

his four hundred men he proceeded against Chatham Court House, where a few of his fellow-partisans were being tried by court-martial. He captured fifty-three prisoners, including most of the militia officers and three members of the assembly. He paroled thirty-nine and conducted the others to Wilmington. In August, 1781, Fanning and other tory officers were ravaging the settlements on the Northwest Branch of the Cape Fear River. In the early part of September, Colonel McDougald and two hundred militia men from Cumberland County joined Fanning and McNeal, as did also numbers of other loyalists. Fanning claims to have had under his own command at this time nine hundred and fifty men. The three officers led their combined forces to Hillsborough and there seized more than two hundred prisoners, including Governor Thomas Burke, his council, and some continental officers and soldiers. They killed or wounded a few others. After releasing thirty loyalists and British soldiers from jail, they returned to Deep River. On their way, they had an engagement at Lindley's mill with General Butler, Colonel Wade, and their men, in which Hector McNeal was killed and Fanning severely wounded in the left arm.

For several weeks Fanning was compelled to remain inactive on Brush Creek. When he resumed command he seems to have had a following of only one hundred men, who were sent out in small parties along the Deep River to distress the settlers. His operations were not terminated by the surrender of Cornwallis, the evacuation of Wilmington by Major Craig, or the proclamation of pardon and amnesty by acting Governor Alexander Martin issued in December, 1781. Near the end of February, Colonel John Collier complained that Randolph County was much infested by "a set of villians" led by Fanning and Walker. All these tories were well mounted and armed and were harbored by many of the inhabitants along the Deep and Little rivers. They burned the houses of their foes, whom they shot down or hanged ac-

cording to their mood. Thus Fanning continued his depredations after Colonel McDougald and other tory leaders had withdrawn to Charleston. On the last day of February, Fanning and his officers sent a written proposal to Governor Burke that a truce be declared for twelve months within a district extending from Cumberland County twenty miles north and thirty miles east and west. This proposal was to be accepted by March 8. As it was rejected by the assembly, and several of Fanning's men had just been executed for treason, he threatened dire vengeance. In April, however, he married a young woman of the Deep River settlement, and early in May they withdrew to the truce-ground in South Carolina. About June 17, they went within the British lines at Charleston.

There Fanning was chosen a member of a committee of twenty-five loyalists, who petitioned Sir Guy Carleton for the retention of Charleston. About two hundred and fifty refugees in Charleston signed to go to East Florida with Fanning. He ordered them on board the transports and embarked on the *New Blessing* on November 6, 1782. He had his personal effects landed at Matanzas, about twenty-seven miles south of St. Augustine. He and his wife remained in East Florida until March 20, 1784. Late in November of the preceding year, he drew up a memorial of his losses due to his partisanship in the cause of England and gave it to Colonel John Hamilton to be forwarded to London. It claimed reimbursement for the loss of eleven hundred acres of land in Amelia County, Virginia, besides buildings, orchards, fifteen horses, and two slaves, totaling £1,625 10s.

On March 20, 1784, with seven other families, Fanning, his wife, and their two young negroes set out in an open sailboat for Fort Natchez on the Mississippi. After passing Key West and finding their adventure too dangerous, the Fannings took passage for Nassau in the Bahamas. Thence they sailed to New Brunswick, where they arrived on September 23. In March, 1786, Colonel Fanning made a voyage from

St. John to Halifax to appear before the commissioners on loyalists' claims, and when they came to St. John he presented his case before them on February 2, 1787. He also sent a new memorial and certificates to London claiming half pay as a captain. He seems to have received no more than £60, which did not cover the expense to which he had been put in preparing the memorials and schedules of his losses.

From 1791 to 1801 he was three times elected to the provincial assembly of New Brunswick. He sat as a member for Queen's County. Convicted of a capital crime on the solitary testimony of the alleged victim, he was pardoned. He then removed to Digby, Nova Scotia, where he died on March 14, 1825. He left one son.

See A. W. Savary (ed.), *Col. David Fanning's Narrative, passim*; *State Records of N. Carolina*, XV. 555, 557, 610, XVI. viii, ix, x, 203-204, 206-207, 208, 211, 557-558; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., pt. I. pp. 241-242; Rev. E. W. Caruthers, *The Old North State in 1776*, 2d ser., I. 236, 309, 332, 333, 367-371; W. H. Siebert, *Legacy of the Am. Rev. to the British W. Indies and Bahamas*, pp. 22-24; Stedman, *Am. War*, II. 370-371; Lee, *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department*, I. 309-320; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1780-1783*, pp. 122-125; Schenck, *North Carolina, 1780-81*, pp. 278-285; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I. 417-418.

DR. JAMES CLITHERALL (see I. 123).

HE was surgeon to the South Carolina Royalists, a tory regiment that was formed July 20, 1778, and was to consist of eight companies of fifty rank and file each. The regiment saw service in Georgia after the British capture of Savannah and accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition to Charleston in the spring of 1779. It was present at the battle of Stono, near Charleston, on June 12. A

year later it numbered three hundred and ninety-six men. About a third of this force under the command of Major Thomas Fraser took part in the battle of Musgrove's mills on Enoree River, August 19, 1780.

When Earl Cornwallis came to take command of the forces at Charleston, Dr. Clitherall was one of those who signed the address of congratulation to his lordship.

The muster of the South Carolina Royalists of April, 1781, shows that it was still an infantry organization, but the report of six months later, and thereafter through June, 1782, shows that it comprised troops of cavalry, with the exception of one company. All of these were stationed at the Quarter House in South Carolina. In December, 1781, there were nine troops, but a year later only five. On the evacuation of Charleston, the regiment was sent to St. Augustine. It was there mustered on April 25, 1783, when the companies again appear to be returned as infantry.

At St. Augustine, Dr. Clitherall tried to assist inhabitants of Georgia and South Carolina, whose estates had been sequestered by the British authorities, in recovering their plundered negroes; but he was prevented from doing so by Governor 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-

pointed a lieutenant colonel in the 71st Regiment, with which he again came to America. He entered Boston Harbor immediately after General Howe's departure and was kept a prisoner until exchanged for Ethan Allen early in 1778. He was then made a brigadier general and given command of the detachment of 3,000 men which Sir H. Clinton sent from New York to take Savannah. He captured that city on December 29 and Augusta a month later. He was promoted colonel in December, 1779.

Early in 1782, he was sent to Jamaica as the lieutenant governor of that island. In May, he was informed of his appointment to the chief command of the British forces "bordering the Atlantic ocean." Under date of September 8, 1782, he was given "timely notice" by Sir Guy Carleton in order that he might take steps for accommodating and subsisting "a great number of refugees and negroes" who were going to Jamaica on the evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina. On November 20, he was promoted major general. Although the French succeeded in taking several of the British West India Islands, Campbell's military measures prevented them from attacking Jamaica. He supplied troops for service as marines on board the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, thus helping to defeat the Comte de Grasse.

On his return from Jamaica, Campbell was invested knight of the bath on September 30, 1785. Before the end of that year he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Madras. After serving in India until 1789, he resigned, returned to England, and was re-elected to parliament.

See *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 178-179, 217, 323, 369, II. 28, 29, 30, 415, 431, 490, 491, III. 55, 109; Drake, *Dict. of Amer. Biography*, p. 157. Capt. L. Butler, *Annals of the King's R. Rifle Corps*, I. 3, 17, 18, *passim*; Stedman, *Am. War*, I. 146-148; Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 10 n; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 331-392.

WILLIAM KNOX (see *ante*, p. 215).

b. 1732, d. 1810.

HE is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He came from England to Georgia as one of the king's council and as provost marshal, arriving at Savannah in 1757. He thought his salary of £100 a year, with the fees amounting to about £50, an insufficient income in a country where imported goods sold "at an advance of 75 per cent." and the necessities of life were "proportionately expensive." In 1761, he left America and never returned. In the following year he was chosen agent of Georgia by the assembly at a salary of £50. He farmed his office of provost marshal at £60, exclusive of the income, and rented his plantation and negroes for £130 per annum. In November, 1765, his services as agent were discontinued by action of the assembly.

During the decade up to 1770, Mr. Knox acquired 2,100 acres of land in Georgia, and at one time he owned more than 120 negroes to work his two rice plantations at Knoxborough on the Savannah River. Together these tracts contained 240 acres of rice ground, besides corn fields, meadow, and woodland. Governor Wright, who frequently visited Knoxborough, estimated the property there to be worth £6,000, sterling, adding that it made little profit until after 1764. Lieutenant Governor Graham, who also knew this property well, valued it a thousand pounds higher, though in 1779 he advised the owner to take £4,000 for it. For the year 1781, the crops at Knoxborough brought £1,400. Early in 1774, he had sold a tract of 12,000 acres on St. Marys River in East Florida.

