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SPANISH LAND GRANTS IN FLORIDA

VOL. III. CONFIRMED CLAIMS

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

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MARCH 1941





SPANISH LAND GRANTS IN FLORIDA

Briefed Translations
from the Archives of the Boards of Commissioners
for Ascertaining Claims and Titles to Land
in the Territory of Florida

VOL. III. CONFIRMED CLAIMS: D-J

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P R E F A C E

The Historical Records Survey program operates as a series of state-wide projects in the several states under the Research and Records Section, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Work Projects Administration. The program was organized in Florida in 1936 under the national direction of Dr. Luther H. Evans. On March 1, 1940, Dr. Evans left to become Director of the Legislative Reference Section of the Library of Congress and was succeeded by Sargent B. Child.

The survey program includes an inventory of state, county, municipal and church archives, of American imprints and of manuscript depositories and collections. In keeping with its object to make hitherto inaccessible material available to students, the survey program in Florida undertook the project of translating and transcribing the archives in Florida known as the Spanish Land Grants, which required practically three years to complete. The work was edited and the Introduction written in our office by Dr. Louise Biles Hill, Manuscripts Editor. The Unconfirmed Claims appear in Volume I, the Confirmed Claims in the four succeeding volumes.

Our appreciation is due to the professional historians of our State Advisory Committee and to students of Spanish-American history outside the state, who from its inception have been interested in the Spanish Land Grants project and have given freely of their advice and counsel. Our thanks are due also to the Honorable Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, through whose courtesy our translators were given desk room in the Field Note Division, Tallahassee, during the time in which they were engaged in the task of translating the Spanish land grants.

Publications of the Florida Historical Records Survey, a list of which will be found at the end of this volume, are issued for free distribution to public and institutional libraries. Requests for information concerning the publications or the work of the Survey in Florida should be addressed to the State Supervisor, Historical Records Survey, 49 West Duval St., Jacksonville, Florida.

Sue A. Mahorner
State Supervisor
Florida Historical Records Survey

Jacksonville, Florida
March 1941

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INTRODUCTION

The Unconfirmed Claims which form Volume I of Spanish Land Grants in Florida are the records of those claims which after the cession of Florida the United States authorities found invalid. Confirmed Claims make up the remaining volumes of the series.

The work of translation and transcription of the Spanish land grants was done under the supervision of Professor E. V. Gage, former head of the Department of Modern Languages at Florida State College for Women, who was assisted by two workers of Spanish descent.

The original documents of foolscap size comprise a linear footage of eleven feet and five inches. The work of translation and transcription required about three years. Every scrap of writing was examined and included and every name mentioned--whether governor, grantee, attorney, witness, register, notary, surveyor, or chain bearer. The spelling in the original manuscripts has been preserved. The form in which the claims appear in the present volume is that adopted by the translator and follows somewhat closely the form in which the manuscripts are now filed. Each separate document is numbered and is followed by S or E to indicate whether the language is Spanish or English. Notations of governors, registers, and notaries on margins are indicated, and the decrees of the United States Boards of Commissioners who examined and passed upon the validity of the claims are included whenever the decrees were found in the original documents. Missing decrees may be found in American State Papers, Public Lands, references to which are given in

all but a very few instances.[1]

While practically every claim appears in some form in the above mentioned publication, the great majority are shown as mere abstracts in tabular form, without the supporting evidence which gives to the present volume its interest and value. For example, James Darley[2] applies for a land grant, promising to import 50 slaves from Africa. He sends a schooner and sloop for them. The sloop is caught in a storm off the coast of Santo Domingo, the slaves revolt, murder some of the crew, and flee into the interior. Darley is under the necessity of going after them, retrieving his property, and proving it before the courts, which requires two years. Such stories appear in print for the first time in this series.

Whenever a full transcription of a claim is given in American State Papers, the translator has made that claim correspondingly brief that there may be no undue repetition.

The value of the translation of the Spanish land grants and their supporting documents is also enhanced by the inclusion of geographical data such as the names and locations of creeks, roads, and Indian trails, as well as basic information on the size, location and basis of each claim, all of which, it is hoped, will be found to be important social and economic data on both the English occupation of Florida (1763-83)

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1. In those cases which do not appear in American State Papers the claims were substantiated neither by documents nor by witnesses.
2. See Vol. I, D 4.

and the second Spanish occupation (1783-1821).

For convenience the Gales & Seaton and the Duff Green editions of American State Papers, Public Lands, are indicated by the initials G&S and DG respectively. A list of the governors of East and West Florida from 1763 to 1821 and the names of the surveyors and their deputies for the same period are included.

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES

Archives in Tallahassee consist of dossiers containing the papers filed in evidence before the United States Boards of Commissioners; books or record containing the minutes of the Boards; transcripts of original papers and translations of some of the transcripts; maps, plats, and surveys; and a large file of untranslated Spanish documents of a miscellaneous character labeled "Spanish Protocols, 1804-19", consisting of wills, deeds, titles, testimony, and bills of sale. Many documents for claims in West Florida are unaccountably missing; the translator often found dossiers which contained only a survey and a certificate from the Tallahassee land office for a patent.

Each separate land claim with its supporting documents is encased in a manila jacket on the outside of which appear the name of the claimant, his number within the letter of the alphabet in which his name belongs, the number of acres claimed, disposition of the claim, and page reference to American State Papers.[1]

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1. This systematic arrangement was made ca.1900 by Dr. S. B. Chapin, chief clerk of the surveyor-general's office, in R. L. Scarlett's administration.--Vol. II, C 27.

treaty of February 22, 1819, providing for the annexation of Florida to the United States required that the archives and documents relating directly to the property and sovereignty of that territory be left in possession of officials of the United States. Two years prior to Spain's relinquishment of the Floridas a large number of such records were removed to Havana. Even after the transfer Spanish officials continued to remove documents contrary to the provisions of the treaty until prohibited from doing so by officials of the United States. A determined effort was made by the United States Department of State to have these papers returned. Six agents--Colonel James Grant Forbes, Captain James Riddle, Judge Thomas Randall, Honorable Daniel P. Cook, General R. K. Call, and Jeremy Robinson--were sent to Havana over a period extending from 1821 to 1834 in special missions for this purpose. But each agent was prevented from achieving results by delays and corrupt practices on the part of Spanish officials and American land interests. Finally a total of 45 documents were returned, but they proved to be almost worthless.[1]

The following account of the early history of the documents in East Florida[2] was given by Antonio Alvarez in testimony in a suit in the superior court of East Florida in 1833: The archives were forcibly taken from the Spanish secretary's office in St. Augustine by American authority at the time of the cession and were stored at the old customs house. A

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1. A. J. Hanna, "Diplomatic Missions of the United States to Cuba to Secure the Spanish Archives of Florida", in manuscript.

2. The provinces of East and West Florida were established and the dividing line fixed as the Apalachicola River by the King of England in the Proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763.

commission of five, appointed to examine them and select those claimed by the United States under the treaty, made a list of the bundles but did not inventory the papers. Three of the members of the commission were (Patrick?) Lynch, William Reynolds, and Anthelm Gay. They stored the papers in an office "in the lower part of a building now occupied as a court house," where they were cared for by (Edmund?) Law, (Lawyer and Notary). The papers next went to (James S.?) Tingle, (later Clerk of the Circuit Court?), and in 1823 to William Reynolds, who the previous year, was appointed Keeper of the Public Archives by the Governor and the legislature meeting in Pensacola. Some of the papers while in the possession of Reynolds were delivered to Dr. (Edward R.) Gibson and Dr. (W. H.) Simmons. From Reynolds the papers passed to (Thomas?) Murphy, and were delivered to Alvarez himself in 1829 (as Keeper of the Public Archives), in boxes, by the U. S. marshal. Alvarez also received an inventory made by Reynolds himself.[1] Alvarez seems to have been mistaken with reference to the role of the state in the appointment of keepers. In 1822 the Territorial Council passed an Act creating the offices of Keepers of the Public Archives, appointments to be made by the governor. On July 3, 1823, the Act was amended. On January 1, 1825, when there was a blanket repeal of a number of territorial laws, the Act of 1822 was continued in force, but on November 23, 1828, it was repealed.[2] On the

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1. G&S, VIII, 271-273. For sketch of Alvarez' services to the Spanish government, see Vol. II, A 7.

2. Territorial Acts, 1822, pp. 64-67; Ibid., 1823, pp. 117-118; Ibid., 1825, p. 303; Ibid., 1828, p. 208.

other hand, the records show that on April 5, 1823, William Reynolds was notified by the U. S. Secretary of State of his appointment as commissioner to have charge of the archives of East Florida, with Antonio Alvarez as assistant. By presidential appointment these two were superseded the next year by Edward R. Gibson and W. H. Simmons, also appointed by the President.[1]

On March 3, 1825, Congress created the offices of Keepers of the Public Archives, to be located in St. Augustine and Pensacola.[2] To the East Florida office William Reynolds was restored by presidential appointment, with Antonio Alvarez again as his assistant.[3] In 1826 Alvarez was appointed Keeper and held the office until it was abolished in 1848.[4]

Those archives for West Florida which had not been sent to Havana were taken in charge by General Andrew Jackson at the time of the exchange of flags and were for some time handled in much the same way as the East Florida documents. Whether or not Joseph E. Caro filled the office in Pensacola from the beginning, he was Keeper of the Public Archives in 1827[5] and seems to have held the office as a Federal appointee until it was abolished. He was then appointed by the state.

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1. DG, III, 772; Minutes of the U. S. Board of Coms. for E. Fla.--Ibid., IV, 290. The appointment of new commissioners may have been the result of the charges which Alexander Hamilton made against Reynolds and Alvarez in 1824.--Infra., pp. 44, 45.
2. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 126-127.
3. Minutes of the U. S. Board of Coms. for E. Fla.--DG, IV, 280.
4. A photograph of Alvarez' commission, signed by John Quincy Adams as President and Henry Clay as Secretary of State, hangs on the wall of the "Oldest House" in St. Augustine. The original is owned by Mrs. Reyes of St. Augustine, who had it from a relative, Geronimo Llambias, who was the son of a sister of Alvarez.--Information supplied by Miss Emily Wilof St. Augustine.
5. See Vol. II, P 41, par. 1.

Certified copies of the Spanish documents and sometimes the originals were used by the Boards of Commissioners and with other papers were by law turned over to the respective Keepers when the Boards and their successors, the Registers and Receivers, had completed the work of adjudicating land claims.[1]

In 1844 Congress raised the question of dispensing with the offices of Keepers of the Public Archives in Florida and transferring the records to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to some public office in the Territory of Florida. The committee on public lands reported adversely and the resolution was tabled.[2] Four years later, however, in a deficiency appropriation, the offices were abolished,[3] and on October 16, 1848, the Secretary of the Treasury through the Commissioner of the General Land Office instructed Antonio Alvarez and Joseph E. Caro, Keepers for East and West Florida respectively, to make schedules in duplicate of the archives in their possession and deliver, each, one of the schedules and the archives to Robert Butler, United States Surveyor-General for Florida, whose office was in St. Augustine, retaining one schedule signed by the Surveyor-General as a receipt.[4]

Neither of the late Keepers complied and on May 7, 1849, Commissioner Young of the General Land Office instructed Benjamin A. Putnam, who had

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1. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 126, 202-203, 204, 285, 406.
2. Report No. 140, H. of R., 28th Cong., 1 sess.
3. U. S. Stat. at Large, IX, 215.
4. Richard M. Young, Com. of Gen. Land Off., to Robert Butler.--"Letters from Commissioner," Vol. V, 1847-1849, p. 505, in Field Note Div., Dept. of Ag., Tallahassee.

succeeded Butler,[1] to demand the archives for East Florida from Alvarez.[2] As for the West Florida archives, the Commissioner stated that he would instruct the clerk of the United States district court at Pensacola to demand and receive them from Caro and hold them at Pensacola until either the surveyor-general should be ordered by the Department of the Interior, which now had charge of the matter, to take possession of them or until some other disposition should be made under the fifth section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1849. This Act, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, directed, "That whenever it shall be shown to the President of the United States that the State of Florida has by law provided for the safe custody of the public archives, which were formerly kept at St. Augustine and Pensacola, it shall be lawful for him to cause to be delivered to duly authorized officers of the state, such of the archives as do not relate to grants of land which remain unconfirmed or unsurveyed, provided that the President of the United States may suspend the execution of this provision, if in his judgment the public interest requires it."[3]

The difference in the disposition proposed at this time by the Commissioner for the East Florida archives and those in West Florida was probably due in part to the fact that the former were in a "safe building, the property of the government," as stated by the Commissioner in his

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1. Ibid., p. 557.
2. Ibid., pp. 583-587.
3. Ibid.; U. S. Stat. at Large, IX, 370.

letter of October 16, 1848, which building in all probability was Government House, where the Board of Commissioners had held its sessions. The Commissioner authorized that the office of the archives should, after the delivery, be considered a part of the surveyor-general's office.

Another and probably a stronger reason for not insisting upon bringing the West Florida archives to St. Augustine as at first proposed was the evident opposition of state authorities to the plan. On January 11, 1849, the Florida legislature provided by law for offices for the Spanish Archives at St. Augustine and Pensacola, the Governor and Senate to appoint the Keepers for a term of two years. As soon as Congress should provide for transferring to the state the Spanish records and documents "which are now, or which have been, in the office of the Keepers of the public archives in the said cities of St. Augustine and Pensacola," the Keepers to be appointed under state law were "to ask for, demand and receive from the United States the records . . . which now are or have been in the office" in East and West Florida.[1]

On January 15, 1849, Joseph E. Caro was commissioned Keeper of the West Florida Spanish Archives by the state for a term of two years.[2] An act of the legislature in 1861 authorized Filo E. de la Rua, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Escambia County, "to hold, exercise and perform the duties of the office of Keeper of the Spanish Archives at the City of

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1. Florida Acts, 1849. Ch. 281.
2. "Commission Record," Book D, p. 362, in office of Sec. of State, Tallahassee.

Pensacola, to which said office he has heretofore been appointed by the Governor and General Assembly of this State."[1]

In Ordinance Number 20 the Secession Convention on January 1, 1861, abolished certain Federal offices and ordained "that the Surveyor-General of the late Federal Government be instructed to deliver over to the register of Public Lands at St. Augustine all the papers and property appertaining to said office, . . . "[2] After the war the Constitutional Convention, on October 28, 1865, repealed the ordinances of the Secession Convention, including the one mentioned above.[3]

According to instructions of Federal authority, the archives for East Florida were delivered by Alvarez to the surveyor-general in St. Augustine on June 5, 1849, and on June 7, 1849, the surveyor-general reported the matter to Commissioner Young, stating that in accord with instructions he had had the files and furniture which belonged to Alvarez appraised. A requisition for $122 was issued in favor of Alvarez by the Commissioner.[4]

On June 22, 1869, Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner for the General Land Office, Washington, instructed M. L. Stearns of Quincy, Florida, newly appointed surveyor-general for the state, to remove to Tallahassee

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1. Florida Acts, 1861, Ch. 1296, sec. 1.
2. Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention of the People of Florida. . . . 1861 (Tallahassee, 1861), reprinted (Jacksonville, 1928), p. 119.
3. Harry B. Skillman, Comp., The Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927 (Atlanta, 1929), p. 163.
4. B. A. Putnam to Commissioner Young.--"Letters of Surveyor-General," 1849-1853, Vol. VIII, p. 10. Reply of Commissioner, "Letters from Commissioner," Vol. V, p. 641.

the surveyor-general's office then at St. Augustine, "the location of the office prior to the commencement of our late domestic difficulties in 1861." Seven days later the surveyor-general reported that he had arrived in Tallahassee on the 27th in his official capacity. Instructed to obtain from U. S. District Attorney H. Bisbee, Jr., the Spanish archives stored in St. Augustine, Stearns leanred that H. Bisbee had never had them in his possession and had no knowledge of them. Stearns found them in the custody of J. H. Goss, Collector of customs, Port of St. Augustine, who turned them over to him. There were seven large boxes but no invoice.[1]

When in 1907 the Federal government made known its intention to abolish the office of surveyor-general, a state law directed the Commissioner of Agriculture to take charge of all field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records, a part of which were those pertaining to Spanish land grants, and created the Field Note Division as a depository.[2]

BRITISH LAND GRANTS IN FLORIDA

By the Treaty of Paris which in 1763 ended the Seven Years War Spain ceded to Great Britain the province of Florida. In the war with Spain during the American Revolution, Great Britain lost West Florida to Spain and in 1783 ceded to her both Floridas. In the twenty years

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1. "Letters from Commissioner", 1869-1873, Vol. IX, pp. 3-4; "Letters of Sur.-Gen.", 1869-1881, Vol. XI, p. 3; Stearns to Wilson, Ibid., p. 9.

2. Florida Acts, Ch. 5611, No. 16, Acts of 1907, approved May 22; Twenty-fifth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida: Land and Field Note Division. . . . 1936-1938. Tallahassee, July 1, 1938.

of British occupation the government made rapid progress in colonization, granting thousands of acres of land. The treaty of 1763 and instructions to British governors promised to Spanish subjects recognition of all authentic titles to immovable property. To those who wished to remain in Florida the British government offered liberty in their Catholic religion. Those who preferred to emigrate were given eighteen months in which to dispose of their property, provided they sold to British subjects. There was no difficulty over private property in St. Augustine, but when Jesse Fish and John Gordon acquired ten million acres of land to dispose of for Spanish citizens, in addition to the property in St. Augustine, the British government disallowed the sale. The British government felt that the Spanish civilian population had been too small to have acquired authentic titles to that amount of land.[1] These lands were later granted to British subjects.

In line with their usual policy toward the Indians the British in 1765 made a treaty with them in which a definite boundary was fixed. By the terms of the treaty the area south of St. Marys River and east of the St. Johns River, together with the entire coast line, was opened

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1. Charles L. Mowat, East Florida as a British Province, 1763-1764, Ph. D. thesis in University of Minnesota Library, 1939, pp. 6, 336. Emigration was encouraged by the Spanish government which provided settlements for its subjects in Cuba and sent a commissary to Florida to make valuation of property favorable to the owners, the government making up the difference between the valuation and the price receoved.--Ibid., p. 24.

to colonization.[1]

Land in Florida was offered to settlers by the British government under the so-called "family right", to be granted by the councils of East and West Florida. The head of a family could obtain 100 acres and for each member of the family, whether white or black, 50 acres. If a family could cultivate more, a patent for an additional amount up to 1,000 acres would be issued, with other grants if conditions were fulfilled. The number of acres to be cleared or drained each year and the number of livestock to be maintained were specified. Grants were laid out in parallelograms, the front measuring one-third of the length. That the choicest locations might not be monopolized by the few, the length extended inland rather than along a highway, river, or creek.[2] Quit rents of one half-penny per acre were required after the first two years of grace.

Grants of 20,000 acres or more were made only by Orders of the King in Council and to those who petitioned the Board of Trade promising to settle a specified number of families upon the land within a given time.

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1. Spain never made formal treaties with the Indians, although the Law of the Indies recognized the right of Indians to the land they occupied and used. When a village site or other Indian land was taken, they were compensated with lands elsewhere, or individual grantees purchased the Indian titles.--Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1896-1897. Part 2. "Indian Land Cessions in the United States." Compiled by Charles C. Royce, pp. 539-542. See also a discussion of the subject in G&S, VIII, 259, and R. K. Call's caustic criticism of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mitchell et al. vs. U. S. Ibid., pp. 256-260.

2. G&S, V, 757.

On such grants quit rent was payable on half the acreage after five years, on the whole after ten years.[1]

In the decade following 1765 the Council of East Florida made 576 grants based on "family right" totaling more than 210,000 acres; the King in Council made 114 which amounted to 1,445,000 acres. After the American Revolution began Florida became a mecca for loyalists from the southern colonies, who were offered land free of quit rents for ten years.[2] Among those receiving large grants from the British government were Denys Rolle[3] and Dr. Andrew Turnbull. The latter established at New Smyrna 1,400 Minorcans, Greeks, and Italians, the largest initial American colony in the history of what was later the United States.[4]

Six steps were necessary in making an English grant under "family right": (1) application to the register and council in which the applicant stated the size of his family and the number of slaves he possessed, if any; (2) a warrant of survey signed by the governor and addressed to the surveyor-general empowering that official to make a survey in proportion to the size of the petitioner's family; (3) a precept signed by the surveyor-general authorizing a deputy surveyor to measure the tract, which was later returned to the surveyor-general with plat of survey; (4) a

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1. Charles L. Mowat, "The Land Policy in British East Florida", Agricultural History, Vol. XIV (Apr., 1940), p. 75.
2. Ibid., p. 77; Wilbur H. Siebert, Loyalists in East Florida, 1774-1785, 2 vols., DeLand, Fla., 1929, cited hereafter as Siebert, Loyalists.
3. Carita Doggett Corse, "Denys Rolle and Rollestown, A Pioneer for Utopia", Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. VII (Oct., 1928), pp. 115-22.
4. Carita Doggett (Corse), Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Florida (Jacksonville, Fla., 1919), passim.

fiat signed by the attorney-general authorizing a grant to be made; (5) a grant signed by the governor and embodying the conditions; and (6) registration of the grant in the register's and auditor's offices, with copies of entries supplied to the treasury and commissioners for trade and plantation in London.[1]

The Spanish population in East and West Florida in 1763 numbered about 7,000 practically all of whom left when the English took possession.[2] In 1783, when Spain regained the province, the population of East Florida alone numbered 17,000; of those only 450 whites[3] and 200 negroes remained.

The definitive treaty between Great Britain and Spain in 1783, following in principle that of 1763, provided that subjects of the former should have eighteen months in which to sell their property, recover their debts, and transport themselves and effects from East Florida.[4] The time was later extended but in 1786 the period of grace ended. A royal order of the King of Spain decreed that those who had been inhabitants of Florida under English authority might remain and be protected

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1. G&S, V, 757.

2. Three men who were out searching for their horses when the last boat sailed were left behind.--Wilbur H. Siebert, "Slavery and White Servitude in East Florida, 1726 to 1776", Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. X (July, 1931), pp. 3-23. See also "How the Spanish Evacuated Pensacola in 1763", and "The Departure of the Spaniards and Other Groups from East Florida, 1763-1764", by the same author, Ibid., Vol. XI, pp. 48-57, and Vol. XIX, pp. 145-154.

3. The majority were Minorcans whom Dr. Turnbull had brought over for his colony at New Smyrna; they were Roman Catholics and had been subjects of Spain before Great Britain acquired the Island of Minorca.--Siebert, Loyalists, I, 208, 209.

4. The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between His Britannick Majesty, and the King of Spain Signed at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783 (London, 1783), Art. V, p. 10.

in their possessions on condition that they take the oath of fidelity, which meant also embracing Catholicism, and not attempt to augment their land holdings or leave the province, but that all who did not accept these conditions were to depart within thirty days.[1] The conditions were accepted by some and their land titles were confirmed by the Spanish authorities and later by the United States Boards of Commissioners. Those who refused the terms left the province, in many instances abandoning their property, as many had done three years earlier, because of their inability to sell it advantageously in the time allowed them.

SPAIN'S LAND POLICY

The land policy of Spain's first regime in Florida was based on the Law of the Indies, which was a codification in 1680 of the royal cedulas --the orders, provisions, ordinances and instructions under which Spain's colonies had previously been governed. At the same time the Council of the Indies was established at the Spanish court with absolute authority under the King dealing with colonial matters.

Land was granted to individuals in peonias and caballerias, according to rank, a distinction being made between laborers and gentlemen. Originally a peonia was a grant made to a peon (foot soldier); a caballeria, a grant to an escudero (squire) who was generally a mounted trooper. With the exception of the lot on which the residence was built, a caballeria was five times that of a peonia. The term caballeria came to mean, in Mexico, a piece of land granted for the purpose of raising

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1. G&S, V, 761-762.

horses or cattle, and measured 1,104 varas long by 552 varas wide, or 609,408 square varas.

In Florida a peonia was a lot of fifty feet in breadth and one hundred in depth; sufficient arable land to produce 100 fanegas[1] of wheat and barley and 10 of Indian corn; two huebras[2] for a garden and eight huebras of woodland; pasture land for ten breeding sows, twenty cows, five breeding mares, one hundred ewes and twenty goats. A caballeria consisted of a lot one hundred by two hundred feet and five times as much arable land, pasture, etc., as in a peonia.[3] Houses were to be built and lands cultivated within a given time under penalties provided by law.[4] If possession was not taken within three months the land was forfeited to the crown.[5]

No stranger (alien) was permitted to trade with the Indies except those who had been licensed by the King, and they were under surveillance and forbidden to reside in port towns. Naturalization required residence in the Kingdom or in the Indies twenty consecutive years, the ownership of a house and real property to the value of 4,000 ducats, and marriage

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1. A fanega was 1.6 bu.
2. As much land as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day.
3. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, comp., Laws of the United States . . . Spanish Regulations . . . Respecting the Public Lands (Washington, 1828), p. 994, henceforth cited as Clarke, Land Laws; G&S, V, 649. The last mentioned reference is to "Spanish and French Ordinances Affecting Land Titles in Florida and Other Territories of France and Spain" which Joseph M. White compiled for the use of the Boards of Commissioners in which he served as secretary and commissioner and which was published in G&S, V, 631-674.
4. Ibid., p. 653.
5. Ibid., p. 650

with a native, or daughter of a stranger, born in the Kingdom or in the Indies. Even with these conditions satisfied the naturalized citizen could not trade or contract without the sanction of the Council of the Indies, and if licensed he could trade only with his own funds and after filing with the court under oath an inventory of his possessions.[1]

Although the Law of the Indies was useful to the United States Boards of Commissioners in interpreting claims, no grant was presented to them under its provisions. The earliest grant brought before them was of English origin, dated 1765.

After the retrocession of the Floridas, Spain adopted in part the policy the English had followed in granting lands. Under the royal order of 1786 Spain permitted British subjects to remain in Florida and retain possession of their lands provided they would take the oath of allegiance.[2] Efforts to attract Irish Catholics as settlers having in large part failed, the King issued the royal order of 1790 inviting aliens to Florida regardless of their religious affiliations. Grants under this order were popularly known as "head rights." Under the regulations issued by Governor Quesada immigrants who would take the oath of allegiance and could furnish transportation for themselves, their families and goods, and who could be self-supporting until they were established, were invited to come in and receive free land. They were promised freedom in matters of religion, although only the Catholic worship was to be permitted in public. The head of a family was offered 100 acres of land with 50 acres for

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1. Ibid., pp. 654-655.
2. Ibid., p. 762.

each white or colored person in the family, whatever their ages. An additional grant up to 1,000 acres could be obtained if there was probability of its being cultivated. During his probation the grantee could not alienate the land without the consent of the government but must hold and cultivate it continuously for a term of ten years. He was required to build a house with a suitable chimney as prescribed by the regulations, to build fences, and to keep a certain number of livestock. When his tenure and improvements were proved by the testimony of witnesses under oath, a title in absolute property would be issued.[1]

Captain Pedro Marrot of the 3d Battalion of Infantry, garrisoned at St. Augustine, was chosen to supervise the surveys and was given minute instructions. He was to take with him the public surveyor and to see that measurements were made according to the general regulations and the terms of any particular grant. He was to ascertain that applicants had taken the oath of allegiance, make a list of the white and black members of each family, noting their sex and ages, and take the oath of the applicant on those points. Surveys were to be so made that the length would extend inland and be two-thirds more than the width, or frontage. Owners of adjacent lands were to be cited to appear and exhibit their titles and the lines were to be run accordingly, the matter to be reviewed later by the government. Even the physical equipment and the size of the surveying party were specified: in addition to the public surveyor, Marrot was to take four sailors and two laborers, a canoe, two tents, and two

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1. Ibid., p. 749; DG, III, 728; Clarke, Land Laws, p. 997.

tarpaulins. He was to record "in a large book" all the pertinent facts of each survey.[1]

Although the royal order of 1790 had been issued with the expectation of attracting aliens, Spanish subjects claimed head rights under its terms and accepted the longer tenure because of the more generous allotments it offered over those prescribed in the Law of the Indies.

In the following thirteen years the intent of the law was often disregarded by new settlers and to prevent the abuses which had come to be customary Governor White in 1803 issued new regualtions. Only 50 acres were to be allotted to heads of families and none for children under eight years of age. For children and slaves between eight and sixteen years, 15 acres were allowed; 25 acres for those who were sixteen or over. To those who sold or conveyed their lands before they had acquired title, other grants were denied and all conveyances were illegal unless sanctioned by the government. When no other date was specified, grantees were required to take possession within six months. On grants made to those residing in towns cultivation must begin within one month. To prevent fraud and avoid disputes, each petitioner was required to designate a point from which measurement was to begin, and he was to give up his improvements for the benefit of the royal treasury in the event a change of location should later be desired. Those who abandoned their lands or discontinued cultivation for a period of two years were to lose their rights and the lands might be receded by the governor to the persons making such

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1. Ibid., p. 998.

proof.[1]

In the absence in 1811 of the public surveyor,[2] Juan Purcell, Jorge J. F. Clarke, acting surveyor, was appointed to the office.[3] Clarke's instructions like those of Marrot, were specific:

Article 1. He was to consider possessors of land under three classes--proprietors, those holding lands by title not obtained from the government; grantees, those who after compliance with conditions will receive titles; grantees and proprietors, those who have already fulfilled conditions and acquired titles.

Article 2. He was to demand title or grant before acceding to any request to measure or bound lands.

Article 3. He must cite owners of adjacent lands to appear with their titles and satisfy himself that there was no conflict between claims.

Article 4. He was to lay out grants in rectangular parallelograms, the narrower portion, fronting rivers, creeks, and roads, to be one-third the depth which was to extend inland. If necessary to prevent empty spaces, however, he was to increase the frontage and correspondingly decrease the depth.

Article 5. He was to give each grantee a plat, signed and dated, made on a certain scale, with perimeters, distances in chains and links, corners, magnetic directions and the number of acres, marked in ink.

Article 6. He was to retain a copy of each plat in a book the index of which would show the page of each plat, its number, and the name of the grantee. At the back of the book the surveys, each bearing the proper number, were to be drawn to a given scale.

Article 7. The book described in the foregoing article being designed to serve the purpose of showing the government what lands were unmeasured and exhibit the surveyor's operations so as to satisfy grantees as to their boundaries, must be accurate.

Articles 8, 9, and 10 gave instructions for making corners for

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1. Ibid., pp. 1001, 1002, 1003; G&S, V, 730-731, 749-750.
2. Presumably the office was the same as that of surveyor-general.
3. Clarke, Land Laws, pp. 1003, 1004.

tracts and a list of the fees the surveyor might charge.[1]

In view of these explicit regulations and the tradition for meticulous care which Marrot had given to the office of surveyor-general and which had been continued by John Tate and Juan Purcell, Clarke's testimony before the United States Boards of Commissioners denying that he had been bound by rules[2] is surprising.

Despite generous land grants colonization lagged. Juan Estrada, appointed governor upon the death of Governor White in 1811, felt that the difficulty lay in requiring a ten-year tenure before title was granted. He accordingly proposed that the West Florida plan be adopted of selling the land and giving title in fee simple, which he thought would attract settlers from the United States. The captain-general of Cuba called his attention to the fact that by royal order of 1804 and 1806 the admission of citizens of the United States was prohibited.[3]

The royal order of 1815 permitting grants for patriotic serivces was supposed to have been made in response to Governor Kindelan's recommendation two years earlier. The "Patriot War"[4] had just ended and the Governor suggested to Juan Ruiz de Apadoca, Captain-General of Cuba, rewards for the three white militia companies and for the 3d Battalion

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1. Ibid., p. 1004.
2. G&S, VI, 57.
3. Ibid., V, p. 734.
4. The defense by the Spanish authorities against the attempt of the U. S. government in 1811-1812 to acquire East Florida by fomenting a revolution on the plea of preventing Great Britain using it as a naval base. The defense of East Florida in the Gregor McGregor invasion a few years later was also the basis of service grants.

of Cuba: (1) to each of the militia officers, a royal commission for each grade possible to him as a provincial; and (2) to all soldiers of the milita and to the married officers and soldiers of the 3d Battalion of Cuba, lands in proportion to the size of their families. He admitted that his plan would not in reality give them anything which was not already open to them, but he thought that "public approbation would content the men and stimulate their patriotism."[1]

The authenticity of the copies of Kindelan's letter and of the royal order of 1815 was called into question by Alexander Hamilton, member in 1823 of the United States Board of Commissioners for East Florida. He sent to Secretary of the Treasury Crawford "a translation of what is commonly called the Royal Order of 1815, together with a copy and translation of a letter supposed to have been written by Governor Kindelan, the apparent inducement to the order", under which he said "the most numerous and extensive grants have been made." He asserted that there had been an erasure in Kindelan's letter and the word "extensively" substituted for "exclusively", making a sentence read, " . . . which gifts can also be extensively made to the married officers and soldiers of the said third battalion of Cuba." [2]

No other authority being available, the Board adjudicated service grants on the basis of the order and letter in question. No conditions were attached to such grants, but in the main their size was based upon

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1. G&S, V, 750.
2. Clarke, Land Laws, pp. 1009, 1010, 1034.

head rights. The recital of services rendered often makes the memorials humorus reading.

Spanish land grants may thus be said to have been based upon three royal orders: that of 1786 for the English in Florida; that of 1790 for strangers, of which Spanish subjects also availed themselves; and that of 1815 for patriotic service. In addition there were two other types of grants which may be said to have contemplated future services to the province: saw or grist mill grants and cow pen grants or cattle ranges. There was controversy between Alexander Hamilton and his colleagues as to the extent of discretion premitted to Spanish governors in the matter of land grants, and certainly no royal orders covered these types, but the Council of the Indies evidently did not disapprove of the action of the governor in making such grants.

Memorials for sawmill grants usually asked for five leagues square, or 16,000 acres, and urged the value to the province of mills such as the petitioners proposed to establish. The first was granted in 1793 and later they were readily granted, but in every instance the governor made the establishment of the mill a condition precedent to the license to cut timber. In no instance save one was a perfect title to this type of grant conferred by Spanish authorities, since none fulfilled the conditions before the cession. The exception was the grant of 26,000 acres to George (Jorge) J. F. Clarke who claimed to have invented a sawmill to be propelled by animal power, and who in addition had served the government in various capacities and especially in the Patriot War when the rebels put a price upon his head and upon the heads of members of his family.

The United States Boards of Commissioners and later the Registers and Receivers of the land offices who took over the duties of the commissioners took the position that only a mill site and the right to cut timber over an area of 16,000 acres were granted. As Richard Keith Call, Receiver, put it, the grants were not intended to convey land but "a mere usufruct for the enjoyment of the timber." Call pointed out in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1835 that the land claimed under these twenty odd grants amounted to 312,600 acres, whereas the whole amount confirmed to grantees for habitation and cultivation--the paramount object of the laws and ordinances of Spain--from October, 1790, until the cession was only about 129,000 acres.[1] A few of the mill site grantees fulfilled the conditions after the cession as permitted in the treaty and the Supreme Court confirmed their claims.

The concession to Clarke referred to above was made December 17, 1817, and Governor Coppinger at the same time gave complete title to 22,000 of the 26,000 acres granted. When Clarke had established the sawmill the Supreme Court confirmed his claim to 22,000 acres, but denied the validity of the title to 4,000 acres which had been completed after January 24, 1818, the date specified in the treaty as the last on which grants made by Spain would be recognized.[2] Call was critical of the court's action in confirming the concession and plainly intimated that Governor Coppinger's object in making the grant was to defraud the United

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1. G&S, VIII, 251 et seq.
2. The U. S. vs. Clarke, 8 Peters, 436.

