

A. de I. Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, Legajo 161, 1 Pliego,  
Borrador, Fragmento.

(Bernardo de Galvez (?)  
a .....? Nueva Orleans,  
Mayo 31, 1792.)

There being vacant in the Body of Noble Carabineers of Louisiana, of which I have charge (due to having had the Governor of the Province as Commander since it was established), the First Company served by the Lieutenant Colonel Don Francisco Simara de Belleisle, graduated, on account of having gone to France; and the second Company followed by the Lieutenant of Army, Don Pedro Chabert, because of his death; and it being necessary to supply them with persons of good department, bravery and laboriousness, I beg to propose to Your Majesty making use of the faculty that I am granted:

For Captain of the Second Company, Don Carlos Olivier, Second Lieutenant of the First Company with Royal Dispatch serving your Majesty for fourteen years seven months to this date; one year, six months and nine days as Carabineer; one year, one month and twenty five days as Second Corporal and the remaining years in his present position, in addition to the merit that he gained having previously been a Cadet in the Regiment fixed in Louisiana, and having been in the surprise of But Fort, and the taken of Baton Rouge and Mobile.

All of the proposed are deserving of attention but especially the Lieutenant of Army Don Carlos la Chaise, and the Lieutenant of Carabineers Don Juan Bautista Macarty, consulted in first place for their age.

New Orleans, May 31, 1792.

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ  
GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA  
AT THE TIME OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
HIS SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

by

C. ROBERT CHURCHILL  
President of the Louisiana Society  
Sons of the American Revolution

The story of General don Bernardo de Galvez is the story of Louisiana's part in the American Revolution. It is a story of romance, strategy, suffering, valor, revenge - The story of the events which destroyed the British power in the Gulf States and the British menace of attack on the American Army from the South. It is a story so full of the picturesque that it makes us regret that Louisiana has not the plentitude of poets, romanticists and historians of New England and New York, for while Louisiana helped make history, the deeds of her colonial times are little known even to our own people.

In 1678 a gallant Frenchman by the name of Robert Cavelier La Salle discovered the Mississippi River. He was killed by one of his own men and the prospect of founding a French settlement on the banks of the Mississippi died with the daring adventurer. La Salle had the glory, however, of taking possession of the vast country in the name of the King of France and of giving it the name of Louisiana - Bounded on the east and north by the British possessions of the Atlantic Coast and Canada, its western limits were lost in the solitudes of the West. The territory was named and taken possession of, but that was all.

First French Colony was established in 1699 by Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d' Iberville at Biloxi. Next French

Colony was established in 1718 by Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, laying foundations of New Orleans.

These colonies were onerous and burdensome to the mother country, so in 1766 the King of France made a cession to Spain and Great Britain of the whole province of Louisiana

To Spain he gave all the land lying west of the Mississippi, including New Orleans and the "Island" on which it was built. This island is that tract of land bounded north by Bayou Manchac, originally a great outlet of the Mississippi River, west by the Mississippi River, east by the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, and south by the Gulf of Mexico.

To Great Britain he gave the territory east of the Mississippi with the exception of the "Isle of Orleans."

Naturally, the inhabitants of New Orleans were greatly incensed, they petitioned France, but to no avail. The resistance led on to a strong movement to establish a Republican form of government of their own. This led to open rebellion. Six of the principal leaders, history tells us, were publicly executed as rebels in the Plaza, (Jackson Square) in 1772, under instructions of General O'Reilly. He is the same O'Reilly who afterwards figured so prominently in Cuba and the Indies. The names of these six patriots are a matter of record in Louisiana history. The people were intimidated and in the blood of these patriots the insurrection was quelled. About this time, the standard of Rebellion was also raised in the provinces of New England. More fortunate there, the Americans gained their independence which afterwards secured the freedom of Louisiana. It is worthy of notice that about the same time in Boston and in

New Orleans, the first cry of liberty was raised on the continent of America. It was sounded from the two extremities of the land and was raised by French and British colonists. In 1777 Benjamin Franklin was sent to France and Spain to secure aid. However, all that he could get during 1777 was a continuance of secret aid. This was given rather freely by both France and Spain. Money, arms and even ships were placed at Franklin's disposal but still there was no recognition of American Independence. Vergennes, who was the center of intrigue, refused to act until the Americans had struck some great blow without the aid of Europe.

In 1779 France recognized the independence of the Colonies and concluded a treaty of alliance and commerce with them and offered them much succor. As we all know, Great Britain very naturally considered such proceedings as equivalent to a declaration of war, and hostilities had actually begun when Spain offered her mediation, and agreed upon a meeting of the ministers of the belligerent powers at Madrid, including those of the Colonies. Benjamin Franklin, I believe, attended this meeting. But this was not palatable to the pride of England, and on the rejection by the cabinet of St. James of the terms offered by Spain, the Catholic King determined to join his cousin, the King of France, in the coming struggle against Great Britain. His ambassador left London without taking leave and the British Government, acting with its customary energy and promptitude, immediately issued letters of marque against the ships and subjects of Spain.

On the 8th of May, 1779, the King of Spain published a formal declaration of war against Great Britain,

and on the 8th of July authorized his subjects in America to do their share in the hostilities to be waged against the English and their possessions. No news could have been more welcome to General don Bernardo de Galvez, then Governor of and residing in Louisiana. He was young, bold, energetic, and he felt that his talents were equal to the career which was opening before him. Availing himself of the occasion with alacrity, he immediately planned an attack against the neighboring possessions.

Don Bernardo de Galvez belonged to the most powerful family of Spain. His father was Viceroy of Mexico, his uncle Secretary of State of Spain and President of the Council of the Indies, a post almost equalling in political power that of the King. (See Addenda No. 1).

In 1779, Don Bernardo de Galvez, as Colonel of the Spanish regiment at New Orleans, was Commander-in-Chief of all the Spanish forces in Louisiana. He was then but twenty-one years of age. By the time he was twenty-five, he had won three brilliant campaigns against the British, captured their armies and ships in Louisiana, and Florida, and destroyed the British military ascendancy in the Southern country.

The achievements of this youth were not the incidents of accident, nor were they due to the guidance of older minds, for he acted where his chiefs held back, and by his personal bravery and leadership compelled their cooperation.

In the Fall of 1779, General Galvez convened the inhabitants on the Plaza (now Jackson Square) of New Orleans, discoursed on the miserable conditions of the province, and

regretted that in such untoward circumstances, he had to inform them that war had been declared against Great Britain, and that he had received strict orders to put the colony in a state of defense, because an attack was anticipated. He had discovered by intercepted letters from Natchez (Mississippi) that the English intended to surprise New Orleans. He labored under the apprehension that if the British possessed both banks of the Mississippi River they might find themselves in a position to carry war into Mexico and other provinces of New Spain.

General Galvez said, before the Cabildo (still standing opposite the Square) that he could not take the oath to defend the province from the English until the inhabitants promised to help him. All present assented with enthusiasm. General Galvez then took the oath of office and shortly began to collect a small fleet and an army.

He then hastily prepared the army and the fleet and had planned to march against the enemy on the 22nd day of August, 1779.

Preparations were well under way for the movement on that day, but on the 18th of August a hurricane suddenly burst out with such violence, that in three hours it destroyed a large number of houses in New Orleans, destroyed crops, killed cattle, but, worst of all, sunk all of the vessels of his fleet, excepting the frigate "El Volante."

General Galvez ordered down to New Orleans all the boats which had been spared by the hurricane at those points on the river where its violence had not been so much felt. One schooner and three gun boats were raised out of the river into which they had sunk, and the provisions, ammunitions,

artillery were put in them. The artillery consisted of ten pieces, one twenty-four, five eighteen, and four four pounders, under the command of Don Juan Alvarez, who, although his health was greatly impaired, took charge with alacrity of the trust reposed in him. This small fleet was to go up the river at the same time as the army, in order to supply its wants.

On the 27th of August, these arrangements being completed, the Governor took his departure in the morning, with over twelve hundred and seventy men, including seven hundred veteran soldiers, three hundred and thirty recruits, twenty carbineers, sixty militiamen and eighty free blacks. Galvez received on his way reinforcements of six hundred men and one hundred and sixty Indians from the German and Arcadian Coast. The latter and the colored men marched in front as scouts, they were followed by the regular troops and the militia, making in all over 2,000 men. (See Addenda No. 2).

It must not be forgotten that after long struggles in Nova Scotia, the King of England had vast numbers of French Arcadians banished from Nova Scotia. Thousands of these people came to Louisiana, some of them via sea, but most of them by a most hazardous journey across the country to Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, thence on rafts and flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to what is known as the Achafalaya, which is an outlet of the river leading across to the central portion of the State to Bayou Teche, which section of the country is sometimes called the New Arcadia. And it was here that these unfortunate French people, banished from their homes, settled.

This banishment took place in 1756. The story of

it has been beautifully told by Longfellow in "Evangeline."

These people still harbored hatred for the English, and when the news rapidly spread throughout Louisiana that Galvez was organizing an Army to take the British outposts, hundreds of these Arcadians got together such arms as they could and begged of Galvez permission to accompany his Army. Many did. It was undoubtedly a motley crowd of natives and Indians, numbering nearly one thousand, that met Galvez on the way up the river for the siege of Fort Bute.

In addition to the Arcadians, there was a goodly number of Germans who had been colonized in Louisiana under John Law and had settled on the Mississippi (Costa des Allemanes) just above New Orleans. Numbers of these took part in the campaign.

History tells us of Oliver Pollock and a number of other Americans who took part in this movement. Oliver Pollock was the agent of the American Colonies in New Orleans, and had been sent there in 1779 by General Washington to secure assistance for the colonies. There were at that time in New Orleans a number of merchants from Boston, New York and Philadelphia whose sympathies were strongly with their colonial countrymen who were struggling against oppression. Oliver Pollock was one of the most conspicuous actors. They procured a good supply of arms and ammunition for the inhabitants of the western part of Pennsylvania, which they delivered to Col. Gibson who had come for it from Pittsburgh, then known as Fort Pitt. This was done with the connivance of the Spanish governor, for Spain, like France, was inimical to Great Britain and was willing to add fuel to the flames which threatened her old and potent rival.



(By referring to the map herewith, it will be noted that there was a direct route up the Mississippi River to Fort Pitt, at Pittsburgh.)

In consequence of the favorable disposition which was conveyed to some of the leaders of the Americans in the West, several large boats had come, these years 1777-1778, from Fort Pitt to New Orleans, where munitions had been collected by Oliver Pollock with the occult aid of General Galvez for the use of the thirteen colonies of the United States "Captain Willing of Philadelphia who came in one of these boats," says Judge Martin in his history of Louisiana, "visited the British settlements on the Mississippi and some of his companions covered the lakes to Mobile, with the view of inducing the inhabitants to raise the striped banner of the Colonies and join their countrymen in their struggle for freedom. The people of both the Floridas (east and west Florida) however, remained steadfast in their attachment to the royal cause."

It is not generally known that from the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Florida, which in those days extended to the Mississippi River, adhered to the British Crown and gave no aid nor countenance to the Atlantic provinces in their struggle for independence. The British population of West Florida being loyal subjects to the British monarchy, became odious in the eyes of the confederated colonies and obnoxious to their indignant resentment, such as they meted out to the British tories. While it is known that many emigrants from the Carolinas, Virginia and the Middle States and even New England had migrated to Western Virginia (Note Virginia on the map), there were at the same

time many families loyal to the Crown living in West Florida -- the descendants of some of whom still live in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. Some of the titles to the land in that section are recorded in the Baton Rouge Courthouse under grants of George the Third in the old fashioned form, with seal appended, etc., etc. An arm of Bayou Manchac is still known as Bayou King George. We are told that some of these families were refugees from the thirteen colonies and were openly designated as Tories in the old days as opposed to the Whigs who preceded the democrats in this section.

In the month of January, 1778, Capt. Willing returned to New Orleans for the second time, and entered into communication and concert with Oliver Pollock, who, with the permission and support of General Galvez, had now openly assumed the character of an agent for the insurgents. The Court of Spain had gradually become less timid in its manifestation of hostility toward Great Britain, and General Galvez, encouraged by his governor, had gone so far as to give assistance to the Americans, in arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., to the amount of Seventy Thousand Dollars. By these means, the forts occupied by the militia of Virginia on the Mississippi had been strengthened, and the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania had received material aid and comfort.

(By again referring to the Map, it will be noted that Virginia, North and South Carolina and other of the original colonies extended westward to the Mississippi River.)

But to return to our subject. General Galvez marched against the forts of Manchac and Baton Rouge which

were the strongholds of Great Britain in the forests of Louisiana. Each was defended by garrisons of about seven hundred trained men under Lieutenant Col. Alexander Dickson.

The forts at Baton Rouge and Manchac were built during the existence of the French Colony under Iberville, some time about 1700, the idea being to maintain, in awe and subjection, the Indian tribes which infested the country in those days. When that portion of Louisiana on which they stood was ceded to Great Britain, these Forts were taken possession of, greatly enlarged and garrisoned by the British.

On September 7th, 1779, Fort Bute at Manchac, La., was taken by assault with considerable loss to the British, but with few casualties to the attackers.

Although his army had been considerably diminished on the march by sickness and fatigue, the result of the battle just ended, General Galvez left Manchac on Sept. 13th and advanced against Baton Rouge, where on the 21st day of Sept. 1779, General Galvez's batteries opened fire on the British Fort. The Spanish batteries were plied with such accuracy and effect that notwithstanding the briskness of the fire of the besieged the Fort was so dismantled late in the afternoon that the British sent two officers with flags of truce to propose articles of capitulation. After so vigorous a resistance, seeing that he could hold out no longer, Lieutenant Col. Alexander Dickson lowered the colors of England and asked for a capitulation. It was granted on the condition that several other Forts in the Province be evacuated. The garrison consisted of seven hundred British soldiers and one hundred militia. They were granted the honors

of war and were made prisoners. It was agreed that Fort Panmère at Natchez and two other posts, one on the Amit River and the other on Thompson Creek, should capitulate also. His campaign was conducted with great daring and considered glorious. Thus disappeared forever the British flag in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (See Addenda No. 3).

