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CAPTAIN HUGH YOUNG AND HIS 1818 TOPOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR TO ANDREW JACKSON

by ERNEST F. DIBBLE*

WHEN GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON campaigned through West Florida and took possession of Pensacola in 1818, he was traveling through territory not previously explored and mapped by an American. To traverse this territory with his army, he had to depend upon receiving extensive topographical information. For this he relied upon the surveys provided at the time by Captain Hugh Young, assistant topographical engineer and fellow Tennessean.

Not much is known of Young, but a little of his life can be pieced together from his several letters to his commanding officer. He worked under Jackson from 1816 through 1820, and perhaps until his death on January 3, 1822. His service to Jackson was perhaps even more extraordinary after Jackson left Pensacola than during the military campaign. The general came under attack and possible censorship for having exceeded his orders to defend the country's southern borders by pursuing Indians who were using Florida as a sanctuary and by trying to take over all of Florida. Young's embellished topographical report, written some time after the campaign, reflects the argument used later by James Parton, the historian, that Jackson was just innocently going to "scour the country west of the Appalachicola [*sic*]," on his way home to Tennessee.¹ Young's original topographical sketch, guiding Jackson mile by mile over land and fordable streams, was submitted May 5, 1818, for Jackson's May 7 march toward Pensacola. The sketch not only shows pre-planning, but it also guides the American troops north around Pensacola directly to the Spanish forces at Fort San Carlos de

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1. James Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, 3 vols. (New York, 1860), II, 489.

Barrancas. This certainly belies the Young-Parton innocent scouring argument.

It was Young himself who helped Jackson provide his other main defense against attacks from the Congress and from President James Monroe's cabinet. As Jackson was departing from Pensacola he told his troops that he had been forced to capture the town because Indians were being hosted there by the Spanish and that they were being stirred into action against Americans in Alabama and elsewhere on the frontier. But there was no proof for Jackson's argument, so Hugh Young returned to Pensacola in search of testimonials that might be used to support the general's activities in Florida. On September 1, 1818, over four months after Pensacola's fall, Young reported to him that he was going to return to Florida at once so that the "Business at Pensacola should be settled, as soon as possible."²

Young informed Jackson six weeks later: "I have succeeded in obtaining several valuable depositions, from respectable residents of Pensacola, fully proving the connection between the authorities of that place and the hostile Indians."³ Young decided to convey orally all "the difficulties I encountered in procuring them, and the measures I was obliged to adopt before I succeeded."⁴ Justice of the Peace M. McKenney provided special help to Young and later gathered more depositions to document Jackson's contention that he had to take Pensacola in order to curb Indian raids.⁵ One scholar has concluded that Jackson's argument for taking Pensacola with use of these affidavits was "extremely flimsy."⁶ However weak the documents as evidence, they were certainly gathered well after the fact.

Hugh Young's service to the nation might have been as important as his service to Andrew Jackson if he had lived

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2. Hugh Young to Andrew Jackson, September 1, 1818, in Clarence Edwin Carter, comp. and ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, 28 vols. to date (Washington, 1934-), XVIII: *The Territory of Alabama, 1817-1819*, 407.
 3. Young to Jackson, October 12, 1818, Record Group 107, Old Army Section, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
 4. *Ibid.*
 5. The depositions given to Hugh Young and later to McKenney are found in *American State Papers: Foreign Relations*, 6 vols. (Washington, 1833-1859) IV, 570-72. Although the *American State Papers* contain the name "M. McKenney," Young referred to a justice of the peace named "McKenzie" in his letter of October 12, 1818 to Jackson.
 6. John Spencer Bassett, *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. in 1 (Hamden, Connecticut, 1967), 261.

beyond 1822 to carry out a farsighted vision he held for the future of the Gulf coast. He proposed to start on a complete coastal survey from New Orleans eastward, and explore inland areas to create a complete geographical, topographical, statistical, and natural history map and memoir of the South. This would provide a basis for planning internal improvement programs. Young's specific internal improvement suggestions included canals interspersed from Lake Pontchartrain through Apalachicola, and connecting the St. Mary and Suwannee rivers in East Florida. Of particular interest was his proposal to survey for roads to be constructed from Mobile Point across the width of Florida to St. Augustine, which he felt had both military and civil value for the future.⁷ Young did begin his survey work with the "approbation" of General Jackson and the Secretary of War, but did not get further than Mobile Bay because of lack of ships, supplies, and financial support.⁸ Several years passed after his death before any of his Florida plans were carried forth by others.