States.[1]

Cow pen grants, or cattle ranges, gave less trouble than did mill grants. In most instances conditions were fulfilled, including tenure of ten years, after which titles were granted. Pablo Sabate's grant[2] of 2,500 acres for such a purpose was an exception. He received a royal title without seemingly being called upon to meet any conditions whatever. This extraordinary title having been granted on April 2, 1818, the Board of of Commissioners disallowed the claim as being contrary to the treaty.[3]

In West Florida the terms for granting lands were somewhat different from those which obtained in East Florida. Governors there had changed frequently and lands were granted not only by the governors, but also by acting governors and intendants. In the main, the United States Board of Commissioners for West Florida followed the general regualtions made on July 17, 1799, by Juan Ventura Morales, who was principal comptroller of the army and finances of the provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, intendant *par interim* and subdelegate of the superintendence, general of the same, judge of admiralty and of lands, etc., of the King, etc. These regualtions provided for three types of grants: gratuities, lands sold, and compromise grants.

Gratuities, or conditional grants to colonists (*a chaque famille nouvelle*), were based upon the size of the family and were not in any case

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1. G&S, V, 428-430; VIII, 251 *et seq*. A list of mill grants may be found in *Ibid*., V, 427.
2. *See* Vol. I, S 1.
3. G&S, VI, 72.

to exceed 800 arpens.[1] These settlers were under the necessity of clearing and putting into cultivation a certain amount of land within the three-year tenure required. If the grant bordered the Mississippi River, the owner was in addition required during the first year to build levees, canals, a highway, and bridges. Failure to comply with the conditions would prevent the sale of the land which would revert to the crown.[2]

The policy of selling land outright was preferred by the authorities of West Florida. The tax price (quit rent) was set by the King's agent and the lands were sold at auction. When purchasers did not have ready money with which to pay for their lands, they were permitted to buy them at redeemable quit rent during the continuance of which they paid 5% yearly. However, they were expected to pay down the right of media annala, or "half year's rent", to be remitted to Spain, and they had to pay the fees of the surveyor and notary.[3]

Compromise grants were made to "squatters" who had cultivated and improved the land for ten years and who after investigation and assessment by the treasury paid "a just and moderate retribution, calculated according to the lands, their situation, and other circumstances", and the cost of making the estimate.[4]

Whether lands were sold or donated, the King reserved the right of taking from them any timber he might need, particularly cypress for the

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1. A French measure varying with the locality, being about 84/100 of an acre in West Florida.
2. G&S, V, 732, Arts. 1-6.
3. Ibid., 733-734, Arts. 24-28.
4. Ibid., p. 733, Art. 20.

navy.[1]

There were usually seven steps in acquiring land under Spanish authority:

1. A memorial or petition, to the governor setting forth the claimant's right to a service grant or to head rights, or a proposal to render a service to the province by erecting a mill or establishing a cow pen, and usually specifying the tract desired.

2. A review of the petition by the governor's office; if favorable, it was referred to the commandant of engineers to ascertain whether there were any objections from the standpoint of defense. The commandant frequently stipulated that the grantee should have no claim for damages if ordered to retire to the interior or if his buildings should be burned in case of military necessity. Particularly was this so if the grant lay within the mil y quinientas--the land within a radius of 1,500 varas from the flagstaff, outside the walls of fortified towns such as St. Augustine and Fernandina, which the King had placed at the disposal of the commandant for purposes of defense. The grant in the mil y quinientas was usually an acre, on which the commandant allowed the cultivation of low-growing crops, usually vegetables which the grower peddled in the town, and the building of a palm shack ten or eleven feet square and ten feet high. He forbade the digging of ditches and the building of picket fences, only rail fences being allowed.[2]

3. A grant made by the governor, usually noted on the margin of the petition, giving the authority under which the concession was made and stating the conditions of settlement, cultivation, the bringing in of a certain number of slaves, etc., together with instructions to the surveyor-general. The grant, however, did not mean, as in the United States, a perfect title, but an incipient right which required confirmation by the governor at a later date. The petition was filed in the office of the escribano.

4. Verification of the petitioner's statements by the governor's office or by the surveyor-general through the examination of witnesses. If the grant was for head rights, the number in the family, white and black, was ascertained, regarding which the petitioner made oath. The surveyor-general also ascertained whether there was a prior claim to the land in question. Having satisfied himself on these points he made the survey, entered it on his records, and issued a certificate. The

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1. Ibid., p. 732, Art. 9
2. After the cession the U. S. Board of Commissioners recommended that the mil y quinientas be relinquished to the several claimants.

petitioner was now at liberty to take possession and begin the fulfillment of conditions.

5. A memorial by grantee for absolute title.

6. Decree of the governor for taking testimony to prove whether conditions had been fulfilled.

7. Decree of the governor for absolute title, after which the owner could dispose of the land in any way he saw fit.

Frequently a grantee became dissatisfied with his land and petitioned the governor for an exchange. If the reasons were good it was usually granted.

Titles issued by the Spanish government were therefore of two kinds: those in "absolute property" and those which were "conditional." Conditional titles were represented by certificates of survey reciting the conditions to be fulfilled. Titles in absolute property were given when all conditions had been fulfilled or when grants were made for services already performed. Under the Law of the Indies the term required for a perfect, or complete, title was four years of inhabitation and cultivation ; under the royal order of 1790 and Governor Quesada's regulations, ten years; under Governor Kindelan, whenever improvements had been made, regardless of the number of years. Kindelan's regulation, issued in 1815, was made necessary by the conditions following the Indian wars and the revolutions which drove many people from their lands and prevented the fulfillment of conditions within the time specified in the grants. Once a title in absolute property was obtained, the possessor of land, his heirs, and assigns, had the power to discontinue cultivation, to sell, cede, exchange, transfer, and alienate at will, all

conditions having been fulfilled.[1]

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS--WEST FLORIDA

By Article VIII of the treaty of February 22, 1819, whereby Spain ceded the Floridas to the United States, all Spanish grants of land made prior to January 24, 1818, the date on which the King of Spain definitely expressed his willingness to negotiate, were to be "ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the said grants would be valid if the territories had remained under the domain of his Catholic Majesty." Owners in possession of such lands, who by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation and the revolutions had been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, were to be permitted an equal time to complete them after the date of the treaty. Grants subsequent to January 24, 1818, were to be considered null and void.[2] The treaty was not ratified and proclaimed until February 22, 1821[3] and yet another year passed before a permanent territorial government was established in Florida by the Act of March 30, 1822.[4]

On May 8, 1822, Congress passed what proved to be the first of a series of Acts designed to carry out the provisions of Article VIII of the treaty of cession. The Act provided for the appointment by the

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1. G&S, V, 742, 751-754.
2. F. N. Thorpe, Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws. . . . (Washington, 1906-1909), II, 653.
3. Ibid., II, 649 f.n.
4. U. S. Stat. at Large, II, 654-659.

President of three commissioners who on or before the first Monday in July, 1822, should open an office at Pensacola for the adjudication of land claims in West Florida. They were to hold sessions also at St. Augustine, for the purpose of passing on similar claims in East Florida. The sessions were to terminate on June 30, 1823, when the commissioners should forward to the Secretary of the Treasury to be submitted to Congress a record of all they had done and deliver over to the surveyor all archives, documents, and papers in their possession.

The commissioners were authorized to appoint a suitable and well qualified secretary who was acquainted with the Spanish language and who should record in a well-bound book their acts and proceedings, including claims admitted and rejected, with the reason for their admission or rejection.

Persons claiming titles to lands under any patent, grant, concession, or order of survey, dated prior to January 24, 1818, which were valid under the Spanish government, or by the law of nations, and which were not rejected by the treaty ceding the Floridas to the United States,[1] were instructed to file their claims before the commissioners, with supporting evidence, and, where claimants were not the original grantees, with deraignment of title. Claims not filed before May 31, 1823, were to be null and void.

With reference to titles derived from British grants the commissioners

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1. The reference was in particular to the three large grants which the King of Spain made in 1820.--See G&S, V, 722-726.

were to consider only such as were claimed by citizens of the United States and which were valid under the Spanish government and had never been compensated for by the British government.[1]

To facilitate their inquiries the commissioners were authorized to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses, and were granted access to and the right to make transcripts of all public records relative to land titles. They were empowered to confirm all valid claims under 1,000 acres, but were directed to report to the Secretary of the treasury for the action of Congress all testimony concerning claims in excess of that amount or of undefined quantity with their opinion thereon, and the testimony concerning conflicting claims emanating from both the British and Spanish governments.[2]

The first meeting of the commissioners was held in Pensacola on July 15, 1822, with Samuel R. Overton and Nathaniel A. Ware present. Business transacted was the appointment of Joseph M. White as secretary to whom written instructions were given concerning his duties, and the adoption of rules to be observed by all claimants.[3] Claimants were requested to file a written petition or notice setting forth the boundaries

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1. The British government compensated its subjects in part for losses in Florida in consequence of the American Revolution and the cession of the province to Spain.

2. U. S. Stat. at Large, III, 709-18.

3. "Record Book A. Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners Showing Claims Presented and what papers were filed in Support of Same, West Florida, July 17, 1822 to July 24, 1824", pp. 1-2, cited hereafter as "Record Bk. A, W. Fla."

of the land claimed, evidence in support of their claims, and deraignment of title, together with a brief reference to the laws and ordinances under which the grants were made.[1]

The secretary was instructed (1) to keep in the minutes "a record of the meetings and adjournments of the commissioners, with a statement of their proceedings and decisions, accompanied by the evidence on which the decisions were made"; (2) "to record in their original language, all the papers necessary to the establishment of the title, with the reason of their admission or rejection", in the following order: notice or petition, notarial certificate of sales and transfers, mesne conveyances so abbreviated as to show the claim of title and date of transfer, the patent, grant, or concession, report of the surveyor as to whether the land was vacant, report of the fisc.[2] stating whether there were any objections to the petition, order and certificate of survey and the plat (if the survey was executed prior to January 24, 1818); and (3) to file in his office for the inspection of the commissioners when considering claims all papers not recorded. The secretary was further instructed that translations would be confined to recorded papers and such other documents as the commissioners might from time to time require.[3]

Having organized and adopted rules of procedure the commissioners were ready to receive claims. Few were forthcoming. Only four meetings

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1. Ibid.
2. Fiscal, or King's Solicitor
3. "Record Bk. A, W. Fla.," p. 2.

including the first were held in July. A fifth session was held on August 16. Four days later the minutes record: "In consequence of the appearance of a malignant fever in the City of Pensacola, and the impracticability of either remaining in safety or of doing business, Ordered that the Court be adjourned until further appointment."[1] It reconvened on October 4, only to adjourn until December 12.

Congress had not supplied the commissioners with published copies of Spain's land laws, nor indeed were copies easily obtained in this country. Throughout what came to be a three-year term the commissioners were handicapped in this particular. As late as November 12, 1824, they complained that they had been unable to obtain a copy of the ordinance of 1754 issued by Ferdinand VI and that very few settlers would answer questions concerning land laws and practices.[2] Not until Joseph M. White[3] compiled from his experience as secretary and commissioner of the Board for West Florida and from published works, which he finally obtained from Spain, his "Spanish and French Ordinances Affecting Land Titles in Florida and Other Territories of France and Spain"[4] was there an adequate guide for the adjudication of Spanish land claims in Florida.

On December 12, 1822, the Board issued an order "to summon the most

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1. Ibid., p. 17; Niles Register, Vol. XXIII, Oct. 19, 1822.
2. DG, IV, 84.
3. Joseph M. White was a delegate to Congress from Florida, 1825-1837. He served as secretary to the Board of Commissioners during 1822 and as commissioner during 1823-1824. He was born in Kentucky, studied law and moved to Pensacola in 1821.
4. Published in G&S, V, 631-774.

respectable Spanish Inhabitants to give evidence in relation to the customs and practice of the Spanish Officers of the provincial Government" with reference to land grants, and four days later these citizens appeared before the Board.[1]

In all, nine sessions were held between July 15 and December 16, 1822.[2] It was evident that the date limits set forth in the Act of May 8, 1822, had not given sufficient time for the business in hand, and the commissioners apparently made no effort to comply with its provisions for holding sessions in St. Augustine.

On March 3, 1823, Congress provided for two Boards of Commissioners, who were to hold sessions in East and West Florida, at St. Augustine and Pesnacola respectively, until the second Monday in February, 1824. Claimants were no longer required to produce in evidence deraignment of titles, and the commissioners were authorized to confirm claims up to 3,500 acres instead of 1,000, as provided in the law of 1822. District attorneys when required to do so were to attend sessions of the Boards for the purpose of arguing and explaining points of law. Claims not filed before December 1, 1823, were to be considered null and void.[3]

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1. "Record Bk. A, W. Fla.," p. 18.
2. Ibid., passim.
3. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 6-7; Tipton B. Harrison, dist. atty. for W. Fla. in 1822, died and was succeeded in 1823 by Wm. F. Steele. In E. Fla. Edgar Macon in 1823 succeeded Alexander Hamilton in that office, Hamilton having veen appointed the previous year.--Niles Register, Vol. XXII, May 18, 1822, p. 180. (Of great convenience to students of Fla. history is the "Digest of Florida Material in Niles Register", 1939, in manuscript, made by T. Frederick Davis in Jacksonville, to whom the editor in indebted for references to that journal appearing herein.)

It required six weeks for the Act of March 3, 1823, to reach West Florida. A session of the Board was called for April 19, but only Samuel R. Overton was in the territory and present.[1] No further meeting was held for four months. On September 2 the Board was reorganized, Joseph M. White being sworn in to replace James P. Preston, resigned. Morris Hunter of Pensacola was appointed secretary to succeed White.[2]

The Board set itself the task of hearing claims for three town lots or two tracts of land each day[3] and met regularly until February 9, 1824, when, the time limit set for its sessions having expired, it adjourned "until further order" with its business still unfinished.[4] Its life was extended to January 1, 1825, by the Act of February 28, 1824,[5] and the commission reconvened with the same personnel on April 5, 1824.[6] On May 4 Craven P. Luckett succeeded Ware[7] and Overton failed to sit at any session recorded after May 20,[8] although he signed the reports of the Board to the Secretary of the Treasury on November 12, 1824, and January 12, 1825.[9]

There is no record in the minutes of a session after July 19, 1824, but White and Luckett evidently continued to transact business during the remainder of the year and even subsequent to January 1, 1825, for

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1. "Record Bk. A, W. Fla.," p. 18.
2. Ibid., p. 30
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., p. 226.
5. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 6-7.
6. "Record Bk. A, W. Fla.," p. 267
7. Ibid., p. 337.
8. Ibid., passim.
9. DG, IV, 83-117, 118-157.

an Act of Congress of April 22, 1826, legalized their activities after that date.[1] Afterwards the Register and Receiver for the Land Office of West Florida[2] completed the work in which the commissioners for that district had for three years been engaged.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS--EAST FLORIDA

The three commissioners appointed for East Florida were Davis Floyd, William F. Blair, and Alexander Hamilton. At the first meeting of the Board on August 4, 1823, Floyd was elected chairman and Francisco Jose Fatio was appointed secretary. John Lowe was appointed messenger; Joseph Lancaster was sworn in as deputy to the secretary.[3] William Reynolds was at this time in charge of the public archives, with Antonio Alvarez as assistant. Edgar Macon was district attorney.

The Board adopted unanimously the following regulations:

"All persons claiming title to Lands under any patent, grant, concession, or order of survey, will make a brief statement, by Memorial, setting forth the situation, boundaries, and if possible, the deraignment of title, to the Lands claimed, and by whom granted, and by what authority, and whether the same be the whole or part of the original grant.

"All cases where grants have been made on conditions it will be necessary to show the nature of the conditions, whether they have been performed and if not the reasons why they have not been complied with.

"Where lands are claimed by actual settlers, without grants, concessions, patents, or orders of survey, the same must be declared, occupancy stated distinctly, together with the nature of the evidence, in

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1. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 156.
2. Samuel R. Overton, Register for 1825, G. W. Ward for 1826, and Richard Keith Call, Receiver.
3. "Record Bk. No. 8. Minutes of the Board of Land Commissioners for East Florida, Aug. 4, 1823, to Nov. 30, 1827", pp. 1, 3, cited hereafter as "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla."

support of the claim; and whether the said possession ever was and in what manner acknowledged or sanctioned by the Spanish government.

"In all instances where claims are made in virtue of British Patents, grants, etc., the claimants must describe in what manner they claim, whether as original patentees or Grantees or by assignment, also whether they are in actual possession, and if out of possession that they claim 'bona fide' as American Citizens.

"All original documents if in possession of the claimants must be exhibited and in other cases certified copies including the Memorial, Order of Survey, Survey and confirmation, together with translations of the same.

"Claimants must shew whether they were actual residents at the time of the cession and where they now reside."[1]

Rules adopted by the Board for its guidance included, among others:

"Resolved that claimants be not required to produce their title papers translated into the English Language, but in all cases be permitted to file the original documents--the Honble. Alexander Hamilton dissenting.

"Resolved, that the District Attorney, the Keeper of the Public Archives, nor the Secretary of this Board are not authorise (sic) to represent as Attorney or Agent any claims before the commissioners,--Honble. Davis Floyd dissenting.[2]

"Resolved, that hereafter whenever a claimant of Land shall present his evidence of title to the Secretary of this Board desiring to bring the same before the commissioners, it shall be the duty of said Secretary without any fee therefor, to put the same in the form of a Memorial, containing in substance what has already been required by the resolution of this Board. And that the said Secretary be authorized to obtain from the Printer of this city One thousand blank copies of said form & authorize said Printer to present his account therefor, before this Board who will direct the said account to be paid out of any monies which may come into their hands for appropriation--or in case of none such will certify said account to the Treasurer of the United States.

"And be it further ordered that the Secretary be required to deliver one of these printed forms to any person or persons applying for

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1. Ibid., pp. 1-2.
2. Ibid., p. 3.

the same.[1]

On three occasions the following resolution was offered before it was adopted on November 28:

"Resolved that claimants desiring to obtain the Testimony of any witness residing without the Territory of Florida shall file with the Secretary their Interrogatories; and that the District Attorney under the direction of the Board shall if required, annex Cross Interrogatories, on behalf of the United States--and that in all cases where the Witnesses are residents within the Territory, the claimant may file depositions taken 'Ex parte' as the said witnesses are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners: leaving it optional with the Claimants to procure by filing interrogatories, And that a Commission with the interrogatories so annexed shall be directed to any person authorized to administer oaths, sealed by the Secretary and delivered to the party so making application and it shall be the duty of said person to take the answers of said Witness to all such interrogatories and none other, and to certify the same, and whether the said Commission was sealed when delivered.[2]

On December 9 it was ordered that "the Rules of evidence governing Courts of Law, govern the Board for the future--viz., that the party calling the Witness, first examine him, & then turn him over to the District Attorney, and when he has finished the Board can ask him any pertinent question which they conceive to have been omitted; but the party examining the witness, cannot be interrupted without he is putting an improper question--Mr. Hamilton dissented as to any restraint on the Board in its examination.[3] The Board adjourned sine die on February 9, 1824.[4]

The difficulties with which the commissioners had to contend were

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1. Ibid., p. 6.
2. Ibid., p. 19.
3. Ibid., p. 160.
4. Ibid., p. 189.

enumerated in their report at the end of the year. The law required that all Spanish documents be translated and recorded, but allowed only one secretary. No means of collecting fees for translating papers for claimants having been provided by Congress and the fees being too small to justify collection by the orderly process of law, no funds from that source were available for employing additional clerks. To meet the situation the commissioners required the secretary to hire an assistant, Joseph B. Lancaster, and pay him from his own salary. Lancaster resigned on December 8, and Lewis Huguon was appointed in his place. After adjudication began the services of the secretary were necessary to record the evidence of titles and the commissioners were compelled to pay the salary of a second assistant, John H. Lawrence, to take the minutes.[1] The number of claims was too great for the commissioners to dispose of of them in the time allowed under the conditions stipulated in the law there being something like 600 by February 21, 1824. Property owners in St. Augustine and Fernandina were disgruntled because they were required to exhibit their titles, Section II of the treaty seeming to imply that all private claims in those towns were accepted as valid, only the public property being transferred to the United States.[2] They accordingly held mass meetings and petitioned Congress to exemp them from the necessity of exhibiting their titles, and the Board agreed to submit the question to the Secretary of the Treasury. No reply had been received at the end

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1. Ibid., pp. 158-159.
2. DG, III, 759-760.

of the year and the claims had not been considered.[1]

The Board had other troubles which prevented its functioning smoothly. It moved its offices twice--from Government House to a house belonging to Joseph Sanchez then back to Government House.[2] It was unable to obtain certain documents from the Public Archives and was compelled to issue a subpoena duces tecum to William Reynolds.[3] The same procedure was necessary even after the Secretary of State instructed him to deliver the documents.[4] And finally there was such a divergence of opinion between Hamilton and the other commissioners as to procedure[5] that Himilton refused to participate in the sessions and bombarded President Monroe, Secretary of Treasury Crawford, Secretary of State Adams, and the chairman of the house committee on public lands with serious charges against his colleagues and those in charge of Public Archives.[6] After Hamilton ceased to participate[7] the two commissioners adopted the rule that in cases of disagreement between them the claims with all the facts should be reported to Congress for disposition.[8]

As former United States district attorney for East Florida Hamilton was on the ground when he was appointed to the Board, and on June 7, before the other commissioners arrived, he had appointed a secretary, Patrick Lynch, to receive land claims. When the Board organized on

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1. Ibid.
2. Ibid., pp. 770, 777, 788.
3. "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla.," p. 8.
4. DG, III, p. 788.
5. "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla.," pp. 159, 160, 162, 165, 170, 173, 176.
6. DG, III, 725 et seq., 762 et seq., 892, et seq.
7. He continued to attend the meetings of the Board
8. "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla.," p. 185.

August 4 it dispensed with Hamilton's appointee, chose Fatio secretary and ordered all papers that had been filed returned to claimants "to be presented in proper order."[1]

Whether or not friction was first caused by Hamilton's officiousness in beginning the work before the Board had organized and inserted in the newspapers the necessary instructions to claimants, the minutes show that there was seldom agreement between Hamilton and his colleagues. He complained of "the important and procrastinated situation of the business of the commission", of the failure of the Board, as he saw it, to adopt certain principles to govern their decisions, and of the "illegal and improper manner in which the Minutes were kept on loose sheets." On December 9 the Board ordered the secretary to record the minutes in a "well-bound book", as the law required.[2]

The Act creating the Board for East Florida had not defined "actual settlers." The majority of the Board defined the term as meaning persons actually settled within the province at the time of the exchange of flags but not necessarily on the land claimed. Hamilton did not agree with the definition[3] and neither did Congress, for the following year in an Act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in Florida it defined actual settlers as those who were in the cultivation or occupation of the land at or before the date of cession.[4]

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1. Ibid., pp. 2, 5.
2. Ibid., p. 159.
3. Ibid., p. 170
4. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 7.

The more serious charges made by Hamilton were in regard to (1) the careless and haphazard manner in which he said the public archives were kept, which had resulted in one or more documents being altered, one stolen and another substituted, and the dependence of the Board on such an office for transcripts or certified copies instead of insisting upon the original documents; and (2) fraud in connection with the favorable action of the Board on the McIntosh, Segui, and Arredondo claims.[1] Hamilton was skeptical of the testimony of George J. F. Clarke, surveyor-general under the Spanish government, and of his "pretended deputy, Burgevin", the latter of whom he characterized as "comtemptible." He commented on Clarke's "extravagant pretensions and inconsistent representations, with a memory on some subjects singularly tenacious, and on others peculiarly forgetful."[2] Hamilton resigned on March 31, 1824, but a month later withdrew his resignation until the end of the session of Congress that his communications might in the meantime have official

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1. Hamilton stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that he would go from St. Augustine to Charleston and there hold himself in readiness should his presence be required in Washington in connection with his charges. An aftermath of Hamilton's sojourn in Florida was three court cases. Two of the cases, filed Feb. 9, 1824, were for libel in the sums of $10,000 and $20,000 in connection with his alleged candidacy for territorial delegate to Congress and a petition to the president signed by a number of persons for his removal as a member of the Board of Land Commissioners.--Alexander Hamilton vs. Eusebio Gomez, and Alexander Hamilton vs. Eusebio Gomez and Joseph M. Hernandez, File H 3, Superior Court, St. Johns County, Fla. In the third case Hamilton brought suit for damages in the sum of $1,600 against the master and commander of the sloop "Rapid" for loss of his trunk and law books when the sloop burned at Charleston wharf on July 6, 1824.--Alexander Hamilton vs. Alexander G. Swasey, File H 10, Superior Court, St. Johns County, Fla.

2. DG, III, 764 et seq., 892, et seq.

importance.[1] The committee on public lands did not sustain Hamilton, but recommended that the President give the Board instructions as to its powers and duties and adopt such measures as were necessary for the safe-keeping of the archives.[2]

At the end of the year the Board reported to Congress the principles upon which it had based its decisions: (1) the Law of the Indies; (2) royal orders; (3) decrees and regulations made and published by the local governors; and (4) customs and usages which prevailed in the various offices of the territorial government.[3] Another principle upon which they acted was acceptance of royal titles granted without conditions and of those allowed after January 24, 1818, provided conditions specified in grants of the latter had been fulfilled before that date.[4]

Early the following year Congress increased the work of the commissioners by adding another class of claimants. There was in the Territory of Florida a large number of settlers who had no titles to show for the lands they occupied--renters, squatters, or purchasers of lands with doubtful titles. The majority of these were probably citizens of the United States. To retain and do justice to these settlers Congress by the "Donation Act" of May 26, 1824, authorized the commissioners "to receive and examine all claims founded on habitation and cultivation of any tract of land, town or city lot or outlot by any person being head

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1. Ibid., 766, 866. Hamilton's charges and law suits have been included as a possible assistance in interpreting certain claims.
2. Ibid., p. 863.
3. Ibid., p. 725.
4. Ibid., pp. 1-10, 725, V, 394.

of a family and 21 years of age", who on February 22, 1819, the date of the signing of the treaty, "actually inhabited and cultivated such tract of land, or actually cultivated and improved such lot, or who, on that day, cultivated any tract of land in the vicinity or any town or city having a permanent residence in such town or city." To such persons they were to grant certificates of confirmation not to exceed 640 acres.

The Act provided also that the commissioners were to receive claims to land founded on habitation and cultivation commenced between February 22, 1819, and July 17, 1821, the date of the exchange of flags, with evidence in support of same, and report an abstract of all such claims to the Secretary of the Treasury. Claims merely reported upon were to be laid before Congress "with the evidence of the time, nature and extent of such inhabitation and cultivation . . . and extent of the claim," but no claim was to be received, confirmed, or reported in favor of any person who claimed any tract by virtue of any written evidence of title from either the British or Spanish governments.[1]

Davis Floyd and William W. Blair, commissioners for East Florida, met on March 29, 1824, pursuant to the law of February 19 which extended the time limits for the settlement of private land claims in East Florida to January 1, 1825.[2] Congress having failed to make an appropriation for employing assistant clerks, the services of the minuting secretary and the messenger were discontinued.[3] Through April to August the

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1. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 47.
2. Ibid., pp. 6-7.
3. "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla.," p. 191.

Board had often to adjourn for lack of a quorum, due to Blair's illness.[1] On August 24 George Murray, who had been appointed "vice for William W. Blair", was present for the first time;[2] and on September 29 William Henry Allen, who had been appointed on August 12 as the third member of the Board, was in attendance.[3]

On December 28 the Board adjourned sine die.[4] In its report, dated January 1, 1825, the Board stated that it had found it impossible to complete the work within the time specified by law. The commissioners explained that property had often been conveyed one, two, three, or even four times and petitioners had frequently received grants at certain places, changed their minds, and had surveys made elsewhere, which made the examination of claims exceedingly tedious. They had employed an additional clerk (probably Thomas Murphy) for the past three months who so far had received no pay, and he had been able within that time to record only 34 claims, since they averaged 21 pages each. There were 1,104 claims filed during the year, of which 80 were still under advisement.[5]

On March 3, 1825, an Act of Congress extended the time of the commissioners for East Florida to the first Monday in January, 1826, and made appropriations for two additional clerks.

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1. Ibid., p. 223.
2. Ibid., p. 226.
3. Ibid., p. 258.
4. Ibid., p. 287.
5. DG, IV, 157-158.

The Board in West Florida having in large part completed its work, the Act directed the commissioners there to deliver all records and evidence relative to land claims to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in West Florida, who should examine and decide the remaining claims subject to the rules which had governed the commissioners.[1]

On March 28 the Board for East Florida met with Davis Floyd, George Murray, and William H. Allen, commissioners, and Francisco Jose Fatio, secretary, present. Thomas Murphy and Lewis Huguon were appointed assistant clerks.[2] Sessions were held in Jacksonville on May 16 and several times thereafter for the convenience of claimants.[3] It adjourned sine die on December 20, 1825.[4] Its reports of January 1 and 31, 1826, showed more than 500 claims yet undetermined.[5] The Board was criticized in the press, being charged with allowing counsel to appear for claimants and for itself with the object of killing time and prolonging its life. Floyd made a spirited defense to the Secretary of the Treasury and related the difficulties under which the commissioners had labored. He charged charged that doubtful claims had been held back by their owners and criticisms against the Board made in the hope that "the business might fall into more favorable hands."[6]

There is no doubt that the commissioners for East Florida had a far

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1. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 125-126.
2. "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla.," p. 228.
3. Ibid., pp. 303-305.
4. Ibid. p. 355.
5. DG, IV, 275-277, 400-501.
6. Ibid., p. 507; Floyd's charges in 1826 seem to have been confirmed by the fact reported by R. K. Call nearly ten years later.--Infra, pp. liii-liv.

greater task than did those for West Florida. The number of claims in East Florida was greater, the claims were more complicated, and it may have been that the commissioners were less systematic in handling them. It would seem also that friction among themselves retarded the work. The remaining claims were disposed of by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for East Florida,[1] Charles Downing and William H. Allen.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF LAND CLAIMS

By Act of Congress on February 8, 1827, the "secretary of the late commissioners" for East Florida was directed to deliver all land papers in his possession to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for East Florida who should examine and decide the remaining claims subject to the several laws of Congress. Claimants were directed to file their claims before November 1 and the Register and Receiver to report on January 1, 1828. Conflicting claims were to be subject to court decision. Holders of claims of more than 3,500 acres and other claims not yet reported by commissioners, or by Register and Receiver, were to furnish to the surveyor within one year information concerning their claims so that he might connect them with the township plats then under survey.[2]

On May 23 of the following year Congress enacted a law limiting to one league square the amount of land which might be confirmed in any one claim.[3] The Register and Receiver were directed to continue

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1. "Record Bk. 8, E. Fla.," p. 357 et seq.
2. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 202-204.
3. This amount had been fixed upon in Louisiana as the maximum.--G&S, V, 474. Several claimants in Florida accepted one league square in lieu of the whole grant.

to examine and decide the remaining claims in East Florida until the first Monday in December, 1828, after which it would be unlawful for any claimant to exhibit any evidence in support of a claim.

Spanish claims not settled before that date, containing a greater amount of land than the commissioners were authorized to decide, and which had not been reported as antedated by the commissioners or the Registers and Receivers, were to be adjudicated by the judge of the superior court of the district within which the land lay, upon petition of the claimant, under restrictions prescribed to the district judge. The judge was not to take cognizance of any claim annulled by the treaty nor any claim presented to the commissioners or to Registers Receivers. Claimants were to be permitted to take an appeal form the superior court to the United States Supreme Court within four months after the decision. Claims which exceeded one league square and all other cases in which the United States district attorney thought the superior court had erred were to be appealed. Claims were to be brought before the court by petition within one year and prosecuted to a final decision within two years or be forever barred both by law and equity, but decrees so rendered were to be conclusive between the United States and claimant only and were not to affect the interest of third persons.[1]

The question of certain claims which the Spanish government had confirmed subsequent to January 24, 1818, and which the commissioners had reported favorably to Congress had not been passed upon by that body.

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1. U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 284-286.

On May 26, 1830, a law was passed providing that these claims should be re-examined and reported by the Register and Receiver before the next session of Congress. The Act further provided that all remaining claims which had been presented according to law and not finally acted upon were to be adjudicated as prescribed in the Act of May 23, 1828. All confirmations of land titles were to operate only as a relinquishment of the right of the United States and were not to be construed either as a guarantee of such titles or in any manner affect the rights of other persons to the same lands. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to takw one league square in lieu of the whole grant were allowed one year in which to execute their relinquishment.[1]

Legislation respecting the settlement of Spanish land claims was now ended. Henceforth cases were settled in the courts. When Florida attained statehood in 1845 it abolished the superior court and transferred its former territorial jurisdiction to the state circuit courts. By the Act of February 22, 1847, Congress transferred the Federal jurisdiction which the superior court had exercised to the newly created district court of the United States for the District of Florida, and land cases pending in the superior courts were transferred to it.[2]

In February, 1835, the House of Representatives asked for a detailed report on claims pending in the courts under the Act of 1828 and on those confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, together with an opinion as to whether the pending cases come within the provisions

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1. Ibid., pp. 405-406.
2. Ibid., IX, 128-130.

of those already decided by the court. The report, made in the following December by Richard Keith Call, Receiver at Tallhassee and counsel for the United States in the settlement of claims, shows:

No. 1--Abstract of mill grants	20	in number
No. 2--Abstract of grants "alleged to have been made for services rendered the Spanish government"	19	" "
No. 3--Abstract for claims under grants made on condition of habitation and cultivation	4	" "
No. 4--Abstract of miscellaneous cases	16	" "
Pending in Superior Court of East Florida, at St. Augustine	60	" "
Petitions filed but not yet placed on docket	18	" "
Pending in Superior Court of East Florida, at Jacksonville	14	" "
Appeals to be made to the U. S. Supreme Court from decisions against the government rendered in the Southern Judicial District	2	" "
Pending in Western and Middle Districts (involving title to island in the Apalachicola River, on t the line between the two districts)	1	" "

Call was of the opinion that three of the mill grants might be confirmed in line with the case of Francisco Richard (U. S. vs. Richard, 8 Peters, 470) who had built a mill and so fulfilled the condition. In his discussion of group No. 2, Call said that under the careful scrutiny of the commissioners these claims had been abandoned, but under the law of 1828 they again "sprang up", and while the Register and Receiver did not positively declare them forgeries and so exclude them from the courts under the law of 1828, it was evident that they regarded the claims as fraudulent. He was critical of the Supreme Court's favorable decision in the case of Mitchell et al vs. United States (9 Peters, 711), in which he said the court accepted as authentic documents which were "copies of copies", none of which were executed by a notary public and authenticated

under his official seal. He thought the "badges of fraud" were as strongly developed in that case as in any of the pending cases, and if the latter were to be decided according to the principles laid down in the Mitchell case, then all the pending cases against the government would be confirmed.[1]

REASONS FOR NON-CONFIRMATION OF LAND GRANTS

There were numerous reasons why certain land grants in Florida were not confirmed; some of the less obvious reasons are given below.

Often claimants had not filed within the prescribed time, which expired November 1, 1827. One such person was Antonio Pania (Pancia?),[2] who the Board remarks had according to witnesses fulfilled every requirement for a donation grant and had cultivated the place for 12 or 15 years, but filed his claim in September, 1828.[3] The same was true of John Hall,[4] of whom the commissioners' decree said: " . . . if his claim had been filed in time we would confirm it; but it was presented to this board in September, 1828."[5]

Sometimes there was a suspicion of fraud. Of one such claim the commissioners said: " . . . This paper is not filed in the office of the archives, where it certainly should have been, if the claim is genuine. The paper presented to us is claimed to be the original, and proof of the signature of Kindelan was tendered to this Board, but not

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1. G&S, VIII, 247-260.
2. See Unc. P 1, Vol. I.
3. DG, V, 410.
4. See Unc. H 16, Vol. I.
5. DG, V, 410.

received." The Board noted also that the land lay within the Indian boundary in which grants were almost never made by Spanish governors, but "above all, the grant is dated on the 15th May, 1815, by authority of a royal order of 29th of March preceding, which was transmitted from Madrid by way of Havana, and communicated to the governor of this place by the captain-general, Apadoca, by a letter bearing date of 7th July, 1815, nearly two months after the date of the grant. . . ."[1]

The grants of Governor Coppinger and the surveys of George J. F. Clarke shortly before the cession were looked at askance. Although instructions to the surveyor-general directed him "when called on by any person to measure and bound lands . . . to require his title of property or grant from the government . . ." and to keep regular books in which his surveys were to be recorded, he testified before the commissioners that he possessed authority to survey without a special order, that he located wherever the claimant pointed out, that he kept no regular books of survey after the summer of 1817, and that he did not consider the governor's order obligatory.[2] On October 20, 1817, he issued a number of certificates of survey, alleging "disposition of S. S." (Su Senoria, His Excellency) for which no authorization from the governor could be found.[3]

Often conditions had not been fulfilled. Both British and Spanish grants as a rule carried conditions with respect to occupation and

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1. Ibid., p. 397.
2. G&S, VI, 57.
3. See Unc. S 29; T 27; W 13, 21, 24, 25, Vol. I.

cultivation, the number of acres which should be cleared or drained within a given period, the number of cattle that should be pastured, or the establishment of a saw or grist mill, and the treaty permitted the same length of time for such conditions to be fulfilled in the event circumstances had previously prevented their fulfillment.[1] Many who presented claims had made no effort either under the Spanish government or under that of the United States to fulfill the conditions of their grants.