Judge Gayarre, in his history of Louisiana writing of these battles says; "The Militia bore themselves with indescribable zeal in every labor, and in the service of the artillery they gave constant proof of a perfect discipline, and they seized many opportunities to cast themselves upon the enemy, especially the companies of Arcadians within whose breasts sprung up memories of the cruelties perpetrated in the last war, wherein they were forced by the King of England to abandon their homes in New Foundland." (See above).

It should also be mentioned that the Americans, sent by Captain Pickle, took a cruiser of His British Majesty in Lake Ponchartrain of a much superior power than the one they used, which had been given them by General Galvez to replace their war vessel, the Rebecca, that had sunk in the Mississippi River during the hurricane. The crew of this vessel also took the fortifications known as Thompson Barrack and that of the River Amit, together with their respective garrisons. As they passed Galveztown, on Bayou Manchac, they took three schooners and a brig that were returning to Pensacola, after having brought the British soldiers provisions and ammunition; they captured also three Bylanders that were coming from Pensacola with fifty-four army men, a captain and a lieutenant, and in the Mississippi River took a schooner with provisions.

The battles at Fort Bute and Manohac were decisive blows to the power of England in America. They forever drove the British out of the province. They can rightly be called battles of the Revolutionary War for they were fought in the cause of the United Colonies by their allies among the French and Spaniards of Louisiana.

In the year 1780, General Galvez with an army of about two thousand men reduced the British stronghold, Fort Charlotte, on the Mobile River, and Mobile capitulated on March 14th. In the year 1781, the military genius of General Galvez and his victorious armies won new and greater successes, and he invested the British stronghold at Pensacola which surrendered on May 9, 1781. Old Fort San Carlos still stands near Pensacola on the site of this memorable and lengthy engagement.

During the progress of the Revolutionary War, the Armies of General Galvez relieved the colonies from all danger of attack in the rear or flank by way of the Upper Mississippi and by way of East Florida. The military genius of General Galvez displayed in his brilliant and always successful campaigns, created a valuable diversion in the South and retarded the military movements which the British might otherwise have made in that direction. So general had been the reverses of the American forces in the Carolinas and in Georgia, that they can scarcely be said to have maintained, after the fall of Charleston, any real military establishment. Under this conjunction of circumstances the threatening movements of General Galvez prevented operations of the British in the South which might otherwise have reasonably been expected and placed the British in a notably defensive

position.

I have had opportunity to only bluntly sketch the facts of these campaigns. Their romance has been ignored. Some day perhaps we will have a great historical novel based on them. One of its chapters will be the tragic flight of the British colonists near Natchez. When news came of General Galvez's expedition to Baton Rouge, the British at Natchez believing that General Galvez's fleet had been dispersed by storms, by a stratagem rehabilitated Fort Pannure. Almost immediately came the true news of General Galvez's brilliant success at Baton Rouge. Fearing the wrath of the Spaniards, the colonists, consisting of several hundred men, women and children, fled in a desperate march through the wilderness to the Atlantic Coast. One section was captured by the Americans in Georgia, the other, after one hundred and thirty one days of awful privation, starvation and attacks by Indians, reached the British settlement at Savannah.

General Galvez, hero of three wonderfully successful campaigns against superior British Armies, was crowned with honors by his Imperial Master, King of Spain. He was made Viceroy of Mexico, a King in fact of a larger empire than that of his imperial master. He died at Vera Cruz, at the age of 38. His grave is just outside of Vera Cruz and is often pointed out to visitors.

ADDENDA NO. 1.

That General Washington was well aware of the services being rendered to the American Colonies by General Bernardo de Galvez is attested by the following letters:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE YORK,  
12 OCTOBER, 1781.

"To Don Francisco Rendon;

"SIR - I was greatly honored with your favor of the 2d. It gives me pleasure to find so good a disposition in Don Bernardo de Galvez to concert his operations in such a manner against the common enemy, that the interests of his Most Catholic Majesty and those of ourselves and our ally may be mutually benefited. You must be sensible, that, in the present political situation of affairs, I cannot, with any degree of propriety, in behalf of the United States, propose any joint plan of operations to General Galvez, though I flatter myself that difficulty will be ere long removed.

"Neither can I at this time determine whether we shall be able to act offensively against the enemy in South Carolina and Georgia. That will in a great measure depend upon the naval assistance we shall be able to derive from our ally. Of this you may assure General Galvez, that, should any offensive plan be formed which is to be undertaken by the allied arms, I will use my influence with the French commanders to give him due notice, should I not be able to open correspondence with him myself. In the meantime you may inform him that he cannot make a more powerful diversion in favor of the Southern States than by pushing his arms against East Florida.

"I am obliged by the extract of General Galvez's letter to the Count de Grasse, explaining at large the necessity he was under of granting the terms of capitulation to the garrison of Pensacola, which the commandant required. I have no doubt, from General Galvez's well-known attach-

ment to the cause of America, that he would have refused the articles, which have been deemed exceptionable, had there not been very powerful reasons to induce his acceptance of them.

"I am, Sir, &c."

(From Writings of George Washington, Vol. 8)

ADDENDA NO. 2.

Through the assistance of Miss Irene A. Wright, Reina Mercedes No. 1, 4<sup>o</sup>, Seville, Spain, whose work in the Archives of Seville has attracted attention among people interested in this class of work, we have been able to get certified copies of the rosters of the organizations serving in Louisiana during the period of the Revolutionary War. This not only includes complete lists of officers and men of the Fixed Spanish Regiments, but of the Militia Organizations throughout the Province of Louisiana. We have not endeavored to get rosters of the organizations serving at Mobile and Pensacola, but they are available at Seville, Spain.

Miss Wright has been working in the Archives at Seville, Spain, for a number of years on her own account, devoting her time more especially to Cuba papers, which remains her chief interest. She, however, is thoroughly familiar with the papers of Louisiana and Florida, and those seeking information in regard to the military history of their ancestors, or the records of Louisiana from 1775 to 1785, would do well to put themselves into communication with Miss Wright.

As stated, those seeking military, historical and genealogical information would probably be interested in knowing that the writer, through these connections, has secured



for the Library of the Louisiana Society certified copies of the rosters showing names of officers and men taking part in the campaigns of Galvez against the British in Louisiana and Florida in 1779, 1780 and 1781. Few people know that these records are still in existence, let alone that sets of copies of them have been prepared for distribution in a few selected channels.

Most of these documents are in a section of the Archives at Seville, and are marked as follows: Audiencia de Santo Domingo. Luisiana y Florida. Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra y Situados de Tropas de la Luisiana. Anos: 1779 a 1787. Estante n° 87, Cajon n° 3, Legajo n° 16. This includes very complete data of the record of the Infantry Regiment of Louisiana entitled "Book of Life and Customs and Services" 1782 Commissioned Officers, First Sergeants and Cadets.

For information, I cite here the record of the ancestors of one or two of the members of this Society. Take, for example, our member, Henry Trudeau. His grandfather served under General Galvez and the record reads as follows:

El Ten<sup>o</sup> con grado de Cap<sup>n</sup> D<sup>n</sup> Zenon Trudeau; su Edad  
Lieutenant with rank of Capt. Don Zenon Trudea; age

33 anos; su Pais Nueva Orleans; su Calidad Noble; su  
33 years; his country, New Orleans; his quality Noble;

salud Robusta....  
his health, good.

En el sitio y Toma del Fuerte de Baton Rouge en el  
In the taking of the Fort of Baton Rouge in the

ano de 1779.  
year of 1779.

Pedro Piernas (rubric)

Notas del Coronel.  
Report of the Colonel.

Valor: conocido.  
Courage: known.

Aplicacion: buena.  
Diligence: good.

Capacidad: buena.  
Capacity: good.

Conducta: buena.  
Deportment: good.

Estado: soltero.  
State: single.

Miro (rubric)

Take another of the ancestors of one of our members, Second Lieutenant D<sup>n</sup> Nicolas Olibier. His record is as follows:

El Subtenien<sup>o</sup> de Gran<sup>o</sup> D<sup>n</sup> Nicolas Olibier; su Edad 25  
Second Lieutenant of Grenadiers Don Nicolas Olibier, age  
anos; su Pais Nueva Orleans; su Calidad Noble; su salud  
25 years; his country, New Orleans; his quality, Noble;  
Robusta....  
his health, good.

En la sorpresa del Fuerte But; sitio y toma del de  
In the surprise of the Fort of Bute; taking of  
Baton Rouge en el ano de 1779; y en el sitio y toma de  
Baton Rouge in the year of 1779; and in the taking of  
Panzacola en el de 1781.  
Pensacola in the year of 1781.

Pedro Piernas (rubric)

Valor: conocido.  
Courage: known.

Aplicacion: buena.  
Diligence: good.

Capacidad: buena.  
Capacity: good.

Conducta: buena.  
Deportment: good.

Estado: soltero.  
State: single.

Miro (rubric)

In addition to these records, we have found a document from the Papeles procedentes de Cuba, Legajo 159, which gives a list of the Militia Officers of the Province of Louisiana with details of their Corps, Names and Ranks, dates of their commissions issued by his Majesty, King of Spain, by reason of the Conquests of the English Positions.

These volumes contain a world of certified copies of other organizations, Militia, etc., taking part in the Campaigns of Galvez against the British in 1779, 1780, and 1781.

#### ADDENDA NO. 3.

There was recently unearthed in one of the old book shops of New Orleans by Mr. William Beer of the Howard Library at New Orleans a newspaper published in London on April 3, 1780, known as "The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser."

This gives the full details of the surrender of the English troops at Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, Natchez, and also copies of some letters by the British officers, and as it is of vast historical importance on this subject, it is given in full on pages 351 to 358.

A. de I. Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, Legajo 161, 1 Pliego,  
Borrador, Fragmento.

(Bernardo de Galvez (?)

a ....?, Nueva Orleans,

Mayo 31, 1792.)

There being vacant in the Body of Noble Carabineers of Louisiana, of which I have charge (due to having had the Governor of the Province as Commander since it was established), the First Company served by the Lieutenant Colonel Don Francisco Simars de Belleisle, graduated, on account of having gone to France; and the second Company followed by the Lieutenant of Army, Don Pedro Chabert, because of his death; and it being necessary to supply them with persons of good deportment, bravery and laboriousness, I beg to propose to your Majesty making use of the faculty that I am granted:

For Captain of the Second Company, Don Carlos Olivier, Second Lieutenant of the First Company with Royal Dispatch serving your Majesty for fourteen years seven months to this date: one year, six months and nine days as Carabineer; one year, one month and twenty five days as Second Corporal and the remaining years in his present position, in addition to the merit that he gained having previously been a Cadet in the Regiment fixed in Louisiana, and having been in the surprise of Fort Bute, and the taking of Baton Rouge and Mobile.

All of the proposed are deserving of attention but especially the Lieutenant of Army Don Carlos la Chaise, and the Lieutenant of Carabineers Don Juan Bautista Macarty, consulted in first place for their age.

New Orleans, May 31, 1792.

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)

(LETTER OF DON DIEGO JOSEF NAVARRO TO DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ)

I AM SENDING to Your Excellency, enclosed herewith, List No. 1, containing the names of the Recruits and other soldiers who have arrived in this city from Veracruz, on the way to that Permanent Regiment, on the four different occasions therein set forth, also including the names of the men who have deserted up to this date; from No. 2, you will learn those of the men who have recently arrived, under the orders of Sub-Lieutenant DON FRANCISCO GODEAU, who was acting as Ensign (color bearer?) - in New Spain, for all of whom I have made arrangements to go on these Vessels, and I advise Your Excellency thereof.

May God keep Your Excellency many years!

HAVANA, August 1st, 1780.

DIEGO JOSEF NAVARRO

to

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

LIST NO. 1 - List setting forth the Sergeants, Corporals, Soldiers and Recruits who have come from the city of Veracruz, on the way to the Louisiana Permanent Regiment, stating the Vessels on which they came and the dates.

On the War Frigate, called "LA MATILDE," which arrived in this Port on the 19th day of last February:

Soldier	Francisco Perez	1	Agustin Peralta	1
	Jose Rafael de Soto	1	Francisco Abalos	1
	Jose Gonzalez	1	Lorenzo de Leon	1
	Jose Bermudez	1	Jose Mexias	1
	Francisco Palacios	1	Francisco Simon	1
	Diego Salazar	1	Jose Ybanez	1
	Cayetano Villalobos	1	Miguel Villavicencio	1
	Alexando Salgado	1	Jose Bustos	1
	Francisco San Martin	1		1
				<u>17</u>

Deserted on February 27th

On the Trading Vessel called "LA DIVINA PASTORO," on April 24th of the present year:

	Clemente Liquete	1	Jose Taso	1
Sergeants	Juan Peralta	1	Jose Rivera	1
	Angel Ruiz	1	Miguel Sartal	1
Corporal	Jose Marrero	1	Jose Aguilera	1
Soldier	Juan Marquez	1	Mariano Hernandez	1
	Jose Rafan	1	Manuel Cornejo	1
	Raphael Alvarez	1	Manuel Texada	1
	Juan Andrade	1	Miguel Rivera	1
	Jose Abiles	1	Jose Lasterra.	1
				<u>35</u>

On the Trading Frigate called "SANTA RASALIA," and the Brig "SAN JOSE," - June 17th.

Soldier	Casimiro Martin	1	Miguel de Lara	1
	Jose Pabon	1	Manuel Saldaña	1
	Jose Masia	1	Juan Cordero	1
	Jose Malagon	1	Lorenzo Inhavrige	1
	Jose Pedrosa	1	Jose Ygnacio	1
	Santhiago de Flores	1	Jose Diaz	1
	Jose Herrera	1	Juan Cortes	1
	Antonio de Castillo	1		<u>50</u>

On His Majesty's Packet-Boat (Mail Boat) called "EL PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS," on July 14th.