In 1770, Knox was appointed joint under secretary with John Powell in the colonial department, an office which he retained until the abolition of the secretary of state for America in 1782. In 1772, he obtained letters patent granting him the office of secretary of the province of New York from the death, or surrender, of George Clarke, Esq. Knox paid Mr. Clarke £3,000 to resign and then farmed the office

to his deputy for £1,000 a year. This sum he received for two years only, when the British occupation of New York, he affirmed, reduced the amount to £600.

Knox testified that "in all his correspondence with the first people in America he excited them to support Government as far as he could." His publications stirred patriots in Boston to hang him in effigy, and the assembly in Georgia passed a special act attainting him and confiscating his estate. The British government granted him a pension of £1,200 a year as compensation for the loss of his office as secretary of New York. When he lost his under secretaryship in 1782, his pension was treated as including compensation for this also. Professor Egerton points out that all the clerks in the colonial office were allowed their full salaries and that other colleagues of Knox who had served briefer periods were treated far more generously simply because Knox "had dared to avow himself attached to His Majesty and not to his Ministers." In a letter of February 16, 1782, to Lord George Germain, Lord North said in regard to Knox's claim for a pension that he had expected more objection to it in the house of commons than to any other, but one, in Germain's list "when it was moved in the last session," because it was so much larger than any other pension granted to persons who had held the office of under secretary of state. In May, 1787, Knox asserted that he had been "laid aside by the Treasury as a neutral person" and "had received nothing whatever." The commissioners on loyalist claims were not responsible for his shabby treatment, for they made a very favorable report in his behalf.

In 1784, Knox had been appointed agent for the new province of New Brunswick at a salary of £100 per annum. Seven years later he was given the added appointment of agent for Prince Edward Island. By 1808, he was seventy-six years of age, very feeble, and was living at Great Ealing, too far from London for convenience in transacting public business.

Leading men of New Brunswick complained of his ignorance of the affairs of the province, and late in July the house of assembly passed a vote of thanks to William and Thomas Knox for their services as joint agents of the province and a resolution "that Edward Goldstone Lutwyche be appointed the Agent for this Province in Great Britain." The provincial council concurred in this appointment.

See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, pp. 76-77, 1-3; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. II. pp. 1298-1299; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Stopford-Sackville MSS.*, "Home Affairs, 1755-84," I. 77; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Report on MSS. in Various Collections*, "The MSS. of Capt. H. V. Knox," 1909, pp. 84, 197; Rev. W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, pp. 450, 533, 550, 551, 567, 568-569, 606-607, 621; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1810, pt. II. p. 197; C. M. Andrews, *Guide to Materials for Am. Hist.*, to 1783, in *Public Record Office*, II. 350, 364; also *ante*, pp. 12, 15, 218.

AUGUSTINE PREVOST (see I. 38).

COLONEL AUGUSTINE PREVOST, who was in command of the troops in East and West Florida during most of the revolutionary period, was a seasoned officer when he arrived at St. Augustine. He had served against the French in Europe; had become a major of the newly formed 60th Royal American Regiment in January, 1756, which fought at Quebec in June, 1759, where he was severely wounded; had been made lieutenant colonel of the 3d battalion of his regiment in March, 1761, and with it had distinguished himself in the capture of Martinique and Havana in the following year. On the death of Colonel Henri Bouquet, in 1765, he had succeeded to the command of the 1st battalion. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was ordered to Europe to enlist men for the 3d and 4th battalions, and these new troops were sent to Florida. He repaired to St. Augustine as colonel commandant

of the 4th battalion, of which six companies were under his charge. He also commanded the 3d battalion and the 16th Regiment. At the end of November, 1776, General Sir William Howe recommended Colonel Prevost for the rank of brigadier general in the American service, and he was promoted in the following April.

About the same time, he was joined by his brother Captain James Mark Prevost with three companies of the 2d battalion from St. Vincent and by other veteran officers of the 60th. Meanwhile, the forts of East Florida were being put in a state of defense, outposts were being established and garrisoned, and the newly arrived officers and men were employed in disciplining the new battalions. Four corps of loyalists were organized, namely, the East Florida Rangers by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne, the Royal North Carolina Regiment by Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton, the Carolina King's Rangers, later by Lieutenant Colonel Browne, and the South Carolina Royalists by Brigadier General Prevost and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Robinson, although this corps was commanded at Savannah by its titular colonel, Alexander Innes. They gave material assistance in protecting the northern boundary against depredations by the militia of Georgia and South Carolina in resisting invasions.

Ordered to cooperate with Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell's expedition in capturing Savannah in December, 1778, Brigadier General Prevost failed to bring up his troops in time on account of the great difficulties of his march; but his brother's detachment took Fort Sunbury on January 9, 1779. In the following March, he defeated General John Ash at Briar Creek. At Savannah, Augustine Prevost, now promoted to the rank of major general, assumed command of the combined forces and retained it until his departure for England in June, 1780. His invasion of South Carolina in the spring of 1779, showed that Charleston could not be taken by a force of 2,000 men,

and General Lincoln's rapid advance from Augusta, Georgia, forced him to cross Ashley River and encamp on James and John's islands. Thence his troops were withdrawn by way of the other islands to Savannah under cover of a garrison on Port Royal Island, which had to be recalled before the end of four months.

The summons of this garrison, as of other scattered detachments, was due to the siege of Savannah by the French and Americans under d'Estaing and Lincoln in the autumn of 1779. In strengthening his defensive works and distributing his forces, Prevost displayed military qualities of a high order. After the onset of October 9 the assaulting columns fled, leaving behind them nearly 800 killed and wounded. Despite these losses the vanquished still outnumbered the victors three to one. Prevost's defense of Savannah was a brilliant achievement, which entitled him to the retirement from active service that he now sought. His treatment of his prisoners-of-war was generous, and his conduct towards the regular and provincial troops alike was such as to call forth an address of appreciation from the commanding officers of the several corps of loyalists under his command. They closed the address with an expression of their sincere wishes for a "safe and agreeable" voyage home for him and his family. Early in September, 1779, General Sir H. Clinton wrote to Prevost that, as he had asked to be relieved, he was to give up the command to Brigadier General George Garth; but that, since he had mentioned no desire to quit the service altogether, he should return to St. Augustine and resume command of the troops there. He added that he had ordered the officers of Prevost's corps to join him as soon as possible.

But Prevost did not return to East Florida. On the contrary he remained at Savannah until after the surrender of Charleston to Clinton and his army. Concerning the situation at St. Augustine, he wrote to Clinton recommending Lieutenant Colonel L. V. Fuser as a suitable person to defend the place, suggesting that 300

troops were needed there in addition to the 200 then in the province, and calling attention to the need of ammunition and provisions by that garrison. Late in December, 1779, he and Brigadier General Alexander Leslie decided to send the 60th Regiment to reinforce Colonel Fuser's small force. On the death of that officer in February, 1780, he recommended Major Beamsley Glasier to succeed him in command. In Georgia, Prevost was occupied in sending out detachments to stop depredations and the carrying off of negroes by parties of the enemy and in helping to fit out an expedition which was to set out for Ebenezer under Brigadier General James Patterson early in March. At length, on May 10, he applied to Clinton for the transport *Greyhound*, then in Savannah Harbor, to carry him to England. However, he did not sail until early in June. He bought the estate of Greenhill Grove, near Barnet, in England and died there May 6, 1786.

Prevost's eldest son, Sir George Prevost (1767-1816) became the lieutenant governor

and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia in 1808 and the governor general of Canada in February, 1811. He returned to England in 1815. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 56, 58, 84, 85, 100, 107, *passim*, II. 3, 5, 6, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, *passim*, III. 55, 198, 322, 323, 335, 359, 393, 404; Stedman, *American War*, II. 115, 116, 117, 121, 123-129, 132, 136, 138-139, 141; Lee, *Memoirs of the War in Southern Department*, I. 67, 71, 76, 77, 79-87, 89, 92, 99, 102-106, 111; W. O. Raymond (ed.), *Winslow Papers*, 93, 131, 132, 137, 139, 141, 216; Ramsay, *Hist. of the Rev. of S. Carolina*, II. 7, 8, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 37, 38, 40, 71; H. E. Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, 10, 10 n., 35, 36, 41, 45, 76, 96, 192, 244, 273; McCrady, *S. Carolina in the Rev., 1775-1780*, 322, 324, 327, 336, *passim*; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 331, 332, 338, 358, 379, 380, 382, 383, 385-388, 390, 392.

II

NOTES RELATING TO CLAIMANTS IN THE BAHAMAS  
AND OTHER ISLANDS AFFECTED BY THE CESSION  
OF EAST FLORIDA TO SPAIN

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JANE CATHERWOOD (see *ante*, p. 263).