Hugh Young included a road plan not just east but also west of the Mississippi because he felt that "although the Mississippi will always be the great highway of the West, the rapid extension of our population beyond that stream, will soon render a land communication, in that quarter, as necessary as it is to the eastward of the river."⁹ Young revealed his foresight when he espoused this grand vision of internal improvements for the entire South.

Back in 1818, Hugh Young had prepared a topographical sketch for Jackson's campaign in East and West Florida, which he said he would use later for a "geographical memoir . . . as soon as the termination of the campaign affords sufficient leisure for such work." When the campaign ended, Young did rewrite and extensively embellish his sketch to satisfy a more general interest in the geography and Indian cultures of the region. This second version, published in 1934-1935 in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, was based upon the assumption that although the original could not be found the revised version must be a faith-

7. Young to Jackson, September 23, 1819, Record Group 107.

8. Young to Jackson, November 17, 1819, July 19, 1820, Andrew Jackson Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

9. Young to Jackson, September 23, 1819, Record Group 107.

ful copy.¹⁰ The second version was assumed to be a faithful copy because it was found among Records of Reports of the Office of Chief of Engineers in the National Archives. However, the original version was lying undiscovered among Reports on Fortifications and Surveys. With the refileing since the 1930s, the original has been found.

The differences between Young's original sketch and his later version are extensive and interesting. The original is less than one-fifth the length of the second version; it is a mile-by-mile description of the terrain to allow Jackson to recognize his way from Fort Gadsden to Pensacola. In contrast, the second version divides the terrain into different districts by major topographical characteristics, and discusses the entire course and seasonal variations of flow for rivers and streams. For example, Young describes the 250-mile course of the Chattahoochie River and the whole network of inland waters flowing into the Apalachicola. In May 1818, Jackson wanted to know where and how to move his army across the rivers and streams, and that is the information he received instead of the more reflective, reorganized and thoughtful description written later. In like manner, Jackson could hardly have needed or wanted a dissertation on the domestic life and habits, customs and amusements of the Indians in the Muscogee Nation, which comprises almost one-third of the revised version.

Jackson did not need guidance to approach Pensacola from the north, since he had moved in from that direction in 1814. This perhaps explains why Young's original sketch does not describe how to go into Pensacola at all, but instead provides a northern route to circumvent the town and reach Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, where the Spanish forces were garrisoned. At that point the original sketch ends.

The later version provided two approaches into Pensacola, one from the north and the other from the beaches. Young then embellished with a description of the town's commerce, speculation on the question of retaining Florida, and a further journey to Fort Montgomery, Alabama. Such embellishments

10. Hugh Young, "A Topographical Memoir on East and West Florida With Itineraries of General Jackson's Army, 1818," edited by Mark F. Boyd and Gerald M. Panton, *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XIII (July 1934), 16. This document was published in Volume XIII of the *Quarterly* in three parts: July 1934, pp. 16-50; October 1934, pp. 82-104; January 1935, pp. 129-64.

provide a more thorough description of West Florida, but it was for the original that General Jackson praised Captain Young by name when he addressed his troops upon departure shortly after capturing Pensacola.

Fort Gadsden May 5, 1818

Major Gen'l. A. Jackson
Sir,

I submit a topographical sketch of the route from Fort Gadsden to Suwanney River *via* Mickasukey and St. Marks.

A geographical memoir, accompanied by a map, shall be prepared from the materials I have collected, as soon as the termination of the campaign affords sufficient leisure for such a work.

A report on the topography of the country between Hartford, Fort Early, and Fort Scott shall be annexed to the memoir.¹¹

With great respect

Your obt. servt.

H. Young, Capt: To:Eng:

Topographical description of the route
From Fort Gadsden to Suwanney Towns.

To Oclocany River

N. 32½ E.— 38 miles

6½ miles to Big Creek. A branch of Apalachicola, entering the river 2 miles above Fort Gadsden— Country flat, with wet glades, and three small branches, with but little water in summer.

5½ miles to Juniper Creek. A branch of New River through a thickety, flat, and wet district, interspersed with bay galls. The path crosses in this distance, two branches; one in the first, another in the sixth mile—small but thickety— dry in summer.