Soldier	Jose Antonio Sanchez	1	Jose Rafael Sanchez	1
	Manuel Corbet	1	Jose Ximenez	1
	Jose Antonio Ramon	1	Jose Ygnacio Zerezo	1
	Jose Lacerda (Deserted on July 17th)	1	Juan Domingo Perosillo/1	
	Simon Orat	1		
				<u>59</u>



Josefa Arocha, his wife	1
Maria, his daughter	1
Josef Antonio Diaz	1
Placida Faxardo, his wife	1
	<hr/>

Total

26

HAVANA, January 25th, 1779

(Signed) - NAVARRO.

(The above Frigate brought also the following Arms):  
↳ "VOLANTE"

Empty hand grenades		960
Fuses for the above		1200
One Pound Bullets, good	2864	}
" " half-used	136	
Prs. of Pistols or Braces		3600
Good Sabres		60
Sabres, half-used without scabbard		15
Quintals of bullets for 16-guns		20
		35
		5
		<hr/>

HAVANA, January 26th, 1779.

(Signed) -



List of the men of the Louisiana Regiment of Infantry who are now in this city ready to sail for New Orleans.

Sub-Lieutenant	Don Francisco Godeau
Sergeant-Major	Gabriel Barea
Grenadier	Pedro Cansell
"	Juan de Navas
"	Antonio Ximenez
Soldier	Andres Perez
1st Corporal	Jose Sazo
Soldier	Domingo Hernandez
2nd Corporal	Juan Lozano
Soldier	Juan Mexis
"	Francisco Clemente
2nd Corporal	Juan Berdet
Soldier	Manuel Hernandez
"	Sebastian Herrera
"	Antonio Zamorates
"	Francisco Colinas.

N O T E

There are at present at the Morro (Castle), Sergeants Clemente Liqueste, Juan Peralta, Angel Ruiz, First Corporal Jose Navarro and Soldier Juan Marquez, who were sent, prisoners, by order of His Excellency, the Viceroy of New Spain. These men should also embark in the vessels which are about to set sail.

FRANCISCO GODEAU - NAVARRO

Havana, July 26th, 1780.

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1.

---

The 10 Recruits whose names appear in the enclosed list sailed on the Bilander "NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL CARMEN," Captain Luis Perez.

Havana, March 13th, 1779.

DIEGO JOSEF NAVARRO to DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

---

LIST of the Recruits who came from the Kingdom of New Spain to join the Louisiana Permanent Regiment, and who are sailing for that Province on the Bilander "Nuestra Señora del Carmen," Captain Luis Perez.

Josef Manzano Gonzalez	1	Josef Suarez	1
Josef Antonio Nava	1	Josef Mendez	1
Tomas Garcia	1	Juan Josef Rico	1
Pedro Bazquez	1	Josef Bermeo	1
Mariano Antonio Barrios	1		
Francisco Castaneda	1		
			-----
			10
			-----

Havana, March 13th, 1779

(Signed) -

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1.

The men whose names appear on the enclosed list have sailed on his Majesty's ship "EL CAULICAN," under command of Don Ramon de Bertendona, Lieutenant of the Navy, having come from Veracruz on their way to join that permanent regiment.

Havana, April 6th, 1779.

DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO

to

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

LIST of the recruits who have come from Veracruz to join the Louisiana Permanent regiment, and who are sailing on his Majesty's brig "EL CAULICAN," under the orders of Don Ramon de Bertendona, Lieutenant of the Navy, who is making to voyage there.

Domingo Montes	1	Miguel Bargas	1
Josef Antonio Solis	1	Josef Bravo	1
Felipe Monfilis	1	Josef Paredes	1
Josef Avendano	1	Mariano Garcia	1
Vicente Ferrer Cordero	1	Nicolas Saldaña	1
Lazaro Olayo	1	Josef Sotomayor	1
Marcos Antonio de Guevara	1	Manuel Aviles	1
Josef Cidillo	1	Josef Villamayor	1
Josef Garcia Capotillo	1	Mariano Sanches	1
Josef Pintana	1	Josef Antonio Mendoza	1
Josef Eusevio Savedra	1	Miguel Ramon Torres	1
Josef Gomes	1	Rafael Chavez	1
Josef Antonio Olivares	1	Juan Belazques	1
Juan Francisco Viela	1	Josef Domingo Ximenez	1
Juan Maria Gonzalez	1	Lorenzo Hernandez	1
Andres Florencio	1	Josef de Toro	1
Josef Osorio	1		
Bernardo Madrigal	1		

Havana, April 6th, 1779.

(SIGNED) -

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1.

---

I AM ENCLOSING a List of the eight recruits who have arrived here from Veracruz, on their way to that Permanent BATTALION (Sic) and who will sail on the Packet-Boat "NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL ROSARIO," Captain Don Felix Puig, which is going with the convoy on which the Battalion of Spain is going to that city.

Havana, July 28th, 1779.

DIEGO JOSEF NAVARRO

to

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

---

LIST of the Recruits who have come from Veracruz, bound for Louisiana, and who will sail on the Private Packet-Boat "NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL ROSARIO," Captain, Don Felix Puig.

Rafael Zespedes	1	Nicolas del Villar	1
Geronimo Hernandez	1	Manuel Orozco	1
Josef Aguilar	1	Santiago Vetanzos	1
Josef Abrego	1		
Antonio Villavicencio	1		
			<hr/>
			8

---

Havana, July 28th, 1779

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1.

LIST of the seventeen (17) unmarried Recruits who arrived in this city, with several families, from the Canary Islands, going to the Province of Louisiana:

Who have enlisted in this Squadron of Dragoons

Josef Antonio de la Pena	1
Juan Ramon Marrero	1
Mateo Cabrera	1
Juan Martin	1
Agustin Gil	1
Miguel Montes de Oca	1
Josef Suarez de Navarro	1
Sebastian Ribero	1
	<hr/>
	8

{ Salvador de la Cruz has a family }  
{ His Wife and one Daughter }

Who are going to their Stations or Posts

Domingo Quintana	1
Josef Francisco	1
Josef Lorenzo Lopez	1
Josef Gonzalez Llanos	1
	<hr/>
	12

Who have deserted in this City

Josef Medina	1
Bartolome Caraballo	1
Salbador Pineda	1
Juan Alonso Mateos	1
Agustin Garcia	1
	<hr/>
	17

Havana, August 11th, 1779

(The signature of DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO)

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1

---

The four (4) Soldiers of the Permanent Regiment of this City whose names appear on the enclosed List are sailing on the Settes "SAN BUENAVENTURA," "SAN VICENTE FERRER," "SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA," and the Frigate "LA MISERICORDIA," of the present Expedition, to join the Picket which this Corps has there.

Havana, August 11th, 1779.

DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO to DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

---

LIST of the four Soldiers of the Permanent Regiment of this City who are being sent to Louisiana:

Juan Santin	1
Josef Martinez	1
Geronimo Franco	1
Nicolas Bazques	1

---

Havana, August 11th, 1779.

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 2.

First Company of Militia of the Town of San Luis.

LIST of the Officers, Sergeants, Drums, Corporals and Soldiers of the above Company, under command of Captain DON JUAN BAUTISTA MARTINY during the present month of the year.

	The above Captain	P	(Present)
Lieutenant	Don Benito Basquez	P	
Sub-Lieutenant	Don Pedro Montardy	P	
Sergeant (1st)	Nicolas Roye	CP	(As present -
" (2nd)	Joseph Ortiz	P	Detached in
" "	Francisco Barrera	P	P)
Drummer	Baptista Bienbenido	P	
1st Corporal	Joseph Polo	P	
" "	Pedro Quenel	P	
" "	Juan Baptista Lapierre	P	
" "	Carlos Hot	P	
2nd Corporal	Jacobo Labe	P	
" "	Andres Dupuy	P	
" "	Joseph Berdon	P	
" "	Juan Baptista Vibaren	P	
Soldiers	Alexos Marie	CP	(As present -
	Luis Rober	P	Detached in
	Pedro Gañon	P	P)
	Pedro Helias	P	
	Luis Breda	P	
	Luis Honore	CP	(As present -
			Detached in
			P)
	Pedro Duchene	CP	(D i t t o )
	Pedro Plancha	P	
	Nicolas Daniel	P	
	Enrique Duchoguet	P	
	Francisco Duchoguet	P	
	Pedro Peltis	P	
	Joseph Lubuciera	P	
	Esteban Derruen	P	
	Alexo Nuese	P	
	Jacobo Lasabloñera	P	
	Carlos Chanrrion	P	
	Pedro Roy	P	
	Juan Gilber	P	
	Juan Baptista Brucieras	P	
	Joseph Tecie	P	
	Gregorio Quierdero	P	
	Joseph Chartran	P	







Luis Lasudray	P	Pedro Laderruta	P
Antonio San Fransua	} (D.in P)	Antonio Brunete	P
Jacobo Metode		P	Antonio Brunete, Jr.
Juan Baptista Tardif	P	Baptista Castongue	P
Pedro Gañon Mason	P	Luis Laplanta	P
Lorenzo Michon	P	Joseph Depo	P
Alexo Michon	P	Joseph Laflanbuza	P
Noel Brunet	P	Joseph Cote	P
Joseph Marichar	P	Juan Amiot	P
Antonio Marichar	P	Luis Chaualer	P
Jacobo Marichard	P	Jacinto Sansile	P
Nicolas Marichard	P	Jacobo Hober	P
Joseph Ribet	P		
Luis Amable Demarre	P	----- Resumen General	
Baptista Probanche	P	Sargentos (Sergeants)	3
Luis Huno	P	Tambor (Drum)	1
		Causos (Corporals)	8
		Soldados (Sol- Total diers)	<u>248</u> <u>250</u>

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the men whose names appear on the above List are the same who were here during the present month and in order that it may serve as evidence in the proper place and that due credit be given them, we issue this statement in the city of San Luis of Illinueses, July 5th, 1780.

Martigne - Benito Vazquez (Signed)

(Here follows the statement of  
the temporary Commander)

Silvio Francisco de Cartabona (Signed)

GENERAL ARCHIVE OF THE INDIES  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS)

Seville

Second Company of Militia of the Town of San Luis.

List of review of Officers, Sergeants and Soldiers  
of the above mentioned Company under commandment of Captain  
Don Eugenio Pure' during the current month.

	Said Captain	P	
Lieutenant	Don Luis Sansolie'		Wounded - at his home
Second Lieutenant	Don Carlos Tayon	P	
First Sergeant	Joseph Hortiz	P	
Second Sergeant	Francisco Barrera	CP	Detached in Paisa
Second Sergeant	Pedro Quienel	P	
1st Corporal	Pedro Sabe'	P	
"	"		
"	Carlos Mot	P	
"	"		
"	Juan baptista Lapierre	P	
"	"		
2nd	Andres Dupuy	P	
"	"		
"	Antonio Belpeche'	P	
"	"		
"	Carlos Moy	P	
"	"		
"	Alexo Cote'	P	
"	"		
"	Pedro Bofrer	P	
Soldiers	"		
	Pedro Plancha	P	
	Nicolas Danile	P	
	Enrique Duchoquete	P	
	Francisco Duchoquete	P	
	Pedro Peltie'	P	
	Luis Lancheben	P	

Joseph Labuciera	P	Baptista Laforma	P
Esteban Derruen (De- tached in P.)	CP	Luis Bredá	P
Alexo Luez	P	Baptista Malbo'	P
Jacobo Lasabloñera	P	Cade' Sabiñac	P
Carlos Chanrrion	P	Pedro Laderruta	P
Pedro Roy	P	Juan Muñe'	P
Juan Gilber	P	Luis Borry	P
Joseph Tecie'	P	Luis Lemer	P
Gregorio Quiersero'	P	Pedro Belu'	P
Joseph Chartran	P	Gabriel Dodie'	P
Joseph Kubidu	CP	Agustin Dodie'	P
Joseph Girar	CP	Juan Baptista Bequet	P
Pablo Cornalle (Detached in P.)	CP	Pedro Bequete	P
Francisco Bernie	CP	Gabriel Bequete	P
Joseph Pety	P	Lorenzo Rida	CP
Joseph Lardueza	P	Luis Boduen	CP) (De- tached in P.)
Pedro Lardueza	P	Joseph Boduen	P
Pedro Belhumor	P	Carlos Borbone	P
Luis Lardueza	P	Amable Guion	P
Pedro Llonca'	P	Joseph Leconte	P
Baptista Dufo'	P	Luis Honore', Sr.	P
Todos Santos Larrose	P	Baptista Richar	P
Jacobo Fily	P	Luis Rida	P
Luis Dubroy - inhabitant	P	Joseph Ribar	P
Quiery Denoye'	P	Pedro Berge'	P
Joseph Heber	P	Perro' Duchene	P
Luis Proto'	P	Joseph Guillot	P
	P	Joseph Dupuy	P

Baptista Foche'	P	Pedro Nuelet	P
Baptista Castonge'	P	Francisco Greñe	P
Francisco Villar	P	Luis Crepo'	P
Carlos Sanguinete	P	Antonio Lucere	P
Jacinto Roy	P	Baptista Moro'	P
Andres Fidecharme	P	Jacobo Tabo'	P
Antonio Lajoy	P	Nicolas Boojenio	P
Pablo Quitar	P	Francisco Doblén	P
Francisco Alary	P	Luis Federico	P
Joseph Fache	P	Joseph Tibo'	P
Pedro Porsely	P	Simon Cusot	P
Francisco Cayole	P	Pedro Cusot	P
Antonio Lae'	P	Pedro Gañon	P
Andres Beron	P	Luis Malbef	P
Francisco Laplanta	P	Baptista Laframbueze	P
Gaspar Rubio	P	Juan Col	P
Jacinto Balet	P	Simon Borne	P
Baptista Balet	P	Joseph Beancour	P
Antonio Ribiera, Sr.	P	Andres Brunet	P
Baptista Ribera, Jr. (sic)	P	Antonio Brunet	P
Phelipe Ribiera	P	Luis Laflor	P
Agustin Heber	P	Joseph Peron	P
Francisco Marichar	P	Juan Csanueba	P
Baptista Lorenze	P	Alexo Froste	P
Pedro Durbua	P	Luis Berra' Dufrene	P
Joseph Bodry	P	Baptista Vmete	P
Luis Bolac	P	Joseph Lapierre'	P

Antonio Bensen	P	Joseph Cote	P
Agustin Lacomble	P	Pablo Campo	P
Luis Bernie	P	Francisco Compare	P
Francisco Honore	P	Pedro Antaya	P
Baptista Brucieras	P	Jacobo Antaya	P
Pedro Lapuente	P	Pedro Dorion	P
Juan Maria Chouvin	P	Francisco Pepen	P
Joseph Lasonda	P	Antonio Duran	P
Juan Boduen	P	Lorenzo Basedonio	P
Baptista Lanclo	P	-----	
Joseph Franguior	P	Resumen General	
Joseph Bibie	P	Sergeants	3
Andres Rapen	P	Corporals	8
Baptista Lafantecia	P	Soldiers	<u>139</u>
		Total	<u>150</u>

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the men whose names appear on the above List are the same who were here during the present month and in order that it may serve as evidence in the proper place and that due credit be given them, we issue this Statement in San Luis de Illinueses, on September 5th, 1780.