**D**R. ROBERT CATHERWOOD, the husband of Jane Catherwood, was a member of the council of East Florida from the time of its organization by Governor James Grant at the end of October, 1764, and continued to serve for eighteen years. He was reappointed by royal mandamus under Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, as noted in the minutes of the council under date of October 10, 1771, but as he was absent for some time the oaths were not administered to him until January 17, 1772. During the ten months previous to March 27, 1775, he was again absent from the meetings of the council. On the date last named he was "qualified as a Justice of the Peace." A little more than a year later, he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty. A short time after this, he was serving as surgeon of the hospital at St. Augustine. Early in 1777, he sent a complaint to the commander-in-chief at New York that he could not borrow a spade, shovel, or rake from the garrison with which to keep the hospital property clean. His appeal brought an order that he was to be supplied with the implements he needed for sanitary uses. In March, 1781, he was also an assistant justice of the courts of common law. In January, 1783, various charges were filed against him in his capacity as a judge, and, after a hearing before the council, that body unanimously recommended his suspension from his judicial offices and his membership in the council. The whole matter was then referred to the privy council in England for its action.

During the evacuation of East Florida, Dr. Catherwood and his wife, Jane Catherwood, retired to New Providence, and there he died in the latter part of 1786. Soon after this his widow and executor presented her claim to the officers and council of the Bahamas for property lost through the cession of East Florida to Spain. Her estimate of £1,333 10s was approved as valid by the Bahama board, but the award as finally determined in England left her but £705 7s 6d.

See C. O. 5/570; 5/571; 5/572; T. 77/19; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 89, 138.

#### CAPTAIN ROBERT BISSET

(see *ante*, p. 250).

**H**E arrived in East Florida in 1767, when the land was still covered with woods and Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie was settling the only plantation then in the province. Bisset himself first engaged in the cultivation of indigo, after clearing away the trees and burning off the undergrowth. His lands were on Mosquito (now Ponce de Leon) Inlet.

On February 27, 1776, he was one of seventy-five prominent men of St. Augustine who signed a loyal address to the king in disavowal of Governor Patrick Tonyn's allegation that there were not six loyal subjects in East Florida. Bisset was one of the committee of seven signers who presented a copy of the address to Tonyn on the following day. When, on September 1 of the same year, an American privateer appeared on the coast, Bisset feared for the safety of New Smyrna, a colony founded by his friend, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, and wrote to Tonyn that he would go thither and arm those who could be trusted and disarm the others. They were Greeks and Minorcans. Later Bisset and two of his friends declared that Tonyn deliberately broke up Turnbull's colony to get recruits for his corps of Rangers.

In 1778, Captain Bisset went to England, but he soon returned to East Florida and remained there until 1784. In 1782 and 1783, he employed fifty hands in producing turpentine, tar, and lumber, which were then selling at high prices. Returning to England, he submitted claims for the loss of his property on account of the cession of East Florida to Spain. His claims amounted to £6,831. He was allowed £2,496 11s 11d.

See T. 77/20, No. 6 "General state of the country of East Florida and its inhabitants"; "Schedule in First Report" of the Commissioners on East Florida Claims; Carita Dog-

gett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 118, 141, 143, 144, 170.

REV. JOHN FORBES (see I. 4).

THE Rev. John Forbes, M.A., was assigned to St. Augustine on May 5, 1764, having been recommended to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations in April by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. A month earlier Daniel Burton, secretary of the society, had written to the commissioners thanking them for "the comfortable provision they have procured for able and worthy missionaries to go and reside" in East and West Florida and for requesting the society to suggest proper candidates. In June, Mr. Forbes was in London where he and the missionaries going to Pensacola and Mobile signed a petition asking the commissioners to give assistance for the transportation of their families and provide parsonages for their reception and houses of worship and the furniture therefor.

Just when Mr. Forbes arrived at St. Augustine is not known. However, it was in the late summer or early autumn of 1764. The first services were conducted in a building that stood on the site of the Spanish bishop's house. Ere long Mr. Forbes had won the confidence and respect of Governor James Grant and his official circle and was given a seat on the council of East Florida on November 22, 1764, until the royal pleasure should be known. He continued to serve in the council under Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie, being named with others in a mandamus received from the king in August, 1771, ordering that he be sworn and admitted to that board. After the death, in 1772, of the Rev. John Frazier, the protestant minister at New Smyrna, he visited that colony at intervals by request of Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie. Soon St. Peter's church was erected in George Street, St. Augustine, and Mr. Forbes served as its rector until he departed for England after the cession of East Florida to Spain. In 1775 he was acting chaplain to the garrison in St. Augustine.

After the suspension of William Drayton from the office of chief justice by the vote of the council of East Florida on February 13, 1776, Mr. Forbes was appointed by Governor Tonym to fill the vacancy on March 30, until the king's pleasure should be known, and took the oaths. He had been serving as judge of the court of vice-admiralty, being transferred by his new appointment to that of the common pleas. His brief term as chief justice came to an end on September 4, when Tonym wrote to Mr. Drayton that he had been restored to his office by the royal pleasure. As a member of the council, Mr. Forbes was also a member of the upper house of assembly, which held its first session from March 27 to November 12, 1781.

In 1782, the health of Mr. Forbes was beginning to break. Fortunately, the Rev. James Seymour, formerly missionary at Augusta, came to St. Augustine at this time with his family from Savannah. Mr. Forbes decided to go to England for his health and made Mr. Seymour officiating minister during his absence or until the Spaniards should take possession of East Florida. On February 14, 1784, Mr. Seymour wrote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that his task of attending to the spiritual needs of St. Augustine in the absence of Mr. Forbes was proving exceedingly difficult on account of the great accession of loyalists from the Carolinas and Georgia. Soon after this Mr. Forbes died, presumably in England.

His widow's claim for losses sustained by herself and her son, James Grant Forbes, was a little less than £5,500 and was prosecuted by Thomas Forbes, presumably her brother-in-law. The award to Mrs. Dorothy Forbes was £817 and that to her son was £1,634.

See C. O. 5/540, 5/555, 5/560, 5/570, 5/571, 5/572; Carita Doggett, *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and New Smyrna Colony*, pp. 23, 85, 154; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th ser., IV. 321-322; Florida Hist. Soc. *Quarterly*, V. No. 4 (April, 1927), 196-201; *Journal of Am. Hist.*, II. p. 75; *ante*, p. 271, and Additional Notes, *ante*, p. 307.

RETURN OF LOYALISTS WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS FROM NORTH AMERICA [those from E. Fla. only noted].

CO 23/25

Names	No. of		Where Settled	Total
	Whites	Blacks		
John Cornish	1	5	Abaco	6
Martin Whetherford	7	25	Abaco	32
Philip Moore & H. Yonge	2	98	Exuma	99
William Clark	1	4	Exuma	5
Jesse Goldsmith	1		Nassau	1
Alexander Sprowl	1		Nassau	1
Thomas Ross (from Ga. & E. Fla.)	6	9	Nassau	15
Farghuar Bethune	3	16	Abaco	19
Robt. Cunningham	1	10	West District	11
William Stevens	1	10	Nassau	11
John Dowden	1		Nassau	1
Eliza Smith	4	2	Nassau	6
Maria D'Erbine	2	2	Nassau	4
Josiah Tatnal		50	West District	50
John Wynnott Mitchell	4	39	Exuma [?43]	53
Henry Johnston	1		Nassau	1
Samuel Wilkins	1	4	Exuma	5
John Wood		45	West District	45
John Mitchelson	1	11	Exuma	12
John Perpall	1	12	West District	13
Martin Tollie [i.e., Jollie]	1	31	Exuma	32
Robert Scott		18	Abaco	18
William Brown		1	West District	1
John Brayman	1	1	Exuma	2
Stephen Haven		5	Nassau	5
John Knox	1	4	Eleuthera	5
Doctor Dalton	2		Nassau	2
Honl. Colonel Brown	3	170	Abaco	173
Alex. C. Wyllie	3	17	Abaco	20
Joseph Smith	3	10	Abaco	13
David Scott	1	20	Abaco	21
Wm. Armstrong	1	10	Abaco	11
Jonath. Belton	1	10	Abaco	11
Andw. McLean	2	12	Abaco	14
James C. Brown	3	30	Abaco	33
Fredk. Humbart	1	9	Nassau	10
Robt. Johnston	1	34	Cat Island	35
John Hepburn	1	18	Cat Island	19

Names	No. of		Where Settled	Total
	Whites	Blacks		
William Moss	5	81	West District	86
John Mowbray	2	18	Exuma	20
Christiana		4	Westward	4
C. T. Tribner	7	11	Westward	18
James Fulfard	1	1	Nassau	2
John Pritchard	2		Abaco	2
Colo. Deveaux	1	16	Abaco	17
Mr. Sterling Atty.				

