regiment and in the following year was commissioned a captain in charge of a company of Cherokee and Catawba Indians. With this company he took part in an expedition against the Shawnee towns west of the Ohio River. When Fort Duquesne was captured he was the first to enter the fort. He then served on the borders of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, with Fort Pitt as his headquarters.

He soon married a Cherokee squaw by whom he had a son. Acquiring great influence among the Indians, he was sent to the south and settled, in 1768, at Big Canebrake on Reedy River in South Carolina. Here he kept an Indian trading post. In 1775, he was living on a plantation on the Enoree River. When William Henry Drayton came into the upper country in September of that year, he took Captain Pearis with him to attend a conference with the Cherokees. A few weeks later, when Pearis had taken his stand with the loyalists, he circulated the report and made affidavit that Drayton had tried to induce the Indians to fight against the king's friends. Drayton alleges that his reason for doing this was that he had not received the military command he desired. At any rate, Pearis was one of the officers of a force of over two thousand loyalists in the siege of Fort Ninety-Six in November, 1775, and was one of those who signed the twenty-day truce, though he acted contrary to his own opinion in so doing, he tells us.

On December 12, the Americans arrested Pearis and other tory leaders, took them to Charleston, and put them in the jail. At the end of nine months Pearis was released on taking the oath of neutrality. While in prison, his home and other property were burned by Colonel John Thomas and a force of one hundred

men, and his family and some of his property were carried off. When Pearis returned, he found his house a ruin and his wife and children gone. He sought out his family a hundred miles away, where they were living among a "parcel of rebels," but he was soon obliged to seek protection under Colonel Rutledge in Charleston. There too he was in constant danger. Accordingly, he went into the country and pledged four hundred loyalists to retire with him to Florida. His plan was discovered, and he fled to the Indian country. Thence, with six other refugees, he traveled on foot seven hundred miles to West Florida.

At Pensacola, Pearis was received by Colonel John Stuart, the superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district. He was promptly granted two thousand acres of land, and on December 13, 1777, was commissioned captain of a company of the West Florida Loyal Refugees. After capturing Fort Manchac on the Mississippi, he was sent to suppress the rum trade at Mobile Bay, especially that with the northern Creeks who had been won from their allegiance to England. For the next three years Captain Pearis was separated from his family.

Early in November, 1778, he and his company were with Lieutenant Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition from St. Augustine that captured Sunbury in Georgia. They continued with the expedition to Savannah and accompanied Prevost's force to Charleston, when that place surrendered to the British under General Sir Henry Clinton. On May 3, 1780, Clinton ordered Pearis, now promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, to go to Ninety-Six District to raise and embody the loyalists. His operations extended thus from the Savannah to the Broad River, near the North Carolina border, and included the embodiment of large numbers of loyal militia, the disarming of the revolutionists, the capture of men, arms, and ammunition, and the destruction of their posts. He was engaged in these operations until late in October, 1781, when he returned to Georgia

and settled near Augusta. He withdrew from active service in disgust, because Colonels Innes and Balfour released some of the revolutionary leaders he had imprisoned and restored to them their arms and ammunition.

The forts at Augusta were occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne and a garrison of Carolina King's Rangers and Indians. On the approach of the Americans to lay siege to Augusta, Browne ordered fourteen of Pearis' negroes to come and labor on the defensive works at Fort Cornwallis. These were captured when that post was taken. At the evacuation of Savannah, Lieutenant Colonel Pearis and part of his family went to East Florida, and settled on St. Johns River. In the autumn of 1783, he sent a schedule of his losses to England, but the ship carrying it was wrecked on the bar of St. Augustine. Three months later, he sent another claim for compensation on account of his losses, but Thomas Forbes, the bearer of this claim, reached England too late.

During the evacuation of East Florida, Pearis and his family retired to Great Abaco, one of the Bahama Islands. In December, 1785, he and other loyalists signed a memorial representing their losses and sufferings and transmitted it to the commissioners on loyalist claims by way of Halifax, Nova Scotia. In the following year his claim was heard there. His losses in real and personal property in Virginia, South Carolina, and West Florida he estimated at £15,576 18s. He was awarded £5,624. In addition, he received a military allowance of £70 a year from 1783 to 1804. His death probably occurred in the year last named.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. pp. 190-194; *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 64, 70, 71, 102-104, 119; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 186, 187, 484, II. 342; *S. Carolina Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, XVIII. 97-99; A. O. 12/109; A. T. Bethell, *Early Settlers in the Bahama Islands*, 1914, pp. 21-22; Drayton, *Memoirs of the Rev.*, II. 116-121; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th

ser., III. 1606, IV. 216; A. S. Salley, Jr., *Hist. of Orangeburg County*, 1898, pp. 308-312; A. W. Savary (ed.), *Col. David Fanning's Narrative*, pp. 9, 11, 14; W. H. Siebert, "The Loyalists in West Florida and the Natchez District" in *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.*, II. March, 1916, p. 467; W. H. Siebert, *Legacy of the Am. Rev. to the British W. Indies and Bahamas*, pp. 12-13; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II. 156.