Jaime Ponzie - Tayon - (Signed)

(Here follows the Statement of the temporary  
Commander)

Silvio Francisco de Cartabona (Signed)

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1.

LIST of the Recruits who have arrived from  
Veracruz, going to join the Louisiana Permanent Regiment:

Domingo Castro	1	Francisco Perez	1
Josef Gomez	1	Pedro Andrade	1
Pedro Ramirez	1	Miguel balderrama	1
Juan Arregui	1	Miguel Carrera	1
Francisco Ramirez	1	Juan Guziel	1
Josef Martinez	1	Agustin Rolaan	1
Josef Pozadas	1	Mariano Sorrilla	1
Josef Ramirez	1	Lucas Perez	1
Francisco Cantelmi	1	Francisco Gonzalez	1
Josef Longinos	1	Cristoual Villafaña	1
Josef Landeros	1	Silverio Gutierrez	1
			<u>22</u>

NOTE

ANTONIO ESTEBEZ, Soldier, has also come to join the  
above Regiment.

Havana, November 7, 1779.

(Signed) Diego Joseph Navarro

GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 2.

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LETTER OF

DON PEDRO PIERNAS

to

JOSE DE EZPELETA

---

Sir:-

The enclosed copies will acquaint Your Excellency with the critical state of things as regards expeditions. (?)

The Officers who are coming with the 103 men of Navarre and the 20 Dragoons are:

CAPTAINS

Don Gabriel Perez and  
Don Josef Ozcariz

LIEUTENANT

Don Francisco Alonso

SUB-LIEUTENANTS

Don Felipe Rafales and  
Don Francisco Yxart, both  
attached to the King's  
Regiment of Infantry.

The Officer of Dragoons is Lieutenant Don Agustin Diaz.

Your Excellency's Regiment has been joined to that of Flanders.

New Orleans, November 16th, 1780.

Your Excellency's humble servant kisses your Hand.

DON PEDRO PIERNAS

to

DON JOSEF DE EZPELETA

---



GENERAL INDIAN ARCHIVES OF SEVILLE  
(ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS DE SEVILLA)  
CUBAN PAPERS  
Group No. 1.

LIST OF NAMES of the men who have served under the command of Don Bernardo de Galvez. (This List is taken from an endless number of letters of Don Diego Josef Navarro to Don Bernardo de Galvez, these being omitted because of their great number and slight importance.)

JOSEF DE LA MATA

2nd Corporal of the Regiment of Spain, coming from Louisiana, joins his Regiment in this City. Havana, January 10th, 1779.

FRANCISCO NUÑEZ

arrived in this City, coming from that permanent Battalion.

MATEO BELLO

Ditto - Havana, February 20, 1779.

LT. DON RAYMUNDO DUBREVIL

Commander on our side at Manchac, Havana, February 20th, 1779.

DON MIGUEL EDUARDO

arrived in this City, coming from that town, having performed the duties with which you had entrusted him. Havana, March 20, 1779.

DON BENITO OCAROL

Lieutenant of the Prince's Regiment of Infantry,  
Sub-Lieutenant of that of Spain  
Soldier of the First  
of the Twentieth  
presented in this City, Havana,  
March 30th, 1779.

DON JOSEF LARA

YSIDORO PEREZ

BENITO FERNANDEZ

ANTONIO TORRENTE

DON JOSEF VILLABASO

Postmaster of that Province, has arrived in this City. Havana, March 30th, 1779.

DON TOMAS DE ACOSTA

Lieutenant of the second new Battalion of the Regiment of Infantry of that Province, is named Lieutenant of this Battalion. Havana, April 28th, 1779.

ATTENTION:

The family of Fernando Ybañez, his wife, and three children, one of the Malagans brought by Master Antonio Caballero. Havana, April 29th, 1779.

MANUEL CORDERO

JULIAN GARCIA

arrived here, coming from that City. Havana, May 3rd, 1779. (SOLDIERS).

ANTONIO SIMOENS }  
SANTIAGO ELICES }

Soldiers, arrived in this City, coming from that Permanent Battalion. Havana, June 10th, 1779.

MANUEL XIMENEZ

Steward of the Grenada families who, by Royal Order, are in this Province, asks permission for his nephew, Juan Romero, soldier of the Prince's Regiment, to aid him in cultivating hemp and flax. Havana, June 11, 1779.

ALONSO MEXIA

Soldier of the Infantry Regiment of Spain, intended for the Permanent Regiment of Louisiana. Havana, June 14th, 1779.

FERNANDO PEREZ DE CAMPOS

Recruit, embarked for that City. Havana, June 16th, 1779.

JUAN MENEN

Soldier of the Permanent Battalion of that city. Havana, June 17th, 1779.

MIGUEL GALINDO

of the Permanent Detachment of that City. This mentions also the Commander of the Picket of the City, COLONEL DON MANUEL GONZALEZ. Havana, June 25th, 1779.

SAMUEL NATAN

American English, going to his Colonies, coming from that Port, and the soldiers of that Battalion: FRANCISCO MACHADO ALBARADO and MANUEL PEÑALVER, arriving in this City on the frigate, "Nuestra Señora del Carmen." - Havana, June 26th, 1779.

ANGEL DEL VILLAR }  
SIMON ALMEIDA }  
FRANCISCO PUENTE }  
JUAN CALVO }  
MANUEL MERO }

Soldiers, arriving in this city on the Schooner, "La Pureza de Maria" - Havana, June 28th, 1779.

DON FELIPE PEREZ

Lieutenant of the Prince's Regiment of Infantry, now on that Picket; he was relieved by DON ANDRES DE LUNA, of the same rank and office. - Havana, August 8th, 1779.

JOSEF LINDSAY }  
TOMAS COL

AMERICANS, arrived in this City, coming from that one, and expecting to sail for their colonies. Havana, August 8th, 1779.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SIERRA

Soldier, arrived in this city, coming from that one, Havana, August 20th, 1779.

DAVID ROBINSON }  
ICHABOD WINGINS }  
JUAN WALLSH

arrived in this city, coming from that one, and expect to sail for their colonies. Havana, August 20th, 1779.

DON JOSEF CALVORT

American-English, has arrived in this City with recommendation of Congress that he be allowed to pass to that City as he is bringing papers to your Excellency and acts as the Agent of the United States. I have given instructions that he be sent on the Packet-boat "Nuestra Señora del Rosario." Havana, September 3rd, 1779.

DON JUAN DE LOS REMEDIOS

Artillery Ensign, with two Artillery-men and "Engineer Extraordinary" DON FRANCISCO GELAVERT, is going there so that you may have in your Province a man of each of the "scientific" corps. Havana, Sept. 23rd, 1779.

DON FRANCISCO INFANTE

I have made arrangements so that he may go to that Permanent Battalion, under entry on the Registrar, because of the decree of warrant issued by the Lieutenant-Governor and Military Counsellor. Havana, November 9th, 1779.

JOSEF GOMEZ }  
ENRIQUE ROLDAN }  
JOSEF FRANCISCO POLO

have arrived in this City, coming from that Permanent Regiment. They are accompanied by the wife of the last-named. Havana, November 10th, 1779.

DON MAXIMILIANO MAXENT

Lieutenant of Grenadiers of that Militia, is expecting to sail for Spain. Havana, November 18th, 1779.

DON FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ

sent to that Permanent Regiment, because of warrant issued against him. Havana, December 22nd, 1779.

ATTENTION!!

(BEAR IN MIND THAT THESE ARE TAKEN FROM LETTERS OF DON DIEGO JOSEF NAVARRO TO DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ. BRIEF EXTRACT).

THE GOVERNOR OF HAVANA announces that the Governor of Louisiana has captured the Fort of Mobile, which surrendered on the 14th day of March, its garrison being taken prisoners, enclosing the Diary and other documents informing of what has taken place and all that has been found in the Fort.

FROM LETTERS received from Field-Marshal Don Bernardo de Galvez, under dates of February 27th and March 20th, I have learned the joyful news that the Fort of Mobile surrendered to the King's Arms, on the 14th of last month, its garrison being taken prisoners of war.

With the first communication he sent me the Diary, which recounts all that happened to him since his departure from New Orleans until his entrance into the Bay of Mobile, the hardships he endured because of the loss of three vessels, the landing and encampment he made at Rio de Perros, at three leagues' distance from the Fort, and other operations until he had begun the trench and battery to strike. And with the second one, that describing all that took place until the surrender. And notwithstanding the fact that I know that Sub-Lieutenant Don Manuel Gonzalez, Standard-Bearer of the Spanish Regiment of Infantry, will take detailed reports of everything to you, having been appointed to that end by Don Bernardo de Galvez, I enclose with Nos. 1 and 2 what pertains to the Diary; with No. 3, the Capitulations; No. 4, the Officers, men and others who were taken prisoners of war, and with No. 5 the List of Artillery, Mountings, and other goods found in the Fort so that, should my letters arrive before those that the aforesaid Officer is taking to you, Your Excellency may inform His Majesty fully of all that preceded and took place in the glorious feat of the Conquest of Mobile.

May God guide you the many yeats I wish!

HAVANA, April 23rd, 1780 -

Your Excellency's most humble servant kisses your Hand.

(Signed) - DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO

TO HIS EXCELLENCY DON JOSEF DE GALVEZ

N. B. -

In a separate document. The Documents to which this letter refers are not sent because those forwarded by Field-Marshal Don Bernardo de Galvez have been received.

THE GOVERNOR OF HAVANA informs of the return to that Port of the Expedition intended for the Conquest of Pensacola, dissolved by the Governor of Louisiana for the reasons set forth in documents.

SINCE the seventh day of March, on which day the Expedition going to Mobile and Pensacola set sail, I have had no further news concerning it, other than what I communicated to Your Excellency in Letter No. 735, consisting of information the Governor of Louisiana gave me in his letter of the 22nd of the same month of March, that the Convoy was at about seventy leagues' distance from that Bay, and that he intended to re-embark the troops and goods, to put to sea, see the Comandante General de Marina, Don Juan Bautista Bonet, and decide the course to be taken, and the news afforded me by the Counsellor of the Navy, Don Ignacio Ponce, that his General had been asked for an increase of cannon, bombs, bullets, and other ammunition, signifying also that the Port of Pensacola was to be overpowered by the warships, as Your Excellency will have noticed in detail from the above Letter No. 735, and the documents enclosed with it.

I constantly hoped to have timely advices of what had been decided upon, but I did not have them until, on the 20th of last month, I saw the above Commander-General of the Squadron, return to this Port with the Convoy, because Don Bernardo de Galvez had dissolved the Expedition against Pensacola, leaving in Mobile 800 men of the Corps of that Garrison, under command of Colonel Don Josef Ezpeleta, of the Regiment of Infantry of Navarra, and four vessels of those freighted in this Port, as "advice-boats" so that he might give the proper reports in accordance with his situation and withdrawing to New Orleans with the troops of the Permanent and Militia Battalions.

On the same day, on the 20th, I received from the aforesaid Governor the letter of which No. 1 is a copy, wherefrom it is seen that on the 10th of April he was still undecided, in spite of the fact that ten days had elapsed since the arrival of the Convoy in the Bay of Mobile.

On the fifth day of May, he advised having given up the undertaking because he found himself with but few "land resources or supplies and much less with water resources," without explaining what these and those might be, as Your Excellency will learn from Copy No. 2, and as he charges Colonel Don Geronimo Giron to inform me in detail of what took place I passed on this duty to him for its performance.

Having noted from this report that he questions

his mind and that he says he did not have the documents of the correspondence on the subject to ascertain the points with which he endeavors to satisfy, I have forwarded the report of this Officer to the Governor of Louisiana, so that, having it at hand and bearing in mind our correspondence, he may tell me whether he authorizes all that Don Geronimo relates in his context, or if there is anything he wishes to add or to remove, for my full information on so delicate a matter, in case, as a consequence, that this is needed to satisfy His Majesty, for on the 27th of February, Don Bernardo de Galvez, being aware of what had been decided and agreed upon on January 31st, declared to me that the forces assigned to him and those he had to perform the undertaking were sufficient, and, according to other letters, foodstuffs he had superabundantly on the 5th, of May, when he dissolved the Expedition, on which day he received the parcels of papers which were forwarded on the vessel I dispatched with the battering-pieces of ordnance, gun-powder, and other ammunition they requested of the High Court of the Admiralty, which (vessel) came into the Bay of Mobile on the 6th.

As regards advising Your Excellency of the Artillery, ammunition and other arms, which, either because of their uselessness or because they were left in Mobile, were not returned with the Expedition, I will do so as soon as the survey and report, which are being made of everything, are finished, but I must inform Your Excellency that the Packet-boat called "EL SANTISIMO SACRAMENTO" which, loaded with foodstuffs for the Expedition, set sail on the 1st of the same month of May, escorted by His Majesty's Brig "EL CAULICAN" was captured by the English the middle of the same month, in front of Pensacola.