OTHER REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN THE BAHAMAS.

OTHER refugees who went from Florida to the Bahama Islands were Dr. Thomas Cobham, surgeon of the naval hospital at Nassau, New Providence; John Cruden, who became a schoolmaster in Nassau; Major William Cunningham and General Robert Cunningham; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne, who became a leading member of the commons house of assembly of the islands; Major Andrew Deveaux, Jr., who took possession of the Bahamas with an expedition of volunteers from East Florida; Major John Harrison; Colonel Josiah Tattnell, who served as judge surrogate of the admiralty court at Nassau and later as surveyor general of lands in the Bahamas; and John Wood. Among these we find the following claimants named in the reports of the commissioners on East Florida claims:

Names	Claims		Awards	
	£ s d		£ s d	
Lieut. Col. Thomas Browne	3433		1551	5
Margaret Cunningham	213	6 8	126	1 1
Hester Cunningham	426	13 4	252	2 1
Robert Cunningham	150		41	
William Cunningham	239	14 2	24	14 2
John Harrison	303	19	110	3
Francis Levett	3,302	7	739	6 8
Mrs. Julian Levett, Francis Levett, and David Yeats	17,149		3,722	1 10
Josiah Tattnell, Francis Levett, trustees of John M. Tattnell	3,529		1,807	3 5
John Wood	346		279	6 8

Sabine says that Lieutenant Colonel Browne received a grant of six thousand acres of land in St. Vincent Island, but as part of the tract had been previously granted he was allowed the sum of £30,000 in money, the petition for the grant having been presented in 1809 when Browne was in England. That Superintendent Browne received the largest award bestowed upon any of the East Florida claimants is disproved by the official figures. Mrs. Browne died in St. Vincent in 1807, and her husband's death occurred there eighteen years later.

#### REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN JAMAICA.

JAMAICA received numerous refugee loyalists and their slaves from both the northern and southern provinces, as well as from Honduras and the Mosquito Coast. From 1783 to near the end of 1785 they emigrated in numbers from East Florida. The family of Dr. Lewis Johnston, who had gone from St. Augustine to Scotland, did not arrive in Jamaica until December, 1786. Dr. Johnston had arrived in the autumn of the previous year. The following are a few of the settlers from East Florida, with their claims for losses and their awards:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Claims</i> £ s d	<i>Awards</i> £ s d
Thomas Creighton and Catherine, his wife. The former died in Jamaica in December, 1785. Jane, a daughter, is included as a claimant.	595	30
John Johnston, John Mitchell, and John Mitchell, Jr.	451 5	324 11 8
Dr. Lewis Johnston and family	—	—
Dr. William Martin Johnston and family	—	—
John Lothian	—	—
Charles Ogilvie	850	350

<i>Names</i>	<i>Claims</i> £ s d	<i>Awards</i> £ s d
William Henry Ricketts	1,050	—
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson	—	—
Samuel Shepherd	650	494
Richard Sill	2,143 6 8 or 2,292 10	1,324 15 2
Thomas Taylor	60	60
Alexander Wright and others, trustees for Isabelle Barrow	946 8 3	—

#### CLAIMS AND AWARDS OF REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN DOMINICA.

AMONG the loyalists who emigrated from East Florida to the island of Dominica, in the Leeward group, were the following:

John Egan	112	—
Stephen Egan	1,616 12 6	946 8 3
Peter Guinier	80	45
Henry Hicks	154 12	33
William Johnson	334	63 13
John Marshall	292	152 16 8
John Nidray	300	103 6 6
Alexander Patterson	2,475 2 2	—
Richard Poole	550 10	40
William Russell	334 10 9	73 17 6
Judith Shivers, with two daughters and a son	980	177 12 6
Elizabeth Shivers (one of the daughters, later Mrs. Egan)	175	48 10 6
Charles Watts, guardian of Henry and Sarah Delegal	338 6 8	166 13 4
Matthew Stewart	175	—
Joseph Terris	253	—
Thomas Tweedy	381	314 9

Some slaves were transported from East Florida to be sold, but the complaint was made that they brought a lower price there.

Dr. John Young removed from Florida to Monserrat, one of the Leeward Islands which lies near Porto Rico.

#### CLAIMS AND AWARDS OF REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.

THESE islands became the refuge of but few exiles from East Florida. The following names of such persons are found in the reports of the commissioners on East Florida claims:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Claims</i> £ s d	<i>Awards</i> £ s d
John Gilbert	1,562	—
Thomas Jones and Hannah Savage, his wife	545	254 7 6
Jeremiah Poulton	405	135
Henry Tucker, guardian for Tudor Tucker Seymour	900	143 5 6

#### REFUGEES FROM EAST FLORIDA IN ENGLAND.

THE documents in this volume show on nearly every page that many of the inhabitants of East Florida in the closing years of the revolutionary period, including some of those who settled in the neighboring islands, were in England in the autumn of 1786 for the purpose of pushing their claims for compensation on account of the losses they had sustained by the cession of Florida to Spain at the end of the war. Some of these claimants remained in London no longer than necessary to locate their witnesses, submit their memorials, and undergo examination before the commissioners on East Florida claims. However, a considerable number of these former inhabitants presented no claims and settled in London or elsewhere in the British Isles, found occupations, and began life over again under very trying circumstances. The claimants were under the necessity of spending from greatly reduced means, while not expecting much "from an impoverished government, exhausted by a long war with various countries, and petitioned by a host of suppliants."

#### RICHARD PEARIS (see ante, p. 272).

HE came to America about 1720, at the age of ten years. He first settled in Frederick County, Virginia, where he acquired twelve hundred acres of land at Swan Ponds. In 1755, he became a lieutenant in the Virginia Provincial Regiment and in the following year was commissioned a captain in charge of a company of Cherokee and Catawba Indians. With this company he took part in an expedition against the Shawnee towns west of the Ohio River. When Fort Duquesne was captured he was the first to enter the fort. He then served on the borders of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, with Fort Pitt as his headquarters.

He soon married a Cherokee squaw by whom he had a son. Acquiring great influence among the Indians, he was sent to the south and settled, in 1768, at Big Canebrake on Reedy River in South Carolina. Here he kept an Indian trading post. In 1775, he was living on a plantation on the Enoree River. When William Henry Drayton came into the upper country in September of that year, he took Captain Pearis with him to attend a conference with the Cherokees. A few weeks later, when Pearis had taken his stand with the loyalists, he circulated the report and made affidavit that Drayton had tried to induce the Indians to fight against the king's friends. Drayton alleges that his reason for doing this was that he had not received the military command he desired. At any rate, Pearis was one of the officers of a force of over two thousand loyalists in the siege of Fort Ninety-Six in November, 1775, and was one of those who signed the twenty-day truce, though he acted contrary to his own opinion in so doing, he tells us.

On December 12, the Americans arrested Pearis and other tory leaders, took them to Charleston, and put them in the jail. At the end of nine months Pearis was released on taking the oath of neutrality. While in prison, his home and other property were burned by Colonel John Thomas and a force of one hundred

men, and his family and some of his property were carried off. When Pearis returned, he found his house a ruin and his wife and children gone. He sought out his family a hundred miles away, where they were living among a "parcel of rebels," but he was soon obliged to seek protection under Colonel Rutledge in Charleston. There too he was in constant danger. Accordingly, he went into the country and pledged four hundred loyalists to retire with him to Florida. His plan was discovered, and he fled to the Indian country. Thence, with six other refugees, he traveled on foot seven hundred miles to West Florida.

At Pensacola, Pearis was received by Colonel John Stuart, the superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district. He was promptly granted two thousand acres of land, and on December 13, 1777, was commissioned captain of a company of the West Florida Loyal Refugees. After capturing Fort Manchac on the Mississippi, he was sent to suppress the rum trade at Mobile Bay, especially that with the northern Creeks who had been won from their allegiance to England. For the next three years Captain Pearis was separated from his family.

Early in November, 1778, he and his company were with Lieutenant Colonel Augustine Prevost's expedition from St. Augustine that captured Sunbury in Georgia. They continued with the expedition to Savannah and accompanied Prevost's force to Charleston, when that place surrendered to the British under General Sir Henry Clinton. On May 3, 1780, Clinton ordered Pearis, now promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, to go to Ninety-Six District to raise and embody the loyalists. His operations extended thus from the Savannah to the Broad River, near the North Carolina border, and included the embodiment of large numbers of loyal militia, the disarming of the revolutionists, the capture of men, arms, and ammunition, and the destruction of their posts. He was engaged in these operations until late in October, 1781, when he returned to Georgia

and settled near Augusta. He withdrew from active service in disgust, because Colonels Innes and Balfour released some of the revolutionary leaders he had imprisoned and restored to them their arms and ammunition.