Sometimes royal titles were granted after January 24, 1818, when there was no evidence or occupation of even a conditional grant previous to that date. For example, Joseph M. Hernandez[2] received a grant on April 6, 1818, and two days later a title in absolute property.[3]

Often the surveys were not in agreement with the terms of the grants. The Supreme Court held that surveys to have validity must have been in conformity with the grants on which they were founded.[4]

Certificates issued by Thomas Aguilar as Spanish government secretary were questioned by the Board, particularly by Alexander Hamilton, and later by government counsel in cases before the courts. Here the Board was not sustained, the Supreme Court deciding in several cases

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1. On this point the court said that the eighth article of the treaty was intended to apply to claims to land whose validity depended on the performance of conditions in consideration of which the concessions had been made and which must have been performed before Spain was bound to perfect the titles; and that the United States was bound after the cession to the same extent that Spain had been bound before ratification to perfect them by legislation and adjudication.--U. S. vs. Wiggins, 14 Peters, 334.
2. See Unc. H 21, Vol. I.
3. DG, V, 397.
4. U. S. vs. Forbes, 15 Peters, 173.

that Aguilar's certificates were valid evidence.[1]

Sometimes surveys had been made and certified only by private surveyors, the claimant offering no other evidence. The Supreme Court held that the certificate of a private surveyor purporting to show that he had permission from the governor to make a survey was no evidence of the fact, but that plats and certificates of the surveyor-general, because of his official capacity, should be given the credence that would have been accorded them by the Spanish government.[2]

There remain to be mentioned those British claims for lands which British subjects were unable to dispose of at the time of the retrocession of the province to Spain in 1783. They were brought forward after the cession of Florida to the United States, but were not confirmed by the Boards of Commissioners or by Congress. Even William Drayton's claims[3] failed of confirmation, although his difficulties with Governor Tonyn, which resulted among other things in the loss of his position as chief justice of East Florida, were in large part due to his sympathy for the patriot cause in the American Revolution. The law of Congress under which the Board was organized in 1822 instructed the commissioners (1) to ascertain how far the British claims were valid under the law of nations and (2) how far they had been considered valid under the Spanish government. If satisfied of their validity, the claims were to be

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1. U. S. vs. Wiggins, 14 Peters, 325; U. S. vs. Delespine, 15 Peters, 226; U. S. vs. Acosta, 17 Peters, 16.
2. U. S. vs. Hanson, 16 Peters, 196.
3. See Unc. D 23½-38, Vol. I.

confirmed.[1]

English claimants did not pretend that their claims were valid under the Spanish government, but endeavored to avail themselves of the jus postliminium as laid down in Vattel and other writers on international law by means of which persons and things taken by the enemy might be restored. In their report of January 20, 1825, on the British claims, Overton and White went into the subject thoroughly, showing that according to Vattel the principle which the British invoked could only be made to operate in favor of British claimants had Florida been restored to England rat rather than sold to the United States which was not a party to the war between Great Britain and Spain. In addition, the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and Spain recognized the claims by providing that subjects of the former should have eighteen months in which to dispose of them.

Furthermore, the commissioners expressed the opinion that had these claims been presented to the Spanish government before the cession of Florida to the United States, Spain would have pronounced them null and void. That the claims were not presented was evidence in their judgment that the English themselves thought so.

The commissioners pointed out also that the conditions of the English grants were not fulfilled under the Spanish government and quoted Blackstone as authority for this fact alone as being evidence that the claims were at least voidable. They expressed the opinion that even under English law the claims would not be recognized. Spain regranted

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1. U. S. Stat. at Large, III, 709-718.

the lands claimed by those British subjects who left their lands in Florida after 1783, and "if Spain could regrant them and sell them at public auction, the United States, as the successor of Spain, are entitled to all the advantages resulting from a similar disposition of the property." They concluded that the British grants which were not confirmed by Spain are "forfeited, void, and of none effect."[1]

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1. G&S, IV, 250-253. For a list of English claims, see Ibid., p. 250, and Unc. T 28-43, Vol. I.

Louise Biles Hill
Manuscripts Editor

GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA FROM 1763 TO 1821

BRITISH OCCUPATION 1763-1783

East Florida

James Grant[1]	1763-1771
John Moultrie (lieutenant governor)	1771-1774
Patrick Tonyn	1774-1784

West Florida

George Johnstone[2]	1763-1767
Montfort Browne (lieutenant governor)	1767-1769
Elias Durnford (lieutenant governor)	1769-1770
Peter Chester	1770-1781

SECOND SPANISH OCCUPATION 1783-1821

East Florida

Vicente Manuel de Zespedes (Cespedes)	1783-1890
Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada y Arrocha	1890-1795
Bartolome Morales (acting governor)	1796
Jose de Ortega (acting governor)	1796
Enrique White	1796-1811

1. Grant did not leave East Florida until 1771; he did not resign until 1773. Tonyn received his salary as governor up to June, 1786; he did not leave East Florida until Nov., 1785. The Spanish governor arrived in June, 1784.

2. Johnstone was dismissed for commencing hostilities against the Creek Indians. He was succeeded briefly by John Eliot/Elliott who committed suicide. After the death of Eliot and the recall of Browne, Durnford, the surveyor general, was made lieutenant governor.--Clinton N. Howard, "Colonial Pensacola: The British Period, Fla. Hist. Quart., Vol. XIX (Oct., 1940), pp. 118, 127.

Governors continued.

Juan Jose de Estrada (provisional governor)	1811-1812
Sebastian Kindelan y Oregon	1812-1815
Juan Jose de Estrada (provisional governor)	1815-1816
Jose Coppinger	1816-1821

West Florida

Arturo O'Neill	1783-1793
Enrique White	1793-1795
Francisco de Paula Gelabert (ad interim)	1795-1796
Juan Vicente Folch	1796-1811
Francisco M. de St. Maxent (ad interim)	1809, 1810
Francisco Collel (ad interim)	1810, 1811
Francisco Maxmilian de St. Maxent	1811-1812
Mauricio Zuniga	1812-1813
Matheo Manrique Gonzales	1813-1815
Jose de Soto (ad interim)	1815-1816
Mauricio Zuniga (ad interim)	1816
Francisco M. de St. Maxent (ad interim)	1816
Jose Masot	1816-1818
Jose Maria Callava	1819-1821

Grants of land were made also by Juan V. Morales and Alexander Ramirez, who at different times held the office of Intendant of the Army, Superintendent and General and Subdelegate of the Royal Treasure of the Island of Cuba and the Two Floridas, and sometimes by Don Juan Ruiz de Apadoca, Captain-General of Cuba.

SURVEYORS OF FLORIDA FROM 1763 TO 1821
(Surveyor-General and Public Surveyor are indicated by initials)

BRITISH OCCUPATION 1763-1783

Jonathan Davis

William Gerard DeBrahm, S.G.

James DeLaire

Elias Durnford, S.G.

Jonathan Funk

Benjamin Lord, S.G.

Frederick George Mulcaster, S.G.

William Randall

George Rolfe

Bernard Romans

Seton Wedderburn Row

Andrew Way

SECOND SPANISH OCCUPATION 1783-1821

Antonio Balderas

Daniel Blue

Louis de Burdecat

Andres Burgevin

George J. F. Clarke, P.S.

Josiah Dupont

Samuel Eastlake

Dr. Eslick

William/Guillermo Lawrence

Pedro Marrot, S.G.

Robert McHardy

D. S. H. Miller

Juan N. Perchet

Vicente Sebastian Pintado, S.G.

John Purcell/Porcel, P.S.

Pedro Reggio

John Tate

Thomas T. Woods

Daniels, William Con. D 1; DG V 69

1 [E] claims, through William F. Blair, 640 acres, a donation grant, on St. Marys River.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies, 12/31/1817, plat of 300 acres which correspond to William Daniels' services, by act of the governor on 10/20/1817.

3 [E] Harmon H. Hollimon deposes, 6/5/1827, before James Green, justice of the peace, Nassau County, that Daniels has cultivated 20 acres of this land.

4 [E] Hinche Hollimon, illiterate, deposes, 6/5/1827, before James Green, confirming the above.

5 [E] William Monroe deposes before Charles Downing confirming the above, 10/31/1827.

6 [E] [Small square of paper:] "1827. Rept. B. No. 16". [In pencil:] "Confirmed by R & R. Descriptive list, No. 486."

Davis, Mary Ann Con. D 2; DG III 644

1 [E] claims, through William G. Davis, 8/12/1823, 500 acres in St. Johns County on public road from St. Augustine to the Cowford, known as Davis Creek. Permission to enter was given by Governor Coppinger in 1815 to John Barker who lost the paper and was unable to get confirmation because of lack of money for survey. Barker sold to Mary Ann Davis, 9/12/1822.

2 [E] Deed: John Barker sold to Mary Ann Davis, 9/12/1822, for $10 "and for divers other good causes and consideration", William G. Davis, her husband, consenting. Witnesses: Marmaduke

Dever and Joseph Hernandez. The latter attests signatures of above before Waters Smith, alderman of St. Augustine, 9/12/1822. James S. Tingle accepts for record, 10/31/1822.

3 [E] John Barker, illiterate, deposes, 3/31/1823, before Waters Smith, that in 1815 Governor Coppinger gave him permission to settle on 500 acres on which he built a house. The grant was not confirmed due to lack of funds.

4 [E] William Bardin deposes, 8/12/1823, before Waters Smith, confirming the above.

5 [E] Daniel Hogans deposes, 12/18/1823, before Elias B. Gould, justice of the peace, also confirming same.

6 [E] Henry Washington, surveyor, certifies plat of 500 acres on King's Road for Mary Ann Davis. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved, 6/20/1836, by Robert Butler, surveyor general.

7 [E. Small square of paper:] "1st Report of 1824." [In pencil:] "Confirmed by commission. Descriptive List, No. 376." Decree: " . . . confirmed to her and her heirs. . . ."

[Dossier contains an unfinished copy of 6.]

Davis, Mary Ann — Con. D 3; DG IV 218, 264, 268, 275

1 [E] claims, 7/23/1824, 175 acres on Key Buskun, a grant of Governor White to Peter Fornells, 1/18/1805, who left it to his widow whose son and heir, Raphael Andrews, sold to Mary Ann Davis on 7/12/1824.

2 [S] Pedro Fornells petitions, 1/16/1805, for all of Key Biscayne where there are 3 inhabitants already and on which he desires to settle since his petition of 7/7/1803. Governor White asks Fornells if he will be satisfied with the land that corresponds

to his head rights, since he cannot be given the entire island, 1/17/1805. Fornells answers that he will be satisfied with his quota for he doubts that there be any more land corresponding to his head rights, 1/18/1805. Governor White grants 175 acres which must be settled within six months. Juan de Pierra certifies: William Reynolds certifies true copy, 7/5/1824.

3 [E] Deed: Rafael Andreu and Francisco Andreu sell, 7/12/1824, to Mary Ann Davis, 175 acres on Key Biscayne, for $100 cash. Witnesses: Esteban Arnau and J. W. DuBose. James S. Tingle accepts into record, 8/10/1824.

4 [E] Peter Miranda deposes, 9/29/1824, before Elias B. Gould, justice of the peace, St. Johns County, that Peter Fornells was granted land on Key Buskin by Governor White, and bought a schooner to take possession of the island; after his death and that of his wife, her son, Rafael, sold to Mary Ann Davis.

5 [E] Bartolo Ponce, illiterate, deposes, 10/1/1824, before Elias B. Gould, that Fornells settled on Key Buskin about 20 years ago, Ponce's father accompanying him.

6 [E] John Ponce, illiterate, deposes, 10/2/1824, before Elias B. Gould, that he knows of Key Buskin near Cape Florida and that it has only about 175 acres fit for cultivation. About 20 years ago John Ponce visited the island and saw Guinea corn and coffee growing on it. A man named Vincent lived there but the island was always known to belong to Pedro Fornells.

7 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 6/24/1845, from descriptive list, "No. 81--Mary Ann Davis--175 acres." Decree: " . . . confirm to Mrs. Davis."

8 [E] Venancio Sanchez, Tallahassee, files, through W. W. Dewhurst,

5/12/1896, with Hon. W. H. Milton, Jr., surveyor general, a protest against the issuance to W. S. Davis or to the heirs of Mary Ann Davis the U. S. patent, dated 4/23/1896, and recorded in Vol. 19, pp. 589-93, for 179.45 acres on Key Biscayne in Township 55 south, Range 42 east. Venancio Sanchez declares that he owns in his own right and as trustee for his brother in fee simple an undivided half-interest in the tract claimed by Mary Ann Davis, by deed from a daughter of Pedro Fornells. The Pedro Miranda and Bartolo Ponce depositions [4 and 5], saying that Rafael Andrews was sole heir of Pedro Fornells, are untrue. The deed was recorded many years ago in Key West.

9 [E] Letter from W. W. Dewhurst, St. Augustine, 5/29/1896, to W. H. Milton, Jr., surveyor general, Tallahassee. "I send proof and argument to be submitted to the Hon. Commissioner of the Gen'l Land Office in protesting issuance of Key Biscayne patent to Mary Ann Davis. It seems likely that the evidence to make full proof of the relationship of Mr. Sanchez' grantors and the grantor of Mary Ann Davis must come from the Island of Minorca and it may take time to get it."

[Bound together 10 and 11 in English:]

Title page: [Typewritten] Plat and description of Private Land Claim, Mary Ann Davis in Key Biscayne, Township 55, Range 42 S&E.

10 - Plat of Key Biscayne showing survey of 175 acres claimed by Mary Ann Davis, confirmed, 12/21/1824, by Board of Commissioners, and by Act of Congress, 2/8/1827. [Lighthouse shown on southernmost point.]

11 - Description of survey as made in 1846 from field notes of John

Jackson, deputy surveyor under contract with Robert Butler, surveyor general, 11/27/1846. [10 and 11 examined, approved and issued by John C. Slocum, U. S. Surveyor General of Florida, Tallahassee, 5/8/1893.]

[Bound together 12-17 in Spanish:]

12 - Letter of Venancio Sanchez, St. Augustine, 5/26/1896, to Hon. Commissioner of General Land Office, filed protest, 5/11/1896. "Mary Ann Davis never owned more than an undivided half-interest in lands; confirmation should have been to Pedro Fornells not to claimant under deed executed since exchange of flags."

He admits the board's power to confirm and the land department's inability to set it aside, but contends that the land department should not by its action hinder valid claims of holders under the Spanish title.

He admits confirmation is a release of U. S. interest; the grant to Pedro Fornells is "incipient or inchoate", the real title was left in the Spanish government, which at the change of flags passed to the U. S., hence the U. S. is virtually the grantee.

The authority to issue a patent, Section 8 of the Act of 1827 (U. S. Stat. at Large, IV, 202), states it must appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office that certificates "have been fairly obtained." Here is evidence that Mary Ann Davis did not fairly obtain a certificate for the 175 acres of Governor White's grant of 1805 to Pedro Fornells. Evidence follows:

Deed: Rafael Andrews and wife to Mary Ann Davis, 6/12/1824, being a copy from St. Johns County.

Second: Power of Attorney, Antonia Porsila de Barrosa, widow, and

her children, Margaret Cabrisa de Patao, and husband, and Estevan Barrosa, to Santiago R. Sanchez, 4/29/1843, executed in the presence of U. S. Consul at Havana.

Third: Receipt from the above persons for $400 in consideration for sale of their interest in Key Biscayne, paid by Venancio Sanchez.

Fourth: Deed, above persons, through their attorney to Venancio Sanchez for an undivided half-interest in Key Biscayne, executed 5/26/1843, recorded in Monroe and St. Johns Counties in 1843.

Fifth: Affidavit from Venancio Sanchez as to title conveyed to him in 1843, and that was conveyed to Mary Ann Davis in 1824.

No evidence was offered by Mary Ann Davis to the board of commissioners that Rafael Andrews was the only and sole heir of Pedro Fornells. Even if there had been it wouldn't have been binding on those not present and contesting. "The Board was not a Court, but a mere commission of inquiry."

The U. S. should withhold patent until proof can be presented that the testimony offered by Mary Ann Davis before the board "was not a fraud upon the rights of other claimants under the Spanish title."

Mary Ann Davis' husband was the U. S. marshal for Florida. A few weeks after the conveyance to Mary Ann Davis she petitioned for confirmation when her grantor "might as well have prayed confirmation to the heirs of the grantee."

Delivery of patent places petitioner in position that his legal rights "may be wholly cut off." [This protest appears to be unfinished, ending abruptly. Pages 4 to 8 are missing.]

13 - [Beginning apparently on the back of some other document:] "St. Johns County, received 6/10/1843, P. B. Dumas, clerk C. C.

$1.37½. Filed 5/25/1843, R. R. Fletcher, clerk, M. C. C. Recorded Monroe County, 5/26/1843, Fletcher."

14 - Receipt, Havana, 4/29/1843, Antonia Porsila de Barrosa, illiterate, by Francisco Boza, Margarita Cabrisa de Patao, her husband, and Estevan Barrosa, to Venancio Sanchez for $100, it being the last payment of $400, consideration for land at Cayo Biscayno. Robert B. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Havana, certifies the above, 5/1/1843.

15 - [Endorsed on back:] "St Johns County, received 6/10/1843, recorded, $1.50, P. B. Dumas, clerk, C. C. Filed 5/20/1843, R. R. Fletcher, clerk, M. C. C. Recorded Monroe County, 5/26/1843, Fletcher."

Deed: By S. R. Sanchez, as attorney, for Antonia Porsila de Barrosa, widow of Cristoval de Barrosa, and her children, to Venancio Sanchez, for a "certain undivided half of all that messuage known under the name of Cayo Biscayino", consideration $400. Executed at Key West, 5/26/1843. Witnesses: E. P. Hunt and F. A. Browne. R. R. Fletcher attests, 5/26/1843.

16 - M. J. Lopez certifies 12, 14, and 15 [above] as true and correct copies. Before Walter B. Drysdale, 5/26/1896.

17 - Venancio Sanchez deposes, 5/29/1896, before William F. Forward, that he is 87 years old, born in St. Augustine and lived there all his life. About 1840 he heard of Key Biscayne through W. G. Davis, husband of Mary Ann Davis, who proposed a partnership in developing the Key and making it a Port of Entry. He visited the island and was about to accept the proposition when he learned that Davis owned only a undivided half. He found that the owners of the other half lived in Havana; he went there and before the

U. S. consul bought their interest for $400. His deed was recorded in Monroe and St. Johns Counties. Venancio Sanchez does not recollect the relationship of his grantors to Pedro Fornells, original grantee, but one of his grantors declared she and Rafael Andrews had some interest. Venancio Sanchez knew Rafael Andrews, a cooper in St. Augustine. After his purchase of the half interest in the island he often conversed with William G. Davies who never disputed Venancio Sanchez' joint ownership, and thereafter made V. Sanchez another proposition to develop the island. Because of an agreement between them, V. Sanchez secured J. C. Cleland, Sampson Williams, Dr. W. H. Simmons, and Joseph Hernandez to settle on the island, but the agreement was never carried out.

Venancio Sanchez had undisputed ownership since 1843 of half interest in 175 acres on Key Biscayne, and his right to the same has within 3 years been recognized by W. S. Davis, applicant for a patent; Mr. Davis has visited him at his store within the last 3 years and proposed to Venancio Sanchez that he either buy or sell his interest in said land.

[Bound together 18-24 in Spanish:]

18 - Letter, 6/23/1896, from A. W. Corkren [?] & Son, attorneys for Waters S. Davis to Hon. W. H. Milton, Jr., surveyor general. In behalf of W. S. Davis, claimant of U. S. patent for the Key Biscayne grant, "we respectfully submit that the said claimant is entitled to receive the said patent now in your hands for the purpose of being turned over to the rightful claimant. As evidence we submit the following papers:"

1st. Affidavit setting forth his claim as one of the heirs of Mary Ann Davis and grantee of the other heirs.

2nd. Original deed of 1889, as recorded in Dade County.

3rd. Original deed of 1893, as recorded in Dade County.

4th. Affidavit setting forth acts of "exclusive ownership and adverse possession for nearly seventy years."

Remarks:

I. Venancio Sanchez admits that W. S. Davies represents Mary Ann Davies, deceased, "to the full extent of her rights."

II. Venancio Sanchez protests that the Spanish government had parted with the title before the treaty and that Mary Ann Davies and Venancio Sanchez each bought an undivided half interest under the Spanish grantee, so that V. Sanchez still owns a half share. Still the land department has not "committed an error in directing you to turn over to the patentee, her heirs, assigns or legal representatives, nor does it tend to show a prima facia cause for your withholding the patent."

Not until 17 years after the Acts of Congress confirming the board's action, "are the unknown grantors of Venancio Sanchez persuaded to execute an alleged power of attorney." Even now V. Sanchez admits he doesn't know what the deraignment was. No censure can be found, then, against the land office or Congress. Therefore, V. Sanchez, if he has any right should proceed before the judiciary.

III. The power of attorney under which V. Sanchez claims is not executed according to the laws existing in 1843, lacking two witnesses, and, therefore, is null and void. Then too, "a husband's failure to get into a wrangle with an adverse claimant cannot estop the married woman, solely enfeoffed of the land by virtue of a regular warranty deed in fee simple, exclusive of any other right and confirmed by the most solemn acts of the government." It has been assumed from time immemorial as a sound principle of law and ethics that a litigant should not be permitted . . . to take advantage of his own oral statement . . . when that litigant has failed to enforce his claim until such predecessor is dead. As to W. S. Davies' contact with V. Sanchez during the last few years, it was at our advice to put a stop to his recording deeds either by paying him to avoid delays and worries that go with litigation or by selling out, "in other words, to settle the matter by compromise if he could do so."

IV. Deed to Mary Ann Davies in 1824 has common law warranty for the 175 acres against the grantors and their heirs and any other person or persons lawfully claiming the same. Until 1843 she supposed she was fully protected as sole owner. In 1827 Mr. and Mrs. Davies conveyed to the U. S. 3 acres by warranty deed; the U. S. satisfied of her title, paid $225 to her, and has held the tract claiming under her ever since.

A well known rule states that possession of a part is possession of the whole. "It is not justice from any standpoint of morals, from any code of laws, domestic or foreign, to permit any one to remain idly by while other parties for sixty years and more make valuable improvements and pay all the obligations imposed by the government upon a parcel of land and then, after the possible witnesses have surely died, come in and insist upon a recognition of so uncertain and irregular a claim as is attempted to be presented here." It is your duty to transmit to out client, W. S. Davies, the patent involved.

19 - W. S. Davies deposes, 5/28/1896, before John Adriance, Galveston County, Texas, that he is the son of William G. and Mary Ann Davies, formerly of St. Augustine, Florida, who moved to Galveston in the winter of 1847-48. William G. Davies died in 1853 and Mary Ann Davies in 1886, both in Galveston and intestate. Mary Ann Davies left 3 children, Sarah E. Davies, Waters S. Davies, and William W. Davies, and 3 grandchildren, being the children of 2 deceased children of Mary Ann Davies, whose names were Mary Sampson, and Britton and Waters Davies. William W. Davies died intestate without heirs and unmarried in 1886. Sarah E. Davis sold to W. S. Davies all her rights in Key Biscayne in 1887, and died, single and intestate, in 1888. In 1887 Sarah E. Davies, Mary Sampson, her husband, G. Sampson, Britton Davies, and Waters Davies, joined by Britton and Waters Davies' mother, Mrs. A. E. D. Smith, and her husband, sold to Waters S. Davies all their rights in the island property by deed recorded in Dade County. Hence, Waters S. Davies swears he is sole owner of a tract of land on Key Biscayne, granted to Mary Ann Davies by Act of Congress on 2/8/1827.

20 - Warranty deed, 5/13/1887, Sarah E. Davies, Mary Sampson, her husband, G. W. Sampson, Waters Davies, Britton Davies, Mrs. A. E. D. Smith, and her husband, A. J. Smith, sell to Waters S. Davies for $450 cash the land on the Key. John Adriance certifies

5/13/1887, for Sarah E. Davies; D. B. Gracy, notary public of Travis County, Texas, certifies, 5/17/1887, for Mary and G. W. Sampson; C. Q. Stanton, notary public of El Paso County, Texas, certifies 5/24/1887, for Waters Davies; G. Portillo of Corralitos, certifies, 6/8/1887, for Britton Davies. Witnesses: J. D. Groesbeck and Thomas F. Neill; fee two 25¢ stamps. H. M. Dunbar, notary public, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, certifies, 6/18/1887, for A. E. D. Smith and A. J. Smith; Henry T. Priest, clerk of circuit court, Dade County, Florida, certifies, 12/31/1888, deed as recorded in Book C, p. 361, of County Records.

21 - Deed, 6/3/1893, Mary Sampson, widow, of Austin, Texas; Britton Davies and Antoinette W. Davies, his wife, of El Paso, Texas; Waters Davies and Agnes Davies, his wife, of El Paso; Ann E. D. Smith and her husband, A. J. Smith, of Grand Coteau, Louisiana, sell to Waters S. Davies of Galveston for $450 cash their rights to 175 acres on Key Biscayne. Witnesses: Osceola Archer and S. S. Posey, for Mary Sampson; G. W. Newell and W. J. Rand, for Britton Davies and Antoinette W. Davies; W. W. Turner and Z. B. Clardy, for Waters Davies and Agnes Davies; E. V. Barry and F. A. Barry, for Ann E. D. Smith and A. J. Smith.

S. M. Posey, notary public of Travis County, Texas, certifies 6/3/1893, for Mary Sampson; H. R. Wood, notary public of El Paso County, Texas, certifies, 7/12/1893, for Britton and Antoinette W. Davies; Zeno B. Clardy, notary public of El Paso, Texas, certifies, 6/17/1893, for Waters and Agnes Davies; Kossuth V. Richard, notary public, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, certifies, 6/13/1893, for A. J. Smith and Ann E. D. Smith.

A. F. Quimby, clerk of circuit court of Dade County, certifies

deed as recorded in Book G, pp. 463-67, of County Records, 8/18/1893.

22 - Waters S. Davies deposes, 5/28/1896, before John Adriance, that he was born in St. Augustine on 11/13/1829; that, as he was informed by his parents, the land on Key Biscayne claimed by them had been confirmed by the U. S. Board of Land Commissioners in 1824 and re-confirmed by Act of Congress on 2/8/1827; that they took actual possession; that on 4/25/1827 the U. S. Government, desiring to erect a lighthouse on said land, bought of his parents 3 acres, paying them $225, the deed conveying the land being recorded in Dade County, Florida, in Book O, pp. 93-96. The U. S. erected the lighthouse and has ever since possessed it. In 1839 William G. Davies, his father, acting for his wife, Mary Ann Davis, laid out a town on the south end of the island and sold lots to several persons; all taxes on the tract have been paid to the present. He said further that in 1887 he bought from all the other heirs their rights to the land by deed which is recorded in Dade County, that there being some informality in said deed a new one was executed in 1893 also on record in Dade County, that since his purchase he built houses thereon and cultivated the land, constructing jetties to protect the land from erosion by the sea and other improvements at the cost of many thousands of dollars; and that since 1824 said land has been in quiet, peaceable, and undisturbed possession of Mary Ann Davies and her heirs.

23 - J. Ives certifies plat of 3 acres in Key Biscayne where lighthouse stands, 4/25/1827.

24 - Deed, 6/30/1827: William G. Davies and Mary Ann Davies sell to the U. S. 3 acres for $225 cash. Witnesses: Isaac N, Cox and Nicholas Morgan. Isaac N. Cox, judge of county court, attests

7/9/1827; A. C. Tingle, clerk of county court, attests, 7/9/1827; fee one cent. A. F. Quimby, clerk of circuit court, filed, 9/3/1895, Dade County, Book O, pp. 93-96; certified, 9/26/1895.

[Dossier contains translation of 2, copies of 19, 22, 23, and 24 and 3 unfinished plats of the southern tip of Key Biscayne claimed by Mary Ann Davies.]

Davis, Mary Ann Con. D 4; G&S VI 113

1 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 6/3/1807, that the Spanish government has granted Juan Villalonga 341½ English varas on the road leading out of the fort, bounded on the south by the lands of Pedro Estopa, north by those of Jose Carmona, east by the North River, and west by the road. Only plants of low growth may be grown, the land must be kept clear, no deep ditches may be dug, only a small palm shack may be built, 9 x 12 feet and 10 feet high, which must be destroyed without claims for damages, if so ordered. [On the reverse side in English:] Margaret Acosta, illiterate, and Maria Villalonga assign all their interests in said land to William G. Davies, 7/5/1824. Witnesses: Gamaliel Darling and A. Guthrie.

2 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 490--Mary Ann Davies--341½ yards in front. Concession, 6/3/1807.

Davies, Mary Ann Con. D 5; G&S VI 113

1 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 6/3/1807, the grant to Juan Gianopoly of a tract of 60½ yards in front within the gates of St. Augustine, bounded on the south by lands of Sebastian Garcia, North by that of Pedro Estopa, east by North River, and west by the road.

2 [E] Deed, 10/10/1823: Juan Gianopoly to R. Gibson for $20 cash. Witnesses: Nehemiah Tilton and Gamaliel Darling. James Hughes, for James S. Tingle, clerk of St. Johns county court, records, 12/9/1823, in Book C, p. 186, St. Johns County.

3 [E] Warranty deed, 10/21/1825, Edward R. Gibson to Mary Ann Davies, wife of William G. Davies, for $50 cash. Witnesses: John M. Fontane and A. Guthrie. Jeanette Gibson, wife of Edward R. Gibson, consents, 10/21/1825; Elias B. Gould attests. James Tingle records, 10/29/1825, Book F, p. 69, St. Johns County.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 489--Mary Ann Davies--60½ yards in front. Concession, 6/3/1807.

[Dossier contains Francisco Jose Fatio's abstract and translation of 1.]

Delespine, Joseph Con. D 6; DG V 400

[Bound together 1-6 in English:] Title page reads, "Survey rejected, claim confirmed according to grant of 43,000 acres on the west side of Indian River opposite Marrot's Island."

1 - Joseph Delespine petitions, 4/6/1817, for 50,000 acres on the west side of Indian River, for his many services without pay. Governor Coppinger grants 43,000 acres, 4/9/1817. Tomas de Aguilar attests and certifies true copy, 4/9/1817; Fatio certifies true translation; Antonio Alvarez certifies true copy, 7/29/1834.

2 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 1/25/1820, of 2,000 acres on the northwest side of the head of River Is, or Indian River; Joseph S. Sanchez certifies true translation.

3 - Clarke certifies plat of 41,000 acres in front of Marrot's Island, northwest of Indian River, 2/20/1820.

4 - Decree of superior court, 8/21/1837. The heirs of Joseph Delespine,

Michel Lazarus, Enoch Miswall, and John Drysdale vs. U. S. A. " . . . the court . . . doth order, adjudge and decree that this claim is valid . . . it is here confirmed. . . ." The land is to be surveyed in one body according to grant.

5 - Mandate of U. S. Supreme Court, January term, 1838. " . . . it is now here decreed and ordered by this court that the decree of the said Superior Court be and the same is hereby affirmed in this cause. . . . You are hereby commanded that further proceedings be had. . . ." Witness: Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, 2nd Monday of January, 1838. William Thomas Carroll, clerk.

6 - Supplementary order of Superior Court, November term, 1844. " . . . upon motion of Thomas Douglas, U. S. attorney, it is hereby ordered that a survey of the land claimed . . . be made by or under the direction of the Surveyor General. . . ." And that "such further and other decree may be made . . . as may be deemed meet and proper." George R. Fairbanks, clerk, certifies true and correct copy, 3/1/1845. Judge Isaac H. Bronson attests, 3/1/1845.

7 [E] Clarke deposes before the board in the case of Joseph Delespine vs. U. S., that he made a "rough draft" of petition to Governor Coppinger for Delespine asking for about 40,000 to 50,000 acres.

By U. S. Attorney:

It was a long time later that he was asked to make a survey. He does not remember seeing the concession in the archives, or hearing Governor Coppinger or Juan de Entralgo speak of it.

By Hon W. F. Blair

He does not know that the grant was ever made; he made a "rough draft" and later saw a certified copy of grant.

By Hon. Davis Floyd:

Mr. Aguilar was the Secretary of the Province.

By Claimant's Attorney:

His duty did not lead him to a frequent inspection of the notary's office.

By U. S. Attorney:

The document before the board has Aguilar's signature "to the best of my knowledge."

8 [E] Antonio Alvarez deposes before the board, that in 1817 he was in the government secretary's office where he saw the concession to Joseph Delespine but does not remember the quantity, but thinks it was between 40,000 and 50,000 acres. In the fall of 1818 the agent of the Duke of Alagon established an office and took full possession of all grants to make a register. He was Nicolas Garrido and was assisted by Antonio Cuartero, both from "Old Spain." Aguilar objected, but the governor gave Garrido access to papers and he stayed in the office about 3 months. Certified copy of grant is in Aguilar's hand.

By U. S. Attorney:

He has seen the concession to Joseph Delespine in 1817. It was signed by Governor Coppinger.

By Claimant's Attorney:

He was clerk in the government secretary's office from 1807 to the change of flags.

9 [E] Pablo Fontane deposes before the board that in 1817 Joseph Delespine gave Tomas Aguilar an order for about $20 which he, the witness, paid. He does not remember what it was for . . . may have been for the fees of Aguilar. . . . [Apparently incomplete.]

10 [E] Drysdale's receipt, 7/3/1830, for papers in the cases of Joseph Delespine for 10,240 acres and for 43,000 acres from Charles Downing.

11 [E] Subpoena duces tecum to Antonio Alvarez to appear before the judge of superior court bringing papers in the case of Joseph Delespine for 43,000 acres and "to testify and the truth to speak." Witnesses: Hon. Robert Reid, judge, Kingsley B. Gibbs, clerk, and John Drysdale, solicitor. Samuel Blair attests true copy, 8/20/1834. [On the back:] Drysdale certifies receipt from Alvarez of papers, 8/21/1834.

12 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 38,095.12 acres for heirs of Joseph Delespine according to the decree of Supreme Court. Surveyed, 1st quarter of 1851; approved by Benjamin A. Putnam, 4/16/1851.

Delespine, Joseph Con. D 7; DG V 400

1 [E] claims, through John Drysdale, 10,240 acres, a grant of Governor Coppinger, 11/10/1817, to Pablo Fontane. The tract is situated on the creek on the west side of Indian River towards the north end and running northwest; sold for "valuable consideration" on 3/6/1822 to Joseph Delespine.

[Bound together 2-8 in English:]

2 - Pablo Fontane petitions, 11/10/1817, for 4 miles square on a creek "which issuing from the north head of Indian River, westwardly runs to the northwest", in place of the land granted him on 6/25/1817 on Trout Creek, St. Johns River, which he found occupied by Dana Beig Bagley, widow. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/10/1817; Aguilar attests true copy, 11/11/1817; Fatio and Juan Huertas certify, 6/13/1832. A. Gay certifies true translation, 5/18/1832.