This is all that I can report to Your Excellency, for Your Excellency's proper knowledge, and so that you may acquaint His Majesty therewith. May God keep you and guide you the many years I wish!

HAVANA, June 10th, 1780 -

hand.

Your Excellency's servant kisses your

(Signed) - DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO - to HIS EXCELLENCY - DON  
JOSEF DE GALVEZ

THE GOVERNOR OF HAVANA gives an account, in four documents, of the disbursements caused by fifteen Uchises Indians, their maintenance, food and gifts, until they returned to their homes, having come to renew their fidelity, and to pledge themselves, with five thousand men from their Province, against St. Augustine, of Florida, of which he informed Lieutenant-General Don Bernardo de Galvez, who issued a Commission to commit them, as well as the other Caciques, to their good intentions.

SIR:

Owing to the death of the Auditor of the Exchequer, Don Juan Eligio de la Puente (Fuente ?), to whom my predecessors, from Lieutenant-General Don Antonio Bucareli, always entrusted the dispatch of the Cabets Indians, who come to this City and the investigation into the reasons of their coming, I had recourse to Don Juan Miguel Calvo, employed in the Auditor's Office of the Exchequer, who worked with Don Eligio de la Puente, who is the best qualified today for the dispatch of the fifteen Uchises Indians who arrived in this city on the 5th of last January and left for San Marcos de Abalache on the 4th instant.

This man has completed, through an Interpreter, the document or declaration of the reason of their coming, which is to assure the King of their fidelity and that of the other Caciques and principals, and to offer more than five thousand to wage war on the English of St. Augustine of Florida, on condition that they are sent as Your Excellency will see from the attached Document No. 1.

As the knowledge of the good will of the Uchises could not but be agreeable to Lieutenant-General Don Bernardo de Galvez, both because of his office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operations and of the cities of Mobile and Pensacola, I forwarded to him a copy of this document and made the Indians be at his service, whereupon he issued the Order contained in Document No. 2, to better commit them to their good intention.

No. 3 states the expenses made in the maintenance, food, gifts to and transportation of these aforesaid fifteen Indians, amounting to one thousand six hundred and thirty pesos and one real; and No. 4, what has also been given, in the name of the above Lieutenant-General to the above mentioned Indians, both for themselves and for distribution amongst the sixteen Caciques of the Province of Caveta, the value of which, one thousand forty-two pesos and one real, together with that of one thousand six hundred and thirty pesos and one real, I have asked the Quartermaster General to account for to the Royal Exchequer as "extraordinary expenses of the Service."

I communicate all this to Your Excellency, so that you may put it in the Sovereign comprehension of His Majesty

so that it may obtain His Royal approval.

HAVANA, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1782, - TO HIS EXCELLENCY DON  
JOSEF DE GALVEZ FROM JUAN MANUEL DE CAGIGAL.

NO. 1.

MATALICHE, Cacique of the Town of Tamasle, in the Province of Cobeta, through the voice of Juan Lendian, interpreter of his language, does declare:

THAT all the Caciques and Principals of the towns of that Province, in order to deliberate on the present situation of the English in Florida and of the enmity which they now bear the Spaniards, unanimously agreed upon the coming of him who makes this declaration, as he has the first voice amongst the men of war, to pledge the entire Uchise nation, of the surrounding parts of St. Augustine and Abalache, who are ready to do what they are commanded to do by His Excellency, the Governor and Captain-General of Havana.

THAT their hearts are friendly toward the Spaniards, and that they only wait to be told what they must do, where they must go, and against which points they must take aim to annihilate the English enemies, hostilizing them with all the forces of the nation; but in order to cause more harm to the enemy, they need to be provided with some guns, powder and bullets because they are entirely without these war commodities owing to the fact that they do not wish to serve the English in good faith and that the latter distrust them, and do not afford them -- nor present them with gifts, as formerly -- these arms, because the Uchises intercepted several of their canoes and barges of the English vessels that arrived in their Ports, with people on board, some of whom they have killed and others taken prisoners. And lately a troop of Indians of the Coast of Abalache seized two boats from the English vessels that cast anchor in Cayo Chatute, (and in our language, "Piedras"), distant about one league from the mouth of the River of San Marcos de Abalache, killing two men and taking four prisoners, whom they afterwards took to St. Augustine for ransom.

THAT the Uchises Indians do not go to Florida, do not want to go because they loathe the English as wayward, seditious and lying, and he who makes this statement, together with Tintachispe, has been in the neighborhood of the city of St. Augustine, expressly to observe the movements of the English, and that they have not seen them (the English) work nor do anything new in their fortifications. That there are few troops or men of war there, and that the artillery of their Castle or Fort is not more than thirty cannon.



THAT the Town of Tamasle, of which he is Cacique, is within a league's distance of the Castle of San Marcos de Abalache, and that they alone inhabit this Fort, maintaining it in the way it was left by the Spanish, with only two "thick" cannon without parapets.

THAT he repeats that his Nation is united, and that it only waits to be given arms and orders of what they shall do to execute them, led by a single voice and heart, and that to that end he will give a List of all the Caciques who attended the meeting at which he was commissioned to come to Havana, with a statement of the men of war that are under his command.

AND so that this order of the Governor and Captain General may be known, I issue this declaration, signed by the interpreter.

HAVANA, JANUARY 8TH, 1782 - (Signed) JUAN MIGUEL CALVO  
(Signed) JUAN LENDIAN, Interpreter.

LIST, given by the Cacique MATALICHE, of the Caciques and Principals of the Uchis Nation, their towns and warriors, stationed in the neighborhood of St. Augustine and Abalache, who are united, awaiting the orders of the Governor and Captain-General of Havana:

<u>CACIQUES AND NAMES OF THE TOWNS</u>	<u>MEN OF WAR</u>
Mataliche of the Town of Tamasle	500
Tunape of Talajache	600
Gosquinege of Vicasuchi	100
Acachiylle of Icanchate	500
Iguanisqui of Notisca	400
Coachamico of Toasalque	458
Cachy of Yufala	27
Sabucolo of Sabucolo	29
Ocone of Ocone	40
Tacusamico of Palaschocoli	98
Agitichi of Agitichi	600
Chiajamico of Chiajamico	700
Osochomico of Osochomico	120
Carista of Carista	290
Tascayope of Cabeta	400
Ycascamico of Ycascamico	200
Chabacalimico of Chatujuschi	300
T O T A L	5362

HAVANA, JANUARY 8th, 1782. (Signed) JUAN MIGUEL CALVO  
(Signed) JUAN LENDIAN, Interpreter.

COPY NO. 2.

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ, Pensioned Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies, Governor Superintendent of the Provinces of Louisiana and Western Florida, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operations in America.

WHEREAS Mataliche, Indian Cacique of the Town of Tamasle, Province of Cabeta, in Eastern Florida, in his behalf and in the name of the other Caciques and Indians of the Uchis Nation, has expressed to me his willingness to join in friendship and good faith the Spaniards -- whom they cordially like -- and to use their forces and arms against their English enemies, whom they abhor, waiting only to be directed in their operations and the place appointed against which they are to proceed, so therefore, I, reciprocating with the utmost gratitude their offers, and accepting the friendship and services they proffer, authorize them, in the best way I can and must, in the name of the King, (may God save him!) to make use at once of their strength and valor and wage war (during the present one), by land or sea, as it may be best for them, on the common enemy, attacking, defeating and capturing their vessels and Establishments to avenge the injuries and bad treatment with which they were vexed and in order that their just and ardent wishes may be carried out, with the aid and protection of their friends and Allies (while nothing else is agreed upon for them, or no greater undertakings arranged, in which case the proper Emissaries would be authorized by a like dispatch), I command the Governors, Officers of all ranks and other men under my command, and request those who are not, to consider, treat and receive them as friends and Allies, giving them the aid and comfort they might need, as befits His Majesty's service, to which end I issue this communication. Witness my hand and seal of my coat of arms, countersigned by the Secretary of the Admiralty under my charge, in HAVANA, on the 14th day of January, 1782.

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ -- ANTONIO DE LA PAZ -- CAGICAL --

NO. 3.

LIST of the disbursements caused by the maintenance, food, gifts to and transportation of fifteen Uchises Indians who arrived in this Port on the fifth of last January, on the Schooner "Nuestra Señora del Buen Viaje," of Master José Bermudez, coming from Tampa, and who left on the fourth day of February, for the Port of San Marcos de Abalache, on the Bilander "Nuestra Señora del Socorro," of Master Miguel Chapuz.

---

M E N

Cacique Nataliche  
Tintachispe  
Jasunque.

Y O U N G B O Y S

Momische  
Momtsche  
Quilosla  
Sinochasche

W O M E N

Ticheypa  
Magolle  
Masme  
Tibilague  
Chicuchape  
Vilasgue

Y O U N G G I R L S

Tilichofove  
Mayaste

G I F T S

(Goods previously purchased)

2 White Shirts  
3 Large Knives (penknives)  
15 pairs Small Scissors  
150 Bells

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(Goods purchased today)

21 "Varas" (Yards) of blue and crimson cloth for men's breech-clouts and women's sack-over dresses, at 9 pesos, 189 pesos.

- 36 Yards of colored cotton chintz, at 18 reales, 81 pesos.
- 24 Little Mirrors, at 6 reales, 18 pesos.
- 15 Knives, at 4 reales, 7 pesos and 4 reales.
- 17 Yards of Blue striped cloth, at 9 reales, 18 pesos, 1 real
- 24 Yards of Silk Ribbon, at 4 reales, 17 pesos.
- 3 Pesos' worth of large needles, 3 pesos.
- 3 Pesos, 4 pounds thick thread, 3 -- 4.
- 17 Striped handkerchiefs, at 7 reales, 14 pesos, 7 reales.
- 4 Fanegas (English bushels) of corn, at 9 pesos, 36.
- 4 Cargas (approximately four fanegas or bushels each) of cassava, at 20 reales, 10 pesos.
- 24 Bunches of Tobacco, at 4 reales, 12 pesos.
- 15 Large plates or dishes, at 8 reales, 15 pesos.
- 8 Porringers or soup-plates, at 2 reales, 2 pesos.
- 1 Hammer, 3 pesos.
- 200 Nails, 6 pesos.

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FOOD OR RATIONS

- 16 A (Arrobas ?) - (About 25 lbs.) of rice, at 17 reales, 34
- 6 Cargas (see above) of Cassava, at 20 reales, 15 pesos.
- 2 Fanegas (see above) of corn, at 9 pesos, 18
- 5 A of Pork meat, at 6 pesos, 30
- 6 " " meat (Cow's), at 4 reales, 24
- 1½ Barrel of Brandy, at 14 pesos, 21
- 1½ " " Honey, at 11 pesos, 16 pesos, 4
- 4 A of Sugar, at 12 reales, 6
- 10 Pounds Coffee, at 3½ reales, 4 -- 3
- 3 Fanegas (See above) of Salt, at 20 reales, 7.4
- 10 Pesos' worth of sweet-potatoes, bananas and vegetables, 10
- 4 " " " pumpkins, 1

2 Pesos' worth of Cane and fruits, 2  
6 " " " Fire-wood.

For Cartage, Packing and other items, 8 pesos.

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M A I N T E N A N C E

Two Hundred and forty pesos (240) expended in their maintenance during the fifteen days included from the 5th of last January, inclusive, when they arrived in this Port, to the 4th of February, exclusive, when they left it bound for the Port or anchoring place of San Marcos de Abalache, and they have been given a daily allowance of four reales each, this including the daily allowance given the Interpreter, who has aided and cared for them, for his work, 240 pesos.

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T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Seven hundred and fifty pesos (750) paid to Master Miguel Chapuz, as per his stipulation to transport these fifteen Indians to the Port or anchoring place of San Marcos, 750 pesos.

PESOS, 1630, 1 real.

The Preceding List amounts to 1630 pesos and 1 real, this including the gifts, food, and maintenance and transportation of the above fifteen Indians, ERRORS EXCEPTED

HAVANA, 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1782.

(Signed) JUAN MIGUEL CALVO.

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Itemized List of the cost of the gifts which, in accordance with the order and in the name of Don Bernardo de Galvez, has been given to the Cacique, Mataliche, his two companions, Pintachispe and Jasunque, who have arrived in this city, and the sixteen Caciques of the Province of Cabeta, who sent these two to pledge their troops to His Majesty's service.

(Goods previously purchased)

8 Guns

19 White Shirts

(Goods purchased today)

11 Guns, at 8 pesos, 99.

- 1 quintal of gun-powder, at 27 reales,  $5\frac{1}{2}$
  - 2 Arrobas of lead bullets, 12 -- 4
  - 22 Small hatchets or axes, with their handles, at 3 ps. 66
  - 22 Harpoons, at 6 reales, 16.4
  - 19 Machetes, at 20 reales, 47 -- 4
  - 9 Spades, hoe, at 2 pesos, 18
  - 2 Axes or hatchets, at 2 pesos, 18
  - 50 Flint-stones, 1 peso
  - $28\frac{1}{2}$  Yards of Blue Cloth, at 9 pesos, 256 -- 4
  - 47 Yards of Colored Cotton Chintz, at 18 reales, 105 -- 6
  - 19 Striped handkerchiefs, at 7 reales, 16 -- 5
  - 50 Bunches of tobacco, at 4 reales, -- 25
  - 9 Blankets, at 5 pesos -- 45
  - 2 Pounds of Vermilion, at 6 pesos -- 12
  - 24 Arrobas of Rice, at 17 reales -- 51
  - 6 Razors, at 8 reales -- 16
  - 30 Yards of Bramant for the sails of two (2) canoes, at.  
7 reals (26 -- 2
  - 12 Large combs, 03
  - 22 Pesos' worth of beads of several colors, 22
  - 6 Barrels of Brandy and their casks, at 14 pesos, 84
  - 6 " " Honey, at 11 -- 66
  - $1\frac{1}{2}$  Quintals of Bread, at 20 reales -- 30
  - 1 Pocket-Book, e'
- TOTAL - 1042 --  $6\frac{1}{2}$

The preceding itemized list of the Gifts made by his Excellency Don Bernardo de Calvez to the Uchises Caciques of the Province of Cabeta totals one thousand forty-two Pesos six and one half reales, errors excepted.