The forts at Augusta were occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne and a garrison of Carolina King's Rangers and Indians. On the approach of the Americans to lay siege to Augusta, Browne ordered fourteen of Pearis' negroes to come and labor on the defensive works at Fort Cornwallis. These were captured when that post was taken. At the evacuation of Savannah, Lieutenant Colonel Pearis and part of his family went to East Florida, and settled on St. Johns River. In the autumn of 1783, he sent a schedule of his losses to England, but the ship carrying it was wrecked on the bar of St. Augustine. Three months later, he sent another claim for compensation on account of his losses, but Thomas Forbes, the bearer of this claim, reached England too late.

During the evacuation of East Florida, Pearis and his family retired to Great Abaco, one of the Bahama Islands. In December, 1785, he and other loyalists signed a memorial representing their losses and sufferings and transmitted it to the commissioners on loyalist claims by way of Halifax, Nova Scotia. In the following year his claim was heard there. His losses in real and personal property in Virginia, South Carolina, and West Florida he estimated at £15,576 18s. He was awarded £5,624. In addition, he received a military allowance of £70 a year from 1783 to 1804. His death probably occurred in the year last named.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. pp. 190-194; *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, pp. 64, 70, 71, 102-104, 119; *Hist. MSS. Comm., Am. MSS. in R. Inst.*, I. 186, 187, 484, II. 342; *S. Carolina Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, XVIII. 97-99; A. O. 12/109; A. T. Bethell, *Early Settlers in the Bahama Islands*, 1914, pp. 21-22; Drayton, *Memoirs of the Rev.*, II. 116-121; P. Force, *Am. Archives*, 4th

ser., III. 1606, IV. 216; A. S. Salley, Jr., *Hist. of Orangeburg County*, 1898, pp. 308-312; A. W. Savary (ed.), *Col. David Fenning's Narrative*, pp. 9, 11, 14; W. H. Siebert, "The Loyalists in West Florida and the Natchez District" in *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.*, II. March, 1916, p. 467; W. H. Siebert, *Legacy of the Am. Rev. to the British W. Indies and Bahamas*, pp. 12-13; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II. 156.

JESSE FISH (see *ante*, p. 276).

JESSE FISH took over by deed, at a nominal price, one hundred and eighty-five houses and even a larger number of lots in St. Augustine, when Spain ceded East Florida to England in 1763. The Spanish owners of these unsold properties gave deeds of transfer to one Del Puente, and he in turn deeded them to Mr. Fish, who thus became the titular proprietor of a large part of St. Augustine. Governor James Grant adopted the policy of not interfering with the sale of any of these holdings by Mr. Fish, or his agent, Jacobus Kip, but the purchasers were advised to validate their title by obtaining a grant for the land in question. In the Account Book of Mr. Fish, which is preserved in the Library of Congress, are recorded the names, ninety in number, of persons who bought houses and lots from him. Most of these purchases were made during the period from 1764-1770, but some were made between the years 1775 and 1780. Mr. Fish also owned over eighteen hundred and fifty acres in different tracts, most of which were on Mousa Creek. His orange and-lemon grove on St. Eustatia Island is said to have been "world famous."

The deaths of Jesse Fish and Jacobus Kip must have occurred rather close together, and not far from the time of the evacuation of East Florida. Mr. Kip disappears from the scene, and Susanna Kip, presumably his wife, submits a claim of £650 for compensation for losses, on which she is allowed £541 13s 4d; while Mr. Fish's claim of £1,175 is presented by his son, Jesse Fish, Jr., whose award is £735. Simul-

taneously, Sarah Fish puts in a claim of £375 for the loss of a house and lot in St. Augustine in behalf of Phoebe and Furman Fish and is granted the full amount. All of these claims were heard and decided in the Bahama Islands.

See C. B. Reynolds, *Old Saint Augustine*, p. 96; notes from the Account Book of Jesse Fish by Miss Emily L. Wilson; Report of the Governor, President, Commander-in-Chief and Council of the Bahama Islands. T. 77/19.

WILLIAM PANTON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JOHN LESLIE, and THOMAS FORBES  
or  
PANTON, LESLIE & CO. (see *ante*, p. 276).

THE members of this Scotch firm were William Panton, John Leslie, William Alexander, and Thomas Forbes. They had a business house in London, with branches at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, that carried on trade with the Indians in the pre-revolutionary period. Early in the war, Panton removed from Savannah to East Florida and established a trading post on St. Johns River, with its wharf, naval storehouse, two warehouses, four "shades for naval stores," and various tracts of land principally on the same river. Forbes and Alexander also lived in East Florida. Besides exporting naval stores, lumber, pelts, etc., the firm imported cloths, coarse linens, sugar, salt, and other commodities for the Indian trade. After Colonel Thomas Browne became superintendent for the Creeks and Cherokees in 1778, Panton acted as his agent in handling a large part of the presents of the British government to those tribes. In delivering arms to the Creeks, he told them that the guns were to kill Americans.

As the war in Georgia and Carolina had cut off the firm's trade in that quarter, Panton went to Pensacola to secure the Indian trade there and in the region extending to the Tennessee River. He erected a brick business house with a wharf in front and a substantial dwelling near it. His success was assured by the assistance of

Colonel Alexander McGillivray, the grand chief of the West Florida Creeks. Pantón also established a branch at Mobile. Trains of pack horses carried supplies to the Indians and returned laden with beaver skins and other pelts, dried venison, beeswax, honey, and other commodities which the savages gave in barter.

The house of Pantón, Leslie & Co. survived the capture of Pensacola in May, 1781, by Bernardo de Gálvez, and its head remained in West Florida although his fellow-loyalists soon withdrew. The continued presence of William Pantón was so essential for the prosperity of Pensacola and the maintenance of good relations with the Creek Indians that the Spaniards entered into a treaty with him by which his firm was assured its rights, possessions, and Indian trade through its branches at Pensacola, Mobile, and Apalachee. In return for these concessions it agreed to act as the financial agent of the government and to promote good will between the Spaniards and the Indians. At one time, the government owed the firm \$200,000 for advances. In addition Pantón, Leslie & Co. conducted a business requiring a stock of not less than \$50,000 and a large number of clerks. In the American state papers, the importations of the firm were estimated at £40,000 annually. In October, 1785, William Pantón was still at Pensacola.

After the evacuation of East Florida, Forbes and Alexander went to the Bahama Islands, where they presented their claims, those of their firm, and those entrusted to them before the governor, president, commander-in-chief, and council of the islands. One of the firm's claims was for £1,755, the award being £1,178 5s. A second claim amounted to £2,740 or £2,660. Both figures are given. The award in this case was £1,403 15s 5d. Charles McLatchie was associated with the firm in one of these claims. A third claim was made in the name of William Pantón and Thomas Forbes only, the sum named being £3,990. The award was £2,295. A large debt due from the Indians to

the firm was finally discharged by the transfer of a tract of land in Florida forty miles square. In 1821, this tract appears to have been held by John Forbes & Co., as the successor of Pantón, Leslie & Co.

Numerous documents concerning Pantón and his firm, as well as many letters by him, are preserved in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress and in the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library in Chicago. In these libraries also, and in the Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society at Madison, are blueprint copies of transcripts from the Archivo Nacional de Cuba containing additional material.

See Caroline M. Brevard, *Hist. of Florida from the Treaty of 1763*, I. 5, n. 4; Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, 1864, II. 146-147; C. C. Jones, Jr., *Hist. of Georgia*, II. 278-279; R. L. Campbell, *Hist. Sketches of Colonial Florida*, pp. 88, 89, 98, 99, 100, 109, 152, 153, 155, 157, 163, 168, 170, 172, 173, 174.

HENRY WILLIAMS (see *ante*, p. 277).

HE was settled on the Pedee River in Anson County, North Carolina, at the outbreak of the Revolution. When Brigadier General Donald Macdonald came into the country early in 1776 to raise the loyal militia, Williams embodied a small number of men and followed Macdonald, who was taken prisoner on his way to Wilmington. Williams returned home, was imprisoned for a fortnight, and then released. He soon removed to Georgia, and acquired a tract of two hundred acres in the Ceded Lands. In 1779, he joined Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell and his British force at Augusta. He was taken prisoner and kept in confinement until after the crushing defeat of General Ashe and his fifteen hundred Americans at Briar Creek. At this time he gave security to remain peaceably at home, but kept his pledge only until the reduction of Charleston.

Williams then joined Lieutenant Colonel

Thomas Browne's garrison at Augusta, after which he was appointed a major in the Georgia militia by Governor Sir James Wright. He participated in several engagements and was at Fort Cornwallis under Browne when it was taken by the Americans, being wounded during the siege. He supplied twenty working negroes to help put the fort in a state of defense, as was required by an act of the general assembly of April 12, 1781. These negroes were captured with the fort. At the evacuation of Savannah, Major Williams went to East Florida and later from St. Augustine to the Bahamas.