JESSE FISH (see *ante*, p. 276).

JESSE FISH took over by deed, at a nominal price, one hundred and eighty-five houses and even a larger number of lots in St. Augustine, when Spain ceded East Florida to England in 1763. The Spanish owners of these unsold properties gave deeds of transfer to one Del Puente, and he in turn deeded them to Mr. Fish, who thus became the titular proprietor of a large part of St. Augustine. Governor James Grant adopted the policy of not interfering with the sale of any of these holdings by Mr. Fish, or his agent, Jacobus Kip, but the purchasers were advised to validate their title by obtaining a grant for the land in question. In the Account Book of Mr. Fish, which is preserved in the Library of Congress, are recorded the names, ninety in number, of persons who bought houses and lots from him. Most of these purchases were made during the period from 1764-1770, but some were made between the years 1775 and 1780. Mr. Fish also owned over eighteen hundred and fifty acres in different tracts, most of which were on Mousa Creek. His orange and lemon grove on St. Eustatia Island is said to have been "world famous."

The deaths of Jesse Fish and Jacobus Kip must have occurred rather close together, and not far from the time of the evacuation of East Florida. Mr. Kip disappears from the scene, and Susanna Kip, presumably his wife, submits a claim of £650 for compensation for losses, on which she is allowed £541 13s 4d; while Mr. Fish's claim of £1,175 is presented by his son, Jesse Fish, Jr., whose award is £735. Simul-

taneously, Sarah Fish puts in a claim of £375 for the loss of a house and lot in St. Augustine in behalf of Phoebe and Furman Fish and is granted the full amount. All of these claims were heard and decided in the Bahama Islands.

See C. B. Reynolds, *Old Saint Augustine*, p. 96; notes from the Account Book of Jesse Fish by Miss Emily L. Wilson; Report of the Governor, President, Commander-in-Chief and Council of the Bahama Islands. T. 77/19.

WILLIAM PANTON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JOHN LESLIE, and THOMAS FORBES
OR

PANTON, LESLIE & CO. (see *ante*, p. 276).

THE members of this Scotch firm were William Panton, John Leslie, William Alexander, and Thomas Forbes. They had a business house in London, with branches at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, that carried on trade with the Indians in the pre-revolutionary period. Early in the war, Panton removed from Savannah to East Florida and established a trading post on St. Johns River, with its wharf, naval storehouse, two warehouses, four "shades for naval stores," and various tracts of land principally on the same river. Forbes and Alexander also lived in East Florida. Besides exporting naval stores, lumber, pelts, etc., the firm imported cloths, coarse linens, sugar, salt, and other commodities for the Indian trade. After Colonel Thomas Browne became superintendent for the Creeks and Cherokees in 1778, Panton acted as his agent in handling a large part of the presents of the British government to those tribes. In delivering arms to the Creeks, he told them that the guns were to kill Americans.

As the war in Georgia and Carolina had cut off the firm's trade in that quarter, Panton went to Pensacola to secure the Indian trade there and in the region extending to the Tennessee River. He erected a brick business house with a wharf in front and a substantial dwelling near it. His success was assured by the assistance of

Colonel Alexander McGillivray, the grand chief of the West Florida Creeks. Panton also established a branch at Mobile. Trains of pack horses carried supplies to the Indians and returned laden with beaver skins and other pelts, dried venison, beeswax, honey, and other commodities which the savages gave in barter.

The house of Panton, Leslie & Co. survived the capture of Pensacola in May, 1781, by Bernardo de Gálvez, and its head remained in West Florida although his fellow-loyalists soon withdrew. The continued presence of William Panton was so essential for the prosperity of Pensacola and the maintenance of good relations with the Creek Indians that the Spaniards entered into a treaty with him by which his firm was assured its rights, possessions, and Indian trade through its branches at Pensacola, Mobile, and Apalachee. In return for these concessions it agreed to act as the financial agent of the government and to promote good will between the Spaniards and the Indians. At one time, the government owed the firm \$200,000 for advances. In addition Panton, Leslie & Co. conducted a business requiring a stock of not less than \$50,000 and a large number of clerks. In the American state papers, the importations of the firm were estimated at £40,000 annually. In October, 1785, William Panton was still at Pensacola.