11. Annexed to the described topographical sketch instead was the "Topographical Sketch of the route from Ochuse Bluff on Apalachicola River to Pensacola."

The creek is from fifty to sixty feet wide in winter but in summer is nearly without water. Bottom and banks a mixture of sand and mud.

4½ miles to New River. In this distance, the river is close on the right of the path— the soil similar to that just described; with six small thickety branches— dry in summer. New River is nearly dry in the warm months, but in winter, is sometimes swelled so as to be impassable. Bottom sandy— banks somewhat miry.

5½ miles to large branch. Of New River, with a bad thicket— Country like the last. Cross one bad branch with a thicket on the east side ¼ mile wide— dry at this season.

7½ miles to Tolsche Creek. Branch of Oclocany. Swamp ¼ mile wide on the west, and ½ mile on the east side. Banks and bottom sandy— width fifty feet— depth four feet. Country same as last; with numerous thickets which make the path, in places, extremely crooked. Two branches, one in the third, another in the fourth mile., with bad thickets and somewhat miry— dry in summer.

8¾ miles to Okalokina River. Country rather higher than the last, presenting, in places, a little inequality of surface, with an occasional mixture of small oak with the pine. Several small miry and thickety branches; dry in summer. Okalokina fifty six yards wide with depth of six and nine feet in the warm season. Banks and bottom sandy. Bluff on each side— that on the east, of considerable height.

From Okalokina to Mickasukey

N. 68 E. 37 m.

6¼ miles to brunch of Okdokina. Country high and open. Cross three small branches different in character from those west of Okalokina, being clear running streams, with steep banks and hemmed in by hills of some height. Growth, a mixture of pine with scrubby oak. 5½ miles cross an indian path leading to *St. Marks*. The Branch at the end, exactly like the others with a bottom of soft rock and sandy banks. Hill on each side.

11½ miles to Pond— on the right of the path. Country assumes a less monotonous character. The surface becomes more uneven

and the growth more mixed. In the ninth mile, the ground becomes quite elevated, with a mixture of large oak, indicating a favorable change of soil. In the fifth mile, passed an open pond on the right with high banks. In the tenth mile, the soil becomes fertile with a growth of oak and hickory. Three branches— one in the second mile with a reedy thicket and sandy bottom; the others in the tenth— in all.

4 miles Tallehassa Town. Through an excellent body of land. The soil adapted to any kind of culture— growth oak and hickory. A small miry branch near the village, probably entering Okalokina. The town is handsomely situated on a hill— consisting of ten or twelve houses, with a large clearing, seemingly cultivated in common.

16 miles to Mickasukey T.S. Through land resembling, with little variation, that just described. In places, it assumes quite a broken appearance, but even on the higher hills, the soil is rich. In this distance, there are but two small branches— one in the seventh, the other in the twelfth mile. Of course, the country is badly watered, but no doubt, water may be had in it anywhere, by sinking wells. The path crosses four wet glades or *savannas*— in the third, fifth, fourteenth and fifteenth miles. That in the fourteenth, is the largest, extending south as far as the eye can reach. The Mickasukey Towns are situated on the margin of a large shallow pond extending N.N.W. and S.S.E. ten miles— filled in with high grass, and surrounded by high and mostly fertile land— particularly on the west side, where the soil is equal to any in the Southern country.

The Florida line will probably run very near this place.

From Mickasukey to St. Marks

11½ to Reedy Branch. Good land for one mile, then wet and thickety for the second, when the country rises with a growth of large oak and hickory, and a soil sandy but cultivable. This continues two miles— and thence, to the branch at the end of the flat pine land continues only interrupted at long intervals, by small spots of good land in the neighbourhood of thickety ponds. Four branches. One large, in the second mile— one in the fifth mile, with high open banks and sandy bottom— the others inconsiderable— no doubt dry in summer.

19 miles to St. Marks. Little variety in this distance— the soil, growth and branches similar, with little exception, to the low, flat country before described. Eight miles from the Fort the land rises, and presents some inequality of surface, with abundance of secondary limestone. In the second mile, passed the Suwanney path, coming in on the left. North of this path, there is good land, relieving a little the sameness of the pine country— one small branch in the fourth mile, open and a little miry. The Fort of St. Marks is situated at the junction of the Rivers St. Marks and Wakally, and nine miles from the Bay. The land about the Fort is open prairie for one mile, when the pine woods commence. The prairie is swampy and has a thin covering of rich mould on a base of firm white sand.