Besides his claim for the property on St. Johns River in Florida, which he lost through the cession of that province to Spain, Major Williams put in a claim for the loss of a tract of two hundred acres in the Ceded Lands, Georgia, a tract of two hundred acres on the Pedee River, and a tract of one hundred and sixty-nine acres in Anson County; also for the loss of cattle, horses, hogs, and Indian corn that were carried off, or destroyed, by the enemy. This claim amounted to considerably more than £910. He presented a third claim as the eldest son and sole heir of Samuel Williams.

See Egerton (ed.), *R. Comm. on Loyalist Claims, 1783-1785*, p. 214, n. 4; *N. Carolina Records*, X. 482; *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, pt. I. 695-697.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS (see *ante*, p. 280).

HE lived on the Pedee River in Anson County, North Carolina, and supported the British cause from the beginning of the Revolution. In February, 1776, he joined Major Alexander Macleod with sixty horsemen, and received a captain's commission. He was in the action at Widow Moore's Creek Bridge, about twenty miles above Wilmington, on February 27, with two of his sons. Samuel made his escape to the house of his son, Henry, and retired at once to East Florida. Then he became a captain in the East Florida Rangers

under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Browne.

After taking part in various engagements, he was with Browne and his garrison at Augusta in 1781, when the forts there were besieged and taken by the Americans. Samuel Williams and three of his sons were made prisoners at that time, one being Major Henry Williams. On the evacuation of Savannah, Samuel returned to East Florida, and in November, 1785, sailed from St. Marys River with Governor Patrick Tonyn, and other civil officers of the province, for England. They arrived at Portsmouth early in January, 1786, where Samuel died. Abner and Wilson Williams, two of Samuel's sons, were in East Florida in 1787.

Samuel Williams had three negroes and five horses at Fort Cornwallis in Augusta, which were captured by the enemy. He owned a large tract of land, besides a sawmill and a gristmill, on the Pedee River, this property being valued by Major Henry Williams at £700 or £800.

See *Second Report*, Bureau of Archives, Ont., 1904, I. 695, 704.

DENYS ROLLE, FOUNDER OF ROLLESTOWN (see *ante*, p. 287).

DENYS ROLLE was a wealthy landowner of Stevenstone, Devonshire, and a member of parliament, who was seized with the ambition to found two colonies of poor white people in the southern provinces of America. In the autumn of 1763, he and four other gentlemen petitioned the commissioners of trade and plantations for an immense grant of land extending from the southern boundary of Georgia to a point two miles below the forks of the Apalachicola and thence eastward to the Altamaha in Georgia. They proposed to build their capital on the former river and a smaller town on the latter and settle them with industrious people of various countries and employments. They asked that a governor be appointed by the crown for the new province, or that Mr. Rolle be vested with executive authority. They

expected to produce indigo, wine, oil, and especially silk.

At the end of January, 1764, Rolle and his partners presented another petition specifying that the proposed grant extend as far up the two rivers as convenient navigation or Indian claims would permit for the purpose of "establishing a shorter land Portage from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico." They hoped to conduct trade with the Cherokees from Augusta, with the Chickasaws and Choctaws from a post on the Alabama, and with the Creeks from one on the Satilla. To enable their white settlers to clear and cultivate the land in a southern clime they would introduce a Swiss engine for removing trees and an improved sawmill, the drill plow, and other machinery recommended by the Society of Arts. They would send lumber from the Apalachicola to the islands and the other commodities overland to the Altamaha and so to England. They would bring in their outcast settlers gradually and enable them to become useful citizens.

Disagreement arose among the partners, doubtless on account of Rolle's visionary schemes and stubbornness. Hence the later petitions bore only his name. The next one, submitted soon after the second, suggested the establishment of a colony near St. Marks in East Florida, or westward as far as the Apalachicola. One hundred thousand acres were asked for, tracts of ten thousand acres to be settled in succession. The petitioner promised to promote safe communication between St. Augustine and St. Marks.

Early in May, 1764, the lords commissioners laid before the king the names of seven petitioners for land in East and West Florida in greater quantities and under different conditions than were authorized in the instructions to the provincial governors. Late in the same month the king in council issued an order to the governor, or commander-in-chief, of East Florida to grant a township, or twenty thousand acres, in such part of the province as Denys Rolle, or his agents, should choose, to be settled

with Protestant white inhabitants within ten years in the proportion of one white person for every hundred acres. If one-third of the land were not settled within three years the whole should be forfeited. But by a minute on the back of the petition it appears that the commissioners had agreed that if the first township were settled within two years another would be granted and so on until the hundred thousand acres should be obtained.

Late in the summer of 1764, Rolle sailed for Florida as a steerage passenger with a few colonists. He went from Charleston to St. Augustine in a small schooner, arriving on September 13. He seems to have spent a month in the little capital before he was ready to set out for St. Marks. Governor James Grant found guides and hunters to accompany him and gave his letters to John Stuart, the superintendent of Indian affairs, and the commanding officer of St. Marks. Then Rolle changed his mind and proceeded with his party to St. Johns River. In the latter part of November, Grant heard that he was at Mount Pleasant almost alone, for most of his colonists had left him. Going up the river, Rolle found a spot better to his liking, which he named Mount Royal. He declared his intention of locating here and was issued a warrant of survey for his township. A deputy surveyor was also sent to "run out" his land. But the surveyor soon returned, followed a few days later by Rolle with the intention of going to England. Instead of doing so, he went to take another look at the province, gathered together about a score of persons, woodsmen and their families, in place of his scattered colonists, and with these proposed to build a little town and another settlement. For the latter he desired an additional thousand acres and sent in petitions in the names of some of his hunters, who were to transfer their rights to him. The governor would not consent to this arrangement, regarding it as an evasion of the terms of Rolle's grant.

Near the end of April, 1765, Rolle wrote

from the narrows of St. Johns River about his change of plan from settling near St. Marks to forming a minor settlement on St. Johns, which he thought justified by the doubtful state of mind of the Indians, the existence of two colonies in the former locality, and the nearness of St. Augustine to the latter. He intimated that he was going to England to apply for a new arrangement and asked whether three tracts he had in view might be kept ungranted until a decision should be reached. In his reply of April 26, Grant explained that it was both his duty and inclination to facilitate Rolle's undertaking and that it was only to avoid the necessity of granting the sites selected to others, should they apply, that he desired him to locate his land before departing to England, or leave the power with an agent to do so. Rolle wished to include in his grant a part of a tract recently granted to a Mr. Middleton from South Carolina. He was informed that a place at the narrows would be reserved for a fort to command that pass, that eligible locations could not be reserved during his absence, and was reminded that when he entered East Florida seven months before not a single acre in the province had been granted. His had been the opportunity of making first choice of a site.

Enclosing Rolle's letter from the narrows as only one of many received from him, Governor Grant wrote to the commissioners of trade and plantations that there was no reasonable excuse for Rolle's delay, that Mr. Kinlock, the owner of several hundred slaves and the producer of ten thousand pounds of indigo a year, was then looking at land on the St. Johns for himself and other Carolinian planters, for which they would petition in the autumn, and that he could not refuse to accommodate them.

Returning to England, Rolle petitioned the king at the end of October, 1766, complaining that he had been reduced from one hundred thousand acres to a single tract of twenty thousand, that in July, 1765, he had added at great expense a small shipload of families from Eng-

land to his settlement on the east bank of the St. Johns, and that after living there with them about a year, he was convinced of the inexpediency of the present mode of settlement. However, he had cemented a firm friendship with the Creek Indians and desired a tract, extending from the Amasura River to the Bay of Spiritu Santo and from the gulf to the St. Johns, to be held as a county in fee forever from the crown with full civil and criminal jurisdiction under English law. Therein he would maintain a militia of one thousand men for defense against the French and Spanish in case of war.

Despite the fact that this petition was read and dismissed on December 3, 1766, Lord Shelburne wrote to Grant a few days later that it was the king's pleasure that he should give "so bold and useful a Colonist as Denys Rolle, Esq. . . . every suitable encouragement." That troublesome gentleman returned to his settlement, as yet ungranted, by January 26, 1767, with forty-nine white people from the streets of London. Five months later Grant wrote to Shelburne that Rolle was still as undetermined as ever. He predicted ruin for him without benefit either to himself or the province, said he had more grievances and quarrels than the rest of the inhabitants together, and that Rolle had represented him as his enemy to the king and council because he guarded against private bargains in conveying land. Early in March, 1768, the governor was warned by Hillsborough, the colonial secretary, that Rolle had complained in general terms of unnecessary difficulties and improper obstructions in locating his land and that on his return from his election he might incorporate these in a memorial. He therefore asked for an account of all that had passed between them and advised the governor not to grant such lands as Rolle wished to include in his patent. Rolle's name first appears in the council minutes of East Florida under date of October 30, 1769, when a petition and order from the king in council dated May 23, 1764,

were presented for a grant of twenty thousand acres in his behalf.