After the evacuation of East Florida, Forbes and Alexander went to the Bahama Islands, where they presented their claims, those of their firm, and those entrusted to them before the governor, president, commander-in-chief, and council of the islands. One of the firm's claims was for £1,755, the award being £1,178 5s. A second claim amounted to £2,740 or £2,660. Both figures are given. The award in this case was £1,403 15s 5d. Charles McLatchie was associated with the firm in one of these claims. A third claim was made in the name of William Panton and Thomas Forbes only, the sum named being £3,990. The award was £2,295. A large debt due from the Indians to

the firm was finally discharged by the transfer of a tract of land in Florida forty miles square. In 1821, this tract appears to have been held by John Forbes & Co., as the successor of Panton, Leslie & Co.

Numerous documents concerning Panton and his firm, as well as many letters by him, are preserved in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress and in the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library in Chicago. In these libraries also, and in the Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society at Madison, are blueprint copies of transcripts from the Archivo Nacional de Cuba containing additional material.

See Caroline M. Brevard, *Hist. of Florida from the Treaty of 1763*, I. 5, n. 4; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 146-147; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 278-279; R. L. Campbell, *Hist. Sketches of Colonial Florida*, pp. 88, 89, 98, 99, 100, 109, 152, 153, 155, 157, 163, 168, 170, 172, 173, 174.

HENRY WILLIAMS (see *ante*, p. 277).

HE was settled on the Pedee River in Anson County, North Carolina, at the outbreak of the Revolution. When Brigadier General Donald Macdonald came into the country early in 1776 to raise the loyal militia, Williams embodied a small number of men and followed Macdonald, who was taken prisoner on his way to Wilmington. Williams returned home, was imprisoned for a fortnight, and then released. He soon removed to Georgia, and acquired a tract of two hundred acres in the Ceded Lands. In 1779, he joined Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell and his British force at Augusta. He was taken prisoner and kept in confinement until after the crushing defeat of General Ashe and his fifteen hundred Americans at Briar Creek. At this time he gave security to remain peaceably at home, but kept his pledge only until the reduction of Charleston.

Williams then joined Lieutenant Colonel

Thomas Browne's garrison at Augusta, after which he was appointed a major in the Georgia militia by Governor Sir James Wright. He participated in several engagements and was at Fort Cornwallis under Browne when it was taken by the Americans, being wounded during the siege. He supplied twenty working negroes to help put the fort in a state of defense, as was required by an act of the general assembly of April 12, 1781. These negroes were captured with the fort. At the evacuation of Savannah, Major Williams went to East Florida and later from St. Augustine to the Bahamas.

Besides his claim for the property on St. Johns River in Florida, which he lost through the cession of that province to Spain, Major Williams put in a claim for the loss of a tract of two hundred acres in the Ceded Lands, Georgia, a tract of two hundred acres on the Pedee River, and a tract of one hundred and sixty-nine acres in Anson County; also for the loss of cattle, horses, hogs, and Indian corn that were carried off, or destroyed, by the enemy. This claim amounted to considerably more than £910. He presented a third claim as the eldest son and sole heir of Samuel Williams.

See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 214, n. 4; *N. Carolina Records*, X. 482; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. 695-697.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS (see *ante*, p. 280).

HE lived on the Pedee River in Anson County, North Carolina, and supported the British cause from the beginning of the Revolution. In February, 1776, he joined Major Alexander Macleod with sixty horsemen, and received a captain's commission. He was in the action at Widow Moore's Creek Bridge, about twenty miles above Wilmington, on February 27, with two of his sons. Samuel made his escape to the house of his son, Henry, and retired at once to East Florida. Then he became a captain in the East Florida Rangers

under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne.

After taking part in various engagements, he was with Browne and his garrison at Augusta in 1781, when the forts there were besieged and taken by the Americans. Samuel Williams and three of his sons were made prisoners at that time, one being Major Henry Williams. On the evacuation of Savannah, Samuel returned to East Florida, and in November, 1785, sailed from St. Marys River with Governor Patrick Tonyn, and other civil officers of the province, for England. They arrived at Portsmouth early in January, 1786, where Samuel died. Abner and Wilson Williams, two of Samuel's sons, were in East Florida in 1787.

Samuel Williams had three negroes and five horses at Fort Cornwallis in Augusta, which were captured by the enemy. He owned a large tract of land, besides a sawmill and a gristmill, on the Pedee River, this property being valued by Major Henry Williams at £700 or £800.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, I. 695, 704.

DENYS ROLLE, FOUNDER OF ROLLESTOWN (see *ante*, p. 287).