From St. Marks to Assilla Creek
N. 59 E. 34 m.

16 miles to Suwanney path. Described above.
18 miles to Assilla Creek. Eleven and a half miles through excellent land, with little interruption— tolerably well watered— sufficiently broken for beauty of aspect and not too much so for facility of culture. The branches are small but miry, with reedy thickets and without perceptible currents; probably feeding the ponds north of St. Marks, and uniting, subterraneously, with that River. At the end, the path from Mickasukey to Suwanney comes in on the left. Thence to Assilla, seven miles, through a flat, low, pine country with a number of small, miry and thickety branches, without current; and, in spots, a good deal of limestone on the surface.

From Assilla Cr. to Slippery Log Creek
S. 49 E. 18 miles

8¼ miles to Natural Bridge Creek. Low mud flat for three miles, with glades covered with water, and a mixture of Cabbage Palmetto among the swamp timber. At this point, the path crosses a large but shallow, thickety branch— thence, two miles to another similar branch, with abundance of cypress and vines— thence, through the same kind of country, three and a quarter miles, to the creek— which has high, open, sandy banks, a width of thirty five feet— depth of five feet and sandy bottom. Its

name is derived from a ledge of limestone rock which forms, on the creek, a dry and secure bridge of twenty five feet width. This curiosity is but a short distance above the path.

9¼ miles to Slippery Log Creek. Through a country with great sameness of character— flat, low and wet, with occasional cypress and bay thickets on either side; and with pine, wiregrass, low palmetto and some cabbage trees. In the fourth mile, cross a branch and bad thicket— and two others similar to the first, in the sixth mile. The Creek has open, high banks, width of fifty feet, depth of four feet and a rocky bottom.

From Slippery Log Creek to Live Oak Swamp

S. 49 E. 23½ m.

The same description applies to this part of the route as to the last— except that the country becomes still lower, and the wet glades are more frequent. In the seventh and eighth miles, these ponds assume the appearance of large prairies, and in very wet seasons, must be nearly impassable from depth of water. Four branches— in the ninth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty fourth miles— The last the largest— on the edge of the swamp. The others are probably dry in summer, when they present no other obstructions, but their thickets. The live oak swamp is one half a mile wide, covered with water except in very dry seasons, and from the marks of inundation, must, after heavy rains, be past fording.

From Live Oak Swamp to Suwanney

S. 61 E. 29 m.

4¾ miles to Histen Hatche Creek. Through flat sandy, country, covered thickly with palmetto, and with intervals of small prairie, hemmed in by picturesque thickets of evergreens, among which, the live oak is conspicuous. Abundance of rock, curiously drilled by the action of water, is seen on the surface near Histen Hatche and through the prairies. The Creek is high open banks, a width of fifty feet, and a rocky bottom. The depth, on the rock, is from two to three feet, but immediately above, there is an abrupt change of depth to nine feet, and below, there is a considerable fall. The rock forming a narrow ford

or bridge, under, as well as over which, the current obviously runs, from the ebullition above the ford.

18 miles to Large Pond. The branches become more numerous and less accessible by the closeness of the thickets and the muddiness of their bottoms— there is rather more cypress in the thickets than seen heretofore; and the appearance of soil, timber, etc. is similar in other respects to that before described. The country begins to rise a little in the eleventh mile, with a mixture of scrubby oak, and towards the pond, it becomes quite elevated. The pond runs north and south. Cross-path in the seventeenth mile.

5½ miles to Suwanney Towns. Country a little rolling, with a large mixture of oak for three and a half miles, when the path enters the thicket bounding the towns on the West. Hence, to the first cabin is one half a mile, from which to Bow-legs Town— where the camp was established, is one mile and three quarters.

The soil about the Towns is sandy, both in the open and hammock land, and presents no advantages for settlements except its proximity to the river, which is here two hundred yards wide, and has several good landings. The accompanying sketch shows the relative positions of the Negro and Indian Towns. [No sketch was found attached.]

May— 1818

Topographical Sketch
of
The route from Ochuse Bluff on
Apalachicola River
to
Pensacola.