HAVANA, February 6th, 1782.

(Signed) JUAN MIGUEL CALVO.

Brigades

Regiments

Brigadiers

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First	Soria	Col. D. MANUEL DE PINEDA
Second	Arragon	Col. D. NICOLAS MORALES
	Guadalaxara	Col. D. EDUARDO NUG <sup>to</sup> .
Third	Hibernia	

Majors of Brigade

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. ANTONIO CABELLO

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. JOSEF LAPORES

D. GUILLERMO O'RELLY (or O'Kelly)



STATEMENT setting forth the strength of the Army of Operations on this date, and number of Troops present and able to serve, sick and convalescents in several Hospitals and absent at different Posts.

REGIMENTS	Present for Service		Sick & Convalescents		Absent as per the List attached	
	Off.	Men	Off.	Men	Off.	Men
Soria	50	823	5	96	7	200
Guadalaxara	52	824	8	96	"	18
Hibernia	46	687	8	109	4	53
Aragon	55	595	17	109	7	169
2nd Cataluna	35	559	"	87	7	300
Flandes	38	603	7	92	2	86
Artilleria	9	80	"	13	"	1
Blacks attached	4	67	"	"	"	"
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>4258</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>836</b>

	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>OF</u>
Temporary Major-General, FIELD-MARSHAL D. MANUEL DE CAGIGAL-		-
Quartermaster-General, BRIGADIER D. LUIS HUET		-
Temporary Major-General, COL. D. JOSEF DE ESPELETA		-
Commander-General of Artillery, COL. D. VICENTE GARCINNY		-
Lieutenant of GEN. D. PEDRO PADILLA		-
Inspector of Infantry, BRIGADIER D. BERNARDO TRONCOSO		-
Aides to the Commander-(COL. BARON DE VESSEL		-
General (Cagigal) )CAPT. D. JUAN CONDE		-
Aides to the Major-General		
LT. COL. D. FRANCISCO MENDIETA		
CAPT. D. JOSE CASALAYER		

NOTE -

TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH

Cols.	Lt.Cols.	Majors	Cpts.	Subts.	Chaplains	Armrs.	Surgeons	Troops
1	2	1	18	41	2	2	2	1128
2	1	1	17	39	2	2	2	938
1	1	1	17	36	2	2	2	849
"	1	1	11	40	2	2	"	873
1	1	1	10	28	2	2	2	946
1	1	1	1	34	2	2	2	781
1	"	1	1	6	1	"	1	94
"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	67
7	7	7	92	228	13	12	11	5676

THE ARMY

Aides to (Capt. D. FRANCISCO MIRANDA - tta- (LT. D. CEFERINO SOLERA  
the Com.-) " D. PEDRO DE TINEO - hed ) " D. FERNANDO LOZANO  
General (LT. D. MANUEL DE QUINONES - b the ( " D. Diego CORTES  
" D. JOSEF DE QUINONES - ngi- ) SB. LT. D. MARIANO TRESFALACIOS  
Engineers (CAPT. D. JOAQUEN PERAMAS - eers ( " D. JUAN PAGARA  
) LT. D. FRANCISCO HURTADO - CAPT. D. GERONIMO PEINADO  
Attaches (CAPT. D. ANTONIO N. PARON - " D. JOSE DEL POZO  
) LT. D. MARIANO LARROQUE - LT. D. FRANCISCO DEL REY

Treasury Department  
Minister or Secretary, D. JUN BARRUTIA  
Purser or Auditor, D. AMBROSD CAMER  
Treasurer, D. BERNARDO DE ELUJA  
First Physician, D. BENITO SULLEVAN  
Surgeon-General, D. VICENTE EL POZO

The Attaches are included in the List of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels and the Aides and Standard-bearers in that of the Subalterns. - Likewise, the Attaches to the Engineers are included in the List of Officers present. - There are one Officer, one Sergeant, and 23 men in the Regiment of Arragon attached to that of the Crown.

Havana, July 15th, 1781.

(Signed) - JOSEF DE EZPELETA.

STATEMENT showing the List of Ships which set sail today and in which the Troops intended for Field-Marshal Don Bernardo de Galvez embarked.

<u>Corps</u>	<u>Ships</u>	
The King	(1st Grenadiers, Ship "San Ramon" )2nd Grenadiers, Frigate "Sta. Cecilia" (Packet-boat "San Pio" .....	
Navarre	(1st Grenadiers, Frigate "Sta. Clara" )Frigate "El Caiman" .....	
Prince	1st Grenadiers, Packet-boat "St. Juan Bta." .....	
Spain	1st Grenadiers, "Frig. "St. Rosalia de Virgili".....	
Soria	(Frigate "Our Lady of Carmen de Crosa" )Settee "Our Lady of Mercy" of Bobera ("San Jose de Clausell" .....	1
Guadalajara	"El Vuzcaino" de Butron .....	1
Hibernia	("Our Lady of Mercy" of Rio..... )Packet-boat "S. Joaquin de Miranda" .... ( " " "N.S. del Camino de Lesama.. ) " " "El Vizcaino" of Butron.....	2 1 1
Arragon	(Polacca "St. Jose de Clausell"..... ) " " "N.S. de la Concepcion de Clau- (sac..... )Brig N. Jose y Animas, de Rodriguez.... ( " " N. S. de la Concepcion de Arrate... )Polacca "El Conde de Aranda" de Pont....	1 1 1 1 1
Royal Artillery Corps Pioneers in the forts with two officers in charge	) (Packet-boat "La Begoña" )	
	Totals	16

Cpts. Lieuts. Sub-Lts. Sergts. Drums. Corps. & Soldiers. Total. On each ship

1	1	1	2	1	60	63	)	
	1		1		29	30	(	126
1		1	1	1	31	33	(	
	1		1	1	41	43	(	63
			1		19	20	)	
	1		2	1	60	63		63
1	1	1	2	1	60	63		63
2	1	1	4	3	103	110	)	
1	1	2	4	3	93	100	(	231
	1		1		20	21	)	
1	1	1	3	2	72	77		77
2	1	2	4	3	96	103	)	
1	1	1	3	2	85	90	(	308
1	1	1	3	2	75	80	)	
	1		2	1	32	35	(	
1	1	1	3	2	72	77		77
1	2	1	4	2	94	100	)	
1		1	2	2	56	60	(	
1	1	2	4	3	84	90	)	307
1	1		2	2	53	57	(	
		1	2	1	47	50	)	
					102	102	(	152
16	18	17	51	32	1,144	1,467		

On the Vessel "SAN RAMON"

Field-Marshal Don Bernardo de Galvez  
Lieutenant-Colonel of Louisiana, Don Estevan Miro  
Lieutenant-Colonel Don Pedro Rodriguez, attached to  
Soria.  
Baron de Kessel, Colonel, attached to Flanders  
Lieutenant Don Maximiliano Maxen, of Louisiana  
Don Francisco Gelavert, "Engineer Extraordinary"  
Don Guillermo Guillemar, Assistant, from Louisiana  
Don Benito Pardo, Captain and Adjutant-Major, of Navarro  
Don Francisco Godo, Sub-Lieutenant of the Louisiana  
Regiment.  
Don Jose Uriarte y Borja, Lieutenant of the Frigate.  
Don Jose Cobarruvias, Purser of the Army, of Havana  
Don Juan Moon, Surgeon.

On the War Frigate "SANTA CLARA"

Don Francisco Longoria, Colonel of the Arragon Regiment  
Don Martin Ugarte )  
Don Tomas Ugarte (Captains of Louisiana  
Don Manuel Estrada )  
Don Miguel Herrera, Sub-Lieutenant of the Regiment of  
Spain.

On the War Frigate "SANTA CECILIA"

Don Luis Revolo, Colonel of the King's Regiment  
Don Martin Moran, Captain, Breveted Lieutenant-Colonel  
of Spain  
Don Geronimo Segobia ( Volunteer Cadets  
Don Francisco Cabrera ) under command of  
Don Juan Caballero ( the General  
Don Carlos Acosta, Cadet of Louisiana.

On the War Frigate "CAYMAN"

Baron Caron de Le, (Carondelet) Lieutenant-Colonel of  
Flanders.  
Don Antonio Palomino, Sub-Lieutenant of the Regiment  
of Havana.  
Don Salvador del Toro, Lieutenant of Artillery of  
Havana.

On the War Packet-Boat "SAN PIO"

Don Francisco Navas, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineers.

On the Setee "NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA MERCED"

Don José Urraca, Breveted Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Soria Regiment.

On the Polacca "VIRGO POTENS"

The Store-Keeper of provisions, his two Aids and nine Clerks of the Royal Exchequer.

SHIPS WITHOUT TROOPS:

Private Frigate "Wester-Nordland," intended for a Hospital-ship; four bakers are on it.

Packet-boat "Santa Catalina," of Landubura, (With provi-  
Brig, "El Marqués de Narros," of Murruta, )sions for  
(Mobile.

Packet-boat "Jesús Nazareno," of Valderes, )With Ar-  
Packet-boat "El Conde de Aranda" of Antoniano (tillery &  
Polacca "Virgo Potens" of Dodero, )Ammunition.

Bilander "El Rosario," of Meyreles, (With pro-  
Bilander "N. S. del Carmen" of Morel )visions for  
(the expedi-  
)tion

Schooner "La Concepción" of Masas )With Salt,  
(Brandy and  
)Bricks (?)

Gunboats:

"SAN DIEGO" - Don Juan Salado, Captain.  
"SAN BERNARDO"- Don Miguel Fornziz, Captain.

VESSELS CARRYING PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS BEING CONVEYED IN THE WAR SHIPS:

Frigate "Santa Rosalia"	50	Quintals of bread
" " "El Vizcaino"	43	" " "
Polacca "El Conde de Aranda"	50	" " "
Brig "San José y las Animas"	50	" " "
Polacca "Virgo Potens"		Meat and provisions

The Expedition is composed of only thirty-two (32) Vessels -  
Havana, February 28th, 1781 -

(Signed) - Navarro

General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles proce-  
dentes de Cuba, Legajo No. 1232.

1 Folio, 12 x 8 1/4".

Confidential No. 152.

New Orleans, February 5, 1779.

The Governor communicates what has happened with the new army that arrived at Pensacola under the command of Brigadier Juan Campbell, and includes three copies of letters and a summary of news.

Answered on March 9th.

No. 152 - confidential.

My dear Sir;

I enclose herewith copies of three letters. One from the commander of the Spanish Barrack of Manchack in which he tells me that new Armies have arrived at Pensacola; another from the Brigadier General Juan Campbell to me, which confirms the news of the first, another copy of my answer to this, and lastly, a summary (as it is called) of the letter that the Minister of H. B. M. writes to the said Campbell, in which he explains to him what he has to do.

I have no knowledge of what the intentions of the Court of London are, as although it is said that their purpose is to protect themselves from the Americans, I note that the great fort they must construct or are thinking to construct, can only be used against us, because to protect themselves from the Americans, they should build it rather toward the mouth of the Bello, or Hoyo River, as they call it.

It is also worthy of your attention the fact that

today with the three regiments which have arrived lately at Pensacola; the two that were there as garrison, and the Companies that have been formed in the Province, can amount to their number and still exceed to four thousand regular army men. That is all I have to say for your information, assuring you that I will make use of every opportunity possible in order to investigate the real intentions and will communicate them to you with promptness.

May God give you many years of life.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Bernardo de Galvez -

New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1779.

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Mr. Diego Joseph Navarro.

Enclosing:

1 Folio, copy, Raymundo Dubreuil to Galvez, from Manchack January 30, 1779.

1 Folio, copy (of a translation), Campbell to Galvez, Pensacola, January 24, 1779.

1 Folio, copy, Galvez to Campbell, New Orleans, February 1779

1 Folio, extract from a letter from George Germain to Campbell, July 1, 1778, which follows:

Summary of a letter from Milord Jorge Germain to the General Commander of the forces of H. B. M. of the West Florida under date of July 1st, 1778.

Sir: By instructions from the King, it has been decided to establish on the Mississippi a good sized Barrack to which effect you are appointed to start sending the number of soldiers that you may judge necessary, and to construct a Fort of a convenient extension to protect a garrison of 300 men for whom barracks will be built, as well as



stores. In view of the fact that it is intended to keep the establishment permanently, the material must be of the best quality.

If you should find that the extension and speed of the current in some seasons makes it necessary to have a guard on the same river to insure safety and to control the navigation, you will have a ship built, or will get two or more galiots (sailing vessels), well armed for the purpose, which will be used according to the occasion by the soldiers of the garrison, making at the same time, a Harbour fit for their protection by the artillery of the Fort. I have advised Governor Chester that nothing of this character can be undertaken or continued, not even to appoint soldiers without instructions from you.

N. B. - The most advantageous place for the erection of the Fort is the spot in which the Lake or inlet of Iberville is connected with the Mississippi, very near to the place where the Bute Fort was formerly located, which I think, is more or less where the present one is.

(Galvez Signature)

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1 Folio, 8 5/16" x 6".

Confidential.

Havana, March 9th, 1779.

From your letter of February 5th, and documents attached thereto, I am informed of what has occurred due to the arrival of British Armies at Pensacola, and the important work that the commanding officer of them has passed over to you. I understand your position to be a serious one, and for this reason, it is necessary that you be care-

ful in investigating the real purpose of the arrival of said Armies, always keeping the rules of neutrality that the Court has imposed on us, and advising me at all times when something happens.

May God keep you, etc.

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General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles Pro-  
cedentes de Cuba, Legajo 1232.

1 Folio, 11 13/16" x 8 1/4".

No. 202.