DENYS ROLLE was a wealthy landowner of Stevenstone, Devonshire, and a member of parliament, who was seized with the ambition to found two colonies of poor white people in the southern provinces of America. In the autumn of 1763, he and four other gentlemen petitioned the commissioners of trade and plantations for an immense grant of land extending from the southern boundary of Georgia to a point two miles below the forks of the Apalachicola and thence eastward to the Altamaha in Georgia. They proposed to build their capital on the former river and a smaller town on the latter and settle them with industrious people of various countries and employments. They asked that a governor be appointed by the crown for the new province, or that Mr. Rolle be vested with executive authority. They

expected to produce indigo, wine, oil, and especially silk.

At the end of January, 1764, Rolle and his partners presented another petition specifying that the proposed grant extend as far up the two rivers as convenient navigation or Indian claims would permit for the purpose of "establishing a shorter land Portage from the Atlantic to the Gulph of Mexico." They hoped to conduct trade with the Cherokees from Augusta, with the Chickasaws and Choctaws from a post on the Alabama, and with the Creeks from one on the Satilla. To enable their white settlers to clear and cultivate the land in a southern clime they would introduce a Swiss engine for removing trees and an improved sawmill, the drill plow, and other machinery recommended by the Society of Arts. They would send lumber from the Apalachicola to the islands and the other commodities overland to the Altamaha and so to England. They would bring in their outcast settlers gradually and enable them to become useful citizens.

Disagreement arose among the partners, doubtless on account of Rolle's visionary schemes and stubbornness. Hence the later petitions bore only his name. The next one, submitted soon after the second, suggested the establishment of a colony near St. Marks in East Florida, or westward as far as the Apalachicola. One hundred thousand acres were asked for, tracts of ten thousand acres to be settled in succession. The petitioner promised to promote safe communication between St. Augustine and St. Marks.

Early in May, 1764, the lords commissioners laid before the king the names of seven petitioners for land in East and West Florida in greater quantities and under different conditions than were authorized in the instructions to the provincial governors. Late in the same month the king in council issued an order to the governor, or commander-in-chief, of East Florida to grant a township, or twenty thousand acres, in such part of the province as Denys Rolle, or his agents, should choose, to be settled

with Protestant white inhabitants within ten years in the proportion of one white person for every hundred acres. If one-third of the land were not settled within three years the whole should be forfeited. But by a minute on the back of the petition it appears that the commissioners had agreed that if the first township were settled within two years another would be granted and so on until the hundred thousand acres should be obtained.

Late in the summer of 1764, Rolle sailed for Florida as a steerage passenger with a few colonists. He went from Charleston to St. Augustine in a small schooner, arriving on September 13. He seems to have spent a month in the little capital before he was ready to set out for St. Marks. Governor James Grant found guides and hunters to accompany him and gave his letters to John Stuart, the superintendent of Indian affairs, and the commanding officer of St. Marks. Then Rolle changed his mind and proceeded with his party to St. Johns River. In the latter part of November, Grant heard that he was at Mount Pleasant almost alone, for most of his colonists had left him. Going up the river, Rolle found a spot better to his liking, which he named Mount Royal. He declared his intention of locating here and was issued a warrant of survey for his township. A deputy surveyor was also sent to "run out" his land. But the surveyor soon returned, followed a few days later by Rolle with the intention of going to England. Instead of doing so, he went to take another look at the province, gathered together about a score of persons, woodsmen and their families, in place of his scattered colonists, and with these proposed to build a little town and another settlement. For the latter he desired an additional thousand acres and sent in petitions in the names of some of his hunters, who were to transfer their rights to him. The governor would not consent to this arrangement, regarding it as an evasion of the terms of Rolle's grant.

Near the end of April, 1765, Rolle wrote

from the narrows of St. Johns River about his change of plan from settling near St. Marks to forming a minor settlement on St. Johns, which he thought justified by the doubtful state of mind of the Indians, the existence of two colonies in the former locality, and the nearness of St. Augustine to the latter. He intimated that he was going to England to apply for a new arrangement and asked whether three tracts he had in view might be kept ungranted until a decision should be reached. In his reply of April 26, Grant explained that it was both his duty and inclination to facilitate Rolle's undertaking and that it was only to avoid the necessity of granting the sites selected to others, should they apply, that he desired him to locate his land before departing to England, or leave the power with an agent to do so. Rolle wished to include in his grant a part of a tract recently granted to a Mr. Middleton from South Carolina. He was informed that a place at the narrows would be reserved for a fort to command that pass, that eligible locations could not be reserved during his absence, and was reminded that when he entered East Florida seven months before not a single acre in the province had been granted. His had been the opportunity of making first choice of a site.