To Big Spring N., 45 W. 18 miles

The Ochuse Bluff is on the west bank of Apalachicola, seventeen miles from Fort Scott and has some second rate land. Some oak and hickory in the first mile— then a high pine flat for three miles— then a little uneven for six miles— then rolling to the Spring. Good pine land with reddish soil, in the sixth, seventh,

eighth, eleventh, twelfth & thirteenth miles: the path then enters an excellent body of land with a growth of oak and hickory— somewhat similar to the fine land in East Florida, and continues to the end.

Cross a path in the first and two in the seventh mile. One small branch at the end of the tenth mile.

In this distance there are no obstructions to the march of an army. The country even where flat, is high and dry and where it becomes hilly a mixture of sandstone gravel makes the route excellent. The Big Spring, which unites with Chapulle, is forty yards in diameter, and of considerable depth, with a bottom of limestone rock and a clear and rapid current.

From Big Spring to Choctawhatche River
N. 83 W. 45 miles

Natural Bridge of Chapulle br. 6¼ miles. Through the same body of good land, with soil and timber exactly similar. In the fourth mile the road runs on a gravelly ridge, but the hickory and oak continue. Some limestone in the second mile. In the sixth mile a path comes in on the right near a thicket and small branch. The Natural Bridge is in the center of a bad swamp; and appears to be a deposit [*sic*] of earth on a raft or some similar obstruction. The passage is narrow and the creek, with a rapid current is visible both above and below. The swamp is one mile wide. The Chapulle rises West of Fort Gaines and enters Apalachicola eight miles above Fort Gadsden. The good land extends down this creek six or eight miles below the Big Spring.

To Ock-chia-hatche Creek 21 miles. five miles through excellent land to *Rock Arch Spring*, with a mixed growth of oak, pine & hickory, & with several sinks, affording abundance of excellent water. Limestone visible in one or two places. The Spring is a rocky cavern in the middle of a thicket, and surrounded by excellent land. Three miles through good pine land a little rolling; then, after passing an oak and hickory plat, leaving a thickety pond on the right, in the ninth mile, the soil changes to a greyish mixture of sand and white clay: the surface becoming flat and glady, and the scrubby pine and wire grass indicating the worst kind of soil. This continues for five miles, the soil

then changes again to a deep yellow— rather better than the grey soil but scarcely cultivable. Same for three miles then flat with scrubby thickets for two miles then poor but a little higher the remaining two miles to the Creek. *Ock-chia-hatche* is a branch of *Choctawhatche*— is thirty feet wide at the crossing place with sandy bottom and banks, and a narrow swamp and thicket. A cross path in the fifth mile— a small branch in the thirteenth and one in the nineteenth mile. Glades on the tenth, eleventh; thirteenth, sixteenth and nineteenth miles.

Choctawhatche 17½ miles Through a country alternately flat and a little rolling; presenting reedy branches in the flatter, and pine and wire grass on the higher parts. Small reedy branch in the fourth mile— Creek in the fifth mile, twenty five feet wide with high open banks and sandy bottom— small open branch same mile. Small reedy branch sixth mile. Branch & Creek seventh mile— twenty five feet wide sandy bottom and miry on the west bank. Several miry spots in the eighth mile. Two branches in the ninth and abundance of fine reed in the tenth mile. Miry reed branch in the eleventh mile— same in the twelfth. Small creek in the fifteenth mile— twelve feet wide and open banks. The *Choctawhatche* is one hundred and fifty yards wide at the crossing place and not fordable. The bank is high and open on the east side and on the west, there is a thicket of three quarters of a mile, with a growth of cane, but sandy and dry.

To Red Ground trail S. 81½ W. 36 miles

Two and three fourth miles wet and flat. The guide then left the trail and piloted us through the woods.

Twenty miles through a rolling pine country with numerous little reedy branches between the hills, the heads of small streams entering *Choctawhatche*. The greater part of this distance on a ridge. In the last 4 miles, the hills are covered with scrubby oak bushes indicating the poorest kind of soil. Sand stone gravel on the hills; and on one or two of the higher ridges, the whole mass seems from indications at the surface to be ferruginous sandrock.

