

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 Smyrnea 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

Loyalists in East Florida

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	6d
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 Tonyn	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 indentured 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 enlisted." 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 Tonym 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 Tonym 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-Tonym 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 Tonym 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 Tonym 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 Tonym 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 Tonym 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, Tonym 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 Tonym 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 Tonym'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 Tonym, 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 Zespedes, 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 Zespedes 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.), *Schoepff'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 wreak 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 Tonyn, 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 Tonyn, at

the opening of March, 1774, only served to widen the breach, for Tonyn 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 Tonyn 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 Tonyn, and answered those which Governor Tonyn 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. Tonyn 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, Tonyn 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 vicereignty 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 Tonym 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 Tonym 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 Tonym'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 Tonym 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 indentured 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. Tonyn 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.), *Schoepff'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'Estatein cooperated 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 victuals 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*

6*d.* His loss of property in East Florida was estimated by him at £3,542 *9s* 14*d.*, or in another set of figures at £2,270 *18s* 6*d.* 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 Cockspar 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 Bernhard 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 Gen. 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, Diogenes 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; Saffell, *Records of the Revolutionary War*, pp. 178-181; Duyckinck, *Cyclopaedia of American Lit.*, I. 317-318.

JOSHUA 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 totalling £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 cooperated 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 villains" 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 Tonyn 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-