Enclosing Rolle's letter from the narrows as only one of many received from him, Governor Grant wrote to the commissioners of trade and plantations that there was no reasonable excuse for Rolle's delay, that Mr. Kinlock, the owner of several hundred slaves and the producer of ten thousand pounds of indigo a year, was then looking at land on the St. Johns for himself and other Carolinian planters, for which they would petition in the autumn, and that he could not refuse to accommodate them.

Returning to England, Rolle petitioned the king at the end of October, 1766, complaining that he had been reduced from one hundred thousand acres to a single tract of twenty thousand, that in July, 1765, he had added at great expense a small shipload of families from Eng-

land to his settlement on the east bank of the St. Johns, and that after living there with them about a year, he was convinced of the inexpediency of the present mode of settlement. However, he had cemented a firm friendship with the Creek Indians and desired a tract, extending from the Amasura River to the Bay of Spiritu Santo and from the gulf to the St. Johns, to be held as a county in fee forever from the crown with full civil and criminal jurisdiction under English law. Therein he would maintain a militia of one thousand men for defense against the French and Spanish in case of war.

Despite the fact that this petition was read and dismissed on December 3, 1766, Lord Shelburne wrote to Grant a few days later that it was the king's pleasure that he should give "so bold and useful a Colonist as Denys Rolle, Esq., . . . every suitable encouragement." That troublesome gentleman returned to his settlement, as yet ungranted, by January 26, 1767, with forty-nine white people from the streets of London. Five months later Grant wrote to Shelburne that Rolle was still as undetermined as ever. He predicted ruin for him without benefit either to himself or the province, said he had more grievances and quarrels than the rest of the inhabitants together, and that Rolle had represented him as his enemy to the king and council because he guarded against private bargains in conveying land. Early in March, 1768, the governor was warned by Hillsborough, the colonial secretary, that Rolle had complained in general terms of unnecessary difficulties and improper obstructions in locating his land and that on his return from his election he might incorporate these in a memorial. He therefore asked for an account of all that had passed between them and advised the governor not to grant such lands as Rolle wished to include in his patent. Rolle's name first appears in the council minutes of East Florida under date of October 30, 1769, when a petition and order from the king in council dated May 23, 1764,

were presented for a grant of twenty thousand acres in his behalf.

The land he finally chose was at the narrows, southwest from St. Augustine, where the new colonists were set to clear a site for a church before they had built cabins for themselves. They were promised half the produce they could raise, but they fled to the capital when the rations of whole families were stopped because they refused to clear the land of palmetto stumps. They were tried before three justices of the peace and would have been released from their indentures, except for Governor Grant who urged persuasion in getting them to return. Those who did not escape into the woods were returned. Rolle's troubles with his imported settlers did not stop here. Early in November, 1768, Henry Laurens of Charleston received a letter from the colonizer by the ship *Brice* enclosing an indenture for twenty-six persons then on board for shipment to East Florida. Laurens reported to William Penn, Rolle's agent, that this new consignment of servants had scattered as soon as the vessel docked and that only twelve could be forwarded at that time. He hoped to induce others to continue their journey, although he considered their desertion a gain to Rolle. He had heard of his intention to buy more land, but would dissuade him, if possible. William Penn was clerk of survey and cheque to the king's ordnance under Governor Grant.

Laurens's letter was sent to Hillsborough by Grant in a missive of December 24 referring to Rolle's persistence in shipping useless persons to his colony and to his purchase of twenty negroes in Georgia as a virtual acknowledgment of his mistake. Rolle now had twenty-two slaves, of whom the nine adults were preparing land for spring planting. Of his more than fifty white people, men, women, and children, all were idle. Grant claimed that Rolle's labor of more than four years had produced smaller results than that of a planter working six months with twelve negroes. He was not contributing to the exports. The other planters had produced

nearly ten thousands pounds of indigo and thought themselves entitled to the premium on it. Rolle had recently been at St. Augustine but had not seen Grant, who had agreed to everything his agent had applied for. Although he had sunk £10,000 thus far in his venture, his passion for land was still unsated; he had left for England to purchase orders in council for more land from gentlemen who had received grants, but had not located them.