The reedy branches crossed are generally miry. One in the third, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth miles. A large reed brake

on the left in the eighteenth mile. Next sixteen miles through a similar country. Two miles over a wide ridge with small pines— then flat for one mile, then rolling to the end. One has branch in the fourth, one in the seventh, two in the tenth, one in the thirteenth and one in the fourteenth mile. Cross path in the twenty ninth mile— Entered a trail in the thirty fourth mile which gave out at a branch in the thirty sixth. Good pine land at the first cross path.

To Pensacola Bay
S 50 W. 53 miles

Yellow Water 11 miles. Along a high pine ridge dividing two of its tributary creeks. Near the river, the land improves, with a growth of pine, oak and small hickory. Yellowwater is twenty yards wide at the crossing place, has a bluff on the east side and a bad swamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the west side— the current rapid and the bank and bottom sandy— not fordable. Two and a half miles to a small creek with steep banks and very miry on the west side. A miry branch in the first mile. The country is then rolling— the path on a ridge for five miles to a creek twelve feet, open high banks and sandy bottom. Four miles along another ridge to a creek thirty feet wide without swamp, with sandy bottom & banks and a glady flat on the west side. Two miles small miry branch. One quarter of a mile a larger branch: open— but miry banks— three fourths of a mile, large branch, open banks but many [blank]. Six and a half miles a large creek with high steep hills on the east side and palmetto flat on the west. One mile and a quarter, branch ten feet wide and sandy bottom. Five and a quarter miles a large creek sixty feet wide, open on the east side and with a narrow thicket on the west, good ford $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the path. Two and a half miles, another creek, with low open banks & sandy bottom. The bottom uneven and somewhat obstructed at the ford by logs. Five and three quarter miles to a creek twenty feet wide, with high open banks, sandy bottom— a high hill with red sand stone on the east side and a flat with some palmetto on the west. Then four and a half miles to the *Bay of Pensacola*. over a flat district with a few miry spots. Second rate land near the Bay and a hammock one fourth of a mile wide— a settlement on the Bay shore.

The Bay here seven miles wide.

The *Yellow water Bay* is not far below; so that from the crossing place of that stream, the route runs nearly paralell [*sic*] with it to the Bay.

The soil on the hills in this distance is alternately yellow, white and reddish sand and clay. The hills are based on a reddish sand-rock, which, in many places, is seen at the surface in a semi-indurated state. West of Yellow Water, it appears to have an argillaceous mixture which renders it friable and when found pulverized on the surface mixed with a little vegetatite mould would probably be productive. Timber entirely pine, except in the swamps and thickets.

To Escambia R.

N. 50½ W. 13¾ miles

Three miles of this distance along the edge of the high ground—the remaining ten through the glady flats intervening between the hills and the river swamp.

Crossed twelve branches all with miry banks— but mostly with hard sandy bottoms. One in the seventh mile with a very close thicket on the north side— one very intricate in the twelfth mile. Here we struck a Bayou entering the Escambia one and a half mile below— forty yards wide and with a swampy island between it and the main stream one and a half mile wide. The Escambia eighty yards wide, steep banks, low bluff on the west side. The swamp of the island is covered for two thirds of the way from the Bayou with water to a depth of from two to five feet and obstructed by undergrowth and cypress knees. Soil stiff white clay.

Pensacola

S. 17 E. 21 miles

Sixteen miles to a spring through a country rolling for 11 miles when it becomes gradually flatter till towards the end when it again becomes a little unequal. The spring is at the head of one of the thickety hollows so common in this country. From the river, the route is on a ridge 4 miles to the main road, then on the ridge between Perdido & Escambia to the end. Manuel's Plantation in the 8th mile— Boil's old place in the

10th mile. Hurricane in the fifteenth mile-five miles to Pensacola through a level but high sand and pine district.

Barancas 14 miles

Through a high country with scrubby pines & low oak bushes for four miles— then flat with glades and occasional miry spots to the end. Bayou and Bridge at the end of the fourth mile—plantation at the Bayou— old plantation in the sixth mile—branch with small bridge in the ninth mile.

Struck the Perdido road in the tenth mile. Miry branch with a bridge in the twelfth mile— swell of ground in the last mile forming a low ridge which nearly encircles the land side of Barancas at a distance of seven hundred yards.

This route to Barancas goes round, the heads of the Bayous entering the Bay below the town. The small branches are miry but may easily be bridged for temporary purposes.

From *Ochuse Bluff* to *Pensacola*
in a *straight* line
Course S. 79 W. distance 125 miles