3 - Pablo Fontane petitions, 8/21/1820, for survey by Burgevin. Governor Coppinger grants, 8/21/1820. Entralgo notifies Fontane and Burgevin who countersigns.

4 - Burgevin certifies plat, 9/18/1820. A. Cay certifies true translation, 5/18/1832.

5 - Decree of superior court, 9/10/1838: The heirs of Joseph Delespine, Michael Lazarus, and John Drysdale vs. U. S. " . . . this claim is valid. . . . It is hereby confirmed. . . ."

6 - Mandate of U. S. Supreme Court, January term, 1841. "The decree of the . . . superior court in this cause . . . is hereby affirmed in all respects. . . . You the surveyor of public lands are hereby directed to do . . . all the Acts . . . enjoined on you by the law and as required by the decree and opinion of this court. And you the judge of the . . . superior court . . . are hereby commanded that such further proceedings be had . . . in conformity to the decree and opinion of the court." Witness: Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, 2nd Mon. in January, 1841. William T. Carroll, clerk.

7 - Opinion of the Supreme Court, Jan. term, 1841. U. S. (appellant) vs. heirs of Joseph Delespine, Michael Lazarus, and J. Drysdale. Delivered by Justice Wayne: Objection to the grant is that it was not in conformity to royal order of 3/29/1815 since it was for more than 100 acres (the Act "limits grants to 100 acres and to persons of a particular regiment"). This is refuted by the fact that the "royal order" is referred to only as showing that the favorable attention of the king had been directed to the petitioner, 7 Peters 96. Judgment of lower court is affirmed, surveys are rejected and new survey ordered [see 6 above]. William Thomas Carroll, clerk.

8 - Supplementary order of superior court. "Upon motion of Thomas

Douglas, attorney for U. S., it is hereby ordered that a survey . . . be made." After it is made it shall be returned to the court that "such further and other decree may be made." George R. Fairbanks, clerk, certifies true copy, 3/1/1845. Isaac H. Bronson, judge, certifies, 3/1/1845.

9 [E] Bernardo Segui testifies, 9/2/1824, before D. Floyd that he is a native of Florida, knows Aguilar who was clerk and secretary in the government secretary's office for over 30 years. He does not recollect when Aguilar became secretary and succeeded Pierra. Aguilar was secretary to Governor Coppinger and perhaps Governor White. Segui knows the handwriting of Aguilar and has seen the original grant. The copy is in Aguilar's handwriting.

By Claimant's Attorney:

Aguilar was secretary during 1817 and 1818. The order of survey is in Governor Coppinger's handwriting. It is customary for inhabitants to retain order of survey until they apply for a royal title.

10 [E] Alvarez deposes, 9/2/1824, before Floyd, that he knew Aguilar and he knew that 4 miles square had been granted to Pablo Fontane who later exchanged it for other lands. Alvarez worked in the government secretary's office in 1817 and 1818. The original order of survey was usually given to the party interested who presented it when applying for a royal title.

11 [E] Gabriel W. Perpall deposes, 9/4/1824, before the board, that he knows Governor Coppinger and would recognize his signature. Perpall had applied for a survey of his lands which was granted. The original order for survey was always given the grantee, who held it until he applied for a royal title. He knew Entralgo and his handwriting on the order of survey. He was escribano in 1820 and

until 7/10/1821 and held office for 7 or 8 years prior to 1821.

12 [E] Joseph M. Hernández deposes, 9/4/1824, before the board that he knew Governor Coppinger and his signature on the order of survey, it varied when in haste.

13 [E] Joseph L. Smith, judge, orders, 5/12/1832, on motion of Drysdale, attorney, for Joseph Delespine, assistant keeper of public archives, to deliver to Drysdale documents of the case or show cause "on Monday next at 12 o'clock to this court." Drysdale acknowledges receipt of papers from Alvarez, 5/14/1832.

[Dossier contains copies of 2, 4, and 5, bound together, and of 2, 3, and 4, loose.]

Delespine, Joseph Con. D'8; DG III 643

1 [E] claims, through Drysdale, 600 acres, bounded on the north by lands of Jose Antonio Iguires, a grant of Governor Estrada to Juan Huertas, 5/3/1811, who sold to Joseph Delespine, 2/10/1821.

2 [E] Deed, 2/10/1821: Juan Huertas to J. Delespine for $250 cash. Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Tomas de Aguilar, and Jose M. Hernandez. Juan de Entralgo attests.

3 [S] Juan Huertas petitions, 5/2/1811, for 600 acres. Governor Estrada grants, 5/3/1811; Aguilar certifies true copy.

4 [S] Juan Huertas petitions, 2/10/1821, for permit to sell to J. Delespine, Governor Coppinger grants; Entralgo attests and notifies Juan Huertas. Entralgo certifies, 2/13/1821, that 2, 3, and 4, are true copies. William Reynolds certifies true copies, 9/2/1823.

5 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 3/8/1821, of 600 acres on San Sebastian Creek and Read House Branch, showing the road to Picolata south of tract, going west. The road to San

Augustin bounding tract on east and northeast, going northwest, and road to Read House Branch, northwest of tract going southwest.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 388. Joseph Delespine's concession, 5/2/1811. Survey, 3/18/1821. Decree: ". . . confirmed to him. . . ."

[Dossier contains translations of 2, 3, 4, and 5, also Francisco Jose Fatio's abstract.]

Delespine, Joseph Con. D 9; DG III 643

1 [E] claims, through John Drysdale, 560 acres at Deep Creek, about 6 miles north of St. Augustine. Governor Morales' grant, 10/7/1800, to Antonio Huertas who sold to Joseph Delespine on 7/9/1821.

[Bound together 2-5 in Spanish:]

2 - Deed, 7/9/1821: Antonio Huertas to Joseph Delespine for $560 cash. Witnesses: Francisco Fatio, Bernardo Segui, and F. M. Arredondo, Jr. Entralgo attests.

3 - Antonio Huertas petitions, 10/3/1800, for 560 acres granted to Juan Ellerbe who has not held it for more than 2 years and who consents to his having it. Ellerbe countersigns. Governor Morales grants, 10/7/1800. Aguilar certifies true copy, 1/20/1817.

4 - Antonio Huertas petitions, 3/13/1821, for survey by Andres Burgevin. Governor Coppinger grants; Entralgo attests and notifies Burgevin who countersigns.

5 - Burgevin certifies plat, 4/6/1821. Entralgo certifies, 7/10/1821, that 2, 3, 4, and 5, are true copies. William Reynolds certifies true copies, 9/2/1823.

6 [E] Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 387--Joseph Delespine--560 acres; concession, 10/7/1800; survey, 4/6/1821.

7 [E] George R. Fairbanks, attorney for executors of W. F. Lauton, son and heir-at-law of Joseph Lauton of England, in a letter to Hon. L. D. Ball, surveyor general, Tallahassee, 2/4/1879, says that the survey of the 560-acre tract confirmed to Joseph Delespine has been made to coincide exactly with the 600-acre [Con. D 8] tract; when the grant to Antonio Huertas, 10/7/1800, locates itself at 6 miles north of St. Augustine, and the grant to Juan Huertas at 2 miles north of said city. "It is out of the question to suppose that either the grants or surveys were intended to cover the same land or that the government, the grantees, and the surveyors did not know the difference between 2 miles and 6 miles in the immediate vicinity." The grant to Juan Huertas has been correctly located by Narn's in 1849, but the Randolph survey in 1850 of the Antonio Huertas grant "is evidently incorrect." The executors of Mr. Lauton claim an undivided half of both tracts and wish a new location be made of the A. Huertas grant of 565 acres. They have paid taxes on these lands since the formation of the state government. [Attached to the letter are copies of 2, 3, 4, and 5, and of decree, also of of 4 and 5, and decree in Con. D 8, above.] Decree: "The title of the claimant . . . be confirmed to him and his heirs." January 22, 1824.

[Dossier contains translations of 2 and 5.]

Dell, Martha — Con. D 10; DG IV 281

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 450 acres on St. Marys River, a grant of Governor Coppinger.

2 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/26/1818. [Shows land bounded on the north by that of Mrs. Broadway, east by St. Marys River, south by Brushey Creek and Colonel James Dill, west vacant.] Survey

made by Thomas T. Woods who countersigns.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 483--Martha Dell--450 acres, survey, 5/26/1818. Decree: " . . . confirm. . . ." 11/4/1825.

[Dossier contains a copy and 2 translations of 2.]

Dewees, Andrew, Heirs of Con. D 11; DG IV 280

1 [E] Mary Dewees et al. claim, through George Gibbs, 2,290 acres, or 69 caballerias, on the south side of St. Johns River and on the east side of Pablo Creek, Governor White's royal title, 5/4/1804, to Andrew Dewees; claimant is in actual possession.

[Bound together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Catalina Chicken, widow of Andrew Dewees, petitions, 4/19/1804, for royal title to "Naranjal", granted to Andrew Dewees many years before, on which houses have been built, and which has been continuously under cultivation. Jose de Ortega and Governor White order the taking of testimony, 4/22/1804; Jose de Zubizarreta attests and notifies Catalina Chicken.

3 - Pedro Marrot certifies plat, 2/8/1792, for Andrew Dewees, whose family consists of himself, wife and 4 sons, and 39 slaves. Samuel Eastlake, surveyor, countersigns.

4 - Zubizarreta lists conditions to be met for granting of royal title, 4/23/1804.

5 - Pedro Cocifacio, merchant and captain of militias, deposes, 4/24/1804, before Ortega, that Andrew Dewees came to the province about 12 years ago settling on the land now occupied by his widow. Having many slaves he began at once to clear, build, and cultivate said land, having also cows, pigs, chickens, and other animals.

6 - Juan Cavedo, Minorcan, married, 42, and farmer, deposes,

4/25/1804, before Ortega, that Andrew Dewees' plantation is one of the best in the province and confirms the above. Zubizarreta attests.

7 - Juan Montes de Oca, native of Habana, 32, married, and farmer, deposes, 4/25/1804, before Ortega, that 13 years ago he met Andrew Dewees coming into the province with his family and goods in 3 vessels to settle in the Naranjal where he died and where his widow now lives. The plantation was the best established and supplied in the province.

8 - Ortega and Governor White grant royal title, 4/25/1804. Tax 12 reales. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Catalina Chicken.

9 - Assessments:

To governor for 2 signatures	4 rr.
To Auditor of War	68 "
To Secretary of Government	48 "
Total	120 " or 15 pesos

10 [S] Royal title from Governor White, 5/4/1804, to Catalina Chicken. Zubizarreta attests. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 10/6/1823.

11 [E] Henry Washington, deputy surveyor, certifies plat. Chain carriers: Isaac Varnes, John W. Townsend, Robert P. Green, and John Watts. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836.

12 [E] T. C. Gibbs, John Kingsley, Pedro Master, and Emanuel Motte, commissioners appointed by superior court to make partition between Cornelius Taylor, Louisa C. Dewees, Winslow Foster, and heirs of Elizabeth Floyd of 1,245 acres on San Pablo Creek of the estate of the late Andrew Dewees, submit their report, 5/17/1828: To Winslow Foster, attorney-in-fact for Ann Marie Dewees, 278 acres; to Louisa C. Mattair, late Louisa C. Dewees, 278 acres; to heirs of

Elizabeth Floyd, 133 acres; and to Cornelius Taylor, the remainder of 555½ acres. Phillip Walters, clerk, certifies true copy.

13 [E] Letter, 5/29/1886, from L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the department of the interior, Washington, D. C., to commissioner of the general land office, disapproves of re-survey of Dewees' claim by Duval after the Henry Washington survey has been approved and accepted and orders no other re-survey be made. Decree: "Confirmed, 9/26/1825."

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 10 and one of 3.]

Dewees, Mary Con. D 12

1 [E] claims, through George Gibbs, lot of 532 square feet in the Town of Fernandina, bounded on the north by St. Fernando Street, east by Samuel Betts, south by George Atkinson, and west by Charles Seton, a royal title, 3/2/1814, from Governor Kindelan to Joseph Fenwick who sold to Mrs. Katherine Baker, mother of Mary Dewees, who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Royal title, 3/2/1814, to Joseph Fenwick by Governor Kindelan, for lot No. 5, square No. 5 (17 x 34) in Fernandina, Fenwick having conformed to requisites of new plan. Juan de Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 3/3/1814.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Dewees, Philip and Mary Con. D 13

1 [E] claim 100 acres on Guana River, bounded on the west by St. Diego plains, north by John M. Sanchez, east by Guana Marsh, and south by lands of the late Nicholas Sanchez, a royal title, 2/6/1811, of Governor White to Francis X. Sanchez, whose heir, Mary Sanchez, wife of Philip Dewees, inherited same and is in

actual possession.

2 [S] Royal title, 2/6/1811, for 3 caballerias which form Royal Palm plantation, conferred by Governor White on Maria del Carmen Hill, widow of Francis X. Sanchez. It was granted to F. X. Sanchez, 10/18/1793, Robert Andreu, the first owner having abandoned it under the decree of 10/30/1793. Certificate of survey and distribution, 5/12/1793, by Pedro Marrot; certified plat by Josiah Dupont. Royal title to widow as trustee for children.

3 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 112.92 acres. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Robert Butler approves, 6/20/1836. Decree: " . . . do confirm it. . . ." 10/7/1825.

Dexter, Abby Con. D 14; DC IV 160

1 [E] Horatio S. Dexter and Abby Dexter, his wife, through Drysdale, claim 200 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, between Little Lake and Lake George, known as Mount Royal, a grant of Governor Kindelan, 4/5/1815, to George Petty, who sold to Horatio S. Dexter and Abby Dexter, 1/26/1820, and conveyed on 5/21/1821; survey by George J. F. Clarke, 5/1/1821.

[Bound together 2-5 in Spanish and English:]

2 - (Spanish) Thomas de Aguilar certifies grant of 100 acres at Bight and 100 acres at Mt. Royal, both on St. Johns River, to Jorge Petty by Governor Kindelan on 4/5/1815.

3 - (Spanish) George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres at Mount Royal, 5/1/1821.

4 - (English) Deed, 5/21/1821: George Petty to Abby Dexter for $250 cash. Witness: John P. Tate.

5 - (English) A 60-day note by Horatio S. Dexter to George Petty

for $250, the price for Mount Royal, 1/26/1820. [All crossed out.] [On the back and also crossed out:] Horatio S. Dexter asks Clarke to deliver grant to Mount Royal to Horatio S. Dexter.

6 [E] Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 80--Horatio S. Dexter--200 acres. Concession dated 4/5/1815, survey, 5/1/1821.

7 [E] R. B. Ker certifies plat, 2nd quarter, 1835. Chainbearers: John Beard and Samuel Ethridge. Robert Butler approves, June, 1837. Decree: " . . . we confirm. . . ."

[Dossier contains a copy and 2 translations of 3 and translation of 2.]

Dexter, Horatio S. Con. D 15; DG IV 200

1 [E] claims, through Drysdale, 200 acres at McCullough's Point on St. Johns River 7 miles south of Picolata, Governor Kindelan's grant, 3/17/1815, to William Bardin, who sold to Dexter, 12/23/1819.

[Bound together 2-5 in Spanish and English:]

2 - (Spanish) Aguilar certifies Governor Kindelan's grant, 3/17/1815, of 200 acres to William Bardin who had petitioned for 350 acres at Micellar Point, bounded on the north by Eduardo Wanctan, west by St. Johns River, and south by vacant lands.

3 - (English) Unsigned plat.

4 - (English) Deed, 12/23/1819: William Bardin to Horatio S. Dextor for $200 cash.

5 - (English) Conveyance, 12/21/180?, E. J. Christie to William Bardin: "This day sold and delivered to William Bardin all and every improvement Dun on the Point cald McCullen."

6 [E] Charles C. Tracy certifies plat, 2nd quarter, 1848. Chainbearers: John Manucy and Alex Solana. Robert Butler

approves, 11/13/1848.

7 [E] Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 79--Horatio S. Dexter--200 acres. Concession dated 3/17/1815. Decree: "Confirmed."

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2 and a copy of 3.]

Dixon, Edward — Con. D 16; DG IV 281

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 100 acres on Pegion Creek, St. Marys River, Governor Coppinger's grant, claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/14/1818, bounded on the north by Briton Knight.

3 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/19/1845, from descriptive list, No. 75--Edward Dixon--100 acres. Survey dated 5/14/1818. Decree: Confirmed, 11/4/1825.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2 and a copy of the same countersigned by Thomas T. Woods, surveyor, listing Briton Knight and Shedrick Moodey as chainbearers.]

Dixon, John — Con. D 17; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 350 acres of which 200 are on St. Marys River and 150 acres on Pegion Creek, a grant of Governor Coppinger. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/13/1818, countersigned by Thomas T. Woods, of 150 acres, bounded on the south by Mrs. Willebay. Chainmen: Levi Collier and Thomas Prevatt.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/12/1818, countersigned by Woods, of 200 acres, bounded on the south and west by John Hagins, on the south and east by John Hampton.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/19/1845, from descriptive list, No. 73--John Dixon--350 acres. Surveys dated 5/12,13/1818.

[Dossier contains 2 translations and copy of 2, copy and translation of 3, and a copy of 1.]

Dixon, John Con. D 18: DG IV 266

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 640 acres, a donation grant, on the Jacksonville-to-Georgia road, near St. Marys River, Duval County. [On the back:] In one paper he claims 640 acres, in another 350 acres. "We confirm to him 350 acres."

2 [E] Ellis Stafford deposes he has known John Dixon for the 20 years in which he has lived on St. Marys River.

3 [E] William Nelson deposes, 5/17/1825, before the board that John Dixon is over 21 and head of a family and that he has lived for 15 or 20 years on the land and cultivated it.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/9/1845, from descriptive list, No. 488--John Dixon--350 acres.

[Dossier contains translation of 1.]

Dixon, John Con. D 19; DG IV 281

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claims, through Bellamy, 130 acres on St. Marys River at Falk's Swamp, a grant of Governor White, 5/31/1805. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Juan Dickson, illiterate, petitions, 5/31/1805, for 200 acres at Faulk on St. Marys River. Governor White grants 130 acres to be settled within one month, 5/31/1805.

3 [S] Aguilar's certificate of above grant, 5/31/1805.

4 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes, 12/23/1825, before the board that he knows John Dixon and was in his house several times in 1810 and 1812.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/19/1845, from descriptive list, No. 74--John Dixon--130 acres. Concession dated 5/31/1805. [Dossier contains translations of 2 and 3.]

Dominguez, Juan — Con. D 20; DG IV 102

1 [E] G. W. Ward, register, Tallahassee, certifies, 9/20/1831, that Juan Dominguez' claim, confirmed by Congress, 4/22/1826, for 354.43 acres, 3 miles from Pensacola, has been surveyed. This certificate, No. 98, entitles Juan Dominguez to patent. [On the back:] "Interferes with the survey of Prieto."

2 [E] Benjamin Clements and James W. Exum certify plat, 4th quarter, 1828. Chainmen and markers: John M. Norris, John Taylor, Frederick L. Ming, and James Ming. Approved by Robert Butler. Survey shows Juan Dominguez' claim as conflicting with Phillippe Prieto's and with Cantonment Clinch. Bayou Chicco is on the southeast corner of the plat.

Drummond, William — Con. D 21; DG V 381

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claims 400 acres at White House on St. Marys River, a grant of Governor Quesada, 11/1/1790, to Richard Lang who sold, 2/24/1817, to William Drummond who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Ricardo Long, judge commissioned to preserve the peace in the district of St. Marys and Nassau Rivers, petitions for titles, 11/6/1790, to lands which he and others hold, as follows:

Ricardo Lang, 400 acres at Mill's Pass on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 4 sons, and one slave, 3 horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 hogs, and 2 plows.

Thomas Cryer, 500 acres at Pueblo Viejo on the south side of

St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, one son, 8 slaves, 2 cows, 6 hogs, and 2 plows.

Joseph Rains, 400 acres at Geronimo Wilders on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 2 sons, and 8 slaves, 100 head of cattle, 5 horses, 20 hogs, and 2 plows.

Reading Blunt, 300 acres on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, 5 sons, and 4 slaves, 6 horses, 12 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Pedro Gening, 200 acres on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 5 sons, and 6 slaves, 6 horses, 14 head of cattle, and plows.

Jorge Arons, 600 acres at Riter's Old Plain on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, one son, and 14 slaves, 16 horses, 16 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Daniel Hogan, 200 acres above Pueblo Viejo on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 4 sons, 5 horses, 22 head of cattle, and one plow.

Daniel Hogins (oldest son), 100 acres on School House Creek on the west side of St. Marys River, for himself, one horse, and one plow.

Rubin Hogins, 250 acres on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 5 sons, and 6 slaves, 6 horses, 14 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Ysaias Lang, 250 acres at Guanal Pantanoso on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, one slave, 2 horses, 7 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Henrique Swiney, 200 acres at Guanal Pantanoso on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 3 sons, one

slave, 2 horses, 15 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Guillermo Parker, 100 acres on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 4 sons, 3 horses, 20 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Carleton Mizells, 100 acres on the south side of St. Marys River, for himself, his wife, 6 sons, 2 horses, 20 head of cattle, and 2 plows.

Governor Quesada withholds grant, the Act giving lands to new settlers not having arrived from Havana. He will consider them when it is official to do so, 11/1/1790.

3 [S] Ricardo Lang petitions, 2/6/1816, for copy of survey made by Pedro Marrot in 1792 of lands claimed by him. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/6/1816.

4 [S] George J. F. Clarke's certified plat, 10/7/1818, countersigned by Thomas T. Woods, of 676 acres (including 200 acres owned by Zachariah Haddock) showing Mill's Ferry midway of the St. Marys River and forming the north boundary of the plat.

5 [E] Deed, 2/24/1817: Ricardo Lang to William Drummond for $5,000 cash. Sarah Lang, illiterate, wife of Ricardo Lang consenting. Witnesses: Jacob Summerlin and Zachariah Motes.

6 [E] Alexander MacKay's certified plat of 875.42 acres for William Drummond [shows 99.6 acres overlapping land of James Rouse's donation claim]. Surveyed, 6/25/1850. Chainmen: Charles Perpall, Joseph Papy, John Darling, and Joseph Higgenbotham. Approved by Benjamin A. Putnam, 11/16/1850.

7 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/9/1845, from descriptive list, No. 697--William Drummond--400 acres. Survey, 10/7/1818.

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 4 and translation of 3.]

Drummond, William Con. D 22; DG V 61

1 [E] claims 500 acres on the north side of St. Johns River and Cedar Creek, at Mt. Agreeable, a grant of Governor White, 2/19/1799, specifying no particular number of acres, to John Youngblood, who sold to William Drummond who has been in actual possession for more than 30 years.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 2/19/1799, that on petition of John Youngblood, Governor White granted an arbitrary number of acres to be determined later according to the number in the family.

3 [E] Deed, 8/27/1821: Jesse Youngblood, illiterate, to William Drummond for $300 cash, 500 acres at Mount Pleasant. Witnesses: Jacob Worley, Drewry Peal, and Stephen Woods.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 11/29/1844, from descriptive list, No. 484--William Drummond--200 acres. Concession dated 2/19/1799.

5 [E] Unfinished and unsigned plat of William Drummond's claim showing it as consisting of 214.8 acres. Decree: "We confirm to Drummond if he has a conveyance, . . . 200 acres . . . and if Drummond has no claim by deed or otherwise we relinquish the right of the U. S. to John Youngblood if living, or to his heirs if he be dead."

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Drury, Mills, Jr. Con. D 23; DG V 67

1 [E] claims, through Isaac N. Cox, for himself and others, heirs of Mills Drury, Sr., 300 acres at Drury on Nassau River, about 4 miles from its head. Survey and plat by Pedro Marrot, 4/7/1792, to Mills Drury, Sr., claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Marrot's certified plat, 4/7/1792, countersigned by Samuel Eastlake, of 9 <u>caballerias</u> given to Mills Drury, Sr., whose

family consists of himself, his wife, and 3 sons.

3 [E] Francis Sterling, illiterate, deposes, 8/24/1824, before Samuel R. Fairbanks, justice of the peace, that land was surveyed on Nassau River for Mills Drury, who cultivated it from 1792 until his death about 6 years ago.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/9/1845, from descriptive list, No. 485--Mills Drury--300 acres. Survey dated 4/7/1792. Decree: "It is confirmed."

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 2 and Fatio's abstract.]

Dummett, Thomas H. Con. D 24; G&S VI 70

1 [E] Henry Washington's certified plat of John Bunch's claim, Report No. 1, Claim No. 1, 5/26/1830, "consisting of 1,283.46 acres west of Tomoko River, at Tomoko. Chainmen: John Watts, Thomas Greenstreet, and Robert P. Green. Approved by Robert Butler, July, 1837. The tract is embraced in Sec. 37, T. 13, R. 31 S&E, and Sec. ?, T. 13, R. 32 S&E. (Township not surveyed.)

2 [E] Unfinished copy of 1.

Dupon, Paul Con. D 25; DG V 396

1 [E] claims, 8/31/1825, through John Rodman, 3,000 acres at Spring Garden on the St. Johns River, bounded on the north by William Williams, deceased, east by vacant lands, south by John Bautista Gaudry, west by St. Johns River; a grant of Governor Coppinger, 10/8/1817. Claimant has since been in possession.

[Bound together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Pablo Dupon petitions, 10/6/1817, for 3,000 acres at Spring Garden for himself, his mother, 3 sisters, and 3 nephews who have 5 slaves. Pablo Dupon has 80 male slaves over 20 years of age

"for whom he intends also to introduce females as it is absolutely necessary that they should have their wives, for their good behaviour." Pablo Dupon, Juan Pedro Gironne, and Juan Bautista Gaudry wish to settle near to each other for mutual defense against Indians.

Governor Coppinger grants, 10/8/1817, conditionally on their occupation and cultivation. Antonio Alvarez certifies for Tomas de Aguilar who is indisposed.

3 - Pablo Dupon petitions, 10/10/1817, for survey by Roberto McHardy. Governor Coppinger grants, 10/10/1817. Entralgo attests and notifies Pablo Dupon and McHardy who countersigns.

4 - McHardy certifies plat of a 3,000-acre tract for Pablo Dupon, 12/8/1817.

5 - Pablo Dupon petitions, 5/9/1818, for permit to present proof of his meriting a royal title. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/9/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Pablo Dupon.

6 - Robert McHardy, Scot, married, 42, deposes, 5/13/1818, before Entralgo that he knows Pablo Dupon's land, where he has numerous slaves--one who builds wagons and coaches--who have cleared the land and made it ready for cultivation.

7 - Andres Burgevin, French, married, 30, deposes, 5/13/1818, before Entralgo that Pablo Dupon has part of the land cleared and a slave house built.

8 - Francisco Ferreira, native, married, 25, deposes, 5/13/1818, before Entralgo confirming the above testimony.

9 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 5/14/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Pablo Dupon.

[Bound together 10-12 in English:]

10 - Royal title, 5/14/1818, from Governor Coppinger to Pablo Dupon. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy. Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 4/13/1831.

11 - Translation of 4.

12 - Decree of the superior court, 5/17/1832: "This claim is valid. . . . It is hereby confirmed, adjudged, and decreed unto the said claimant [Pablo Dupon]." George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 3/10/1845; Judge Isaac H. Bronson certifies Fairbanks' signature and authority, 3/12/1845. [In printed form.]

13 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 2,363.33 acres for the heirs of Pablo Dupon. Approved, 3/28/1851, by Benjamin A. Putnam.

[Dossier contains 2 bound translations of 4 and copies of 12; translations of 2, 6, 7, and 8; original of 2; and Fatio's abstract.]

The following papers, not belonging in this claim, are bound together 1-11 in Spanish:

1 - Pablo Dupon petitions, 5/2/1818, for a small island on the west side of St. Johns River, bounded on the south and east by Dunn's Creek, and on the north by another creek that separates it from Benjamin Higgins' land. The number of his slaves has increased considerably, since he was granted lands on 10/8/1817, by purchase from Daniel Copp of 50 additional slaves. Governor Coppinger grants conditionally on occupation and cultivation, 5/8/1818. Aguilar certifies true copy.

2 - Pablo Dupon petitions, 5/9/1818, for survey by Burgevin; Governor Coppinger grants, 5/9/1818. Entralgo attests, notifies Pablo Dupon and Burgevin who countersigns.

3 - Burgevin cerifies plat, 6/3/1818, of 3,000 acres for Pablo Dupon.

4 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer petitions, 7/9/1818, for Pablo Dupon, for taking of testimony to prove his right to a royal title. Governor Coppinger grants, 7/9/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Bartolome C. Ferrer.

5 - Patricio Linch, Iriah, single, 32, deposes, 7/10/1818, before Entralgo that P. Dupon has taken possession of the island with about 100 slaves "and their wives" who have cleared the land and built houses.

6 - Burgevin, French, married, 30, deposes before Entralgo, 7/10/1818, confirming the above and adding that P. Dupon intends to establish a stockyard on the island.

7 - Juan Pedro Gironne, French, married, 33, deposes, 7/10/1818, before Entralgo confirming the above.

8 - Pablo Dupon petitions, 4/21/1819, for royal title based on this testimony. Governor Coppinger orders the taking of testimony again, 4/21/1819. Entralgo attests and notifies P. Dupon.

9 - Patricio Linch [see 5 above] deposes before Entralgo, 4/23/1819. that P. Dupon's island is well established as a plantation.

10 - Burgevin deposes, 4/23/1819, before Entralgo confirming the above.

11 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 4/24/1819; Entralgo attests and notifies P. Dupon.

Dupont, Gideon, Heirs of Con. D 26; DG IV 196

1 [E] claim, through John B. Strong, 450 acres at Moultrie about 5 miles south of St. Augustine, on Matanzas River, which has never been surveyed. It was granted by Governor Zespedes,

5/4/1787, to Antonio Usina and John Holzendorf and confirmed, 11/15/1792, by Governor Quesada; Antonio Usina sells, 12/15/1794, to John Holzendorf who sells, 4/15/1796, to Richard Ryan, who sells, 12/9/1797, to Gideon Dupont, who was in actual possession from 1787 to 1802 when he left because of unrest. Upon his return he found the government had granted the land to Francisco Rovira, caretaker for Gideon Dupont, and is now held by Doctor Edward Gibson for Rovira who lives in Baltimore.

2 [S] Antonio Usina petitions, 5/4/1787, for 30 acres at Mutre [Moultrie] next to Juan Capo. He is forced to leave the 8 acres granted him to Tolomato because of their sterility, being more of a worry than a benefit. Governor Zespedes grants, 5/4/1787; William Reynolds certifies true copy, 3/14/1823.

3 [S] Antonio Usina petitions, 11/15/1792, for confirmation of the grant as required by law, begging forgiveness for his delay since he is illiterate and unable to read the notices of Acts of the government, and "only comes to the city for the exercises of a christian and to dispose of the product of his personal labor." Governor Quesada grants, 11/15/1792; William Reynolds certifies true copy, 3/11/1823.

4 [S] Antonio Usina and John Holzendorf petition, through Jose Peso de Borgo, 12/15/1794, Antonio Usina for permission to sell his improvements to John Holzendorf because of the loss of his own 3 slaves; J. Holzendorf for a permit to occupy the land of Antonio Usina and for an extension of time on the land due his large family. J. Holzendorf had petitioned for and was granted land south of Josiah Dupont, which he now renounces as unsatisfactory. Governor Quesada gives permission to Antonio Usina to

sell and to J. Holzendorf to occupy until a later survey and measurement when he will be given the lands corresponding to his head rights. Manuel Rengil certifies; William Reynolds certifies true copy, 3/11/1823.

5 [S] Tomas de Aguilar certifies that on petition of John Holzendorf to sell his lands at Moultrie to Richard Ryan it was decreed that the transfer could be made on the same condition as John Holzendorf held the land [see 4 above]. Reynolds certifies true copy, 3/10/1823.

6 [S] Richard Ryan petitions, 11/18/1797, for permit to sell his 450 acres at Moultrie to Gideon Dupont. Governor White grants, 11/28/1797; Abreu countersigns. Reynolds certifies true copy, 3/10/1823.

7 [S] Deed, 12/9/1797: Richard Ryan sells to Gideon Dupont, for $450 cash, 400 acres at Moultrie. Witnesses: Tomas de Aguilar, Pablo Mestre, and Juan de Entralgo. Jose de Zubizarreta attests. [Here follows:] Juan de Pierra certifies, 12/2/1797, that on petition of Richard Ryan to sell to Gideon Dupont, Governor White decreed that the transfer was permitted on conditions granted [see 4 above]. Zubizarreta certifies true copy, 4/26/1805.

8 [E] Benjamin Clements and J. B. Clements certify plat of 398.98 acres claimed by Gideon Dupont being Sec. 42, T. 7, R. 30 S&E, and Sec. 38, T. 8, R. 30 S&E. Chainmen: Jacob T. Porter and John Hagen. Approved by Robert Butler, 3/1835. Decree: 400 acres confirmed to claimants.

[Dossier contains the originals of 5 and 6, and translations of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.]

Eckford, Henry of New York City — Con. E 1; DG IV 235

1 [E] claims, through Edward R. Gibson, one undivided half of a 2,000-acre tract on Mosketo River to the west "of where s tood" the village of New Smyrna, bounded on the north by Ambrose Hull, and on the south, east, and west by vacant lands; Governor White's grant, 7/8/1803, to Samuel Betts, who sold, 4/13/1816, to Joseph F. White who sold to Henry Eckford, 1/22/1823.

2 [S] S. Betts petitions, 7/6/1803, for 2,000 acres at Mosquitos for a number of workers he is expecting from the U. S., and slaves he intends to buy. Governor White refers the petition, 7/7/1803, to Nicolas Barceola, who approves, 7/8/1803. Governor White grants, 7/8/1803, on condition that grantee occupy within 6 months. Pierra certifies; W. Reynolds certifies true copy.

3 [E] Deed [stereotyped], 1/22/1823: Joseph F. White to Henry Eckford for $5,000. Witness: Perkins Nichols. [On the back:] Brockholst Livingston, associate justice, U. S. Supreme Court, certifies, 1/22/1823. Decree: "The board being satisfied of the validity of this claim they recommend the title for confirmation."

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Edge, John — Con. E 2; DG V 406

1 [E] S. Blair notes, 10/23/1827, John Edge's claim of 640 acres on Julington Creek, a donation grant.

2 [E] Joseph Hagan, illiterate, deposes, 4/4/1827, before W. H. Allen and Robert Hutchenson, justices of the peace, Duval

County, that John Age [Edge], over 21 and head of a family, lived for 3 or 4 years before the change of flags on his land on McDonald's Branch.

3 [E] George Petty, illiterate, deposes, 4/4/1827, before William H. Allen, that John Age cultivated his land for about 4 years before the change of flags.

4 [E] Michael Stone, illiterate, deposes, 10/24/1828, before Henry Harttey, justice of the peace, that John Edge lived at the head of Sawpit branch in 1819 on land he cultivated.

5 [E] James Plummer deposes before Henry Harttey, confirming Michael Stone's testimony.

6 [E] M. Stone deposes [see 4 above], November, 1828, before H. Harttey, that John Edge was living on the land on 2/2/1819.

Edgely, John and Edward Towns — Con. E 3; DG IV 105

1 [E] G. W. Ward certifies, 9/20/1831, that John Edgely and Edward Towns claim 1,287.25 acres on Escambia River, Sec. 7, T. 5, R. 29; Sec. 33, T. 6, R. 29; and Sec. 1, T. 5, R. 30 N&W. Reported by commissioners of West Florida, Report B. No. 3, confirmed by Congress, 4/22/1826. John Edgely and Edward Towns are entitled "on presentation of this certificate" (No. 9) to a patent for the land.

2 [E] Benjamin Clements certifies plat, 2/18/1828; approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general.

3 [E] Benjamin Clements and J. B. Clements certify plat, 4th quarter, 1831. [The plat shows the Connecuh River forming the northeast boundary line.] Chainmen: Thomas McCleland, Albert Sebastian, Jesse Evans, Charles Sims, James M. Sawyer, and Andrew A. Crawford.