Rolle's grievances were numerous: he insisted that for many years he had experienced the opposition of Governor Grant; that his cattle, numbering more than a thousand in 1771, had been sold in his absence by a dishonest agent in 1772; that this agent had dispersed his white people, treated his negroes cruelly, and been protected by Chief Justice William Drayton; that after his return from England, in 1778, he had imported eighty-nine whites, who had been seduced from him by subordinate civil officers, thus completing the ruin of his colony which had been increased to two hundred whites, at a cost of more than £11,000. He had then added one hundred and fifty slaves under different overseers and restocked his range with cattle, sheep, and hogs at an expense of £12,000, putting his estate in good running order during the two years he had remained in Florida. He claimed that it was in a flourishing condition early in 1783 with its plantation hands, live stock, provisions, and a great quantity of turpentine ready for export. In good years he produced a thousand gallons of orange juice also for export. Rice was one of his staples. Before his two-storied house with its five sash windows, ships from Europe anchored "within a plank's length" of shore in thirty-three feet of water. In his village, which he named Charlotta after Queen Charlotte but which later became known as Rollestown, he also had a church, parsonage, offices in ranges on a ten-acre square, with negro cabins and their gardens on each side. By the purchase of neighboring tracts he had increased his holdings to more than seventy-six thousand

acres, making the finest cattle range in America he boasted. It was twenty-three miles long and from eight to nine miles wide and was surrounded by thirty-six miles of navigable water. Rolle had three hundred and twenty acres fenced for rice and other crops, fifteen hundred trees tapped for turpentine, and twenty-two acres in garden. He had invested over £23,000 in his venture, more than one-half during the troublous times of the Revolution.

The cession of East Florida to Spain at the close of that struggle shattered Rolle's great enterprise. He was one of the heaviest losers in the province. Early in October, 1783, he chartered the scow *Peace and Plenty*, bound from the Thames to Savannah, to make as many trips as necessary to remove his slaves, live stock, and effects to the Bahamas. About the same time he petitioned the king for a grant of Mongane, an island lying north of Turks Island. A month later he wrote to Lord Viscount Stormont, president of the privy council, about these matters, explaining that he feared the probable confusion that would arise in Florida on the arrival of instructions to relinquish the province, when ten thousand refugees and old settlers with eight thousand negroes must embark for some other asylum. He feared especially an uprising of the Indians when the Spaniards should arrive. The

Peace and Plenty conveyed Rolle's portable possessions, including some dismantled buildings, in two trips, not to Mongane but to Exuma Island. Forty-two of his slaves died on the way thither. Of the survivors only twenty-eight were "taskable." He had sold some of his property at great loss, besides suffering heavily through removal. This loss amounted to £1,200. Including his investment, the total, according to his own estimate, reached £24,000. His claim for compensation as finally made was reduced to £19,886 10s. His award was £6,597 12s 6d.

See C. O. 5/648, pp. 427, 429-431, 443-446; Privy Council, 1/50, 1/52; Privy Council Register, C. 441, CX. 437, 459-460, CXII. 125; Acts of Privy Council, Colonial Ser., V. 47, VI. 438-439; C. O. 5/540, pp. 234, 357-358, 393, 397-400, 421, 5/548, p. 243, 5/549, pp. 9, 73-75, 5/550, pp. 23-24, 27-28, 5/567, pp. 139-140; Florida Hist. Soc. *Quarterly*, VI. No. 1 (July, 1927), 38-39, VII. No. 2 (October, 1928), 115-122; *Journal of American History*, XI. (1917), 72-73; W. W. Dewhurst, *Hist. of St. Augustine*, 1881, p. 113; Drake, *Dict. of American Biography*, p. 780; Bartram, *Travels through North and South Carolina*, pp. 91-93. Sabine does not mention Denys Rolle.



III

NOTES RELATING TO LOYALIST REGIMENTS

LOYALIST REGIMENTS AND THEIR STATIONS, 1780-1782.*

Provincial Light Infantry under Maj. Barclay, 6 companies, 188, at Quarter House, near Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24, 1781.

South Carolina Royalists, Col. Alex. Innes, in Georgia, Feb. 24, 1779; in S. C., 396, June 15, 1780; 9 troops of Cav., 290, at Quarter House and 1 company of Inf., Maj. Fraser; 34 also at Quarter House, Dec. 24, 1781; 5 troops of Cav., 203, under Maj. Thomas Fraser and 1 company of Inf. under Capt. Lindsay, 55, at Quarter House, June 24, 1782.

Royal North Carolina Regt., Lt. Col. John Hamilton, 460, near Camden, S. C., Aug. 15, 1780; 8 companies, 458, under Maj. Manson at Wilmington, etc., Dec. 24, 1781; 8 companies, 451, under Maj. Manson, at Quarter House, June 24, 1782.

North Carolina Dragoons (Independent Corps) 1 troop, 53, under Capt. Gilles on John's Island, S. C., Dec. 24, 1781; same, 49, under Capt. Gilles, at Quarter House, June 24, 1782.

Carolina King's Rangers, Lt. Col. Thomas Browne, in Georgia, Feb. 24, 1779; 244 in Sept., 1780; 6 companies, 315, in Inf. at Savannah; 1 troop of Cav. under Capt. Wylly, 59, also at Savannah, Dec. 24, 1781; 9 companies, 338, in Inf. at Savannah; 1 troop of Cav., 47, under Capt. Rowerth, at Savannah, June 24, 1782.