Reports the storm that took place in that town from three to ten o'clock in the morning of the 18th of this month, and also reports the misfortunes that took place on that account.

Answered on September 22nd, that will be found on letter 207.

Bernardo de Galves to Diego Jose Navarro.

New Orleans, La., August 19, 1779.

No. 202.

My dear Sir: After having decided and written what you will see from the enclosed letter, for which I detained only two days the officer whom Mr. Ramon Bertendona sent me with the Papers. On the same day, that said officer was to depart with my papers, I regret to advise you that we experienced a terrible hurricane, like none other registered in the memory of this Colony. Notwithstanding that the wind and the rain started the night of the 17th, at three o'clock in the morning, one and the other became so strong, that keeping up steady until ten o'clock, when it began to calm a little, there was absolutely not a vessel or canoe left in the river. Some with a great part of their crew, among which were the sailing vessels "Americana" and "Rebeca" and also the one under the command of Mr. Bernardo Ogaban; others, half broken and useless, were in the woods; and finally others whose whereabouts are unknown to us. To

this we must add that the sailing vessels and gun-boats that I had were also sunk.

The town is the most pitiful spectacle that can be presented to the sight. There is hardly one house that is not destroyed, and many are ruined; the fields are cleaned up. The close-by dwellings, the only ones about which I have had news up to this moment, are all in the ground: in one word, crops, cattle, stores, and all is lost.

Now, imagine how I must feel, finding myself all at once without any of the help upon which I counted to put my ideas into effect. Although I would not like to give them up, it would even be impossible for me to take the first step, not only due to the absolute lack of boats and canoes, which are all lost, but because the militiamen I had in view, who are desolated, and who in their majority have taken refuge with their families, among the ruins of their homes and even underneath the carts, I believe that they would rather let themselves be sacrificed, than to be separated from their unfortunate parents, wives, sons and brothers left to grief and to the roughness of the weather in the fields.

At last I have been able to find two small canoes with a capacity of four men, which I have immediately expedited, one to find out what has become of the "Volante" and the other one to get me news, if they can secure it, about the "Kaulican," and if the "Valiza" has been sunk as it can judiciously be believed. And taking into consideration that if in the sea the destruction has not been the same, and if the second battalion from Spain would arrive to that place, where it would be irremediably exposed to

getting lost, there being no harbour pilot nor a canoe that could guide them through the Pasas, one of the canoes has instructions to remain there, in which case, at least to be able to give some help if in fact the vessel arrives.

The fact of not knowing the whereabouts of the "Volante," which, in addition to being a vessel necessary for my ideas, was carrying sixty six thousand pesos and one thousand two hundred barrels of flour, which provision is very appropriate for the subsistence of this city, especially because the small quantity that they had has gotten wet in a large portion on account of the wind having removed the roof of the King's Storage where it was kept, has obliged me to send instructions to all the commanders to the effect that they stop execution of what I had ordered to do, and that they should try not to make any movements that could indicate to the Englishmen some fear on our part; but that nevertheless they should keep the greatest vigilance, and to advise me of all changes that they may notice.

This misfortune is so much more perceptible because of the fact that we are the only ones whom it has left without any means, and from whom it has taken away all assistance; inasmuch as the Englishmen had no vessels to lose, they still have their people, their fort, their artillery and ammunition just as before. Finally, up to now, I do not know if I will find, or if I will have a vessel, good or bad, to enable me to send these sad news to you, neither do I know the facilities that Providence will give me so that I can put into effect the desires of the Court, but the desolation of this Town, which is the one that

should give me all the assistance, and the lack of physical means in which it finds itself to give same, although it has not terrified me, I am, however, with my hands tied up, and without finding some means that can assist my desires of complying with the orders of the King.

May God keep you many years,

Yours very truly,

Bdo. de Galvez (rubric)

New Orleans, August 17, 1779.

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General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles pro-  
cedentes de Cuba, Legajo No. 1232.

1 Folio, 11 13/16" x 8 1/4".

No. 203.

New Orleans, August 21, 1779.

The Governor states having gathered in his house the inhabitants, and having told them of the said situation in which he found himself, due to Spain having declared the independence to the settlers, for which reason it was necessary to be cautious of the Englishmen. They all offered to follow him in his operations, and he explains the other means of which he took advantage to encourage them from the losses that they had just suffered from the Hurricane.

Answered on September 22, which will be found in letter No. 206.

No. 203.

My dear Sir:

In my letter of the 19th inst., I have pictured to you the sad situation of this Colony as a result of the hurricane and the general panic of its inhabitants. But knowing that the critical situation in which I find myself obliges me to make use of all means and resources that can be imagined to remedy to some extent the inexplicable loss that has been suffered, and having knowledge of the ruinous condition of the people upon whom I had counted, besides feeling that it would be the greatest inhumanity to try to make them follow me by force, it is to be believed that doing so, it would not only result in an excitement in their families, but they themselves, violated, (in spite of the

promises of their good will and loyalty), would decide not to oppose the Englishmen with the only condition that they would let them alone with their families. I had all of them to meet at my house, where after having made the most lively speech on the present state of their losses, and of the critical condition of things, I made them understand that more than ever, I needed on this occasion to see verified the promises they had made me so many times, especially because I was in possession of a document from my Captain General in which he advised me that Spain had declared the Independence of the Americans, and that it was necessary to protect our establishments from the insults and hostilities that the Englishmen could commit against us as results of this happening; I made use of said means without involving the name of the King, to place before them a foundation of the movements that must take place, and with which neither the Englishmen, if, as it is supposed, have no advices of the declaration of war, will not dare to attempt an offence even if they see me with all my people before them.

The terms with which the Almighty favored me to explain myself, had already affected the majority of those who were listening, and observing in the eyes of all a disposition to offer me their lives in favor of the King and that there was in their hearts the resolution between their affection to me and the love to their families, I took advantage of this propitious moment, and taking out of my pocket the title of Governor with which H. M. has honored me, I asked them to see the sad moment in which I had received from His Majesty such great proof of His Royal Con-



fidence and told them that without their assistance it would be impossible for me to be responsible for the Colony. To this I added that although I did not need to go through a Chapter, neither to make the usual oath to give the last drop of my blood in defence of my King and the Province, they could be certain that I would not take such a step unless they would promise to help me, in spite of their unfortunate situation. Adding to this several other reasons, which produced such effect and commotion to all, that nothing was seen but tears of tenderness everywhere. They cried out unanimously, Hurrah for the King, and said that the joy they had in their hearts to know they were to have me five years more in the Colony, made them forget their losses; and that, although not with their properties, as they had lost them, I could count upon their lives in defense of their King, and for the sake of myself. Following this, everybody crowded about me full of joy, took me to the capitular Houses, breaking the doors instead of waiting for the aldermen to open them, and received me with the greatest and most interesting acclamations, and at night every one illuminated the best they possibly could, and demolished walls of their houses as a sign of joy and happiness.

As a result of this scene, the hopes I had considered as lost to comply with the orders of H. M., are coming back to me, and although I am without provisions, boats and so forth, I can count upon men full of good will, which many times cannot be found.

Up to this time, I have no news of the "Volante,"

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"Bergantin," or the "valiza." Neither do I know when I will find means to send you this important news, and I will await the assistance of Providence.

May God keep your life for many years.

Yours very truly,

Bdo. de Galvez (Rubric)

New Orleans, August 21, 1779.

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General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles pro-  
cedentes de Cuba, Legajo No. 1232.

1 Folio, 12" x 8 5/8".

No. 204.

The Governor states that he has had the satisfaction of the "Volante" being found, although without the masts, and also the Brig "Kaulican" and the "Baliza" without any damage, and several other points that he explains.

Answered on September 22, which will be found in letter No. 207.

My dear Sir:

I have just had the pleasure to learn that although without masts, the sailing vessel "Volante" still exists; and that the Brig "Kaulican" and the "Baliza" are not damaged. I also know that the destructions of the Hurricane did not go further than fifteen or twenty leagues up the river from this city. You may consider the relief that this favorable news has given me, because although today it does not entirely redeem the lost means to put my ideas into effect, nor the losses of the boats and vessels, still it means that I can count upon the greater portion of those vessels which I suppose are in the places that escaped the ruin.

Therefore, in order to be able to secure a number of said vessels, I have immediately given instructions to the commanders to the effect that they send me at once all the bigger canoes that can be found in their respective districts, advising them to keep the small ones for the service and transportation of whatever may come forth; and al-

though I find myself without anything in which to send the baggage, artillery, and so forth, to go up to Manchac, nevertheless, I am not out of the idea of accomplishing the trip as soon as the canoes and vessels arrive, if to this we can add other appropriate things upon which we can count, although I do not see them yet.

The news of the hurricane not having done any damage to the "Valiza" is so much happier that I have no longer any fear in regard to the second battalion from Spain, which if it arrives promptly will complete the aid to carry out my enterprise, and consequently I will not be obliged to take out of this town so many helpless people, whose absence here, although of their own will, would always mean ruin to their unfortunate families.

It is indispensable to hold the "Kaulican," as I have decided to advise you the exact date I will leave from here to Manchac, and also when the expedition will leave from that Port; but it is necessary that I advise that you must not count any longer on my being able to give here the same assistance as before: in which case it will be proper to add five hundred or one thousand men more, to the four thousand mentioned in my first Plan, not doubting that if the English have not received reinforcements in Pensacola and Mobile, other than they had before, the undertaking will be successful even if they have news of the war, for this means that they will have themselves fortified to some extent and that the attack therefore will last several days more.

As regards food, I cannot help in any way; rather, fearing that the colony would suffer some hunger, I have

taken the precaution of instructing all commanders of the whole jurisdiction to the effect that they have their respective inhabitants to plant at once a certain amount of potatoes and peas, considering this today as a recourse of first necessity.

In view of the fact that the forces that I have are not as many as those upon which I counted when I wrote you my first letter, and consequently without the assurance as before to finish in a short time the expedition against Manchac and Natchez, it is indispensable that you advise me in advance, the date on which that of Pensacola will leave there to the "Valiza" in order that I may have ready the necessary assistance.

I have just seen brought out one of the vessels that was sunk; but I have lost hopes that the same will be obtained with the other one due to the fact that only a little part of the mast is showing, and I find myself without the necessary tools for the job of putting it out. One of the four Gunboats has been taken out; there are hopes that the same can be done with two of the others; but there is nothing to be hoped in regard to the fourth, not only because it is broken, but because it is in the deepest part of the river.

May God keep your life for many years.

Yours very truly,

Bdo. de Galvez (rubric)

New Orleans, August 23, 1779.

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General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles pro-  
cedentes de Cuba, Legajo No. 1232.

1 Folio, 12" x 8 5/8".

No. 205.

The Governor states that he has arranged to leave that place for Manchak on the 27th, with 510 men of the battalion and pickets, and that as he is going up, he will take as many militiamen as it will be possible, and he explains the rest.

Answered on September 22, which will be found in letter No. 207.

No. 205.

My dear Sir:

In accordance with what I advised you in my letter of the 23rd inst., and finding myself in possession of some, although little, help to go up to Manchak, I am leaving this town for that place, day after tomorrow with 370 men of the Battalion and 140 of the Pickets, which is all the veteran army I can take on account of there being so many sick people. I cannot tell you how many militiamen I will get, because it will be necessary for me on my way up, to make some reviews along the coasts and take as many of them as possible, as well as free negroes and slaves that must come with me. Now, you see that it is impossible for me to say or determine the total number of people I will be taking, not being able to do so, on account of the present condition of the Colony, and the hurry in which I have to leave in order that I do not fail in the attempt, which I expect not to miss, as I count upon the good desires of the army and generally of everybody.

I have placed a portion of the militiamen of this city on arms to make the service in the Place while I will be up the river and the other portion is taking care of their homes and families; for which reason, and that of leaving this town with some protection against an assault and especially now that I have just had news to the effect that a new number of armies is expected, and which is to pass through the Lakes, I do not dare to get everybody out, as they could very well come through the Bayu St. John to this city, knowing that I am at Manchak.

In my letter of the 23rd, I advised you of what was necessary in regard to the expedition for Pensacola, which will be to add five hundred or a thousand men more to the four thousand I asked for in my first plan, which I beg to repeat now, and also that you give me advices in advance in regard to the date the expedition will leave for the "Valiza," in order that I may take the necessary means, not only to continue opposing the English in the River, but in order to be promptly at the "Valiza" and join the expedition.

The time for this to leave from that port will be determined by yourself in accordance with the Marine Captain of that port: further, it is necessary not to forget the critical situation of the equinox, as although for this reason the expedition will be held a little, we must feel that the undertaking will be a success.

May God keep you many years.

Yours very truly,

Bdo. de Galvez (rubric)

New Orleans, Aug. 25, 1779.

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General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles proce-  
dentes de Cuba, Legajo No. 1232.

1 Folio, 11 13/16" x 8 1/8".

No. 208.

October 15, 1779.

The Governor advises the happy success that the expedition has had against the establishments which the English had on that River, and the prisoners they had as a result, informing at the same time of the arrival of Don Francisco de Navas and Don Francisco Galavert.

Answered on November 18th, which will be found in letter No. 229.

My dear Sir:

I have just this moment been advised that there is yet a vessel in the "Baliza," due to the bad weather, which should have left more than a month ago, and whose captain has sent for provisions in order to be able to go in the sea.

For this reason, in case said vessel would arrive to that Port before the two that I have ready to send the mail by in duplicate, I do not want to miss the opportunity of advising you how the expedition that I was to carry out on the 25th of August, had a happy success. With only the loss of one man and two wounded, we have taken from the English all the establishments that they had on the river, together with the three Forts of Manchack, Baton Rouge, and Paynmoor of Natchez. The first by assault, the second by capitulation, and the third by evacuation, in which we have killed them many people, and have taken nearly five hundred



and fifty prisoners of the regular army including twenty eight officers, as follows: one lieutenant colonel, five captains, ten lieutenants, five second-lieutenants, one quartermaster, two reviewing officers, one store-keeper, and three principal surgeons: eight vessels with some provisions, and several boats and canoes with which we have taken more than fifty sailors.