The land he finally chose was at the narrows, southwest from St. Augustine, where the new colonists were set to clear a site for a church before they had built cabins for themselves. They were promised half the produce they could raise, but they fled to the capital when the rations of whole families were stopped because they refused to clear the land of palmetto stumps. They were tried before three justices of the peace and would have been released from their indentures, except for Governor Grant who urged persuasion in getting them to return. Those who did not escape into the woods were returned. Rolle's troubles with his imported settlers did not stop here. Early in November, 1768, Henry Laurens of Charleston received a letter from the colonizer by the ship *Brice* enclosing an indenture for twenty-six persons then on board for shipment to East Florida. Laurens reported to William Penn, Rolle's agent, that this new consignment of servants had scattered as soon as the vessel docked and that only twelve could be forwarded at that time. He hoped to induce others to continue their journey, although he considered their desertion a gain to Rolle. He had heard of his intention to buy more land, but would dissuade him, if possible. William Penn was clerk of survey and cheque to the king's ordnance under Governor Grant.

Laurens's letter was sent to Hillsborough by Grant in a missive of December 24 referring to Rolle's persistence in shipping useless persons to his colony and to his purchase of twenty negroes in Georgia as a virtual acknowledgment of his mistake. Rolle now had twenty-two slaves, of whom the nine adults were preparing land for spring planting. Of his more than fifty white people, men, women, and children, all were idle. Grant claimed that Rolle's labor of more than four years had produced smaller results than that of a planter working six months with twelve negroes. He was not contributing to the exports. The other planters had produced

nearly ten thousands pounds of indigo and thought themselves entitled to the premium on it. Rolle had recently been at St. Augustine but had not seen Grant, who had agreed to everything his agent had applied for. Although he had sunk £10,000 thus far in his venture, his passion for land was still unsated; he had left for England to purchase orders in council for more land from gentlemen who had received grants, but had not located them.

Rolle's grievances were numerous: he insisted that for many years he had experienced the opposition of Governor Grant; that his cattle, numbering more than a thousand in 1771, had been sold in his absence by a dishonest agent in 1772; that this agent had dispersed his white people, treated his negroes cruelly, and been protected by Chief Justice William Drayton; that after his return from England, in 1778, he had imported eighty-nine whites, who had been seduced from him by subordinate civil officers, thus completing the ruin of his colony which had been increased to two hundred whites, at a cost of more than £11,000. He had then added one hundred and fifty slaves under different overseers and restocked his range with cattle, sheep, and hogs at an expense of £12,000, putting his estate in good running order during the two years he had remained in Florida. He claimed that it was in a flourishing condition early in 1783 with its plantation hands, live stock, provisions, and a great quantity of turpentine ready for export. In good years he produced a thousand gallons of orange juice also for export. Rice was one of his staples. Before his two-storied house with its five sash windows, ships from Europe anchored "within a plank's length" of shore in thirty-three feet of water. In his village, which he named Charlotta after Queen Charlotte but which later became known as Rolletown, he also had a church, parsonage, offices in ranges on a ten-acre square, with negro cabins and their gardens on each side. By the purchase of neighboring tracts he had increased his holdings to more than seventy-six thousand

acres, making the finest cattle range in America he boasted. It was twenty-three miles long and from eight to nine miles wide and was surrounded by thirty-six miles of navigable water. Rolle had three hundred and twenty acres fenced for rice and other crops, fifteen hundred trees tapped for turpentine, and twenty-two acres in garden. He had invested over £23,000 in his venture, more than one-half during the troublous times of the Revolution.

The cession of East Florida to Spain at the close of that struggle shattered Rolle's great enterprise. He was one of the heaviest losers in the province. Early in October, 1783, he chartered the scow *Peace and Plenty*, bound from the Thames to Savannah, to make as many trips as necessary to remove his slaves, live stock, and effects to the Bahamas. About the same time he petitioned the king for a grant of Mongane, an island lying north of Turks Island. A month later he wrote to Lord Viscount Stormont, president of the privy council, about these matters, explaining that he feared the probable confusion that would arise in Florida on the arrival of instructions to relinquish the province, when ten thousand refugees and old settlers with eight thousand negroes must embark for some other asylum. He feared especially an uprising of the Indians when the Spaniards should arrive. The

*Peace and Plenty* conveyed Rolle's portable possessions, including some dismantled buildings, in two trips, not to Mongane but to Exuma Island. Forty-two of his slaves died on the way thither. Of the survivors only twenty-eight were "taskable." He had sold some of his property at great loss, besides suffering heavily through removal. This loss amounted to £1,200. Including his investment, the total, according to his own estimate, reached £24,000. His claim for compensation as finally made was reduced to £19,886 10s. His award was £6,597 12s 6d.

See C. O. 5/648, pp. 427, 429-431, 443-446; Privy Council, 1/50, 1/52; Privy Council Register, C. 441, CX. 437, 459-460, CXII. 125; Acts of Privy Council, Colonial Ser., V. 47, VI. 438-439; C. O. 5/540, pp. 234, 357-358; 393, 397-400, 421, 5/548, p. 243; 5/549, pp. 9, 73-75, 5/550, pp. 23-24, 27-28, 5/567, pp. 139-140; Florida Hist. Soc. *Quarterly*, VI. No. 1 (July, 1927), 38-39, VII. No. 2 (October, 1928), 115-122; *Journal of American History*, XI. (1917), 72-73; W. W. Dewhurst, *Hist. of St. Augustine*, 1881, p. 113; Drake, *Dict. of American Biography*, p. 780; Bartram, *Travels through North and South Carolina*, pp. 91-93. Sabine does not mention Denys Rolle.

III

NOTES RELATING TO LOYALIST REGIMENTS

## LOYALIST REGIMENTS AND THEIR STATIONS, 1780-1782.\*

Provincial Light Infantry under Maj. Barclay, 6 companies, 188, at Quarter House, near Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24, 1781.

South Carolina Royalists, Col. Alex. Innes, in Georgia, Feb. 24, 1779; in S. C., 396, June 15, 1780; 9 troops of Cav., 290, at Quarter House and 1 company of Inf., Maj. Fraser; 34 also at Quarter House, Dec. 24, 1781; 5 troops of Cav., 203, under Maj. Thomas Fraser and 1 company of Inf. under Capt. Lindsay, 55, at Quarter House, June 24, 1782.

Royal North Carolina Regt., Lt. Col. John Hamilton, 460, near Camden, S. C., Aug. 15, 1780; 8 companies, 458, under Maj. Manson at Wilmington, etc., Dec. 24, 1781; 8 companies, 451, under Maj. Manson, at Quarter House, June 24, 1782.

North Carolina Dragoons (Independent Corps) 1 troop, 53, under Capt. Gilles on John's Island, S. C., Dec. 24, 1781; same, 49, under Capt. Gilles, at Quarter House, June 24, 1782.

Carolina King's Rangers, Lt. Col. Thomas Browne, in Georgia, Feb. 24, 1779; 244 in Sept., 1780; 6 companies, 315, in Inf. at Savannah; 1 troop of Cav. under Capt. Wylly, 59, also at Savannah, Dec. 24, 1781; 9 companies, 338, in Inf. at Savannah; 1 troop of Cav., 47, under Capt. Rowerth, at Savannah, June 24, 1782.

Georgia Loyalists, under Maj. James Wright, 176, 3 companies at Savannah, Dec. 24, 1781.

South Carolina Rangers, 1 company, 80, under Maj. John Harrison, at Quarter House, Dec. 24, 1781.

South Carolina Dragoons, 38, under Capt. Edward Fenwick, at Quarter House, Dec. 24, 1781.

\* MS. Notes from the Muster Rolls.

## OFFICERS OF PROVINCIAL REGIMENTS IN EAST FLORIDA.

THE following lists have been compiled from the "Monthly Return of His Majesty's Troops in East Florida, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel McArthur, St. Augustine, 1 November, 1782."†

*Officers of the Carolina King's Rangers*

Thomas Browne, Lt. Col., commanding.

James Wright, Maj.

~~Samuel Roworth~~, Capt.

James Smith, Capt.

John Marshal, Capt.

Robert Lowe, Capt.

John Bond Randall, Capt.

William Wylly, Capt., on command at St. Johns.

Donald Cameron, Capt., on command at St. Johns.

Daniel Ellis, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

John Anderson, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

James Smith, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

Daniel Egan, Lt., on command at St. Johns.

— Booth, Surgeon's Mate, on command at St. Johns.