Georgia Loyalists, under Maj. James Wright, 176, 3 companies at Savannah, Dec. 24, 1781.

South Carolina Rangers, 1 company, 80, under Maj. John Harrison, at Quarter House, Dec. 24, 1781.

South Carolina Dragoons, 38, under Capt. Edward Fenwick, at Quarter House, Dec. 24, 1781.

* MS. Notes from the Muster Rolls.

OFFICERS OF PROVINCIAL REGIMENTS IN EAST FLORIDA.

THE following lists have been compiled from the "Monthly Return of His Majesty's Troops in East Florida, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel McArthur, St. Augustine, 1 November, 1782."†

Officers of the Carolina King's Rangers

Thomas Browne, Lt. Col., commanding.

James Wright, Maj.

Samuel Roworth, Capt.

James Smith, Capt.

John Marshal, Capt.

Robert Lowe, Capt.

John Bond Randall, Capt.

William Wylly, Capt., on command at St. Johns.

Donald Cameron, Capt., on command at St. Johns.

Daniel Ellis, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

John Anderson, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

James Smith, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

Daniel Egan, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

— Booth, Surgeon's Mate, on command at St. Johns.

James Brown, Lt.

William Jones, Lt.

Archibald Cameron, Lt.

Jacob D'Obman, Lt.

William Peterson, Lt., absent since Oct. 5, 1782.

John Hybert, Lt., absent since Oct. 5, 1782.

James Stewart, Chaplain, absent since Oct. 5, 1782.

Officers of the Royal North Carolina Regiment

John Hamilton, Lt. Col., prisoner on parole at Charleston.

Daniel Manson, Maj., sick at Charleston.

John Leggett, Capt., commanding.

Daniel McNeil, Capt.

Thomas Hamilton, Capt.

† C. O. 5/560, pp. 493-496.

John Martain, Capt.
 William Hamilton, Capt., prisoner on parole at New York.
 John Wormley, Capt., absent since Oct. 1, 1782.
 William Chandler, Capt., sick at New York.
 Niel McArthur, Capt., with flag of truce at Cape Fear.
 James Campbell, Lt., prisoner on parole.
 John Shaw, Lt.
 James Hamilton, Lt.
 Alexander Fotheringham, Lt.
 D. Campbell, Lt., prisoner on parole.
 John McDonald, Lt.
 Alexander Campbell, Lt., Commanding Gen'l Dept., Charleston.
 Daniel McAlpine, Lt., on board the fleet off the bar.
 Roderick McLeod, Ensign.
 Robert Simpson, Ensign.
 Thomas Manson, Ensign.
 Thomas McDonald, Ensign.
 D. McKeathen, Ensign, prisoner on parole.
 D. Campbell, Ensign, prisoner on parole.
 Robert Hamilton, Ensign.
 Archibald McDugald, Ensign.
 Alexander McCaskel, Ensign.
 Archibald McEachran, Ensign.
 James Stevenson, Adj't.
 Neil Currie, Qr. Mr.
 Murdo McLeod, Surg.

Officers of the South Carolina Royalists

Thomas Fraser, Maj., absent since Oct. 5, 1782.
 Charles Stewart Lindsay, Capt., commanding.
 Lewis Kenen, Capt.
 John Harrison, Capt.
 Samuel Harrison, Capt.
 Alexander Campbell, Capt., at St. Johns by leave of Lt. Col. McArthur.
 George Dawkins, Capt., at St. Johns by leave of Lt. Col. McArthur.
 Daniel Cornwall, Lt., prisoner on parole.
 Richard Lewis, Lt.
 Stephen Jarvis, Lt.
 Douglass Coxburn, Lt., prisoner on parole.
 James Edward Boisseau, Lt.
 Joel Hudson, Lt., prisoner on parole at Charles Town.
 Charles J. Allicock, Lt., prisoner on parole at New York.
 N. B. Miller, Ensign, Prov'l Storekeeper.
 Henry Livingston, Ensign.
 William Davis, Ensign.
 John Murray, Ensign, prisoner on parole at Charleston.
 John Cox, Ensign, at St. Johns.
 Matthew Gregg, Qr. Mr.
 Joseph Hatton, Surg.

Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery

Lt. Henry Abbott, Capt.

IV

ITEMS FROM GOVERNOR TONYN'S DECLARATION OF ACCOUNTS
FOR CONTINGENT AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

Additional Notes

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INTERESTING ITEMS FROM GOVERNOR TONYN'S DECLARATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE CONTINGENT AND EXTRAOR- DINARY EXPENSES OF EAST FLORIDA FROM JUNE 24, 1773, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1785.