Embara, Philip Con. E 4; DG IV 205

1 [E] claims 100 acres at Pevit, 3 miles west of the Ferry, bounded on the north by Isaac Wicks, east, south, and west by vacant lands, Governor White's grant, 1/5/1807. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Felipe Embara, illiterate, free negro, petitions, through Juan de Entralgo, 1/5/1807, for land at Pevit Corresponding to head rights for himself, his wife, a son 24, another 13, another 11, and one slave. Governor White grants, 1/5/1807, on condition that grantee occupy within one month. Pierra certifies.

3 [E] Felipe Embara petitions, 4/28/1815, for 100 acres at Buena Vista, for himself and family. Governor Kindelan grants 150 acres.

4 [S] Felipe Edimbara petitions, 3/3/1817, for survey by Roberto McHardy of his lands west of the Ferry. Governor Coppinger grants, 3/3/1817. Entralgo attests and notifies Felipe Edingbara and McHardy who countersigns.

5 [S] McHardy certifies plat, 3/11/1817, for Edinburgh.

6 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 100.37 acres for Philip Embara. Chainmen: John Hagan and John M. McGough. Approved by Robert Butler, 3/?/1835. Decree: "Confirmed."

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 2 and translation of 5.]

English, Thomas Con. E 5; DG IV 106

1 [E] James R. Donelson certifies plat, January, 1828, of 679.74 acres, Sec. 28, T. 1, R. 31 S&W. Chainmen: Ellis

Franklin and William Barbington; approved by Butler.

2 [E] James R. Donelson certifies plat, January, 1828, of 640 acres, a donation claim of Thomas English, Sec. 36, T. 1, R. 31 S&W. Chainmen: Ellis Franklin and William Barbington, approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general.

These 2 tracts, one a grant [jacket says, to Milan de Carrera who conveys to Thomas English] on the Perdido River, the other a donation claim [not noted on jacket], are contiguous, 1 [E] being directly north of 2 [E].

[Dossier contains copies of 1 and 2.]

Entralgo, Juan B. of Havana, Cuba — Con. E 6-a; DG IV 444

1 [E] claims, through George Murray, 4,000 acres about 5 miles east of Spring Garden, Governor Coppinger's grant to F. M. Arredondo who sold to Juan B. Entralgo.

[Bound together 2-7 in Spanish:]

2 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., petitions, 3/18/1817, for 10,000 acres of which 5,000 acres are 5 miles east of Spring Garden and 5,000 acres west of St. Johns River, around Black Creek, near Fleming Island and Doctor's Lake; by virtue of services rendered in the militia without pay. He has 80 slaves to employ. Governor White grants, 3/20/1817. Juan de Entralgo attests.

3 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., petitions, 8/20/1819, for survey by Andres Burgevin of 4 plats: one for 4,000 acres in each of the 2 tracts, one for 1,500 acres, and another for 500 acres. Governor Coppinger grants, 8/20/1819. Entralgo attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo and Burgevin who countersigns.

4 - Burgevin certifies plat of 4,000 acres 5 miles east of Spring Garden for F. M. Arredondo, Jr., 7/25/1820.

5 - Burgevin certifies plat of 1,500 acres 5 miles east of Spring Garden for F. M. Arredondo, Jr., 7/25/1820.

6 - Burgevin certifies plat of 500 acres 5 miles east of Spring Garden for F. M. Arredondo, Jr., 7/25/1820.

7 - Burgevin certifies plat of 4,000 acres west of St. Johns River, on Black Creek, for F. M. Arredondo, Jr., 7/25/1820.

8 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 8/9/1820, for 4,000 acres 5 miles east of Spring Garden to F. M. Arredondo, Jr. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 8/11/1820.

9 [S] Deed, 1/5/1821: F. M. Arredondo, Jr., to Juan B. Entralgo for $4,000. Witnesses: Jose Mariano Hernandez, Bernardo Segui, and Jose Bernardo Reyes. Governor Coppinger attests; Aguilar and Alvarez countersign as "assisting witnesses." Decree: " . . . recommend it to Congress for confirmation, 7/12/1824."

[Dossier contains translations of 2, 4, and 6, and copy of 8.]

Entralgo, Juan B. Con. E 6-b; DG IV 464

1 [E] claims, through George Murray, 4,000 acres on Black Creek, bounded on the south by Governor's Creek, a grant of Governor Coppinger to F. M. Arredondo, Jr., who sold to Juan B. Entralgo who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Royal title, 8/9/1820, by Governor Coppinger for 4,000 acres on Black Creek to F. M. Arredondo, Jr. Entralgo certifies true copy, 8/27/1823.

3 [S] Deed, 1/5/1821: F. M. Arredondo, Jr., to Juan B. Entralgo for $4,000. Witnesses: Jose Mariano Hernandez, Bernardo Segui, and Jose Bernardo Reyes. Governor Coppinger attests; Aguilar and Alvarez countersign as "assisting witnesses."

[Plat is 7 in Con. E 6-a;] Decree: " . . . recommended to Congress for confirmation, 6/30/1824."

[Dossier contains translation of 3 and of plat.]

Entralgo, Juan B. Con. E 7; DG IV 221, 229

1 [E] claims, through George Murray, 2,000 acres on the west bank of St. Johns River, Governor Coppinger's grant, 11/15/1817. [On margin:] "Wm. Travers to pay fees."

2 [S] Royal title, 11/15/1817, by Governor Coppinger for 2,000 acres south of Cedar Swamp Creek, to Juan B. Entralgo. Aguilar and Alvarez attest. Governor Coppinger certifies true copy. Aguilar and Alvarez countersign.

3 [S] Clarke's certified plat, 4/10/1818.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 6/10/1845, from descriptive list, No. 84--Juan B. Entralgo--2,000 acres. Grant dated 11/15/1817, survey, 4/10/1818. Decree: " . . . recommended to Congress for confirmation, 6/29/1824."

[Dossier contains translation of 2 and 2 translations and a copy of 3.]

Entralgo, Juan B. Con. E 8; DG IV 262

1 [E] claims, through George Murray, 1,000 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, at Rollestown. Governor Coppinger gives royal title.

[Bound together 2-4 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 12/17/1816, for 1,000 acres anywhere in the province and requests survey by Clarke. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/17/1816. Aguilar certifies true copy.

3 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 8/19/1819, for survey by Burgevin since Clarke is occupied with other matters. Governor Coppinger

grants, 8/19/1819, and notifies Burgevin who countersigns. Aguilar and Alvarez attest.

4 - Burgevin's certified plat, 4/7/1821.

5 [S] Royal title, 5/5/1821, by Governor Coppinger to Juan B. Entralgo for 1,000 acres. Aguilar and Alvarez attest.

[Dossier contains copy and translations of 2 and 3.]

Entralgo, Juan B. Con. E 9; DG IV 215

1 [E] claims, through Murray, 1,000 acres 30 miles west of Buena Vista at Corral de Agua, Governor Coppinger's grant.

[Bound together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 5/20/1817, for 2,800 acres [besides 1,000 acres granted him at Cedar Swamp Creek]; 1,000 acres at Cedar Swamp Creek; 1,000 acres west of Buena Vista; and 800 acres west of Turnbull's Swamp at Mosquitos. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/20/1817.

3 - Clarke certifies plat, 2/20/1818, of 800 acres bounded on the south by Ambrose Hull and on the north, east, and west by vacant lands.

4 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 2/26/1818, for acceptance and archiving of plat. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/26/1818.

5 - Clarke certifies plat, 4/10/1818, of 2,000 acres [which includes the 1,000 acres previously granted] at Ceder Swamp Creek.

6 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 5/12/1818, for archiving of plat. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/12/1818.

7 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 6/11/1819, for survey by Andres Burgevin, of 1,000 acres at Correl de Agua. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/11/1819. Aguilar and Alvarez attest and notify Burgevin who countersigns.

8 - Burgevin certifies plat, 9/9/1819, stating that the land is southeast of Bowleg's [late Seminole Chief] place.

9 - Juan B. Entralgo petitions, 9/22/1819, for archiving of plat. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/22/1819.

10 [S] Royal title, 11/15/1817, by Governor Coppinger for 1,000 acres at Corral de Agua. Aguilar and Alvarez attest and certify true copy.

11 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 7/7/1845, from descriptive list, No. 83.

13 [E] Letter, 3/10/1824, from Charles Waldron, Micanopy, to Moses E. Levy, Pilgrimage: Sending papers on Water Pen tract to be given to U. S. surveyor who was not found by an express sent for that purpose.

16 [E] Letter, 4/5/1834, John Blocker, Lake Laura, to Col. Robert M. Williams, Tallahassee: Arrived at Newninsville, "stuck up an advertisement", did same at Mickanopia where I spoke to Mr. Levy in the store of Mr. Brush "in the presents of Capt. Gabriel Priest. . . . His claim was not included in the Survey I made."

14 [E] Letter, 11/16/1834, Robert Butler, Lake Jackson, to Col. R. M. Williams, Tallahassee: Capt. Ming will reveal his course and publicity given to his movements; make instructions for his survey of Levy grant, furnishing evidence of title.

15 [E] Instructions, 11/17/1834, surveyor's office, Tallahassee, to F. L. Ming: Proceed to survey Levy's claim of 1,000 acres at "Water Pen"; communicate with agent, Charles Waldron, for determination of starting point; evidence of title forwarded.

16 [E] Letter, 11/17/1834, Frederick L. Ming, Tallahassee, to Robert Butler: Levy statements of my movements untrue; "I gave

every possible notoriety" to the intended survey, with verbal messages to St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Nunonsville, and Micanope, and a posted notice on the road from Micanope to Poladca.

17 [E] Letter, 11/27/1834, F. L. Ming, Micanopy, to Robert Butler, Tallahassee: Unable to survey Levy claim; Waldron unable to indicate the beginning; original survey to Juan B. Entralgo made in 1819 does not agree with calls of the grant; "would be glad never to hear of Levy and his claim again."

18 [E] Letter, 11/24/1834, F. L. Ming to Charles Waldron: Shall proceed to Water Pen for survey of Levy claim; will see you at Mr. Crews' store at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning; you will accompany me as agent of Mr. Levy.

19 [E] Letter, 1/12/1835, Robert Butler to F. L. Ming: Location of Levy claim is at the Cowpen on the east side of a pond, and about 2 miles south of a lake, probably the "Water Pen Lake" in the grant. [On the back:] "These substituted, dated 1/17/1835."

20 [E] Letter, 1/15/1835, Levy to Butler: The Supreme Court Jan., term, 1834, confirmed to me, with other tracts, the following: 20,000 acres at Chachola and Cuskaville hammocks; 4,000 acres west of St. Johns River by Black Creek near Fleming's Island. These have been offered for sale, therefore, I beg you to direct surveys.

21 [E] Letter, 1/17/1835, Butler to F. L. Ming: Unable to give an "identical beginning or locality" for Juan B. Entralgo's grant now claimed by Levy. Should Levy offer evidence satisfactory to you, you will make the survey. [Footnote:] Levy is willing to take quantity by section lines as already run; you may comply with that arrangement.

22 [E] Letter, Wednesday midday, Butler to Col. Williams:

Will be down tomorrow; give no papers to Levy; inform him that any business which he may wish to transact officially must be in writing.

23 [E] Note: See in the file of letters from the commissioners one on this subject dated 10/17/1834; also 11/10/1834, and 1/18/1835. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains copy and 2 translations of 8, and 2 translations of 10.]

Ervin, James, Heirs of Con. E 10; DG V 177

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claim, through George J. F. Clarke, 125 acres on Little St. Marys River, at the Crossing place, Governor White's grant to James Ervin, whose heirs are in actual possession.

2 [S] James Ervin petitions, 11/14/1803, for acreage corresponding to head rights for himself, his wife, and 3 slaves, one 20 years old and the others under 8. Governor White grants, 12/2/1803, 125 acres to be settled within a month. Pierra certifies.

3 [E] Clarke deposes, 11/8/1828, before Downing that James Ervin cultivated the land in 1809, 1810, 1811, and "continued to do so under his agent to the present time."

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/9/1845, from descriptive list, No. 491.

[Dossier contains copy and translation of ?.]

Espinosa, Sebastian, Heirs of Con. E 11; DG IV 279

1 [E] Ramon Sanchez et al. claim, through Drysdale, 500 acres in Diego Plains at Uleridge, Governor White's grant, 9/5/1801, to Espinosa, Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 3/31/1818. Espinosa

held it until his death in 1819.

[Protocol 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Pierra certifies, 9/5/1801, that Governor White granted Espinosa 500 acres at Wueridge [Uleridge], north of Francisco Xavier Sanchez' lands.

3 - Sebastian Espinosa petitions, 10/31/1817, for royal title and the taking of testimony. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/17/1817. Entralgo attests and notifies Sebastian Espinosa.

4 - Bartolome Leonardy, native, married, 35, deposes, 11/20/1817, before Entralgo that he has for many years known Espinosa who has fences, houses, and stock on his plantation on which he has lived without interruption for a long time.

5 - Juan Gonzales Montedeoca, Havana, 44, deposes, 11/20/1817, before Entralgo confirming the above.

6 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., native, married, 30, deposes, 11/20/1817, before Entralgo confirming the above testimony.

7 - Entralgo lists conditions requisite for royal title, 11/20/1817.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 11/21/1817; Entralgo attests and notifies Sebastian Espinosa.

9 [S] Royal title, 3/31/1818, by Governor Coppinger to Espinosa for 500 acres at Wellridge, San Diego Plains. Entralgo attests. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 9/12/1823.

10 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 500 acres at Uellridge, being Sec. 39, T. 4, R. 29 S&E, and Sec. 42, T. 3, R. 29 S&E. Chainmen: Isaac Varnes and John W. Townsend. Approved by Butler, 6/20/1836. Decree: Confirmed, 4/29/1825.

[Dossier contains translation and copy of 2.]

Estefanopoly, Nicholas Con. E 12; DG IV 282

1 [E] claims, through Isaac N. Cox, 2,500 acres, bounded on the south by Wadampokita Branch, east by pine land, west by Suwaney River, and north by road leading to ferry across same; Governor Kindelan's grant, 5/23/1815.

2 [S] Estenfanopoly petitions, 5/19/1815, through Francisco Ferreira, for 2,500 acres for his services as carpenter and militiaman. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/23/1815.

3 [E] W. H. Gleason, for Ramon Hernandez, gives receipt for 32 certificates "in full satisfaction of the confirmed but unlocated claim of Nicholas Estenfanopoly. Certificate Nos. 18 to 49, 80 acres each except No. 49, which is for 20 acres, total 2,500 acres. U. S. Surveyor General's Office, Tallahassee, 11/6/1882.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 7/7/1845, from descriptive list, No. 91.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Estopa, Pedro Con. E 13; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims 15 3/10 acres at the Stockade about 1 3/4 miles north of St. Augustine, bounded on the north by S. Robertson, south by Gabriel W. Perpall, east by Public Road, and west by St. Sebastian River; a grant of Governor Quesada, 9/3/1793.

2 [S] Pedro Estopa petitions, 9/23/1793, for vacant lands which he may cultivate to support his family, being willing to surrender it when so requested. Governor Quesada grants, 9/23/1793, on condition that no concrete house shall be built, no trees planted; a wooden shack is permitted but it must be demolished if so ordered for the service of the King. Reynolds certifies true copy, 2/20/1823.

3 [E] Gamaliel Darling certifies, 11/28/1823, that on 10/27/1823, he surveyed for Antonio Trey 15 3/10 acres.

4 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 12 acres for Pedro Estopa. Chainmen: John Batie and John R. Tool. Approved by Butler, 5/28/1826.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/28/1833, from proceedings of the board: "Thursday, 12/22/1825. The board met this day. Present: Hon. Davis Floyd and William H. Allen. The following claims being called and the evidence produced therein being satisfactory to the board as to the occupation and cultivation thereof, confirmed the same. Pedro Estopa for 15 3/10 acres." Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2 and copy of 3.]

Estopa, Pedro — Con. E 14; DG IV 293

1 [E] claims a lot in the mil y quinientas of 60½ yards north and south along the public road, its depth extending to the North River, bounded on the north by lands of John Villalonga, south by John Yanopoly, east by the North River, and west by Public Road; Governor White's grant, 7/20/1807. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Pierra certifies, 7/20/1807, that Pedro Estopa was granted land outside the gates on which he might not dig ditches, plant crops of high growth, erect fences, or houses other than a palmetto shack by the road, which he must be willing to destroy and abandon in case of need.

3 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/24/1834, from descriptive list, No. 493.

Eubanks, Stephen, Jr. — Con. E 15; DG V 279

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 325 acres on Trout

Creek, St. Johns River; a grant of Governor Coppinger, 3/18/1817. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Stephen Eubanks petitions, 1/20/1817, for 325 acres at La Trucha Creek, St. Johns River. His family consists of himself and 11 slaves over 16 years of age. Governor Coppinger grants, 3/18/1817; Aguilar certifies.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat, Fernandina, 3/23/1817, of 210 acres for Stephen Eubanks, as part of the 325 acres.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 11/29/1844, from descriptive list, No. 86. Decree: Confirmed, 6/6/1825.

[Dossier contains a copy and 2 translations of 2 and translation of 3.]

Eubanks, Stephens, Sr. Con. E 16; DG V 396

1 [E] claims, through Clarke, 255 acres on Nassau River, bounded by it and its marshes; Governor White's grant.

2 [S] Stephens Eubanks petitions, 2/4/1806, for his quota of land on Nassau River, west of Hecekias Tucker's land. Governor White grants, 2/4/1806, 255 acres on condition that they be occupied within one month. Tomas de Aguilar certifies.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/2/1816.

[Bound together 4-8 in English:]

4 - Translation of 2.

5 - Translation of 3.

6 - Order of survey, superior court, 11/30/1842. U. S. surveyor general is ordered to make the survey and submit his plat to the court for further proceedings, said survey to conform as near as possible to that made by Clarke and by the calls of the grant.

7 - Benjamin Frisbee certifies, 11/6/1844, plat of 360 acres,

which is as nearly as possible conformable to the Clarke plat, the points 1, 2, and 4 being identical with those in the old plat. Before S. L. Bennet, justice of the peace, 11/6/1844.

8 - Decree of superior court, District of East Florida, November term, 1844, in case of Charles Broward and Stephen Eubanks, Jr., executors and heirs of Stephens Eubanks, Sr. vs. the U. S. " . . . this claim is valid . . . same is hereby confirmed." George R. Fairbanks, clerk, certifies true copy, 3/1/1845. Isaac H. Bronson, judge, certifies act, 3/1/1845.

[Dossier contains, bound together, translation of 2; copy and translation of 3; copy of 8 and another translation of 2.]

Eubanks, William Con. E 17; G&S IV 567, 581, 629

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claims, through Clarke, 170 acres on Big Ceder Creek, St. Johns River, and 30 acres, the latter being the whole of Burton Island, in Nassau River; Governor Coppinger's grant, 3/18/1817. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] William Eubanks petitions, 2/2/1817, for 150 acres at Sabanas and 50 acres (the whole) on Burton Island, which he has been cultivating for some time. His family consists of himself, his wife, and 5 slaves over 16 years of age. Governor Coppinger grants, 3/18/1817, 150 acres. Aguilar certifies true copy, 3/18/1817.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 150 acres for William Eubanks, Fernandina, 3/20/1817. The tract of Carlos Breward is shown as bounding on the west.

4 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 30-acre tract on Burton's Island. Dated at Fernandina, Amalia Island, 3/27/1817.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 11/30/1844, from descriptive list,

No. 87, and extract from proceedings of the board: "Monday, 6/6/1825. Board met this day, present: Hon. Davis Floyd and Geo. Murray. Claimant was only entitled to 150 acres by the concession, which are confirmed to him." Decree: Confirmed for 150 acres, 6/6/1825.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2 and translations of 3, 4, and 1.]

Fairbanks, Samuel Con. F 1; DG III 646

1 [E] S. Fairbanks and Joseph Simeon Sanchez claim, through John B. Strong, 2,000 acres on the Santafe River, bounded on the west by lands of Francisco R. Sanchez, on other sides by vacant lands; Governor Coppinger's grant, 1/12/1818 to J. S. Sanchez who sold an undivided half interest to S. Fairbanks, 7/8/1823.

2 [S] Joseph S. Sanchez petitions, 1/7/1818, for 2,000 acres on Santafe River, which Governor Coppinger grants, 1/12/1818.

3 [E] Deed dated 7/28/1823: Antonio Alvarez, Eleuteria, his wife; Joseph S. Sanchez, and Maria, his wife; to Samuel Fairbanks for $1,000 cash, an undivided half part of a 2,000-acre tract, Before: James S. Tingle who certifies, 8/13/1823.

4 [E] Samuel A. Jewett certifies, 2nd quarter of 1841, plat of 2,000 acres for Joseph S. Sanchez et al. Chainmen: Andrew Fisher and Patrick Cashman. Approved by Robert Butler, 5/24/1841. Decree: "Confirmed to them and their heirs as tenants in common."

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 2.]

Fairbanks, Samuel Con. F 2; DG III 646

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 500 acres at Durbin Swamp. Governor Estrada's grant, 12/11/1815, to Rafael Dionisio Fontane who sold, 4/10/1823, to Samuel Fairbanks, who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Rafael D. Fontane petitions, 12/10/1815, for 500 acres at Orange Grove and Derving Swamp, for his services during the 1812 rebellion. Governor Estrada grants, 12/11/1815.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies, 9/25/1819, plat showing his own lands as boundary on the northeast.

4 [E] Deed, 4/10/1823: Rafael D. Fontane to Samuel Fairbanks for $500. Witnesses: J. S. Tingle and John M. Fontane. [On the back:] J. S. Tingle accepts into record, 4/12/1823.

5 [E] Unfinished plat of Samuel Fairbanks' claim in T. 4, R. 28 E.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 1/3/1835, from descriptive list, No. 391. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 2 and translation of 3.]

Fairbanks, Samuel Con. F 3; DG III 647

1 [E] claims, through J. B. Strong, a lot on St. George Street, St. Augustine, bounded on the north by Nicholas Rodriguez, west by the creek, and south by Nicholas Estefanopli. It was a Spanish grant to Maria Ventura Rodriguez who gave power of attorney to John A. Cavedo in Havana, 2/26/1823, who sold, 3/31/1823, to Samuel Fairbanks. The lot is in possession of William Travers, Samuel Fairbanks having been prevented from taking possession by Juan B. Entralgo, nephew of Maria V. Rodriguez, who secured an order from Governor Coppinger to sell the lot without any authority from Maria V. Rodriguez.

[Bound together 2-11 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan de Pierra petitions, 6/19/1795, for lot in St. Augustine, formerly occupied by an English chercha [sic]. Governor Morales refers to the minister of royal state, Gonzalo Zamorano, who is acting governor due to the governor's indisposition, who refers to the chief of the treasury, Jose Antonio de Yguinis, who finds no objection, 6/22/1795. Governor Morales grants, 6/23/1795.

3 - Yguinis certifies, 6/26/1795, that Jose Lorente measured the

chercha [sic] lot which is 42 v. along the east front, 38 v. on the west back, 75 v. south in depth, and 94½ v. north in depth, making 3,390 v.² at ½ r. per vara, which totals 211 pesos and 7 rr.

4 - Pierra cedes lot of Juan Moreno. Witnesses: Clestino Gordoncito, Angel Picardo, Felix Etulain, and Diego Aguilar.

5 - Maria V. Rodriguez petitions, 8/13/1796, through Manuel Bernal, for the chercha lot granted to Pierra who willingly cedes it to her, Governor Quesada not having granted her request for a lot. Governor White refers to the treasurer, 8/13/1796.

6 - Gonzalo Zamorano reports, 8/16/1796, that Maria V. Rodriguez was one of the Floridianas brought from Havana by Act of 3/18/1791 to enjoy the privileges granted her class by the King. She receives 2 reales daily from the crown. The King authorized the treasury to build houses for them, the cost of which they shall repay in 10 years. Maria V. Rodriguez may build on the lot she requests, paying the crown for the value of the improvements at 5% interest. Governor White agrees, 8/18/1796.

7 - J. B. Entralgo petitions, 4/6/1821, for permit to sell his aunt's lot since she is living in Havana. If the church has any right to the lot, let it prove its title. Governor Coppinger grants, and requests report of the priest, 4/6/1821.

8 - Miguel Crosby declares, 4/7/1821, that documents presented by Entralgo prove that his aunt, Maria V. Rodriguez, was sole owner of the lot and, therefore, he withdraws his objections.

9 - Governor Coppinger, 4/7/1821, grants Entralgo a permit to sell his aunt's lot as if it were his own.

10 - Entralgo petitions, 4/11/1821, for measurement of lot and adjoining lots by Joaquin Sanchez, since he finds his front 2 varas

short. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/11/1821.

11 - Joaquin Sanchez certifies, 4/14/1821, the measurements of the chercha lot as north and south 40 v. front x east and west 94 v. depth. Juan Ygnacio de la Cruz attests. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 12/20/1823.

12 [S] [Sealed paper, ¼ r.] Maria V. Rodriguez, widow of Juan Moreno, at Havana, 2/26/1823, gives special power of attorney to Juan Quevedo that he may sell her lot in St. Augustine. Witnesses: Juan Ygnancio de la Cruz, D. Antonio Gomez, and Alexandro Ramirez. Manuel de Ayala attests and certifies true copy, 2/26/1823: Miguel Garcia Alayeto, Jose Lorenzo Rodriguez, and Manuel Mendez, escribanos, certify Ayala's authority and signature. James S. Tingle records, 4/1/1823, at the request of John B. Strong.

13 [E] Deed, 3/31/1823: John Cavedo to Samuel Fairbanks for $200 cash for church lot in St. Augustine. Witnesses: Daniel S. Gardiner and Jose Dickinson. Thomas S. Penn, justice of the peace, certifies, 4/1/1823. James S. Tingle accepts into record, 4/1/1823.

14 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/24/1834, from descriptive list, No. 495. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains bound together translations of 2-11 and translation of 12.]

Fairbanks, Samuel and Polly Beardon — Con. F 4; DG III 644

1 [E] claim 240 acres at St. Antonio Bend, St. Johns River, bounded on one side by Usiah Bowden's land; Pedro Marrot's certification of grant to Robert Gilbert, 12/21/1791, confirmed by Governor Kindelan, 4/17/1815. Absalom Bearden, Hannah, his wife,

who is the daughter of Robert Gilbert, and Robert Gilbert, Jr., sell two-thirds, 3/16/1822, to Samuel Fairbanks.

2 [S] Royal title, 4/17/1815, Governor Kindelan to Robert Gilbert for 7 caballerias and 17 acres, given by Marrot, 12/21/1791, and surveyed by Eastlake. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 4/17/1815.

3 [E] Deed, 3/16/1822: Absalom Bearden and Hannah Beardon to Samuel Fairbanks for $300 cash, an undivided third part of a 240-acre tract at San Antonio Bend. Before: Thomas H. Penn, who certifies, 3/16/1822.

4 [E] Deed, 10/20/1823: Robert Gilbert, Jr., illiterate, and Elizabeth Gilbert, illiterate, to Samuel Fairbanks for $500 cash, an undivided third part of a 240-acre tract at St. Anthony's Bend. Witnesses: James C. Green and Francisco P. Fatio. [On the back:] Fatio certifies, 10/24/1823. Tingle records, 11/1/1823.

5 [E] Joseph Summerall deposes, 12/24/1823, before J. B. Strong, that he visited Robert Gilbert's plantation in 1791 and 1792; it apparently had been settled 5 or 6 years; Gilbert died in 1820, leaving 3 children: Robert Gilbert, Jr.; Polly Gilbert, wife of William Beardon; and Hannah Gilbert, wife of Absalom Beardon, who received the property; Robert Gilbert, Jr.; Absalom Beardon and Hannah Beardon, sold their portions to Samuel Fairbanks.

6 [E] William Loftin deposes, 12/24/1823, before Strong, judge of county court, that Samuel Fairbanks holds the land left by Robert Gilbert, Sr., to his children, 2 of whom sold their shares to him.

7 [E] David Thomas certifies, May, 1833, plat of 240.18 acres for Samuel Fairbanks, and William and Polly Beardon.

Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits. [In pencil:] "Withhold this certificate until satisfactorily explained. Butler."

Decree: Confirmed, 1/20/1824.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Falany, F. Con. F 5; DG V 376

[Protocol 1-8 in Spanish:]

1 - Carlos Howard certifies, 12/24/1792, that on petition, 12/15/1792, of F. Falany for a few acres at Tufily, 2 leagues south of St. Augustine, Governor Quesada granted same, 12/20/1792, allowing the rest of his quota to be laid out elsewhere.

2 - F. Falaney petitions, 12/18/1818, through F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for survey of his quota of 1,200 acres by Burgevin. He has held the few acres at Tufily cultivating it, making lime and coal and cutting timber. His family consists of himself, his wife, 5 sons, and 13 slaves. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/18/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, Jr. Burgevin countersigns.

3 - Burgevin certifies, 2/16/1819, plat of 1,200 acres on Matanzas Creek, bounded on the north by Mutry [Moultrie] Creek.

4 - F. Falaney petitions, through F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for royal title and the taking of testimony, 5/12/1819. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/12/1819; Entralgo attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, Jr.

5 - Francisco Pellicer, native of Mahon, married, 66, deposes, 5/13/1819, before Entralgo, that since 1784, when Spanish arms came into the province, F. Falaney has been in possession of the lands in question, continually improving them by cultivation, the erection of buildings, fences, etc.

6 - Pedro Mirando, native of Habana, married, 46, deposes before

Entralgo, 5/13/1819, that for more than 30 years he has known F. Falaney who has continuously cultivated his lands on Multrie Creek.

7 - Francisco Marin, native, married, carpenter, 49, deposes, 5/13/1819, before Entralgo, that since 1784 F. Falaney has lived with his family and slaves at Multrie, turning the place into a complete plantation.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 5/17/1819. Entralgo attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, Jr.

[Dossier contains translations of 1, 2, and 3.]

Falaney, James Con. F 6; DG V 378

1 [E] claims 285 acres on Matanza River, Governor White's grant, 9/3/1805, of 100 acres to Pedro Chavet who sold to James Falaney; also Governor Estrada's grant of 185 acres, 11/17/1815. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Pierra certifies, 9/3/1805, that on petition of Pedro Chavet for 100 acres at Moultrie, south of Mathias Pons, formerly belonging to Pedro Lhil, Governor White granted same and required occupation within a month. [On the back:] Deed: Pedro Chavet to James Falaney of the 100 acres. Witnesses: F. M. Arredondo, Jr., and J. B. Entralgo.

3 [S] Aguilar certifies, 11/17/1815, that on petition of James Falaney for lands of the late Boeson on Matanzas River, Governor Estrada granted same.

4 [S] James Falaney petitions, 4/10/1821, through Entralgo for survey by Burgevin of the 285 acres he holds. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/10/1821. Entralgo attests, notifies James Falaney and Burgevin who countersigns.

5 [S] Burgevin certifies, 10/6/1821, plat of 285 acres for James Falaney.

6 [E] Roque Leonardy deposes, 1/22/1827, before Fatio, that James Falaney had a family and a house on the land held by him for 12 or 13 years.

7 [E] Rafael Oliveros deposes, 11/22/1827, before Fatio, that James Falaney has cultivated the land bought from "Chuet" for about 13 years.

8 [E] J. B. and Benjamin Clements certify plat of 284.72 acres for J. Follany. Chainmen: John Hagen and John M. McGough. Approved by Butler, March, 1835. Decree: Confirmed.

Falcon, Josefa — Con. F 7; DG IV 102

1 [E] Certificate No. 7 issued by G. W. Ward, Register, 9/20/1831, to Josefa Falcon for 650.37 acres, located in Sec. 31, T. 4, R. 30, and Sec. 44, T. 4, R. 31 N&W, on Escambia River, entitling Josefa Falcon to patent. [On the back:] "To be retained-Quantity does not agree."

2 [E] Benjamin Clements certifies plat, 2/19/1828, approved by Butler.

[Dossier contains 2 copies of 2.]

Fallis, Albany, Widow of — Con. F 8; DG V 388

1 [S] Aguilar certifies, 11/6/1805, that on petition of Albany Fallis for his quota of lands on Ken Island in Nassau River, 10 miles north of Loftin River, Governor White granted 50 acres on condition of occupation within one month.

[Bound together 2-4 in English:]

2 - Albary Fallis petitions, 11/6/1805, for land on Ken Island in Nassau River. Governor Coppinger grants 50 acres, 11/6/1805, to be

occupied within one month. Anthelm Gay certifies true copy, 5/21/1831.

3 - Juan Purcell certifies, 2/20/1807, plat of 50 acres for Abner Fallis at White Oak on a branch of Nassau River. Joseph S. Sanchez certifies true copy.

4 - Decree of superior court, November term, 1837, in the case of Susan Fallis, widow of Arbuia Fallis vs. the U. S.: "Claim is valid valid. . . . It is confirmed." George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 3/1/1845.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 3/8/1845, from descriptive list, No. 740.

[Dossier contains copies of 2 and 4, and 2 copies of 3.]

Fallis, Arbena Con. F 9; DG V 413

1 [S] petitions, 12/23/1814, through Daniel Hulbert, for title to 2 half-lots, 4 and 5, square 22, St. Augustine, on which he has built his house. Governor Kindelan grants, 12/23/1816.

2 [S] Clarke certifies, 11/10/1814, having laid out said half-lots (17 x 34 v.) for Arbena Fallis, bounded on the north by Jose Nugera, east by vacant lot, south by San Fernando Street, and west by a new street, yet unnamed, on which he has built his house. Francisco Ribera attests.

3 [S] Royal title, 12/24/1814, by Governor Kindelan to Arbena Fallis. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains abstract.]

Fatio, Francis J. Con. F 10; DG V 67

1 [S] Robert Caldwell petitions, 10/12/1799, for 200 acres on Sampson Creek. Governor White asks, 10/12/1799, Berrio who reports no objections, 10/14/1799. Governor White grants, 10/15/1799.

Juan de Pierra certifies.

2 [S] Pierra certifies, 10/15/1799, Governor White's grant to Robert Caldwell.

3 [E] Barnardo Segui deposes, 10/17/1827, before Charles Downing that the land claimed was settled in 1807 and houses were built.

4 [E] Unfinished plat showing tract as being in T. 5, R. 28 S&E.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 5/8/1845, from descriptive list, No. 505. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains translation of 2 and Fatio's abstract.]

Fatio, Francis J. Con. F 11; DG V 67

1 [S] Maria Fourtun petitions, 11/19/1804, for her quota of land at Moss, former British owner, north of lands of Harry Boes, free negro. Governor White grants, 11/21/1804, 165 acres, which must be settled within one month. Pierra certifies.

2 [S] Pierra certifies, 11/21/1804, Governor White's grant to Maria Fourtun.

3 [S] M. Fortuna lists family as herself and 2 sons, 6 and 8 years of age, and 7 slaves: Maria 45, Tomas, 16; Finny, 14; and a family of 4.

4 [E] Clarke deposes, 10/11/1827, before W. H. Allen, that Maria Fortuna settled on land, improving it, cultivating it, and building houses thereon for more than 22 years.

5 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 165.29 acres for F. J. Fatio. Chainmen: Jesse S. Evans and Jacob T. Porter, Approved by Butler, 3/?/1835.

Decree: "This land, upon the death of Mr. Fortune, descended to Michael Crosby, the Catholic priest at this place, between whom

and Mrs. Maria Teresa Fatio an arbitration was held in the year 1821 . . . and Mrs. Fatio obtained the land . . . . On the death of Mrs. Fatio it descended to the present claimant . . . . George J. F. Clarke was sworn in the case and proved a long continued cultivation and possession. It is confirmed."

[Dossier contains copy of 1 and Fatio's abstract.]