I am incessantly working to send forward the sail mail, from which you will have complete information of what has been done; but if before same reaches that port, there is a ship to Spain, I ask you to kindly communicate with H. M. to the effect that the Province of Louisiana and the Mississippi River are free from enemies.

I also beg to advise you of the arrival of the two engineers, Don Francisco de Navas and Don Francisco Xelabert, the first of whom will return to that Port in one of the mail vessels.

May God keep you many years.

Yours very truly,

Bdo. de Galvez (rubric)

New Orleans, October 15, 1779.

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General Archive of the Indies,  
Seville, Spain. Papeles pro-  
cedentes de Cuba. Legajo No. 2358.

Doc. No. 1 folio  
enclosing 3 folios.

No. 229.

My dear Sir:

I enclose herewith copy of the letter I am addressing to the Court, reporting the expedition I have made in this Province against the Forts and Establishments that the English had here, from which you will be circumstantially informed of the favorable success and happy enterprise that the armies of our King have achieved.

May God keep you many years.

Yours very truly,

Bdo. de Galvez (Rubric)

New Orleans, October 16, 1779.

Sr. Don Diego Josef Navarro.

Enclosure - Copy -

My dear Sir:

I have the satisfaction of advising you of the success of a happy Expedition, not only for the advantages that we will obtain, but because same has been against enemies of superior forces, located in a more advantageous position, accustomed to war, and in fact veterans. It would make you tired if I had to tell you one by one the operations of the Company, and the difficulties that we had to surpass before executing the enterprise. Be it sufficient to tell you, and may you with your wonderful

intelligence infer it, that foreseeing the war from the orders that I received by the mail previous to that which brought the declaration, I called to a meeting all the Commanding Officers and Captains of the Garrison and having demonstrated to them the plans of the Province with the exact information of the forces that the English had in this River which exceeded 800 men of the veteran army, and with the knowledge that mine only reached 500 men, the 330 recruits just arrived from Canarias (Canary Islands) and Mexico; it was decided that if a reinforcement would not be coming to us from Havana, it was necessary to be fortified in this city and take a defence in case war would be declared. The Declaration arrived in the following mail with the order of H. M. to attack the English, with which disjoining myself of the opinion of the Congress and being confident of the help that the inhabitants could give me, I made my preparations and decided to leave on August 22nd, with intentions to ask the individuals on the 20th to follow me; but on the 18th, such an impetuous hurricane came upon us that in less than three hours all vessels in the River had perished, the war vessels as well as the Mercantile ones, among which there were also sunk the galliots and gun-boats that I had built for the defence of the River; many houses of the town being found on the ground, the dwellings located at twenty leagues in the vicinity were destroyed, the trees uprooted, the men terrified, their wives and children scattered in the deserted fields, exposed to the roughness of the weather, the grounds inundated, and in the River everything sunk, just as well as

my resources, help and hopes were all lost.

You may consider now how I could feel under such terrible circumstances. The instructions to attack still subsisted, adding to this the fact that if ample time was given to the English to call their Indians and gather their inhabitants, they would be able to prepare an Army twice as large as ours, and come down to this town with all confidence, as in view of the destructions caused by the hurricane (which damages did not reach their establishments) they could suppose we were almost conquered.

These reflections, which will be my answer when the King should ask me to give account of the Province he had entrusted to me, and preferring to be accused of being rash rather than to stand any other sort of accusation, I went back to my original resolution of seeking the enemies right in their forts and establishments, believing that if I would not do this, they would come to look for me; but as I was lacking all means, and to go only with the army would be to walk to death, I made use of some means to encourage the inhabitants to nothing less than to abandon their families right at the time of the general desolation in which they were and the damage suffered in their properties, to follow me to the front, and believe that to this step we owe our success.

Together with the news of the war I received the advices to the effect that His Majesty had appointed me Governor, which fact I had tried to keep silent, so as not to show that I had received mail. I called the inhabitants and made an argument to them as pathetic as possible on the

unfortunate situation of the Colony and the sad time in which were received the instructions from Havana, to protect the Province, as having Spain declared the Independence of the Americans, it was to fear that the English would start the hostilities as they had done with the French without any other cause; that peace subsisted and that Spain wished to maintain it as long as England would not disturb it. This was the pretext of which I made use in order to hide the real object of the movements that I should do in sight of everybody, and which had the desired success, because until I took the fort But of Manchack, the enemies did not know that the war had been declared, as you will later see from their own letters. I added to the Inhabitants that I had other news to tell them, and taking out the Government title, I explained to them the new favor I owed to H. M., possession of which title could not be verified without first making in Church the Oath of protecting the Province; that I did not need to make an Oath to give my last drop of blood in sacrifice of my King, but not being able to insure the protection of the Colony, due to the small size of the army that I had, they should neither expect me to take possession nor to make such an Oath if they would not promise to help me fulfil same. Please allow me to go ahead without mentioning the expressions I received from this public, as it is not for me to repeat them; I will only say that they almost took me on the shoulders to the Capitulary Houses -- they broke the doors instead of waiting for the keys, and I had the satisfaction of being received with the greatest acclamations of joy, illuminating that very night, these unfortunate people, the ruined walls

of their houses, after having promised me to sacrifice their lives in service of the King and that they would do the same thing with their estate had they not lost same.

Having at last verified the truthfulness of the promises that these inhabitants had made to me, and of which I could only doubt during the general panic in which they were. With this, I regained once more the lost hopes of going into the campaign. I gave instructions in order that the canoes that might have remained free from the damages in the coasts, where the destructions of the Hurricane were less, be sent to me. One Galliot and three Gunboats were taken out from the bottom of the river. I shipped in those vessels the ammunitions and ten cannons, one of 24, five of 18 and four of 4, giving charge of this expedition, which was to go by water, to Lieutenant of Artillery Don Julian Alvarez, who is an officer of great activity and fervor, in spite of his very bad health. On the 26th, having decided to leave, I gave charge of the Town to Captain Don Pedro Piernas, who had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, leaving the Militiamen to protect said Town. The affairs of administration were taken care of by Quarter-Master Don Martin Navarro, and the army that was to follow me, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Gonzalez, and as second to him, the Lieutenant-Colonel Don Estevan Miro, and as Major of the Expedition, Captain Don Jacinto Panis, first Assistant of the Town. I left on the 27th in the morning, with the intentions to take from the German Coast as many people as I could. The same day in the afternoon, our small army left the town, composed of 170 Veteran Soldiers, 330 Recruits,

20 Musketeers, 60 Militiamen or inhabitants, 80 free negroes, and Mulattoes, and Don Olibero Pollock, Agent of the Congress who was by my side during the whole campaign with 2 Officers and 7 Volunteer Americans, all of whom were 667 men of every class, nation and color without an Engineer, and the Artillery Officer, as before said, very sick.

With these men willing to walk 90 leagues through thick woods and impracticable roads, without tents, baggage and other indispensable aid, we started, as it is said, at a venture.

It will make you as tired as the army was when arriving at Manchack, if I would tell you of all the difficulties that we had in the way from this City to that place. I would say for your information, that the same desire shown by the people in the City, was expressed by all the individuals in the German Coast and from this coast, Opelousas, Atacapas and Punta Cortada (Point Coupee), about 600 men were added to us, with 160 Indians whom voluntarily offered themselves; but it is to be observed that although our army should be composed of 1427 men, according to the number of soldiers quoted, however, due to sickness and weariness I had already lost more than one third of the men when I arrived at English Manchack, which fort we took on the morning of September 7th by surprise and assault, without meeting any misfortunes on our part. -- Captain Don Gilberto Antonio Maxent being the first to enter through one of the embrasures. There were only in Garrison, a captain, a lieutenant and a second-lieutenant with 24 men of whom five escaped with the second-lieutenant taking advantage of the

little day light -- another one was killed and the rest were made war prisoners; two days before, having left for the Fort of Baton Rouge, 110 Grenadiers of the German Army of Waldeck, two companies of fusileers of the same, and another two of the Regiment 16, after having sent their Artillery, Tools, Ammunitions and Provisions. The inventories were made the next day. I gave six days of rest to the army that continued getting sick, and on the 13th I left for Baton Rouge, and on the way we made five Prisoners of an advanced guard. I arrived at the suburbs with only 200 men of the Battalion, the other Bodies having been proportionally lessened.

I recognized the English Fort (which since that day began to make fire against us) constructed of rammed earth, and in view of same being 18 feet wide and 9 feet deep, I understood that they had moats. The height and the steepness of the walls surrounded by palisades in the shape of Frissa (?) horses protected by 13 cannons and guarded by 500 men, four hundred of whom were veterans and regular army men, and the rest inhabitants and armed negroes, made it impossible to take the fort by assault without first opening a way that would facilitate doing so, and considering at the same time that as the greater portion of my small army was composed of plain men, and that any misfortune would bring a complete mourning to the Colony, I decided to make a trench and establish the battery for which purpose havint examined two appropriate places, I chose the less convenient with the hope of deceiving the enemy in this way, and call their fire to a different spot from that in which



the works would be done. In fact, I was able to realize this, as being the most appropriate spot the point of forest that came near to the fort, I destined to same a number of troops composed of white militiamen, colored men and Indians, so that at night and hidden with the trees, some could work with the axes, others could dig the ground and the rest would make fire to the fort in order to protect those who were working. The result was that the enemies were in vain getting tired of making fire with their cannons toward that place without having been able to hurt anyone; in the meanwhile, silently and without the least inconvenience, it was possible to make the trenches and form the battery behind the fence of an orchard that hid same. The last night, due to the indispensable noise made by the hammering of the pickets, they found the real spot from which they were attacked, and since this moment they changed direction of their shots, but it was so late that our people were already in shelter.

The following day, the 21st, in the morning at 5 and 3/4 (as a thick fog did not allow it before) we started fire directed by the above mentioned Mr. Julian Alvarez, with such success that notwithstanding the skill with which the enemy served their cannons, three hours and a half later their fort was so dilapidated that they made a signal and sent two officers with proposals of capitulation. I did not accept this and asked for my part, that the Garrison remain as war prisoners as well as the Fort of Panmure of Natchez be given to us, which garrison was composed of 80 grenadiers and their respective officers. They agreed in everything.

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and after the 24 hours that I gave them (in which time we saw them bury their dead, number of whom they did not tell us and which I have not been able to find out), they came out with the military honors to the distance of 500 steps where 375 men of the regular army (because I allowed the negroes and inhabitants to go to their homes) threw down the arms and gave up the flags remaining as war prisoners, whom I placed under the custody of four cadets while the rest of the troop entered to take possession of the Fort, sending at the same time, a captain with 50 men to occupy that of Panmure of Natchez which is the most advantageous, and which would have been the most difficult to take on account of being constructed on a sloped elevation.

In the meantime, the Expedition had the best of luck in the operations -- not less was the luck that followed from everywhere. Not one of the arrangements was left unfulfilled. The Americans commanded by their captain, Mr. Pickle, took in the Lake a cruiser of H. B. M. which was of more power than the one they had and which I gave them because their war vessel "Rebecca" had perished in the River on account of the Hurricane. We, on our part, also took away from them the Tompson Barrack, and that of Amit together with their respective garrisons. As we passed Galveston, we took three schooners and a brig that were returning to Pensacola after having brought provisions and ammunitions; three Bilanders that were coming from that place with 54 Army men, a captain and a Lieutenant, and in the river another schooner with provisions. Therefore, the booties made are eight: three forts taken, one by assault,

the other by capitulation, and the other one by cession; 28 officers of veteran army of the English Regiments, 60 and 16, and of the Waldeck German Regiment; that is to say, one Lieutenant-Colonel, five Captains, ten Lieutenants, five Second-Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, two Commissaries, one Store-keeper, and three first Surgeons, 550 prisoners of Regulars and Veterans, besides Marines of the eight spoils and the people and negroes who were found armed at Manchack, Baton Rouge and other places, who, according to Military Law, should be treated like soldiers and who would have been more than another 500, to whom, however, liberty was given as an act of mercy of our benevolent Sovereign, owing also to the fact that it would have been impossible to properly watch them as it would have happened with those who still remain if the Second Battalion of Spain would not have arrived from Havana, as there are no more than 50 men in this place on account of there being so many new positions to be filled, and, nevertheless, all the numerous advantages obtained, did not cost us more than one dead and two wounded.

This was the end of our expedition, and the troops of His Royal Highness had to return as there were no more conquests to be made. It resulted in the acquisition of 430 leagues of the best lands, of the most fertile and richest of the Mississippi with better establishments, and with more inhabitants devoted to the furriery business than on the other side of the River where all our possessions were formerly.

The zeal, the activity and the patience shown by our officers and troops, veterans as well as militiamen,

cannot be expressed in words. To the latter, two months' pay was given, believing that I would be obliged to go up to Natchez at 90 leagues distance from this capital, and that therefore it would have been necessary to spend three or four months to conclude the war on the river; however, as fortunately it took only one month and one day to finish it, in the name of the King I allowed them the other month which they received, and which action I hope will be approved by His Majesty, considering that the zeal of these people, their spirit, their bravery, their steadiness and the good will with which they defended their Sovereign, cannot be told in ordinary words, and that besides their having scorned with utmost valour all the risks, they have been the ones who had the hardest labour in the Artillery service, and all other hardships. It is with this in mind that I appeal to you so that you may explain to His Majesty that this very Province that in other times was of doubtful adherence to the Spanish Nation, has now given the most real evidence not to yield even to the very Nationals in the affection and loyalty of its Sovereign.

May God protect you many years.

Yours respectfully,-

Bernardo de Galvez.

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New Orleans, La. October 16, 1779

Honorable Josef de Galvez.

P.S. Yesterday arrived in this City the English Troops that garrisoned the Fort of Panmure of Natchez, and up to the present time I had delayed sending off the mail, as by not doing so, my report would have not been complete, and now you can assure His Majesty that no enemy of the Crown remains in this Colony.

Mark of Signature  
(This copy bears Galvez Rubric)

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