	£	s	d
By Bill dated St. Augustine the 10 th of January 1775, payable to the Order of Mr John Hewitt value of him on Account of the State House, to be placed to the Balance of Funds voted by Parlia- ment for His Majesty's Province of East Florida	250		
[Other bills for the State House in July, August, and October, 1775.]			
More by like Bill dated the 28 th of February 1775, payable to Charles Wright Esquire or Order, being in part of payment of a sum specified in a Contract for laying out and Making a Road from St John's River at the Cowford to St Mary's River, to be placed to the Account of the Fund voted by Parli- ament for Contingencies of the Province of East Florida	100		
More by like Bill dated the 1 st of March 1775, payable to Charles Wright Esquire or Order	100		
More by like Bill dated the same day [21 st of July 1774], payable to Alexander Skinner for sundries for the Look-out Tower [on Anastasia Island] &c	35	8	6
More by like Bill dated the same day, payable to John Hewitt for working and taking care of the Fire Engine [See ante, p. 307.]	18	17	3
More by like Bill dated the same day, payable to Robert Payne for Angelo Vackieri's Allowance for taking care of the Beacon at the Mosquito Inlet and aiding and as- sisting Vessels in crossing the Bar	25	0	0

	£	s	d
More by like Bill dated the 21 st of July 1774, payable to Alexander Skinner or order for the Hire of Horses for sundry parties of the Troops during the late disturbances with the Indians	20	14	0
More by like Bill dated the same day payable to Ranald McDonald or Order, for his Allowance for at- tending the Indian Ferry on St Se- bastian's Creek	20	0	0
More by like Bill dated the same day payable to the same Person or Order [Alexander Skinner], for Victualling and Lodging sundry In- dian Chiefs, and Provisions supplied to a party of Rangers	41	17	0
More by like Bill dated the same day, payable to Angus Clark or Order for a Party of Rangers under his Command	82	3	9
More by like Bill dated the 9 th of December 1774, payable to An- drew Turnbull Esquire for a Six- teen-oared Boat built by Contract, for the Assistance of Shipping in crossing the Bar	56	10	0
More by a like Bill dated the 10 th of June 1775, payable to Alexander Gray esquire or Order, in part of a Contract for erecting a Stone Wall along the Bay, as a defence to the Town against the Encroachment of the Sea	424	0	0
More by like Bill dated the same day [11 th of July 1775] payable to Daniel Curvoisie for sundry Re- pairs to the Ferry House at the Cowford	30	11	0
More by like Bill dated the same day [20 th of September 1776], payable to William Short for re- building the Bridge at the Malaga Creek	46	11	3
More by like Bill dated the same day, payable to James Purcell for sundry Repairs at the Mosquito Road	28	19	6

	£	s	d		£	s	d
More by like Bill dated the 7 th of December 1776, payable to John Wood for the freight of a Transport employed to carry a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops from this Garrison to St Mary's River	25	0	0	Robert Knox's Account) dated the 1 st of November 1780, payable to Messieurs Wilkinson and Gordon for the establishing a Town at St Mary's &c	1,500	0	0
More by like Bill dated the 31 st of December 1776, payable to Roger Kelsal for Extra Expenses on Account of Rice for the Subsistence of Refugees and Indians	42	0	0	Sundry Expenses for Tools, Provisions, and Cloathing supplied Loyal Refugees from the 1 st of April 1782, to the 1 st of June 1785	6,575	12	0
More by like Bill dated the 9 th of April 1777, payable to William McCleod for the Subsistence of Refugees from the Province of North Carolina and Georgia	100	0	0	Extra Expenses for the Hire of small Craft for transporting British Subjects and their Property from St Augustine to St Mary's on the Evacuation of the Province from the 19 th of March to 6 th December 1784	4,452	12	1
More by like Bill dated the 19 th of June 1777, payable to Joshua Yallowly, in part for sundry Repairs on the Road leading to the Cowford at St John's	60			Sundry like Expenses from the 15 th of December 1784 to the 9 th of March 1785	1,540	4	0
More by like Bill dated the same day [18 th of September 1777], payable to Edward Marlin, for Stones quarried on the Island of Anastatia	36	0	0	Sundry like Expenses from the 9 th of March to the 1 st of September 1785	6,892	7	3
For the Amount of Sundry Abstracts of Pay for the East Florida Rangers, Expenses of Cloathing, Commissary and Paymaster, and Militia Expenses from the 25 th of June 1776 to the 26 th of June 1779	17,370	0	0	Sundry Extraordinary Contingent Expenses of the Final Evacuation of East Florida from the 25 th of June 1783 to the 1 st of September 1785	9,379	6	10½
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