Fatio, F. J., et al. Con. F 12; DG IV 246

1 [E] F. J. Fatio for himself and for Maria Thereash, widow of Philip Fatio, and Sophia, Luisa, Luis, Maryann, and Fernando, children of Philip Fatio, deceased, claim 21 caballerias and 2 small marsh islands on the southeast side of St. Johns River, bounded on the east by John McIntosh. A Marrot survey, 3/9/1793, confirming British titles to Francis Philip Fatio, Spanish subject, who remained in Florida when the province was ceded by Britain to Spain. Upon his death the land was allotted to heirs of Philip Fatio, deceased, one of F. P. Fatio's children, according to settlement filed in claim of Sophia Fleming and William Gibson for 10,762 acres. F. J. Fatio resides in Florida and the others in Cuba.

2 [E] Deed, 1/10/1772: Lieut. Governor John Moultrie to David Courvoisie for 400 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, bounded on the west by William Reddy, south by Christopher Thornton, and east by Robert Harris. It is 50 miles northwest of St. Augustine. David Yeats, deputy clerk of the council, attests.

3 [E] George Mulcaster, surveyor general, certifies, 1/10/1772, plat of 400 acres for David Courvoisie according to order of 12/14/1771.

4 [E] Mulcaster certifies, 10/30/1770, copy of survey by

Charles Young, 1/14/1768, according to order of 5/2/1767, approved by Gerard DeBrahms, of Robert Harris' of 350 acres east on St. Johns River.

5 [S] Marrot certifies, 3/9/1793, plat of 21 caballerias at Nuevo Castle.

6 [E] Sophia Fleming deposes, 6/28/1824, before Francis P. Fatio, justice of the peace, that she knew David Courvoisie, who was agent for Thomas Dunnage, Francis Philip Fatio, Rivaz & Naville; he bought New Castle from Robert Harris about 1770 for the above men. Francis P. Fatio arrived in 1771 and took possession of property for himself and co-partners; when Florida became Spanish in 1784, F. P. Fatio remained and upon the dissolution of the partnership bought the interests of the other partners and obtained Spanish titles to the lands. In 1784 he became a Spanish subject.

7 [E] Clarke deposes before the board that he knew F. P. Fatio to be a Spanish subject; he couldn't have remained in the province otherwise. He knew Philip Fatio, deceased son of F. P. Fatio, and also his first wife.

8 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 779.76 acres claimed by F. P. Fatio, surveyed in June, 1833. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains translation of 5 and a copy of 1.]

Fatio, Francis P. Con. F.13; DG IV 243.

[Bound together 1-4 in English:]

Title page: Francis P. Fatio and Louisa Hallowet, heirs of Francis P. Fatio, Sr., vs. the U. S. A., 10,000 acres in New Switzerland.

1 - Marrot certifies, 11/25/1791, plat of 10,000 acres for Francis P. Fatio based on the British grant to him, which Samuel Eastlake countersigns.

2 - Decree, 5/12/1832: Superior court of East Florida. "This claim is valid . . . it is hereby confirmed."

3 - Decision and decree, January term, 1834, Supreme Court of the U. S.: "Decree of superior court is affirmed. George R. Fairbanks certifies, 2/28/1845, 1, 2, and 3 as true copies.

4 - [Printed form.] Isaac H. Bronson, judge, certifies, 2/28/1845, Fairbanks' signature.

[Dossier contains copies of 1 and 2.]

Fatio, Francis P. Con. F 14; DG IV 239

1 [E] claims 1,000 acres on the east side of St. Johns River at Beresford, about 150 miles from the mouth of the river; Governor White's concession, 4/13/1803, confirmed by Governor Coppinger, 4/18/1818.

[Bound together 2-7 in Spanish:]

2 - Pierra certifies, 4/13/1803, that on petition of Francisco Felipe Fatio, Jr., for 1,000 acres it was decreed by Governor White that the same be granted until the number of acres can be given him required by the number of his workers.

3 - F. P. Fatio petitions, 3/27/1818, for a royal title to the 1,000 acres granted him, which during the British rule were conceded to the Count of Tyrone and his brother. F. F. Fatio served in the rebellion of 1812. Governor Coppinger grants, 3/28/1818.

4 - Royal title, 4/18/1818, Governor Coppinger to F. F. Fatio for 1,000 acres at Beresford. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

5 - F. P. Fatio petitions, 11/6/1818, for survey by Andres Burgevin. Governor Coppinger grants. Entralgo attests, notifies F. P. Fatio and Burgevin who countersigns.

6 - Burgevin certifies plat, 3/1/1819.

7 - F. P. Fatio petitions for archiving of plat, 3/31/1819. Entralgo attests, notifies F. P. Fatio and certifies archiving.

8 [E] Heirs of Thomas Fitch claim 1,000 acres at Beresford on St. Johns River, Governor White's concession, 4/13/1803, to F. P. Fatio who sold to Thomas Fitch. [In pencil:] "This property afterwards reverted to F. P. Fatio, the original grantee. D.K.D."

9 [E] Translation of 2.

10 [S] Entralgo certifies, 4/3/1819, that on petition of F. F. Fatio for survey by Burgevin, which was granted by Governor White on 11/6/1818, the survey was made and placed in archives with title.

11 [E] Alvarez' extract, 6/25/1845, from descriptive list, No. 94. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains a copy and 3 translations of 6, and a translation each of 2, 3, and 4.]

Fatio, F. P., Heirs of, Con. F 15; DG IV 246

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] British grant, 3/28/1775: Governor Patrick Tonyn to F. P. Fatio for 500 acres on the east side of Maxwell Creek, north of Thomas Philpot, and west of Henry Strachey, David Yeats attests.

2 [E] George Mulcaster certifies plat, 2/16/1775, according to order of 2/11/1775.

3 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/9/1844, from descriptive list, No. 97: "Heirs of Philip Fatio--500 acres. British grant dated

3/28/1775. Confirmed by the Spanish government.

[Dossier contains a copy of 1 and 2 copies of 2.]

Fatio, F. P., Heirs of, Con. F 16; DG IV 246

1 [E] claim 200 acres near the head of San Sebastian Creek, 4 miles north of St. Augustine, bounded on the north and west by lands of William Mills; Governor Tonyn's grant to Judith Shivers who sold to F. P. Fatio on 3/7/1785, upon whose death same was alloted to children by partition.

2 [E] Benjamin Lord, assistant surveyor general, certifies, 5/20/1782, plat according to order of 5/13/1782.

3 [E] British grant, 6/16/1782: Patrick Tonyn to Judith Shivers for 200 acres. Yeats attests.

4 [E] Bill of Sale for 200 acres, 3/7/1785: Judith Shivers to F. P. Fatio for 2 pounds and 17 shillings sterling. Witnesses: Thomas Shivers and James Smith.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 5/5/1845, from descriptive list No. 100. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains copy of 2.]

Fatio, F. P., Heirs of Con. F 17; DG IV 200

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claim 200 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, about 30 miles west of St. Augustine, Governor Quesada's grant, 11/21/1791, to F. P. Fatio, which was allotted to heirs by partition filed in claim of Sophia Fleming and William Gibson for 10,762 acres.

2 [S] F. P. Fatio petitions, 11/19/1791, for grant of 200 acres adjoining his plantation in exchange for another 200 acres he owns next to the sawmill of Juan Leslie and Thomas Travers who may find it useful. He also petitions for survey by Pedro Marrot.

Governor Quesada refers to Bartolome Benitez y Galvez, honorary intendant and treasurer pro tem of the royal exchequer, 11/21/1791, who objects to the 200 acres going to mill owners who are not Spanish subjects and remain only by royal permit, but approves the exchange by the crown, F. P. Fatio paying the costs of survey, 11/22/1791. Governor Quesada grants, 11/24/1791. William Reynolds certified true copy, 11/27/1823.

3 [E] Unfinished plat of claim being T. 58, R. 27 S&E.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 5/5/1845, from descriptive list, No. 103. Decree: "Same is confirmed."

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Faulk, John, Heirs of, Con. F 18; DG IV 281

1 [E] claim, through Isaac N. Cox, 350 acres at Mulberry Grove, one mile south of the ancient port of Buena Vista on St. Johns River, Governor White's grant, 3/17/1803. Claimants are in actual possession.

2 [S] John Faulk petitions, 3/15/1803, for 350 acres which Governor White grants, 3/16/1803. Aguilar certifies true copy.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/2/1821, bounded on the west by Mrs. Huston, south by Voltas, and east by Bonavister.

4 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes, 12/23/1825, before W. H. Allen, that in the fall of 1819 he surveyed the land on which the Faulk family lived and had just gathered a crop.

5 [E] James Hall deposes, 12/22/1825, before Davis Floyd that in 1807 he visited John Faulk's place several times and found evidences of cultivation.

6 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 357.24 acres for heirs of John Faulk. Chainmen: Jacob T. Porter and

Joel F. Yowell. Approved by Robert Butler, 3/?/1835.

[Dossier contains copy of 1 and translation of 2.]

Faulk, Sarah Con. F 19; DG V 378

1 [E] Sarah Faulk, widow, and the other heirs of John Faulk claim, through Edward R. Gibson, 100 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, bounded on the north by the late Uriah Bowden, south by Alexander Creighton, east by vacant land, and west by St. Johns River. Marrot's survey for Margarita Jones in 1793, who sold to John Faulk, who has been in possession for over 30 years.

[Bound together 2-7:]

2 - (English) John Faulk certifies, 2/27/1795, having bought improvements and rights of Margarita Jones to Sharon. Margarita Jones certifies, 2/27/1795, having received in full demands for her property.

3 - (Spanish) Sarah Faulk petitions for title to lands her husband bought from Margarita Jones on 2/27/1795, which were surveyed for her on 2/20/1793. Sarah Faulk has cultivated and improved the lands since. Governor Kindelan refers to Juan de Arredondo, auditor of war, 4/17/1815, who asks for list of requisites to title by Entralgo and for the taking of testimony; also for translation of documents in English by Bernardo Segui. Entralgo attests, 4/18/1815, and notifies Sarah Faulk.

4 - (Spanish) Entralgo lists conditions to be met to be eligible for a royal title, 4/18/1815.

5 - (Spanish) Entralgo notifies Segui of his appointment as interpreter; Segui countersigns.

6 - (Spanish) Translation of 2.

7 - (Spanish) Sarah Faulk petitions, 6/30/1821, for royal title and the taking of testimony. Previous request was abandoned, due to pressure of other matters. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/30/1821.

8 [S] Marrot certifies, 2/20/1793, plat showing a square of 20 acres within the plat and bordering on St. Johns River, which is used as an embarcadera, or landing place, for residents on the other side of the river.

9 [E] Mary Bardin deposes, 5/23/1828, before Samuel Fairbanks, that she knew Margarita Jones, her neighbor, to have sold her place, Sharon, to John Faulk who held it until the McIntosh rebellion when he died. His widow, Sarah Faulk, settled on it 18 months or 2 years afterwards and continued on it for many years.

10 [E] Robert Gilbert, illiterate, deposes, 5/23/1828, before Samuel Fairbanks confirming the above.

11 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, surveyed in May, 1833, of 158.71 acres for Sarah Faulk. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neil. Decree [on back of 1]: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains copy of 8 and an abstract.]

Fenwick, Joseph of Alabama — Con. F 20; DG V 66

1 [E] claims, through James B. Lancaster, 600 acres on the north side of Trout Creek, a Spanish grant, 4/16/1814.

2 [S] Jose M. Ugarte, for Jose Fenwick, petitions, 6/10/1813, for survey by George J. F. Clarke of 600 acres bought by Jose Fenwick from Guillermo Lee in 1803. Governor Kindelan asks for proof of government authorization of sale.

3 [E] Deed, 9/5/1803: James William Lee to Joseph Fenwick for $146.25, 600 acres on Trout Creek. Witness: Samuel Betts. [On

back is the receipt for the above sum.]

4 [S] Carlos Howard certifies, 10/9/1792, that on petition of James W. Lee for lands, Governor Quesada granted them until future survey should be made by Marrot.

5 [S] Jose M. Ugarte petitions, 7/16/1813, for translation of English document [3] into Spanish, being willing to pay for costs to whoever is named. Governor Kindelan asks for all papers on the case, 7/17/1813. Entralgo attests and notifies Jose M. Ugarte. Governor Kindelan refers to Juan de Arredondo, 7/20/1813, who advises translation by Guillermo Lawrence; assessment 16 rr. Governor Kindelan countersigns. Entralgo attests, notifies Jose M. Ugarte and Guillermo Lawrence who countersigns.

6 [S] Translation of 3 by Guillermo Lawrence, 7/21/1813. Governor Kindelan and Juan de Arredondo countersign. Entralgo attests, 7/29/1813, and notifies Jose M. Ugarte.

7 [S] Juan Faulk answers, 2/28/1814, Governor Kindelan's request for proof of authorized sale [2] by giving the following history of claim: On 9/5/1803 I bought from James W. Lee his rights to the land [see 3] he had possessed for 10 months and 26 days, it having been granted to him on 10/9/1792. I was ignorant of the requisites of the law and of conditions placed on sales in October, 1803, after my purchase. Since then I have cultivated and built on the land with my slaves, making a total cultivation of 21 years. Begging forgiveness for mistakes of the past, I pray for confirmation of my title and, at the same time, for a survey of the same.

Governor Kindelan refers to the auditor of war, Juan de Arredondo, 3/1/1814. Entralgo attests and notifies Juan Faulk. Juan de Arredondo recommends the taking of testimony with the aid of

Jose Mariano Hernandez as interpreter. Governor Kindelan countersigns. Entralgo attests and notifies Juan Faulk and Hernandez the latter of whom countersigns with Juan de Arredondo.

8 [S] Entralgo lists conditions requisite for a royal title, 3/2/1814.

9 [S] Carlos Howard, native of Philadelphia, married, 43, deposes, 3/4/1814, before Juan de Arredondo y Sanfelices, that he knows Juan Faulk who, it is well known, has held the lands in question for more than 10 years, cultivating them continuously, building dwellings, and stocking them with cattle. Jose M. Hernandez countersigns; Entralgo attests.

10 [S] Juan Gaiger, native of Pennsylvania, married, 34, deposes, 3/4/1814, before Arredondo confirming the above. Jose M. Hernandez countersigns; Entralgo attests.

11 [S] Manuel Romero, native, married, 55, deposes, 3/4/1814, before Arredondo confirming the above. Entralgo attests.

12 [S] Governor Kindelan grants royal title, 3/5/1814, and orders survey by Clarke. Arredondo countersigns. Entralgo attests and notifies Juan Faulk. Assessment 24 rr.

13 [S] Clarke certifies, 3/29/1814, plat of 600 acres for Juan Faulk.

14 [S] Copy of 12. Entralgo certifies, 3/5/1814.

15 [E] Alvarez' extract, 11/27/1844, from descriptive list, No. 739. Decree: It is confirmed.

[Dossier contains translation of 13 and abstract.]

Ferguson, Artemas, Heirs of, Con. F 21; DG IV 231

1 [E] Susan Sleigh, widow of Artemas Ellior Ferguson, for herself and his heir, claims 34 caballerias and 17 acres at

Armonia, adjoining Doctor's Lake and Negro Creek, Governor Estrada's royal title, 10/5/1811.

2 [S] Marrot certifies plat, 12/2/1791, for Artemo Eliot Ferguson. Samuel Eastlake countersigns.

3 [S] Royal title, 10/5/1811, Governor Estrada to widow and son of A. E. Ferguson. Jose de Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy.

4 [E] Unfinished plat of 761.50 acres, being in T. 5, R. 25 S&E, for heirs of E. A. Ferguson.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/13/1844, from descriptive list, No. 116--A. E. Ferguson's Heirs--1,150 acres at Harmony Hall. Decree: "Recommended to Congress for confirmation."

[Dossier contains translations of 2 and 3.]

Ferguson, A. E., Heirs of Con. F 22; DG IV 209

1 [E] Widow and heir of A. E. Ferguson claim 507 acres at Sansoucy on St. Johns River, surveyed by Pedro Marrot, 2/26/1793; royal title by Governor Estrada, 10/5/1811.

[Bound together 2-13 in Spanish:]

2 - Carlos Howard, husband of Susan Sleigh, widow of Artemas Ellior Ferguson, petitions for title to Harmony Hall for Susan Sleigh and the heir of Ferguson, also requests papers. Governor White grants, 3/22/1805. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Carlos Howard.

3 - Governor Quesada grants a royal title, 12/15/1791, for 34 caballerias and 17 acres, based upon head rights for himself, his wife and 20 slaves. Witnesses: Manuel Rengil and Francisco Rovira. Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy, 3/23/1805.

4 - Marrot certifies, 2/26/1793, plat of 12 caballerias and 7 acres at Sansoucy for A. E. Ferguson. Josiah Dupont countersigns.

He had been granted land only for his family not having introduced the 11 slaves which he now does and for which this land is added to his Harmony Hall [see Con. F 21] grant.

5 - Marrot certifies, 2/27/1793, plat of 1 caballeria and 10 acres at Cerro de Pabos on Doctor's Creek for A. E. Ferguson. Josiah Dupont countersigns. This completes the land corresponding to A. E. Ferguson's head rights.

Rafael Saavedra de Espinosa for A. E. Ferguson petitions, saying that by order of the government A. E. Ferguson and other settlers left their lands and property and settled with permission of the governor and of Juan Eduardo Tetes at the head of North River, which establishment has caused him endless injury in its limited property. Hoping now to return to his lands A. E. Ferguson finds all his buildings have been burnt by Agustin Byck who upon questioning says he had orders to do so and instructions from Carlos Howard not to make any explanation or report to me. Hence, I pray Byck be called before a tribunal to give his reasons for such actions. I protest the costs. Since I have the power of A. E. Ferguson I beg the notary to insert below a certified copy of said power. Governor Quesada declared, 12/12/1794, that there is no time or justification for such inquiry since the reasons for government orders cannot be revealed, and it was all done for the defense of the province. Zubizarreta attests. [Not dated.]

6 - For his wife and her son, heirs of A. E. Ferguson, Carlos Howard petitions for royal title to the lands which A. E. Ferguson had improved and was forced to leave by order of the government. He relates the history of the claim as above given [5] and tells of Ferguson's death and the troubles of his widow, Carlos

Howard's present wife [not dated]. Governor Estrada orders the taking of testimony, 9/23/1811. Zubizarretta attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, who is agent for Carlos Howard.

7 - Jorge Fleming, captain of militias, Irish, married, 50, deposes, 9/24/1811, before Zubizarreta, that it is well known that A. E. Ferguson spared no cost or trouble in establishing a complete plantation on land granted him as a new settler. After the burning of his houses by the government A. E. Ferguson was prevented from resettling on the land but after his death, his widow married Carlos Howard and returned to the plantation and rebuilt it, though not at the cost of the original.

8 - Juan Eduardo Tate, Londoner, single, 35, deposes, 9/24/1811, before Zubizarreta that about 1794 A. E. Ferguson's buildings were burnt and he was forced to retire to Juan Eduardo Tate's place, seeking occupation in the city. After his death his widow returned to the land.

9 - Timoteo Hollingsworth, North Carolinian, married, 56, deposes, 9/25/1811, before Zubizarreta confirming the above. Bernardo Sanchez, government interpreter, countersigns.

10 - Governor Estrada orders Zubizarreta to list conditions requisite for royal title, 9/28/1811. Zubizarreta attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, agent for Carlos Howard.

11 - Zubizarreta lists conditions. 9/28/1811.

12 - Governor Estrada grants royal title, 10/3/1811, to Susan Sleigh, widow, and Enrique, minor son of A. E. Ferguson. Zubizarreta attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, agent for Carlos Howard.

13 - Zubizarreta lists costs, 10/3/1811:

To the governor, 3 signatures, ... 6 rr.

To late Governor White, 1 signature . . . . . 6 rr.
To Bernardo Sanchez, interpreter, 1 declaration . 11 "
To notary of government . . . . . 198 "
Total . . . . . 27 pesos, 1 r. or 217 "

14 [S] Royal title, 10/5/1811, for Sansoucy to Susan Sleigh and Enrique Ferguson, son and heir of the late A. E. Ferguson. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 12/1/1823.

15 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/13/1844, from descriptive list, No. 117. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains translations of 4 and 14.]

Ferguson, A. E., Heirs of — Con. F 23; DG IV 209

1 [E] The widow and heir of A. E. Ferguson claim 43 1/3 acres on Doctor's Creek adjoining their plantation, Armonia. Governor Estrada's royal title, 10/7/1811.

2 [S] Royal title, 10/7/1811, for Cerro de Pabos [Turkey Bluff] to Susan Sleigh and Enrique Ferguson [see Con. F 22]. Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy.

3 [E] Unfinished plat of 49.5 acres, being T. 4, R. 26 S&E.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/13/1844, from descriptive list, No. 119. Decree: "We confirm the title."

[Dossier contains translations of 2, and of 5 in Con. F 22, which relates to this case.]

Fernandez, Domingo — Con. F 24; G&S VI. 99

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 16,000 acres as follows: 6,000 acres in Cooley's Hammac, northeast of Bay's Trail; 4,000 acres on the west side of St. Johns River, above Bernard's Ford, and below Semfeloky Ford; 3,000 acres next above the preceding 4,000 acres; and 3,000 acres in Moody's Hammac southeast of Payne's Town, Governor Coppinger's grant, 11/16/1817.

2 [S] Domingo Fernandez petitions, 11/10/1817, for 16,000 acres

at Cabbage Swamp, east of Upper Little Lake. His services in the defense of the province and in the recapture of Fernandina are well known. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/16/1817, at the place mentioned or at some other vacant place. Aguilar attests and certifies true copy.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 6/10/1818, of 6,000 acres.

4 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/22/1818, of 4,000 acres.

5 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 5/20/1818, of 3,000 acres above Bernard's Ford.

6 [S] Clarke certifies, 6/15/1818, 3,000-acre plat in Moody's Hammac.

[Bound together 7-13 in English:]

Title page: Locations listed of 4 tracts and adds below, "Confirmed according to survey above."

7 - Translation of 2.

8 - Translation of 4.

9 - Translation of 5.

10 - Translation of 6.

11 - Decree: Superior court of the district of East Florida, November, 1834 in the case of Stephen D. Fernandez, heir of Domingo Fernandez, for himself and the other heirs vs. the U. S., "Said claim is valid . . . it is hereby confirmed."

12 - Mandate of the Supreme Court of the U. S., January term, 1836: "It is decreed and ordered by this court that the decree of the said superior court in this cause be and the same is hereby affirmed." To the judge of the superior court for Eastern District of Florida: "You are hereby commanded to have further proceedings." Witnesses: Hon. Joseph Story, Sr., associate justice, January 1836, and William

Thomas Carroll, clerk. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 3/24/1845.

13 - [Printed form.] Isaac H. Bronson, judge, certifies Fairbanks' signature, 3/20/1845.

14 [E] Charles C. Tracy certifies plat of 3,000 acres at Moody's Hammock, being T. 13, R. 21 S&E, claimed by Stephen D. Fernandez et al, surveyed October, 1847. Chainmen: John Manucy and Alexander Solana. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 11/25/1847.

15 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 6,000 acres at Cooley's Hammock. It takes in the John Sanchez claim of 400 acres and part of the Francis R. Sanchez claim of 500 acres. The north line of the Arredondo grant passes through the tract cutting off the south third of it. Survey dated 11/?/1845. Chainmen: William Reyes and Joseph M. Sanchez.

16 [E] [Small square of paper.] "1828 Rept. 3 No. 38." Reported to Congress for confirmation.

[Dossier contains, bound together, copies of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; copy of 2; copies of 14 and 15; and translations of 3 and 6; also old jacket naming Domingo Fernandez as claimant.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 25; DG IV 282

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, 1,150 acres on Big Dunn's Creek, St. Johns River, Governor Coppinger's grant, 4/10/1817, for services. Claimant is in actual possession.

[Bound together 2-5 in Spanish:]

Title page: Year 1817. Domingo Fernandez petitions for royal title to 1,378 acres on Amalia River.

2 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 8/10/1816, of 228 acres west

of the Orange Grove of Lewis Mattier, bounded on the north and west by lands of Cuillermo Berry, south by land of Andrew Tucker.

3 - Clarke certifies plat of 1,150 acres bounded on the south by Big Dunn's Creek, east by Juan Houston, northeast by Lewis Christopher, with vacant lands on all other sides. Fernandina, 11/28/1816.

4 - Domingo Fernandez petitions, 8/18/1814, for 1,700 acres on the south side of King's Road to San Nicholas, about 12 miles west of St. Augustine. Since 1784 when Spain took over Florida he was in the King's service, being in command of a gunboat until 1800. When these boats were excluded because of their uselessness, he began to cultivate the land. Good fortune was with him and his labors, as he is now married and has 3 sons and 30 slaves. He has contributed with his labors and that of his slaves to the continuous improvement of the province, his zeal and patriotism singling him out as one to be dealt with by the enemies of the province. Now feeling his age cannot endure the continuous struggles of Amalia Island, he begs to be permitted to settle on the St. Johns River though not intending to abandon his plantation on Amalia Island nor the 250 acres nearby granted him by the government which have cost his so much, for he has hands enough to care for all. Therefore, he petitions for the land and its survey by Clarke. Governor Kindelan grants, 8/19/1814. Aguilar attests and certifies true copy, 9/7/1814.

5 - Domingo Fernandez petitions for royal title to 2 tracts surveyed by Clarke, being part of the 1,700 acres granted him. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/10/1817; Entralgo attests.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 11/27/1844, from descriptive list, No. 110--Domingo Fernandez--1,150 acres.

7 [E] Royal title, 4/10/1817, Governor Coppinger to Domingo Fernandez for 1,150 acres; Entralgo attests and Thomas Murphy certifies true translation. Decree: Recommended to Congress for confirmation, December 16.

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 3 and copy of decree.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 26; DG V 62

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, 300 acres called Myrtle Grove on Amelia Island, head rights to Isabella Jourdine, 7/3/1807, by Governor White. I. Jourdine sold to Domingo Fernandez, 5/4/1809.

[Protocol 2-10 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan Purcell certifies, 4/2/1807, plat of 300 acres at Murtle Grove, bounded on the north and east by Domingo Fernandez' own lands, south by Juan Bachelot, for Ysabel Jordine.

3 - Juan de Pierra certifies, 6/19/1797, that on petition of Guillermo Jardine on 6/15/1797 for land on Amalia Island called Mirtil Grove, next to Ferguson's, Governor White granted on condition that on injury be claimed in case of invasion.

4 - Ysabel Jordine, illiterate, petitions, 6/17/1807, through Pedro Peso de Burgo, for a permit to present witnesses to prove right to royal title. Governor White grants, 6/23/1807; Ortega countersigns; assessment 12 rr. Jose de Zubizarreta attests and notifies Y. Jordine.

5 - Zubizarreta lists conditions requisite to royal title, 6/25/1807.

6 - Manuel de la Puente, distinguished soldier, single, 30, deposes, 7/2/1807, before Jose de Ortega that being under the command of his father, who was commandant and administrator of the coast at Amalia Island, he visited several times the land in question which was

cultivated, fenced, and on which several buildings were erected. It was well stocked with animals. After Guillermo Jordine's death, his widow and 4 or 5 sons have kept up the plantation without interruption. Zubizarreta attests.

7 - Pedro Francisco Fitzpatrick, Irish, 20, single, deposes, 7/2/1807, before Ortega that not over one year ago he visited the Jordiny [sic] plantation and confirms the above.

8 - Juan de Entralgo, Havana, Married, 30, deposes, 7/2/1807, before Ortega that in 1799 he with Manuel Bendicho and others visited the Jordiny place which then was very well established. He understands it has continued to be well kept by the widow and sons of the grantee. Zubizarreta attests.

9 - Governor White grants royal title, 7/2/1807. Ortega countersigns; assessment 12 rr. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Y. Jordine.

10 - Jose de Zubizarreta lists assessments, 7/3/1807:

To the Governor, 2 signatures	4 rr.
To the Auditor of War, 2 assessments and assistance	46 "
To Government Notary	95 "
Total . . . . . 18 pesos, 1 r. or	145 "

11 [S] Royal title, 7/8/1807, Governor White to Guillermo Jordine for 300 acres at Martil Grove. Zubizarreta attests. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 7/16/1827.

12 [S] Deed, 5/31/1809: Bernardo Jose Segui, for Ysabel Jurdine, by whom he was given power of attorney, 5/4/1809, sells to Santos Rodrinquez, who as agent for Domingo Fernandez, received power of attorney on 10/11/1802, Murtil Grove for $450 cash. Witnesses: Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, Juan de Entralgo, and Jose Lorente. Zubizarreta attests.

13 [S] Special power of attorney, Amalia Island, 5/4/1809, Ysabel Jordine to Bernardo Segui, Jr. Witnesses: Lorenzo Solana, Francisco Neir, John D. Bradah, Joseph G. Gantt, Juan E. Tate, [Felipe] Roberto Yonge, Jorge Atkinson, Jose M. Arredondo. Santiago Cashen, judge of Amalia Island, attests, and Entralgo certifies true copy, 7/6/1819.

14 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 300 acres, 5/28/1831, for Domingo Fernandez. Approved by Robert Butler, January, 1834. Decree: Confirmed to Domingo Fernandez.

[Dossier contains translations of 12 and 13.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 27; DG IV 294

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, 300 acres on Amelia Island, Governor White's grant as head rights, 6/1/1802, to James Adamson. Governor gives royal title, 4/11/1817, to Domingo Fernandez, who has been in actual possession for 18 years. [On the back:] "Confirmed, 8/16/1825."

[Bound together 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Pierra certifies, 6/1/1802, that on petition of James Adamson for 100 acres ceded to him by David Jiken, and another 300 acres both at Amalia Island, Governor White granted on condition that the tracts be beyond the 1,500 varas and not north of the creek next to the encampment. [On the back:] Assignment, 1/12/1803: James Adamson assigns over his right in the improvements on Beech Creek to Reding Blunt. Witnesses: Margaret Adamson, illiterate, and A. W. C. O'Neill. Domingo Fernandez countersigns. Assignment, 12/20/1805: Reding Plunt assigns over his right to Thomas Jurdine for $300. Witnesses: Eben O'Neal and Asa O'Neill. Domingo Fernandez countersigns.

3 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 3/1/1817, of 300 acres for Domingo Fernandez.

4 - Domingo Fernandez petitions, 4/9/1817, for royal title to 300 acres granted to James Adamson who sold to Domingo Fernandez. Governor Coppinger grants permit, 4/10/1817, for the taking of testimony. Entralgo attests and notifies Domingo Fernandez.

5 - Jose M. Hernandez, native, married, 29, deposes, 4/10/1817, before Governor Coppinger that D. Fernandez lived on the land in question many years, cultivating it and building roads through it. Entralgo attests.

6 - Antonio Alvarez, native, married, 25, deposes, 4/10/1817, before Governor Coppinger, that having lived as a neighbor of Domingo Fernandez he confirms the above testimony. Entralgo attests.

7 - Francisco Pons, native, married, 30, deposes, 4/10/1817, before Governor Coppinger confirming the above. Entralgo attests.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants, 4/11/1817. Entralgo attests and notifies Domingo Fernandez.

9 [E] Royal title, 4/11/1817, Governor Coppinger to Domingo Fernandez. Thomas Murphy certifies true copy.

10 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat, 6/8/1831, of 300 acres for Domingo Fernandez, which was approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, January, 1834. Decree: Confirmed, 8/16/1825.

[Dossier contains copy of 3.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 28; DG V 62

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, 245 acres near the routh of Nassau River on Amelia River, to which Governor Coppinger granted a royal title, 2/4/1807, to Lewis Mattier who sold to Domingo Fernandez, 4/11/1820. Claimant is in actual possession.

[On the back:] "Grant is too late and concession not in the papers. Continued." Then: "Confirmed."

2 [S] Lewis Mattier petitions, 1/1/1807, for 400 acres or whatever quantity belongs to himself, his wife, 3 sons, the oldest 11 years of age, and 4 slaves over 16 years of age. He asks also for a survey by Juan Purcell for which he is willing to pay costs. Governor White asks Captain Fernando de la Puente, 1/7/1807, to investigate and report on the ages of sons and slaves and proof of ownership. Captain F. de la Puente informs him that the first 2 slaves of Lewis Mattier were obtained from McNealy in St. Augustine about 8 years ago; the 3rd was born of this couple in his home, and the last 2 he bought from Domingo Fernandez on Amalia Island, 1/20/1807. Governor White grants 245 acres, to be settled within one month from date, 1/26/1807. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 7/16/1827.

[Bound together 3-9 in Spanish:]

3 - Juan de Pierra certifies petition and grant, 1/26/1807, of Lewis Mattier [2 above].

4 - Clarke certifies plat, 7/16/1816, of 245 acres, bounded on the north by Andres Tucker and next to the Orange Grove. Inserted later by Lewis Mattier: "I include this tract in the sale of the Orange Grove to Domingo Fernandez." [Translation.]

5 - L. Mattier petitions, 1/8/1820, for royal title and presentation of witnesses. Governor White grants, 1/20/1820. Entralgo attests and notifies L. Mattier.

6 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer deposes, 1/30/1820, before Governor Coppinger, that for many years he has seen L. Mattier cultivate his lands on Amalia Island. Entralgo attests.

7 - Justo Lopez deposes, 1/30/1820, before Governor Coppinger, that he knows L. Mattier to have cultivated his lands for more than 10 years. Entralgo attests.

8 - Juan Buchany, native, single, deposes, 1/30/1820, before Governor Coppinger that it is well known that Lewis Mattier has a complete plantation on his lands adjoining the Naranjal.

9 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 2/3/1820, to 245 acres on Amalia River to Lewis Mattier. Entralgo attests and notifies L. Mattier.

10 [S] Royal title, 2/4/1820, by Governor Coppinger to Lewis Mattier. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

11 [S] Deed, 4/11/1820: Lewis Mattier to Domingo Fernandez for $250 cash. Witnesses: Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, Jr., Pedro Miranda, and Antonio Huertas. Bartolome Castro y Ferrer represents Domingo Fernandez. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

12 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/9/1845, from descriptive list, No. 500. Decree: "It is confirmed."

[Dossier contains 2 copies of 4, translations of 3, 10, and 11, and a Fatio abstract.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 29; DG IV 295

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, 228 acres on the west side of Amelia River, Governor Coppinger's service grant, 4/10/1817. [On the back:] "Confirmed, 8/27/1825."

2 [E] Translation of 4 in Con. F 25, another claim of Domingo Fernandez.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 8/10/1816, of 228 acres at the Orange Grove, bounded on the northeast by land of

Lewis McTear [Mattier?], on the northwest by that of Guillermo Berry, and on the south by Andrew Tucker.

4 [E] Royal title, 4/10/1817, by Governor Coppinger to Domingo Fernandez for the Orange Grove. Entralgo attests and Thomas Murphy certifies true translation.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/20/1845, from descriptive list, No. 113.

6 [E] Diagram of confirmed land claims of Domingo Fernandez for 245 and 228 acres; of William Berrie for 350 acres; of Andres Tucker for 230 acres; and of the Orange Grove of Lewis Mattier confirmed to Domingo Fernandez, certified by Antonio Alvarez, 3/31/1845. Decree: Confirmed, 8/27/1825.

[Dossier contains translation of 3.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 30; DG IV 280

1 [E] claims, through Bethune, 200 acres known as the Orange Grove; head rights from Governor Quesada, 2/20/1792, to Maria Mattair upon whose death it descended to Lewis Mattair and his sister, the wife of Domingo Fernandez, children of Maria Mattair. A royal title was granted, 4/25/1807, by Governor White to the heirs. Lewis Mattair sold his half on 4/11/1820 to Domingo Fernandez, who is in actual possession.

[Bound together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Pedro Marrot certifies, 2/20/1792, plat of 6 caballerias, or 200 acres, called Naranjal, to Maria Mattair and 2 children. Samuel Eastlake countersigns.

3 - Luis Mattair petitions, 4/24/1807, for himself and his sister, heirs of Maria Mattair, for permit to present proof of their cultivation as meriting a royal title. Governor White grants, 4/24/1807.