James Brown, Lt.

William Jones, Lt.

Archibald Cameron, Lt.

Jacob D'Obman, Lt.

William Peterson, Lt., absent since Oct. 5, 1782.

John Hybert, Lt., absent since Oct. 5, 1782.

James Stewart, Chaplain, absent since Oct. 5, 1782.

*Officers of the Royal North Carolina Regiment*

John Hamilton, Lt. Col., prisoner on parole at Charleston.

Daniel Manson, Maj., sick at Charleston.

John Leggett, Capt., commanding.

Daniel McNeil, Capt.

Thomas Hamilton, Capt.

† C. O. 5/560, pp. 493-496.

John Martain, Capt.  
 William Hamilton, Capt., prisoner on parole at New York.  
 John Wormley, Capt., absent since Oct. 1, 1782.  
 William Chandler, Capt., sick at New York.  
 Niel McArthur, Capt., with flag of truce at Cape Fear.  
 James Campbell, Lt., prisoner on parole.  
 John Shaw, Lt.  
 James Hamilton, Lt.  
 Alexander Fotheringham, Lt.  
 D. Campbell, Lt., prisoner on parole.  
 John McDonald, Lt.  
 Alexander Campbell, Lt., Commanding Gen'l Dept., Charleston.  
 Daniel McAlpine, Lt., on board the fleet off the bar.  
 Roderick McLeod, Ensign.  
 Robert Simpson, Ensign.  
 Thomas Manson, Ensign.  
 Thomas McDonald, Ensign.  
 D. McKeathen, Ensign, prisoner on parole.  
 D. Campbell, Ensign, prisoner on parole.  
 Robert Hamilton, Ensign.  
 Archibald McDugald, Ensign.  
 Alexander McCaskel, Ensign.  
 Archibald McEachran, Ensign.  
 James Stevenson, Adj't.  
 Neil Currie, Qr. Mr.  
 Murdo McLeod, Surg.

*Officers of the South Carolina Royalists*

Thomas Fraser, Maj., absent since Oct. 5, 1782.  
 Charles Stewart Lindsay, Capt., commanding.  
 Lewis Kenen, Capt.  
 John Harrison, Capt.  
 Samuel Harrison, Capt.  
 Alexander Campbell, Capt., at St. Johns by leave of Lt. Col. McArthur.  
 George Dawkins, Capt., at St. Johns by leave of Lt. Col. McArthur.  
 Daniel Cornwall, Lt., prisoner on parole.  
 Richard Lewis, Lt.  
 Stephen Jarvis, Lt.  
 Douglass Coxburn, Lt., prisoner on parole.  
 James Edward Boisseau, Lt.  
 Joel Hudson, Lt., prisoner on parole at Charles Town.  
 Charles J. Allicock, Lt., prisoner on parole at New York.  
 N. B. Miller, Ensign, Prov'l Storekeeper.  
 Henry Livingston, Ensign.  
 William Davis, Ensign.  
 John Murray, Ensign, prisoner on parole at Charleston.  
 John Cox, Ensign, at St. Johns.  
 Matthew Gregg, Qr. Mr.  
 Joseph Hatton, Surg.

*Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery*

Lt. Henry Abbott, Capt.

IV

ITEMS FROM GOVERNOR TONYN'S DECLARATION OF ACCOUNTS  
FOR CONTINGENT AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM GOVERNOR  
TONYN'S DECLARATION OF ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE CONTINGENT AND EXTRAOR-  
DINARY EXPENSES OF EAST FLORIDA  
FROM JUNE 24, 1773, TO SEPTEMBER  
1, 1785.

By Bill dated St. Augustine the  
10<sup>th</sup> of January 1775, payable to  
the Order of Mr John Hewitt  
value of him on Account of the  
State House, to be placed to the  
Balance of Funds voted by Parlia-  
ment for His Majesty's Province  
of East Florida

£ s d

[Other bills for the State House  
in July, August, and October,  
1775.]

250

More by like Bill dated the  
28<sup>th</sup> of February 1775, payable to  
Charles Wright Esquire or Order,  
being in part of payment of a sum  
specified in a Contract for laying  
out and Making a Road from St  
John's River at the Cowford to  
St Mary's River, to be placed to the  
Account of the Fund voted by Par-  
liament for Contingencies of the  
Province of East Florida

100

More by like Bill dated the 1<sup>st</sup>  
of March 1775, payable to Charles  
Wright Esquire or Order

100

More by like Bill dated the same  
day [21<sup>st</sup> of July 1774], payable to  
Alexander Skinner for sundries for  
the Look-out Tower [on Anastasia  
Island] &c

35 8 6

More by like Bill dated the same  
day, payable to John Hewitt for  
working and taking care of the  
Fire Engine [See *ante*, p. 307.]

18 17 3

More by like Bill dated the same  
day, payable to Robert Payne for  
Angelo Vackieri's Allowance for  
taking care of the Beacon at the  
Mosquito Inlet and aiding and as-  
sisting Vessels in crossing the Bar

25 0 0

More by like Bill dated the 21<sup>st</sup>  
of July 1774, payable to Alexander  
Skinner or order for the Hire of  
Horses for sundry parties of the  
Troops during the late disturbances  
with the Indians

20 14 0

More by like Bill dated the same  
day payable to Ranald McDonald  
or Order, for his Allowance for at-  
tending the Indian Ferry on St Se-  
bastian's Creek

20 0 0

More by like Bill dated the same  
day payable to the same Person or  
Order [Alexander Skinner], for  
Victualling and Lodging sundry In-  
dian Chiefs, and Provisions supplied  
to a party of Rangers

41 17 0

More by like Bill dated the same  
day, payable to Angus Clark or  
Order for a Party of Rangers under  
his Command

82 3 9

More by like Bill dated the 9<sup>th</sup>  
of December 1774, payable to An-  
drew Turnbull Esquire for a Six-  
teen-oared Boat built by Contract,  
for the Assistance of Shipping in  
crossing the Bar

56 10 0

More by a like Bill dated the  
10<sup>th</sup> of June 1775, payable to  
Alexander Gray esquire or Order,  
in part of a Contract for erecting  
a Stone Wall along the Bay, as a  
defence to the Town against the  
Encroachment of the Sea

424 0 0

More by like Bill dated the same  
day [11<sup>th</sup> of July 1775] payable  
to Daniel Curvoisie for sundry Re-  
pairs to the Ferry House at the  
Cowford

30 11 0

More by like Bill dated the same  
day [20<sup>th</sup> of September 1776],  
payable to William Short for re-  
building the Bridge at the Malaga  
Creek

46 11 3

More by like Bill dated the same  
day, payable to James Purcell for  
sundry Repairs at the Mosquito  
Road

28 19 6

## Loyalists in East Florida

More by like Bill dated the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1776, payable to John Wood for the freight of a Transport employed to carry a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops from this Garrison to St Mary's River

25 0 0

More by like Bill dated the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1776, payable to Roger Kelsal for Extra Expenses on Account of Rice for the Subsistence of Refugees and Indians

42 0 0

More by like Bill dated the 9<sup>th</sup> of April 1777, payable to William McCleod for the Subsistence of Refugees from the Province of North Carolina and Georgia

100 0 0

More by like Bill dated the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1777, payable to Joshua Yallowly, in part for sundry Repairs on the Road leading to the Cowford at St John's

60

More by like Bill dated the same day [18<sup>th</sup> of September 1777], payable to Edward Marlin, for Stones quarried on the Island of Anastatia

36 0 0

For the Amount of Sundry Abstracts of Pay for the East Florida Rangers, Expenses of Cloathing, Commissary and Paymaster, and Militia Expenses from the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1776 to the 26<sup>th</sup> of June 1779

17,370 0 0

More by like Bill drawn on William Knox Esquire (included in

Robert Knox's Account) dated the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1780, payable to Messieurs Wilkinson and Gordon for the establishing a Town at St Mary's &c

1,500 0 0

Sundry Expenses for Tools, Provisions, and Cloathing supplied Loyal Refugees from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1782, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1785

6,575 12 0

Extra Expenses for the Hire of small Craft for transporting British Subjects and their Property from St Augustine to St Mary's on the Evacuation of the Province from the 19<sup>th</sup> of March to 6<sup>th</sup> December 1784

4,452 12 1

Sundry like Expenses from the 15<sup>th</sup> of December 1784 to the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1785

1,540 4 0

Sundry like Expenses from the 9<sup>th</sup> of March to the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 1785

6,892 7 3

Sundry Extraordinary Contingent Expenses of the Final Evacuation of East Florida from the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1783 to the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 1785

9,379 6 10½

Sundry Extra Expenses Incurred on the Evacuation of East Florida in consequence of the Damages which His Majesty's armed Transport Cyrus sustained on St Mary's Bar

551 3 10