Jose de Ortega countersigns; assessment 12 rr. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Luis Mattair.

4 - Zubizarreta lists conditions requisite to a royal title, 4/24/1807.

5 - Juan Paredes, Mallorcan, married, 57, deposes, 4/25/1807, before Ortega, that 23 years ago when he came to the province which was still in English hands, he found Maria Mattair already established on the land now occupied by the encampment of the army. In exchange for this land Maria Mattair was given the Naranjal by the Spanish government. She continuously cultivated same for 19 years and lost much during the rebellion when her buildings were burned by order of the government. Zubizarreta attests.

6 - Pedro Fornells, Minorcan, married, 45, deposes, confirming the above.

7 - Santos Rodriguez, 47, deposes that ever since 1790 the plantation of Maria Mattair has been well known for its hospitality to all Spanish people. Zubizarreta attests.

8 - Governor White grants, 4/25/1807. Ortega countersigns. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Luis Mattair.

9 - Zubizarreta lists assessments, 4/25/1807:

To the Governor for 2 signatures	4 rr.
To the Auditor of War	46 "
To Government Notary	87 "
Total	137 rr. or 17 pesos, 1 r.

10 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/20/1845, from descriptive list, No. 96.

11 [E] Royal title from Governor White, 4/25/1807, to Maria Mattair to the Orange Grove.

12 [E] Deed, 4/11/1820: Luis Mattair sells to Bartolome Castro

y Ferrer, agent for Domingo Fernandez, for $250 cash, his half interest in the Orange Grove. Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Antonio Huertas, and F. M. Arredondo, Jr. Entralgo attests and Francisco Jose Fatio certifies true copy. Decree: Confirmed, 8/23/1825.

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 31; DG IV 280

1 [E] claims, through Bethune, 150 acres on Amelia Island, bounded on the north by the creek, on the south by the lands of Domingo Fernandez, on the east by Andrew Atkinson, and on the west by the harbor of Fernandina. Head rights by Governor White who granted royal title, 8/9/1807. Fernandez is in actual possession.

2 [S] Manuel Rengil certifies, 4/12/1797, that on petition of D. Fernandez, 4/3/1797, for 150 acres at Repecho Amarillo, Governor White granted, 4/8/1797, on condition that D. Fernandez not abandon his duties as "Patron de la Lancha Canonera, San Simon."* Footnote: "Gratis."**

3 [S] Juan Purcell certifies plat for Domingo Fernandez according to Governor White's order of 10/7/1803.

4 [S] Santos Rodriguez, for Domingo Fernandez, petitions, 7/?/1807, for royal title after the taking of testimony. Governor White and Jose de Ortega grant, 8/1/1807; assessment 12 rr. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Santos Rodriguez.

5 [S] Zubizarreta lists conditions requisite for royal title, 8/1/1807.

6 [S] Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, married, 48, deposes, 8/13/1807, before Ortega, that Domingo Fernandez' plantation is well known to him that it is complete in its conveniences and has

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* Master of the gunboat, San Simon.
** Evidently no salary was paid him.

for 10 years been continuously cultivated. Zubizarreta attests.

7 [S] Manuel de la Puente, single, 30, deposes, that being for 6 years in the encampment of the army near the land in question, he is well acquainted with it and knows it to be the best established plantation in the area. Zubizarreta attests.

8 [S] F. M. Arredondo, 40, deposes, confirming the above.

9 [S] Governor White grants royal title, 8/17/1807. Ortega countersigns; assessment 12 rr. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Santos Rodriguez.

10 [S] Zubizarreta lists assessments, 8/20/1807:

To the Governor, 2 signatures	4 rr.
To the Auditor of War	46 "
To the Secretary	87 "
Total . . . 137 rr. or 17 pesos,	1 r.

11 [E] Royal title by Governor White, 8/19/1807, to Domingo Fernandez for 150 acres on Amelia Island. Zubizarreta attests and Thomas Murphy certifies true translation.

12 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat, 5/?/1831, being Sec. 21, T. 3, R. 28 N&E., for Domingo Fernandez. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 1/?/1834. Decree: Confirmed, 8/17/1825.

Fernandez, Domingo — Con. F 32; DG IV 280

1 [E] claims, through Bethune, 100 acres on Amelia Island, bounded on the north by lands of D. Fernandez, east by John McClure, south by Isabella Jurdine, and west by Amelia River, Governor White's grant of 8/21/1803; royal title by Governor Kindelan, 9/1/1813. Petitioner is in actual possession. [On the back:] Confirmed, 8/17/1825.

2 [S] Domingo Fernandez petitions, 2/20/1803, for 100 acres

adjacent to his 150 acres that he may use his slaves in the clearing, etc. His family now consists of 14 persons. Governor White grants, 8/21/1803, on condition that petitioner settle within 6 months.

[Bound together 3-12 in Spanish:]

3 - Juan de Pierra certifies, 8/21/1803, petition of Domingo Fernandez and Governor White grants [2 above].

4 - Juan Purcell certifies plat, 3/15/1807, according to order of 10/7/1803.

5 - Santos Ridriguez, for Domingo Fernandez, petitions, 7/19/1813, for royal title after the taking of testimony. Governor Kindelan asks report, 7/20/1813, of Juan de Arredondo, auditor general, who replies, 7/23/1813, favorably. Governor White countersigns. Entralgo attests and notifies Santos Rodriguez.

7 - Guillermo Lawrence, Scotch, married, 39, deposes, 7/25/1813, before Juan de Arredondo, that since it was granted to him Domingo Fernandez has cultivated and improved the land in question. Entralgo attests.

8 - Jorge Fleming, Irish, married, 43, deposes, confirming the above.

9 - Bernardo Jose Segui, native, married, 28, deposes, confirming the same. Entralgo attests.

10 - General power of attorney, 10/11/1802, Domingo Fernández to Santos Rodriguez. Witnesses: Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, Juan de Entralgo, and Bernardo Segui. Zubizarreta attests and Entralgo certifies true copy, 7/26/1813. On the margin Arredondo acknowledges validity; assessment 22 rr.

11 - Governor Kindelan grants royal title, 9/1/1813. Juan de Arredondo countersigns. Entralgo attests and notifies Santos Rodriguez.

12 - Entralgo lists assessments, 9/1/1813:

To the Governor, 2 signatures . . . . 4 rr.
To the Auditor of War . . . . . 80 "
To the Government Notary . . . . . 92 "
Total . . . . 176 rr. or 22 pesos.

13 [S] Royal title by Governor Kindelan, 9/1/1813, to Domingo Fernandez; Entralgo attests. Thomas Murphy certifies true translation.

14 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat, 5/?/1831. Approved by Robert Butler, 1/?/1834. Decree: Confirmed, 8/17/1825.

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 33; DC V 62

1 [E] claims, through Bethune, 100 acres on Amelia Island, bounded on the north by John Bashlott, south by vacant land, east by "Sea Beach"; and west by Egan's Creek: Governor White's grant, based on head rights, 7/18/1810, to Isabella Jourdine who sold, 7/28/1810, to Domingo Fernandez.

2 [S] Guillermo Jurdine petitions, 4/15/1799, for 100 acres at Willow Pond. Governor White asks report, 4/15/1799, of Pedro Diaz Berrio, who replies favorably, 4/16/1799, and Governor White grants, 4/16/1799. Juan de Pierra attests.

3 [S] Ysabel Jurdine petitions, 1/23/1806, through Guillermo Lawrence, for certificate of grant made to Guillermo Jurdine, since she has lost the original document. Governor White grants, 1/24/1806.

[Bound together 4-13 in Spanish:]

4 - Pierra certifies petition of Guillermo Jurdine, 4/16/1799, and Governor White's grant [2 above].

5 - Juan Purcell certifies plat, 4/2/1807, according to order of 10/7/1803.

6 - Ysabel Jurdine petitions for royal title after the taking of testimony. Governor White grants, 7/3/1810. Quintano countersigns; assessment 12 rr. Zubizarreta attests and notifies Ysabel Jurdine.

7 - Zubizarreta lists conditions requisite to royal title, 7/3/1810.

8 - Esteben Benet, Minorcan, married, 46, deposes, 7/12/1810, before Quintano, that for 9 or 10 years he has known Ysabel Jurdine and her plantation which is complete and continuously cultivated. Zubizarreta attests.

10 - Guillermo Lawrence, Scot, married, 33, confirms the above testimony.

11 - Governor White grants, 7/14/1810. Quintano countersigns; assessment 3 pesos. Zubizarreta attests, notifies Ysabel Jurdine and certifies the giving of title, 7/18/1810.

12 - Zubizarreta lists assessments, 7/18/1810:

To the Governor, 2 signatures	4 rr.
To the Auditor of War pro tem	58 "
To Notary	95 "
Total	19 pesos, 5 rr. or 157 "

13 [S] Royal title, 7/18/1810, by Governor White to Ysabel Jurdine. Zubizarreta attests. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 7/16/1827.

14 [S] Deed, 8/18/1810: Bernardo Segui, as agent for Ysabel Jurdine, sells to Domingo Fernandez by his agent, Santos Rodriguez, Willow Pond for $300 cash. Witnesses: Francisco Rovira, Juan de Entralgo, and Tomas de Aguilar. Zubizarreta attests.

15 [S] Special power of attorney, 7/28/1810, Ysabel Jurdine to Bernardo Segui, Jr. Witnesses: Pedro Pons, Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, Domingo Estacholy, Francisco Pons, Domingo Acosta, and

F. M. Arredondo. Justo Lopez, commandant of Amelia Island, in the absence of Santiago Cashen, judge, attests. Entralgo certifies true copy, 7/6/1819.

16 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat, 5/?/1831. Approved by Robert Butler, 1/?/1834. Decree: "The title of the U. S. is relinquished to the claimant."

[Dossier contains translations of 14 and 15.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 34; DG III 690

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, 4 half-lots in Fernandina, being Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, square No. 23 (78 x 17 varas), bounded on the north by St. Fernando Street, east by lots of John Moore and John Lofton, south by White Street, and west by New Street, Governor Coppinger's grant of 4/10/1817. [On the back:] "Confirmed, 8/9/1825."

2 [S] Domingo Fernandez petitions, 4/9/1817, for royal title to the lots on which he has built in accord with the new plan of the city. Governor White grants, 4/10/1817.

3 [S] Royal title, 4/10/1817, by Governor Coppinger to Domingo Fernandez. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

4 [S] George J. F. Clarke, surveyor general, certifies, Fernandina, 4/2/1817, having ceded to Domingo Fernandez, the above lots in accordance with the government order. Francisco Morales attests.

5 [E] [Small square of paper:] "Domingo Fernandez. Confd. by Commr. Descriptive List No. 498." Decree: Confirmed, 8/9/1825.

[Dossier contains translation of 3.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 35; DG III 690

1 [E] claims, through Bethune, lot No. 4, square No. 23 (17 x 34 varas) in Fernandina, bounded on the north by the lot of John Moore, east by William Gavin, south by White Street, and west by another lot of Domingo Fernandez, Governor Coppinger's grant of 4/10/1817.

2 [S] Royal title, 4/10/1817, Governor Coppinger to Domingo Fernandez for lot ceded to Juan Lofton who sold to Domingo Fernandez his improvements according to the new plan. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy. Decree: Confirmed, 8/9/1825.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 36; DG III 690

1 [E] claims, through Farquhar Bethune, lot No. 2, square No. 18 (17 x 17 varas) in Fernandina, bounded on the north by the lot of John Sharp, east by Commandant Street, south by William Hobkirk, and west by Zephaniah Kingsley; Governor Coppinger's grant of 3/27/1819.

2 [S] Clarke certifies, Fernandina, 6/1/1817, that by order of the government he has laid out for Domingo Fernandez the lot described above on which he has built according to the new plan.

3 [S] Santos Rodriguez, agent for Domingo Fernandez, petitions, 3/26/1819, for title to lot, Governor Coppinger grants, 3/27/1819.

4 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 3/27/1819, to Domingo Fernandez. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy. Decree: Confirmed, 9/?/1825.

[Dossier contains translations of 2, 3, and 4.]

Fernandez, Domingo Con. F 37; DG IV 103

1 [E] James W. Exum certifies plat of 80.96 acres, bounded

on the west by Escambia Bay, south and east by Trout Bayou, northwest by Manuel del Barco's tract. Surveyed, 4th quarter, 1827. Chainmen: Enos Evans and John Byrd, Jr. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general.

Ferreira, Francis Con. F 38; DG V 421

1 [E] claims Key Bacas and "four small islands adjoining" it, south of Capt Florida and "known as one of the Florida Keys", Governor Kindelan's grant of 1/5/1814.

2 [S] Francis Ferreira petitions, 1/4/1814, for the above islands on which to establish himself with his slaves, which "shall be useful to those who may have the misfortune to be shipwrecked in the vicinity." His losses and services during the rebellion of 1812 are well known. Governor Kindelan grants, 1/5/1814.

3 [E] Memorial of Charles Howe, Charles Edmonston, and Silas Howe, who claim, through Drysdale, as tenants-in-common of the islands: That they were formerly called Key Bacao or Key Vacas, Boat Key, Viper Key, Duck Key, and Knight Key; now called Key Vacas, Long Point Key, Grassy Key, Duck Key, and Knight Key; all being in a group in Monroe County. The islands were included in a Spanish grant, 1/5/1814, to Ferreyra from whom each claims an undivided third of said islands, "recommended for confirmation by the Board" on or about, 6/19/1824. Claimants wish to apply the supplementary Act of 5/23/1828, by making "a full and final release to all their claims to the residue of the land contained in said Keys over and above the quantity contained in one league square", and petition for the right to release excess and for title to one league square of land. [On the back:] Filed, 5/16/1829, J. Gray, Jr.

4 [E] Special power of attorney, 5/26/1829, Charles Edmonston to Drysdale to effect release [see 3] and secure title to a league square. Witnesses: Lyman Southwick and Norman S. Wright. Bernardo Segui records, 3/22/1830, in Book H, p. 421, St. Johns County.

5 [E] Special power of attorney, 10/22/1829, Charles Howe and Silas Howe to Drisdale for above purpose. Witnesses: F. A. Browne and William Bruice. Henry W. Fontaine, judge of Monroe County, certifies, "at this time no Judge of the Dist. Court or Notary public in this county." 10/22/1829. Segui records, 3/22/1830, in Book H, folio 423, St. Johns County.

6 [E] Indenture, 2/19/1830, Charles Edmonston, Charles Howe, and Silas Howe to the U. S. releasing, through Drysdale, their rights to all the land above one league square contained in the 5 islands. History of claim given as follows: Grant to Francis Ferreira dated 1/5/1814; recommended for confirmation to Francis Ferreira by the board, 6/19/1824; Francis Ferreira sold to Isaac Cox, 9/4/1824; Isaac Cox sold to Charles Howe, 12/8/1827; Charles Howe sold an undivided 12th part to Charles Edmonston, 2/16/182?; Charles Howe sold an undivided 4th part to Charles Edmonston, 3/12/1828; C. Howe sold an undivided 3rd part to Silas Howe, 2/16/182?; Charles Howe, Charles Edmonston, and Silas Howe applied for confirmation, 5/10/1829. Since release is required before title is confirmed, hence this indenture. Witnesses: J. Gray, Jr., and Charles Downing. Bernardo Segui records, 3/22/1830, in Book H, p. 425, St. Johns County.

7 [E] Charles Edmonston, Charles Howe, and Silas Howe accept survey of league square in sections within the original

grant, according to the Act of Congress of 5/22/1828, having previously released their rights to the excess. At Charleston, S. C., 5/9/1831. Witness: Thomas Lesesne. Before: R. Heriot, notary public, 5/9/1831.

8 [E] Jose Bernardo Reyes deposes before the Board that he witnessed Governor Kindelan's signature to the grant of Key Bacas. George J. F. Clarke confirms the above. Pedro Miranda says Governor Coppinger asked him about Governor Kindelan's grant which he certified. Gabriel W. Perpall would believe Jose Bernardo Reyes on oath; the signature of the grant is Governor Kindelan's.

Ede Van Edour has visited Key Bacas which has not more than 15 acres. The largest key, called Hog Key, contains 2,000 acres. Decree: Recommended to Congress for confirmation.

[Dossier contains a copy and 3 translations of 2, copies of 1 and 7, and decree.]

Ferreira, Francis — Con. F 39; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims 14 acres "without the old lines", about 1 3/9 miles north of St. Augustine, south of Pedro Estopa, Governor White's grant of 7/27/1803, to Juan Bautista Ferreira.

2 [S] Juan Bautista Ferreira petitions, 7/23/1803, for 4 acres adjoining other lands already his, which he needs for cultivation. Governor White asks Nicolas Barcelo who reports favorably, 7/27/1803, and Governor White grants, 7/27/1803. Pierra certifies. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 12/1/1823.

3 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes before the board that the father of Francis Ferreira cultivated the land outside the St. Augustine gates in 1803.

[Dossier contains copy of 1 and translation of 2.]

Fish, Jesse, Heirs of Con. F 40; DG IV 431

1 [E] claims, through Gabriel W. Perpall, 500 acres at Tod's Fields at the head of Matanzas River, a Spanish grant of 4/1/1791, to Jesse Fish for head rights which has been in continuous possession and cultivation.

[Bound together 2-11 in Spanish:]

2 - G. W. Perpall, for the heirs of Jesse Fish, petitions, 2/7/1818, for certified copy of memorial and grant to Jesse Fish, which Governor Coppinger grants, 2/9/1818.

3 - Jesse Fish petitions, 4/1/1791, for number of acres belonging to himself as owner of 8 slaves. Governor Quesada grants temporarily until survey is made, 4/1/1791. Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 2/10/1818.

4 - Perpall, for the heirs of Jesse Fish, petitions, 3/28/1818, for 500 acres corresponding to Jesse Fish at the time of original memorial, and 370 acres more according to the new laws, which land has been cultivated by Jesse Fish and family. He also asks for survey by George J. F. Clarke. Governor Coppinger grants, 3/28/1818. Aguilar certifies true copy, 3/30/1818.

5 - Roberto McHardy certifies plat of 500 acres at Todd's Field, 4/24/1818, bounded on the north by Jose M. Hernandez, west by vacant lands, south by Diego Clarke, and east by Gabriel Perpall.

6 - G. W. Perpall, for the heirs of Jesse Fish, petitions, for royal title to 870 acres, 6/1/1818, after the taking of testimony. Governor Coppinger grants permit for taking testimony as to 500 acres only, the other 370 acres it is too late to grant, since all vacant lands have been granted to the Duke of Alagon.*

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*This was one of the three large grants made by the King

Entralgo attests and notifies G. W. Perpall.

7 - Jose M. Hernandez, native, 31, deposes, 3/23/1819, before Governor Coppinger that for many years Jesse Fish cultivated the 500 acres in question, now cultivated by slaves belonging to his heirs. Entralgo attests.

8 - Ysaac Wickes, New Yorker, 65, deposes confirming the above. Entralgo attests.

9 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., native, 32, deposes confirming the above. Entralgo attests.

10 - Entralgo lists conditions requisite for royal title, 4/2/1819.

11 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title to 500 acres, 4/24/1819, to the heirs of Jesse Fish. Entralgo attests and notifies G. W. Perpall.

12 [E] G. W. Perpall deposes before the board, 9/4/1825, that Jesse Fish cultivated the land in 1803, after which date it was cultivated by his heirs.

13 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 494.25 acres for heirs of Jesse Fish. Chainmen: John Hagan and Jesse C. Evans. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 3/?/1835. Decree: Confirmed, 9/14/1825.

[Dossier contains translation of 3.]

Fish, Jesse Con. F 41

Jacket: Various lots in St. Augustine. These are 15 plats of lots certified by Benjamin Lord, "a surveyor general", 3/16/1784, for Jesse Fish.

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of Spain which he later disavowed.--Supra., p. xxxiii, f.n. 1.

[1-11 in English:]

1 - L shaped, bounding Spring Garden on the north and west, bounded on the west by St. Sebastian Creek, north by Envelope Road which extends around the east running south and beyond which is shown the city walls. Col. Taylor's line cuts the tract from north to south, on its extreme east end. "Between the town of St. Augustine and St. Sebastian's Creek is included 34 acres of Col. William Taylor's 148 acres, being the part claimed by Jesse Fish as his property purchased of the Spaniards."

2 - Town lot in Key Quarter is bounded on the east by Matanza River, north 114 ft. by Edmeston's Lane, west 192 ft. by Broad Street, and south 200 ft. by Cunningham Lane, showing 3 buildings facing west on Broad Street.

3 - Lot bounded on the east by Matanza River, north 125 ft. by Cunningham Lane, west 218 ft. by Broad Street, south 80 ft. by unnamed street. The plat shows 6 buildings facing Broad Street, 1 facing south, and another in the interior.

4 - Lot in Grant's Quarter, bounded on the north 102 ft. by Joseph Stout's lot and 98 ft. along Francis Palliser's lands, west 76 ft. by George Street, south 200 ft. by Baker's lane, and east 132 ft. by unnamed street, It shows 3 buildings facing Broad Street.

5 - Two lots, one of which is bounded on the north 84 ft. by Treasury Lane, west 56 ft. by Charlotte Street, south 82 ft. by John Leslie, Esq., and east 50 ft., shows large building facing on Charlotte Street and 2 others facing east; the other is bounded on the north 138 ft. by George Roupell, Esq., east 38 ft. by Bay Street, south 135 ft. by Penton & Forbes, and west 42 ft. by Charlotte Street, on which a large building faces.

6 - Lot in Pilot's Quarter, bounded on the east 142 ft. by Broad Street, on which faces 4 buildings, south 120 ft. by Cunningham Lane, west 136 ft. by Charlotte Street, one building facing on it, and north 116 ft. by unnamed street.

7 - Lot in Hillsborough Quarter, bounded on the east 445 ft. by Charlotte Street, north 308 ft. by Mr. Man's land, showing a building on its southwest corner, west 457 ft. by George Street, and south 145 ft. by lands of John Falconer and Edward Marlin.

8 - Two lots in Rainsford Quarter, one of which is bounded on the east by George Street, on which faces a building, north by unnamed street, west by Spanish Street, south by Hon. Robert Catherwood's land which bounds the 2nd lot on the north; the other lot is bounded on the south by Baker's Lane, on which 4 buildings face, east by unnamed street, and west by Spanish Street.

9 - Lot in Greenville Quarter, bounded on the east 56 ft. by Charlotte Street, on which face 2 buildings, north 56 ft. by lands of Mary Phenix and Edward Penman, west 100 ft. by unnamed street, and south 172 ft. by John Hewet's land.

10 - Lot in Grant's Quarter, bounded on the north 165 ft. by Hog Land, west 82 ft. by George Street, south 165 ft., and east 82 ft. by unnamed streets.

11 - Two lots in Bas [?] Quarter, one of which is bounded on the east by George Street, on which face 3 buildings, north by unnamed lane (the northeast quarter of lot has been sold), west by Spanish Street, south by Mr. Man's land; the other directly north of the first is bounded by the same streets east and west, and on the north by Path of the Line beyond which is the city wall with a gate out of George Street. Two buildings on the 2nd lot face

George Street

12 - Lot bounded on the east by George Street, on which 6 small buildings face, north 190 ft. by Cunningham Lane, west 455 ft. by Covert Way Street, and south 185 ft. by unnamed street.

13 - Two lots, one of which is bounded on the north 86 ft. by Edward Marlins, east 76 ft. by unnamed street, south 86 ft. by Convent Lane, and west 61 ft. by George Street; the other is bounded on the north 120 ft. by John Taylor's lot, east 65 ft. by George Street, south 115 ft. by Convent Lane, and west 46 ft. by unnamed street.

14 - Lot in DeBrahm's Quarter, bounded on the north 208 ft. by Partners' Lane, east 72 ft. by George Street, south 208 ft. by unnamed street, and west 67 ft. by Spanish Street.

15 - Lot bounded on the east by Spanish Street, north by Envelope Road showing wall beyond it, west by Path of the Old Line, south by unnamed street. It contains 4 3/5 acres "which is divided into sundry small lots occupied by the Grecians."

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of of Georgia — Con. F 42; DG V 405

1 [E] claims 4,500 acres in Mosquitoe, bounded on the north by Henry Yonge, south by Francisca Kerr, east by vacant lands, and west by Halifax River. A service grant to F. M. Arredondo, Jr., 10/4/1814, by Governor Kindelan. Arredondo sold to Thomas Fitch. [On the back:] Recommended for confirmation, 6/21/1827.

[Bound together 2-4 in Spanish:]

2 - Aguilar certifies, 8/17/1815, that on petition, 8/4/1815, of F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for 1,000 acres on Matanzas River formerly belonging to the British Long Clarke, Governor Estrada granted.

3 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., petitions, 10/4/1814, for 4,500 acres at Mosquito, begging a survey which will be narrow on the river and extend deep into the swampland. Governor Kindelan grants, 10/4/1814; Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

4 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., petitions, 3/6/1816, for titles to the 1,000 acres and the 4,500 acres at Mosquitos, which Governor Coppinger grants, 3/7/1816.

[Bound together 5-7 in Spanish:]

5 - Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 3/7/1816, to F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for 4,500 acres. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 3/8/1816.

6 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., petitions, 3/29/1815, for survey by Roberto McHardy, which Governor Kindelan grants, 3/29/1815. Entralgo attests and notifies F. M. Arredondo, Jr.

7 - McHardy certifies plat of 4,500 acres, 4/12/1818, showing 2 roads crossing through tract.

8 [S] Deed, 2/6/1819: F. M. Arredondo, Jr., sells his 4,500 acres for $4,000 to Pablo Dupon in trust for Thomas Fitch. Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Patricio Lynch, and Pablo Fontane. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

9 [S] Pablo Dupon petitions, 2/8/1819, for entry of survey into archives with title. Governor Coppinger asks opinion of the auditor of war, Ruperto Saavedra, who reports favorably, 2/9/1819. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/9/1819, reserving final disposition to superior authority since grant of all vacant lands to the Duke of Alagon on 7/19/1818, in accord with order to the captain general of Cuba and the Two Floridas. Entralgo certifies true copy, 3/10/1819.

10 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 4,297 acres to the heirs of Thomas Fitch. Chainmen: Paul Sabote and John Reyes. Decree: "Thomas Fitch has purchased of Aguilar and claims before this Board . . . . It is considered a good claim, and we recommend it for confirmation."

[Dossier contains copies of 2, 3, 4, and 5; and translation and copy of 7.]

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of Con. F 43; DG V 60

1 [E] claims, through T. Butler, 3,000 acres on the plains and swamp of Diego called Chacaras.

2 [S] Matheo Guadarrama petitions, 10/10/1793, through Rafael Saavedra de Espinosa, for Chicasas [Chacaras] lands. He intends to raise cattle for the use of the province. Governor Quesada asks advice of Pedro Marrot, 10/11/1793, who reports favorably, 10/14/1793, and Governor Quesada grants, 10/16/1793, until quota of memorialist is determined. Manuel Rengil certifies.

[Bound together 3-11 in Spanish:]

3 - Copy of 2 which is the original differing in that here Matheo Guadarrama petitions for 3,000 acres [not mentioned in above], and Governor Quesada grants until 10 years shall have passed when the title shall be given [Not mentioned above]. Aguilar certifies copy al pie de la letra,* 10/18/1815.

4 - Brigida Gomez, widow of Matheo Guadarrama, present wife of F. M. Arredondo, absent in Havana, petitions, 8/31/1816, through Pablo Rosete, son-in-law, for herself and the children of Matheo Guadarrama for permit to present witnesses to prove her right to

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*Exact copy, letter by letter.

royal title to 3,000 acres granted Matheo Guadarrama according to Aguilar's certified copy [3 above]. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/2/1816. Entralgo attests and notifies Brigida Gomez.

5 - Francisco Paz, native of Valladolid of the Kingdom of Mexico, single, 47, deposes, 1/9/1817, before Entralgo, that Matheo Guadarrama had about 500 head of cattle at San Diego on San Pablo Creek where he built houses and that he occupied same for 2 or 3 years.

6 - David Sweney, native, single, 32, deposes that Matheo Guadarrama did establish himself and raised cattle on the land in question, but was forced to leave because of the insurrection in the province.

7 - Juan Gonzales Montesdeoca of Havana, married, 47, deposes that in the revolt of 1795 Matheo Guadarrama, "as all other loyal men", left his property and lost all he had thereon.

8 - Brigida Gomez petitions, 5/29/1818, through Pablo Rosete, for a survey by Burgevin, which Governor Coppinger grants, 6/1/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Brigida Gomez and Burgevin who countersigns.

9 - Andres Burgevin certifies, 6/16/1818, plat of 3,000 acres for Brigida Gomez.

10 - Brigida Gomez petitions, 2/5/1819, through Jose Maria Gomez, for royal title which is possible now since the survey has been made and testimony has been taken.

11 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 2/6/1819. Entralgo attests and notifies Brigida Gomez.

12 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 2/16/1819, to the heirs of Matheo Guadarrama. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

13 [S] Deed, 3/6/1819: Brigida Gomez sells to George Fleming for $2,000 the 3,000 acres at Chicasas. Witnesses: Andres Burgevin, Francisco P. Sanchez, and Juan G. Montesdeoca. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 3/8/1819.

14 [E] Deed, 3/6/1819: George Fleming sells the 3,000 acres to Thomas Fitch for $2,000. Witnesses: John M. Fontane, Rafael Fontane, and John F. Brown. Bernardo Segui records, 12/3/1829, in Book H, p. 358.

15 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 3,000 acres for the heirs of Thomas Fitch. Chain-carriers: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains bound copies of 3-11 and another copy of 9.]

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of Con. F 44; G&S IV 591, 592

1 [E] claim 1,900 acres at Mount Oswald in Mosquitoe, bounded on the north by Halifax and Tomoca Rivers, and south by Henry Yonge, a grant to Gabriel W. Perpall who sold to Paul Dupon in trust for Thomas Fitch. [On the back:] Confirmed, 6/21/1827.

2 [S] [Badly damaged.] G. W. Perpall petitions for 1,900 acres, 7/20/1803, for his family of 6 and 30 slaves. Governor White asks report of Nicolas Barcelo, 7/20/1803, who reports favorably, 7/21/1803. Governor White grants, 7/21/1803, on condition of settlement within 6 months. Pierra certifies.

[Bound together 3-9 in Spanish:]

3 - Pierra certifies, 7/21/1803, petition of G. W. Perpall and Governor White grants [2 above].

4 - G. W. Perpall petitions for royal title, 5/10/1815, to 1,900 acres granted him in 1803, and to 150 acres granted to Susana Dond, widow of Seth Dond and his wife's aunt, 9/27/1803, on her

petition through him for 300 acres, Susana Dond having died and G. W. Perpall having enough workers took over her lands and cultivated them. Governor Kindelan refers to Juan de Arredondo, auditor of war, 5/10/1815, who reports favorably, 5/13/1815; assessment 16 rr. Entralgo attests and notifies G. W. Perpall.

5 - Entralgo lists conditions requisite to royal title, 5/13/1815.

6 - Jose Mariano Hernandez, native, married, 27, deposes, 5/17/1815, before Arredondo that he has often visited both places in question, is certain of their continuous cultivation and has seen buildings, fences, and stock on the land. Entralgo attests.

7 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., native, married, 28, deposes confirming the above. Entralgo attests.

8 - Juan Huertas, native, married, 26, deposes that for more than 10 years he has known of the cultivation of the lands in question by G. W. Perpall and his slaves. Entralgo attests.

9 - Governor Kindelan grants royal title to 1,900 acres on Mt. Oswald, 5/20/1815. Juan de Arredondo countersigns. Entralgo attests, notifies G. W. Perpall, and certifies true copy, 3/9/1819.

10 [S] Royal title by Governor Kindelan, 5/24/1815, to G. W. Perpall on 1,900 acres, according to survey by Porcell [Purcell].

11 [S] Deed, 2/9/1819: G. W. Perpall sells the 1,900 acres to Paul Dupon for $3,500. Witnesses: Pablo Fontane, F. M. Arredondo, Jr., Francisco Rovira. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

12 [E] John Purcell certifies plat of 1,900 acres, 10/20/1803. Antonio Alvarez certifies true translation, 1/13/1845. Decree: Confirmed to the heirs of Thomas Fitch.

[Dossier contains Fatio's abstract.]

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of, Con. F 45; DG V 61

1 [E] claims, through T. Butler, 1,000 acres at Spring Garden. [On the back:] Confirmed, 6/21/1827. [In pencil:] "Plat enclosed sold to Waters Smith for $250."

2 [S] Roval title by Governor Coppinger, 11/15/1817, to F. M. Arredondo by F. M. Arredondo, Jr., in response to petition of F. M. Arredondo for 1,000 acres granted on 1/19/1807. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy. [On the back:] F. M. Arredondo sells 11/15/1817, to Pablo Jose Fontane the 1,000 acres "for value received."

3 [S] F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for F. M. Arredondo, petitions, 12/12/1817, for survey by Roberto McHardy. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/12/1817. Entralgo attests, notifies F. M. Arredondo, Jr., and McHardy who countersigns.

4 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 1,000 acres, 3/15/1818, bounded on the north by Pedro Miranda, east by Matanzas River, south by Emery Creek and Jorge Clarke.

5 [S] Deed, 7/24/1818: Pablo Jose Fontane sells to Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer for $1,000. Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Jose Bernardo Reyes, and Eusebio Maria Gomez. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

6 [S] Deed [marked "temporary document"], 7/24/1818: Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, for Gaudry & Dupon, sells to Thomas Fitch 1,800 acres as follows: 1,000 acres at Spring Garden; 800 acres at Pengree's Old Plantation, next to the lands of Father Miguel Crosby; for value received, Witness: Guillermo Travers.

7 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 1,744 acres for the heirs of Thomas Fitch, 4/22/1850. Chainmen: Andres Pacetty and

Ignacio Ortegas. Approved by Benjamin A. Putnam, 11/26/1850

Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains translations, in pencil, of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and Fatio's abstract.]

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of, Con. F 46; DG V 61

1 [E] claim, through T. Butler, 800 acres at Pengree's Old Field. [On the back:] Confirmed, 6/21/1827.

[Bound together 2-6 in Spanish:]

2 - Pablo T. Fontane petitions, 10/7/1817, for a certificate showing his services to the province during the insurrection of 1812. Governor Coppinger grants, 10/7/1817. Pablo Rosete certifies, 10/8/1817, that Pablo T. Fontane served as private in the Spanish company of Capt. Pedro Cosifacio from 3/16/1812 to 2/18/1813, at which time he received license from His Majesty to sail.

3 - Bernardo Segui certifies at Fernandina, 5/24/1817, that Pablo Fontane brought "to this port" with government permission, 11 slaves which, with 5 he bought from Guillermo Drumar, are now in the care of Pedro Pons in this city.

4 - Pablo Fontane petitions, 11/14/1817, for 800 acres as a service grant at Pengras [Pengrees?] west of Mount Tucker owned by himself during the British occupation. He has a wife and 28 slaves, 16 of them bought in Fernandina and the rest brought from Habana this year in the boat Felicia commanded by Capt. Jayme Martinely. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/14/1817.

5 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 800 acres, 4/15/1818, southeast of lands belonging to Father Miguel Crosby for Pablo Fontane.

6 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer petitions, 6/11/1819, for archiving

of survey of lands he bought from Pablo Fontane by public deed which he also wishes placed with records of title. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/11/1819.

7 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 11/15/1817, to Pablo Fontane. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

8 [S] Deed, 6/24/1818: Pablo Fontane to Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer for $800. Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Jose Bernardo Reyes, and Eusebio Maria Gomez. Entralgo attests and certifies. Governor Coppinger orders that survey and deed be archived, which is done on 6/11/1819. Entralgo certifies true copy.

6 [E] Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, 7/11/1845. Decree: Confirmed to the heirs of Thomas Fitch.

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 5 and copies of 2-6.]

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of, Con. F 47; DG V 63

1 [E] claim, through T. Butler, 400 acres on the Plains of Diego. [On back:] Confirmed, 1827.

[Bound together 2-10 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan de Pierra certifies, 2/5/1801, that on petition of Juan Gonzales Montesdeoca for 400 acres at the Llano de San Diego, Governor White granted same until further appointment.

3 - Francisco Xavier Sanchez petitions for withdrewal of grant, 2/19/1801, to Juan G. Montesdeoca* of the Levitt Savana which is essential to his [Francisco X. Sanchez] livestock, being the only low land in the vicinity and having been improved with shelters

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* The full name is Juan Eujenio Gonzales y Montesdeoca Montes de Oca, which as permitted by Spanish usage appears also as J. Eujenio Gonzales and Juan Gonzales.

for the stock that water there. Governor White asks Juan Gonzales Montesdeoca, 2/19/1801, to reply to statements of Francisco X. Sanchez. Jose de Ortega countersigns.

4 - Having made a thorough investigation of the lands, J. Eujenio Gonzales replies, that the pond in question belongs neither to F. X. Sanchez nor to himself. As to improvements made by F. X. Sanchez, he knows of none in 17 years "for only the Divine Providence conserves it, for the benefit of its creatures." It is true that the place is fine for the stock, "in summer because of the heat, and in winter because of the cold", but it should be left to the King with its advantages available to all inhabitants of the vicinity. Gonzales offers to withdraw to another place if Sanchez can show a better title than himself to the land or to the pond, either by a certificate like his own, or a document older than his, or by the evidence of one of the captains commissioned for land distribution. If, however, Sanchez has no better title, then, says Gonzales, "I intend to enjoy my lands as he does his." Governor White asks Francis X. Sanchez, 6/11/1801, to respond to Juan Eujenio Gonzales. Ortega countersigns.

5 - Francis X. Sanchez replies, 6/20/1801, that due to the sterility of the fields it is certainly injurious to a third person, as himself, who has had cattle there for 30 years, for a new-comer to increase the number of cattle on the plains. He suggests that Juan Forrester and Manuel Solana be questioned as to said sterility. He states that the object of Juan Gonzales is to have the right of entry and of removing cattle to benefit 3 or 4 milk cows "the milk of which he sells in town", without care or thought of the other stock. Governor White decrees, 6/20/1801, that if Francis X. Sanchez

had petitioned for the lands before Juan Eujenio Gonzales they would have been granted to him, but since the concession has been made to Juan Gonzales it would not be just to rescind it. Ortega countersigns. Juan Gonzales, Sr., petitions, 6/12/1818, through Juan Gonzales, Jr., for royal title to 400 acres granted to him, 2/5/1801, by Governor White, who also decreed, 6/20/1801, in his favor the lands disputed by Francis X. Sanchez. Without knowing the reason why, the 400 acres have been granted to Francisco Sanchez, nephew of Francis X. Sanchez, without right or justice. Gonzales has had part of his stock on the land and has held it for 17 years. He begs recognition of title and annulment of other title made in 1801. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/12/1818.

7 - Royal title by Governor Coppinger to Juan Gonzales, 6/19/1818, for 400 acres. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

8 - Juan Gonzales petitions, 2/18/1819, for survey by Andres Burgevin. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/18/1819. Entralgo attests and notifies Juan Gonzales and Burgevin who countersigns.

9 - Juan Gonzales petitions, 3/1/1819, for archiving of plat with title. Governor Coppinger grants, 3/2/1819.

10 - Burgevin certifies plat of 400 acres, 2/23/1819, bounded on the north by lands of Brigida Gomez, and south by those of the heirs of Rafael Saavedra de Espinosa.

11 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 400 acres for the heirs of Thomas Fitch in sec. 41, T. 3, R. 29 S&E., and sec. 38, T. 4, R. 29 S&E. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 6/20/1836.

[The following papers in this dossier apparently refer to another tract of land in the same vicinity:]

12 [S] Royal title by Governor White, 2/9/1811, to Maria del Carmen Hill, widow, and to other heirs of Francisco X. Sanchez, for 400 acres at San Diego. Pedro Marrot certifies Josiah Dupont's survey, 5/9/1793.

13 [E] Robert McHardy certifies plat of 400 acres, 9/12/1818, in "The Swamp of San Diego" for Francisco Roman Sanchez, heir of Francis X. Sanchez and his widow. The tract is bounded on the north by lands of Sebastian Espinosa, and south by those of Jose Simeon Sanchez.

14 [S] Entralgo certifies, 3/9/1819, that in the judicial partition made by him of the estate of Francisco X. Sanchez and Maria del Carmen Hill, his widow, among the heirs on 5/2/1816, and approved on 5/24/1816, by Governor Coppinger, Francisco Roman Sanchez, one of the heirs, was given 400 acres at the San Diego Swamp, assessed at one peso per acre. The boundaries of said tract were unknown, since it was a part of the 2,178-acre tract at that place belonging to the heirs.

15 [E] Deed, 3/9/1819: Francisco Roman Sanchez sells the 400 acres to Thomas Fitch for $1,000. Witnesses: John M. Fontane and Rafael Fontane. Bernardo Segui, Jr., records, 12/3/1829, in Book H, p. 361. [On the back:] "Fee $1.37½."

16 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 402.77 acres for the heirs of Thomas Fitch. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836. Decree: Confirmed.

Fitch, Thomas, Heirs of, Con. F 48; DG V 64

1 [E] claim, through T. Butler, 255 acres on Diego Plains. [On the back:] Confirmed; surveyed by Pedro Marrot; purchased of Mr. Dewees.

2 [S] Royal title by Governor White, 2/11/1811, to the heirs of Francisco X. Sanchez for plantation of 255 acres named Sabana General. Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy, 4/5/1811.

3 [S] Roberto McHardy certifies plat of 255 acres, 9/12/1818, for the heirs of Francisco X. Sanchez.

4 [E] Deed, 3/9/1819: Philip and Mary Dewees sell to Thomas Fitch for $637.50 the 255 acres inherited by Mary Dewees, daughter and heir of Francisco X. Sanchez. Witnesses: John M. Fontane and Rafael Fontane. Segui records, 12/3/1829, in Book F, p. 360.

5 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat for heirs of Thomas Fitch. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 6/20/1836. Decree: "It is confirmed to the heirs of Thomas Fitch who purchased the land of the grantees."

Fitzpatrick, Valentine, Heirs of, Con. F 49; DG IV 280, 281

1 [E] claim, through A. Clarke, 400 acres in Graham's Swamp, Matanzas River, 11/12/1823, Governor White's grant as head rights to Valentine Fitzpatrick, 7/23/1803.

2 [S] V. Fitzpatrick petitions, 7/23/1803, for land for himself and 8 slaves at Sam's Hamick in Graham's Swamp. Governor White refers to Nicolas Barcela, 7/23/1803, who reports favorably, 7/27/1803. Governor White grants 400 acres, 7/27/1803, on condition of settlement within 6 months. Aguilar certifies true copy, 9/4/1818.

2 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes before George Murray, 11/24/182?, that he was on the land in question in 1804 and 1805 and saw 5 hands working there. Two or 3 crops have been made by Valentine

Fitzpatrick.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies true extract, 5/6/1845, from descriptive list, No. 106.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2 and copy of 1 with extract.]

Fitzpatrick, Valentine, Heirs of, of Camden County, Georgia — Con. F 50; G&S IV 569, 584, 595

1 [E] [Printed form filled in.] claim, through James Hall 25 acres at Sam's Hammock, 15 miles south of St. Augustine, bounded on the south by Diego Took; Governor White's grant of 12/10/1804.

2 [E] Valentine Fitzpatrick petitions, 12/7/1804, for lands corresponding to head rights for 2 [indentured?] Germans he bought from George Taylor, and the negro wench, Augustina, purchased from Francisco Rovira, next to the land that was granted to his family, which becomes flooded and is useless for building purposes. Governor White grants 25 acres, 12/10/1804, corresponding to head rights for the negro wench only, with condition of settlement within one month. Pierra certifies. Fatio certifies true copy.

3 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes before the board, 12/23/1825, that the 25 acres claimed by the heirs of Valentine Fitzpatrick are 100 yards from the 400 acres also claimed by them on which Valentine Fitzpatrick built his houses.

4 [E] Alvarez certifies true extract, 5/6/1845, from descriptive list, No. 93.

[Dossier contains copies of 1 and 2.]

Fitzpatrick, William — Con. F 51; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 440 acres at Cedar Point, on the north side of St. Johns River, bounded on the

west by Fitzpatrick Creek; Governor Quesada's grant of 1795. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] William Fitzpatrick petitions, 11/12/1795, for land at Punta de Sabinas formerly owned by Jose Mills, one of the rebels. Although it is not what corresponds to him, it is convenient being adjacent to lands of his father-in-law, Juan Thorpe. Governor Quesada grants temporarily, 11/12/1795, until further survey and allotment.

3 [S] Aguilar certifies, 11/12/1795, the above petition of William Fitzpatrick and Governor Quesada makes the grant. [On the back:] Pierra certifies Governor White's grant of 440 acres on 1/18/1808 to William Fitzpatrick.

4 [S] W. Fitzpatrick petitions for his quota of lands at Cedar Point, 1/15/1808, where he has lived since 1795; for Juan Purcell to survey same; and for privilege to prove occupation before Fernando de la Puente, commandant of Fernandina. Governor White grants 440 acres, 1/18/1808.

5 [S] W. Fitzpatrick certifies list of family, 1/15/1808, as himself, his wife, Susana; Maria, 14; Doreas, 12; William, 10; Samuel, 7; Mariana, 2; Tomas, 1; and 15 slaves, 10 above 18 years of age.

6 [S] Juan Purcell certifies plat, 1/24/1809, showing a 100-acre tract granted to William Bary included in the larger tract.

7 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat for William Fitzpatrick. Chaincarriers: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/?/1836. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains translations of 3 and 6.]

Fleming, George, Heirs of, Con. F 52; DG V 400

[Bound together 1-5 in Spanish:]

1 - Jorge Fleming petitions for 20,000 acres, 9/9/1816, on San Sebastian River south of Indian, or Ys, River between the east coast of Florida and St. Johns River. He recites his numerous services to the province, not mentioned by his agent, on petition 3/15/1816, for land. Upon being granted only 980 acres, 4/5/1816, he calls attention to his rank, that of Captain, which makes him merit more land than others. Governor Coppinger grants, 8/8/1816.

2 - J. Fleming petitions for survey, 6/8/1819, by Andres Burgevin, which Governor Coppinger grants, 6/8/1819. Entralgo attests, notifying Jorge Fleming and Burgevin who countersigns.

3 - Royal title by Governor Coppinger to Jorge Fleming, 9/24/1816. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

4 - Burgevin certifies plat of 20,000 acres, 2/3/1820.

5 - J. Fleming petitions, 2/10/1820, for the archiving of the plat with title, which Governor Coppinger grants on the same date.

6 [S] Burgevin certifies plat of 500 acres, 2/3/1820, being a part of plat mentioned [4] above.

[Bound together 7-10 in English:]

7 - Translation of 3.

8 - Translation of 4.

9 - Decree of superior court, 5/15/1832, in the case of Sophia Fleming, widow of George Fleming; Lewis Fleming, Mary Fleming, and George Fleming, heirs of George Fleming. "This claim is valid, and is hereby confirmed unto claimants . . . agreeably to the boundaries, as set forth in the grant."

10 - Opinion and decree of the Supreme Court of the U. S. at the

January term, 1834, delivered by Chief Justice Marshall in which the judgment of the superior court is affirmed. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 3/1/1845. Isaac H. Bronson gives "full faith" to the above, 3/1/1845.

[Dossier contains, bound together, copy of 9 and translations of 3 and 4.]

Fleming, George, Heirs of, Con. F 53; DG IV 197

1 [E] Sophia Fleming et al. claim 1,000 acres on Fleming's Island, on the west side of the St. Johns River, bounded on the north by James Cashen's estate, west by vacant lands, south by Black Creek. Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 3/8/1816, to George Fleming, who with heirs has been in actual possession for 20 years.

[Bound together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Guillermo Lawrence, agent for George Fleming, petitions, 2/26/1816, for certificate of lands, which Governor White granted on 1/11/1800, to George Fleming. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/28/1816.

3 - George Fleming petitions for 1,000 acres on St. Johns River, 1/9/1800, in front of his father-in-law, Francisco Philip Fatio, named "Nueva Suiza" [New Switzerland], bounded on the west by vacant lands, south by Black Creek, east by the river, and north by new lands of Santiago Cashen. This land remained vacant from the return of the province to the crown until 1792, when 600 acres were granted to Capt. Andres Atkinson who conveyed it to Jaime McGirtt who cultivated it until 1795, but for 2 years now he has been on the St. Marys River, having abandoned these lands. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio, 1/9/1800, who reports favorably, 1/10/1800, and Governor White grants, 1/11/1800. Aguilar certifies

true copy, 1/29/1816.

4 - Guillermo Lawrence, for George Fleming, petitions, 2/29/1816, for permit to present testimony to prove 10 years' cultivation and secure royal title.

5 - General power-of-attorney, 2/20/1816: George Fleming to Miguel Crosby and Guillermo Lawrence, de mancomun e insolidum. * Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, and Bernardo Reyes. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 3/1/1816.

6 - Isaac Wickes, New Yorker, widower, 72, deposes, 3/7/1815, before Entralgo that for 15 years George Fleming has cultivated his 1,000-acre tract improving it by building fences and houses.

7 - Juan Huertas, native, married, 26, deposes that for more than 10 years he has known of George Fleming's cultivation of the lands in question.

8 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., native, married, 28, confirms the above.

9 - Governor Coppinger grants, 3/8/1816. Entralgo attests and notifies Guillermo Lawrence.

10 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to George Fleming, 3/8/1816. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

11 [S] Andres Burgevin certifies plat of 1,000 acres at Nueva Suiza, 11/16/1818, for George Fleming.

12 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 9/25/1835, from descriptive list, No. 99.

13 [E] [Small square of paper.] "1824 Rept. A., No. 46. Descriptive List No. 99. Fleming's Island. Decree: Confirmed, 9/1/1824.

[Dossier contains a translation of 10 and 2 translations of 11.]

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* In common and jointly.

Fleming, George, Heirs of, Con. F 54; DG IV 197

1 [E] Sophia Fleming et al. claim 980 acres in 2 tracts; 780 acres on the St. Johns River at Landley-Bryan opposite Buena Vista fort; and 200 acres 1 mile west of said fort; Governor Coppinger's service grant to George Fleming, 4/5/1816.

[Bound together 2-3 in Spanish:]

2 - Guillermo Lawrence, for George Fleming, petitions, 3/15/1816, for lands corresponding to himself and family: 200 acres at Cuckoo [Coco?] east of St. Johns River; 300 acres west of St. Johns River and south of lands of the late Tomas Travers; and the remainder at Langley-Bryan. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/5/1816, 980 acres.

3 - Guillermo Lawrence, for George Fleming, lists Fleming's family: himself and wife; Luis, 20; Maria, 18; Jorge, 16; and 34 slaves over 17 years of age.

4 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to George Fleming, 4/5/1816. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

5 [S] Andres Burgevin certifies plat of 200 acres at Coco Swamp, 11/16/1818.

6 [S] Burgevin certifies plat of 780 acres, 12/2/1818, opposite Buena Vista fort at Langley-Bryan.

7 [E] Benjamin and I. B. Clements certify plat of 200 acres in Coco Swamp for George Fleming. Chainmen: John McGough and John Hogan. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 3/?/1835.

8 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 5/6/1845, from descriptive list, No. 105.

[Dossier contains a translation of 4, and 5, and 2 of 6.]

Fleming, George, Heirs of, Con. F 55; G&S IV 574, 579

1 [E] Sophia Fleming et al. claim lot No. 7, square No. 7,

in the Town of Fernandina; Governor Estrada's grant of 5/2/1811 to George Fleming, whose heirs are in actual possession.

2 [S] George Fleming petitions for lot in Fernandina, 4/13/1811. Governor Estrada refers to Justo Lopez, 4/16/1811, who reports favorably, 4/20/1811, and Governor Estrada grants, 5/2/1811.

3 [S] Governor Estrada grants permit, 5/2/1811, to build a house within 6 months, fronting the street, without fences that will destroy the beauty of the city, and on condition that it may not be transferred or sold without the consent of the government. Lopez countersigns, 5/6/1811. George J. F. Clarke certifies having laid out lot No. 7, square No. 7, for George Fleming. Decree: Confirmed, 4/29/1825.

[Dossier contains translations of 3.]

Fleming, Sophia and William Gibson — Con. F 56; G&S IV 381, 415

1 [E] [In pieces pasted on newer paper.] Frederick George Mulcaster certifies exact copy of plat, 6/20/1772, of Robert Paris Taylor's 10,000 acres on the south branch of Nassau River, bounded on the north by lands of Margaret and Jane Turnbull, south partly by John Grover's, and east by Edward Purnell's.

2 [S] Josiah Dupont certifies plat of 10,762 acres of Francisco Phelipe Fatio, 3/22/1793, who bought them at the time of the British occupation of the province. They are known as "Quinta de la Reyna" [Queen's County Seat].

[Bound together 3-8 in English:]

3 - British royal title, 4/18/1771, of grant to Robert Paris Taylor for 10,000 acres attested by David Yeats.

4 - British royal title, 3/27/1775, by Governor Tonyn to Francisco

Phelipe Fatio for 762 acres adjoining lands granted to Robert Paris Taylor [3 above], attested by David Yeats.

5 - Pedro Marrot certifies, 3/29/1792, having laid out 332 cavallerias [sic] and 29 acres in Queen's County Seat for Francisco Phelipe Fatio who presented documents proving his title.

6 - Translation of 2, being a plat of both grants 3 and 4.

7 - Decree of the superior court in the case of William Gibson; Sophia Fleming, widow of George Fleming; Lewis Fleming; Mary Fleming; and George Fleming, children of George Fleming, deceased, all heirs of Francisco Phelipe Fatio vs. The U. S.: "This claim is valid . . . . It is hereby confirmed."

8 - Mandate of the President of the U. S. to the judge of the superior court of East Florida at the January term, 1834: "The decree of the Superior Court . . . is hereby affirmed in all respects . . . you are commanded to have further proceedings." Witness: Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. 2nd. Monday in January, 1834. William Thomas Carroll, clerk. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 2/20/1845. Isaac H. Bronson gives "faith and credit" to Fairbanks' signature, 2/20/1845.

9 [E] William Reynolds deposes before the board, 9/15/1824, that Marrot's signature on exhibited document is the same as that on the originals in his charge.

[Dossier contains, bound together, copies of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.]

Floyd, Davis — Con. F 57; DC V 85

1 [E] claims 1,000 acres between North River and Cuana River at New Waterford, a British grant to an unknown person from whom

it descended to Maria Evans, who cultivated it for many years under the Spanish government. Under the terms of her will dated 9/29/1792 she left the land to John E. Tate, who cultivated it until his death, when by decree of the county court it was sold at public auction. Davis Floyd was the buyer. [On the back:] Confirmed, 12/19/1825.

2 [S] Juan E. Tate petitions for survey by Andres Burgevin, 5/25/1818, which Governor Coppinger grants, 5/27/1818.

3 [E] George J. F. Clarke deposes before W. H. Allen, 10/27/1825, that John E. Tate resided on the land in 1794 and until the revolution of 1812. Gabriel W. Perpall deposes that Maria Evans, who was successively Maria Fenwick, Mrs. Peavitt, and lastly Mrs. Hudson, lived on the land until her death in 1790. John E. Tate resided with her during his minority and took possession immediately after her death.

Floyd, John, Heirs of, Con. F 58; C&S IV 565, 576, 600

1 [E] Catharine Hall, Margaret Floyd, Mary D. Floyd, John Floyd, and Andrew Floyd, children and heirs of John Floyd, "otherwise called Juaneda", claim, 10/23/1823, through John Rodman, 200 acres North River about 20 miles from St. Augustine; Governor Quesada's head rights to Augustine Buyck, 2/1/1793, who transferred same on 4/30/1799, to Jose Juaneda, who cultivated it until his death about 5 years ago. Since that time it has been in the uninterrupted possession of the above claimants.

2 [S] Augustine Buyck and Jose Juaneda petition for permit, 4/23/1799, to transfer 6 caballerias granted to Augustine Buyck between North River and Guana Creek, which he was unable to cultivate, to Jose Juaneda who has been in possession one year.

Governor White grants, 4/30/1799. Jose de Ortega countersigns; Juan de Pierra gives certificate.

3 [S] Pedro Marrot certifies plat of above land, 5/15/1793, for Augustine Buyck "being part of what corresponded to him" and 8 slaves. Josiah Dupont countersigns.

4 [S] Augustine Buyck petitions for 6 caballerias, 4/30/1799, north of the lands of Josias Dupont, south of St. Augustine. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio, 4/30/1799, who reports favorably, 5/1/1799, whereupon Governor White grants, 5/3/1799, and Pierra gives certificate.

5 [S] Pierra certifies petition of Augustine Buyck, 5/3/1799, and Governor White's grant [4 above].

6 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 200 acres for the heirs of John Floyd. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains a copy and translation of 2 and 4, and a translation of 3.]

Fontan, Mariano Con. F 59; DG V 66

1 [E] claims, through Francisco de Medicis, 26 acres at the Point of Juanes River, on the east side of North River, bounded on the north by Jonathan Dubose, south by Antonio Caballero, deceased, east by Guana Creek or River, and west by North River, Governor White's grant of 8/9/1804 and note dated 1/29/1808, to Mariano Fontan.

2 [S] General power of attorney, 1/10/1810: Mariano Fontan and Clara Salom, his wife, to Francisco de Medicis. Witnesses: Jose Lorente, Francisco Rovira, and Bernardo Jose Segui. Jose de Zubizarreta attests and Juan de Entralgo certifies true copy,

1/17/1820.

3 [S] Francisco de Medicis, for Mariano Fontan, petitions, 4/12/1820, for certificate of grant, 8/9/1804, to Mariano Fontan. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/11/1820.

[Here follows copies:]

Mariano Fontan petitions, 8/9/1804, for lands for himself, his wife, and one son at the point of Rio de Juanes, adjoining lands of Tomas Travers. Governor White grants 100 acres, 8/9/1804, on condition that he take possession within one month. Note (1): 60 acres are taken away from the 100 acres by decree of 11/9/1807, upon petition of Jose Hernandez Carmona, Mariano Fontan having transferred "all or part of my land" to Juan Paredes.--Pierra. Note (2): Mariano Fontan having ceded 14 acres to Antonio Cabellero, the same are deducted from the 40 acres remaining to him. Balance of the original 100 acres were divided between Diego Hernandez and Jose Hernandez Carmona. St. Augustine, 1/29/1808.--Pierra. Aguilar certifies true copy, 4/11/1820.

4 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 24.4 acres for Mariano Fontan. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836. Decree: Confirmed. "The Board have thought the several subsequent acts of Recognition of title in Fontane as proof of all conditions performed."

[Dossier contains translations of 2 and 3.]

Fontane, Mary Con. F 60; DG IV 204

1 [E] Mary Fontane, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Fontane, deceased, claims, through John M. Fontane, 495 acres at the head of Moultrie Creek, bounded on the south by Julian Daniel Sweeny's land, Governor Coppinger's royal title to Joseph Fontane for services.

Claimant is in actual possession.

[Bound together 2-3 in Spanish:]

2 - Jose Fontane petitions, 3/23/1816, through Domingo Acosta, for his quota of land for his services "in the maintenance of peace in the city" and that of his sons, Pablo and Juan, in the militia. Governor Coppinger grants 495 acres, 4/4/1816.

3 - Domingo Acosta, for Joseph Fontane, lists Fontane's family, 3/23/1816, as himself and wife; Francisco, 25; Pablo, 24; Juan, 23; Dionisio, 18; Maria, 17; Mariano, 16; Felipe, 12; Guillermo, 10; and 9 slaves ranging in age from 10 to 40.

4 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger, 4/4/1816, to Joseph Fontane. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 4/4/1816.

5 [E] Ralph W. Norris certifies plat of 447.47 acres, being T. 7, R. 29 S&E, for Mary Fontane. Chainmen: H. S. Duval and Andrew Pacetty. Approved, 5/9/1850.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 5/7/1845, from descriptive list, No. 124.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 4.]

Fontenals, Jayme — Con. F 61; DG IV 102

Jacket reads: "794.54 acres. Confirmed. 800 Arp's cl'd. Report A, No. 15. Indian Pass."

1 [E] James W. Exum certifies, 3rd quarter, 1827, above plat, bounded on the northwest by Francisco Vidal, southeast by Pablo Palmes, and northeast by Indian Pass Creek. Chainmen: Frederick Ming and Wesley Inglish. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general.

Forbes, John — Con. F 62

[Bound together 1-5 in English:]

1 - Superior court confirms claim, 9/17/1838, of the heirs of John Forbes for 10,000 acres on Nassau River.

2 - John Forbes of John Forbes & Co., successors of Panton, Leslie & Co., merchants, petitions for 10,000 acres [above] in lieu of 15,000 acres on St. Johns River granted, 1799, to Panton, Leslie & Co., which John Forbes surrenders to the crown since the lands have not proved suitable for agriculture and the grazing of cattle. Governor Kindelan refers to Justo Lopez, 7/27/1814, who reports favorably, 7/28/1814, and Governor Kindelan grants on the same date. Tomas de Aguilar gives certificate; Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 6/20/1829.

3 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 7,000 acres, 10/23/1816, at the head of Little St. Marys River for John Forbes. Gay certifies true translation, 6/8/1830.

4 - Clarke certifies plat of 3,000 acres, 10/20/1816, in Cabbage Swamp for John Forbes. Gay certifies true translation, 6/8/1830.

5 - Kingsley B. Gibbs, clerk of the superior court, certifies the foregoing as true copies from court records, 6/19/1839.

6 [E] [Small square of paper.] "Considered valid by Commissioners. Confirmed by Superior Court, East Florida. Descriptive list, No. 751."

Forbes, Juan — Con. F 63; DG IV 283

1 [S] Jorge J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 7,000 acres, 10/23/1816, at the head of Little St. Marys River for John Forbes. [Note: This is an exact copy of 3, Con. F 62, above.]

Forbes, John — Con. F 64; DG IV 227, 229

1 [E] claims 3,000 acres at Cabbage Swamp, being part of 10,000 acres granted, 7/28/1814, to John Forbes by Governor

Kindelan in lieu of 15,000 acres abandoned by John Forbes. [Note: This is the same as a part of Con. F 62, above.]

2 [S] Jorge J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 300 acres, 10/20/1816, at Cabbage Swamp for John Forbes. [Note: This is an exact copy of 4, Con. F 62, above.] Decree: Recommended to Congress for confirmation, 7/13/1824.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Forbes, John & Co. Con. F 65; DG IV 86

Jacket reads: "1,427,289.21 acres." "Confirmed."

[Bound together 1- in English:]

1 - "Year of 1806. Evidence of the title of confirmation to the lands ceded by the Lower Creeks and Seminoles Indians to the House of Panton, Leslie & Co. between the Rivers Appallachicola and Appalachie in the said year."

Vicente Folch y Juan,* governor of West Florida, certifies** that James Innerarity, attorney for the House of Panton, Leslie & Co., established since 1785 in the province with royal consent to carry on trade with the Indians, having petitioned, 1/5/1804, for permission to commence talks and negotiations upon the subject of the cession of land by the Indians and, when it should be obtained, for confirmation and assurance of possession to the House of the lands so ceded, their intention being to cultivate and cause to be

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* Juan Vicente Folch was at this time Colonel of the Royal Armies, Civil and Military Governor of West Florida, Inspector of its Veteran Troops and Militia, Vice Patron, Royal Subdelegate, Judge of the Superintendency, and General of Mails.

** The following petition, considerably condensed in the transcription, is typical of the Spanish legal phraseology of the time. The involved sentence structure made translation slow and tedious.

cultivated by industrious people the lands which they should thus obtain, the Indians having the previous year, in a general council of the nation held in June, 1803, offered to John Forbes, director of the house, land between the Appalachie and Appalachicola Rivers in payment of their debts to and robberies of the Fort St. Marks store of the Company, and said petition not being contrary to Spanish law, since the government had promised the Company to facilitate the recovery of the debts due them in compliance with the letters of Brigadier Manuel Cayosa de Lemos and the Marquis de Casa Calvo, at the time governors general of the retroceded province of Louisiana [that of the Marquis de Casa Calvo, dated 2/21/1799, in English] consenting to any purchase of land made by the House from the Indians in recovery of debts and losses which the Indians had been induced to commit by the adventurer, William A. Bowles,* it was granted, 1/7/1804, it being understood that no transfer of the lands should be made without the consent of the government. Deed of cession in English, dated 5/25/1804, signed with their mark and signs by the principal chiefs and head men of the Tallapoosa and Semonoli Nation in a council in the town of Chiskatalafa. Signers: Yahulla Emathly, William Perryman, Tasikaya Mico, Tustunega Chupeo, Hapayak Mico, Cosa Mico, Thomas Peryman, Taska Tasnagy, Hopay Hacho, Pwas Mico, John Meally, Chace Tustanagy,

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* The adventurous career of William Augustus Bowles (1763-1805) took him to the southern colonies, the Bahamas, Spanish Florida, England, and Spain. Backed by the governor of the Bahamas and certain wealthy merchants, he endeavored over a period of years to drive the Spanish out of Florida and wrest from the British traders, Panton-Leslie Co., their Spanish monoply of trade with the Indians. Arrested three times by the Spanish authorities and once making his escape from a prison in Spain, he was finally imprisoned in Morro Castle, Havana, where he died. He was born in Maryland and married the daughter of a Creek chief.

Okilis Esiyha, Pawas Hacho, Incha Mico. Mouqueto Jack, James Peryman, Yfa Rustanagy, Talaysa Emathla, Tustanagy Mico, Yahullu Mico, Nfali Tustanagy Mico, Efan Tuskeniha, Halliechu. Ratified in the presence of Vicente Folch y Juan, 6/20/1804, according to certificate dated 6/22/1804. Second deed of cession was ratified in a great assembly of said chiefs in Chichacowaethla on 8/22/1804 and confirmed before Vicente Folch y Juan in Pensacola on 12/3/1804 according to his certificate dated 12/5/1804. Signers: Hopay Hacho, great orator of the Seminoles; Hothapocio Tustanagy of Totolose Talofa; Hopay Mico of Ockinnlgeeche; Tustanagy Mico of the same; Keeneecha Thluco of Cheyeyaha; Emathla Thlucco of same; Mico Napamico of Cusita Yahulla, Emathla of Chiskatalofa; Tasikaya Mico of Isootchie; Mechee Tustanagy of Nechee Yahulla; Mico of Usallees; Albania Tustanugy of Palachucklin; Yahulla Emathla, or John Mally, of Ocheesee; Hopay Hadgo for Copixly Mico of Micosuki; Tustanugee Hopeey, or Little Chief, of the Cowetas; Conita Tustanugee of Cowita; Necha Hodjee of Caweta; Ocheesee Mico of Yawollee; Hopayoh Hadjo of same; Mich Tecocksy, or Hatay Mico Hopayak Mico, of the Tanajoees; Totkee Tustanaugee of Wefalatka; Efan Tustanugee of Micosuki for Hopay Hadjo Pewas Mico of Ocoteokony; Tustanuga Chupeo of Emassee; Tasikuya Mies of same; Tustanagy Chapeo of Fourathly Tuskeneha, Lieutenant of Chatsackchecfale, "sent by the peaceful King in his place"; interpreters: Thomas Miller and William Hambly. In Pensacola at ratification, the "peaceful King", or Opoithle Mico, spoke telling Vicente Folch y Juan of the Nation's deeds to the House of Panton, Leslie & Co., in payment of their debts and robberies, confirming the first deed. Accounts show that "the robberies, losses and expenses occasioned

to the House" up to 10/30/1806, amounted to $66,536.50 "of silver." Chief headmen and warriors of the Seminole Nation named deputies to assist in demarcation of the limits of the land ceded, who assembled in council at Fort St. Marks de Appalachee on 8/2/1806 where Ignacio Balderas, colonel of the regiment of Louisiana, commander of said Fort, assisted by Phillippe Priest [Felipe Prieto], Diego de Barrios, and Lorenzo Vitanus; and interpreters: Thomas Miller and John Sandoval; with the Warriors having agreed that said deputies should accompany James Innerarity, of the House, in exploration and explanation of the lines of demarcation; it was so done. Vicente Folch y Juan hence ratifies and confirms the cession of lands to Panton, Leslie & Co. by the Seminoles giving them power to take their possessions. Mobile on 12/3/1806. Francisco Morejon, secretary, attests. Francisco Maximilion de St. Maxcut [Maxent], colonel of infantry, lieutenant colonel and commandant of the regiment of infantry of Louisiana, provisory civil and military governor of this province, certifies at Pensacola, 12/30/1811, the above to be true copies of testimony of title to Forbes & Co. By Pablo de Larina, secretary.

Richard G. Welford, clerk of the superior court, middle district of Florida, County of Leon, certifies, 2/8/1839, true extract of document in the case of Colin Mitchel vs. The U. S., filed, 1/1/1820.

2. Whereas James Innerarity, attorney of John Forbes, presented evidence to me on ?/7/? showing that the principal chiefs and head men of the Lower Creeks and Seminoles "unanimously consented and agreed" at a council in the Town of Tuscutalofa on the Chatahcocha on 4/10/1810 voluntarily to cede to John Forbes an

island of 7 x 1 miles in the Appallachicola opposite the store "in consideration of the services rendered them" since 1785, assembled at Prospect Bluff on the Appallachicola on 4/22/1811 the chiefs with Edmond Doyle, agent of John Forbes, Daniel Blue as surveyor, and William Hambly, interpreter, signed the deed of cession; ratified 5/25/1811 before Capt. Marcos de Villien, commandant of the Fort of St. Marks de Appallachie, and two assisting witnesses: The principal chief of the Micosuki Town, Copixity Kenache; and other chiefs, by another deed date ut supra with proper marks of chiefs, certificate of de Villiers with assisting witnesses: Joseph Meulla and Lorenzo Vitriano; interpreters: Filipo Prieto and William Hambly. The ceded island begins at Three Mouths on the west side of Appalachicola about 9 miles from its mouth. Confirmed, 6/8/1811, by Governor Folch in the same terms as titles given on 12/3/1806. Deed of cession, 4/22/1811, signed by: Actaly Tuskamon Cachilo, Chupalocky for Hapoi Holaghta of Hapoi Mico, Yaholla Emathla Copixly Mico, Hapoi Mico, Hapoi Cuchee Micosuki Tuskenchaw, Cowesa Emathla, Yoholla Hdjo Niny Nomaghta Tuslemucky Ufala Mico, Ufala Hadjo, Tolaghta Hagode Wascissa Tustennekee, Tuskay Hadjo and John Meally, before Edmond Doyle, Daniel Blue, and William Hambly; certified by commandant of Fort St. Marks; witnesses: Joseph Urcullo and Lorenzo Vitrians. Limits marked by chiefs Capitza Mico Kenache, Aja Mico, False Jaeco, Cacha Tasta Nache, Cosa Jaeco Yuholla Emathala Ninio Sumastya Tastanakey in formal deed before commandant, also signed by Nocose Opay, Tustanucky Jaco Nocose Jaeco Eavor Emathla, and Mieco Jaeco. Witnesses: Joseph Urcullo, Lorenzo Vitrians, certified by Filipo Prieto and William Hambly, interpreters. James Innerarity,

therefore, petitions for confirmation of cession of island according to survey by Vicente Sebastian Pentudo [Pintado], surveyor general. Governor Folch grants title and power to take possession. Pablo de Larina, secretary, attests. Maximilian de St. Maxent certifies true copy. Pensacola, 9/20/1811. Larina attests. Richard G. Welford certifies true extract of document in the case of Colin Mitchel et al vs. The U. S., 2/5/1839; filed, 1/1/1823.

3. Whereas James Innerarity by petition of 6/7/1811 stated that in council held by the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks of the Chatahouchee and Flint Rivers, on 1/22/1811, presided over by Governor Folch to agree on the mode of paying 19,386.45 silver dollars due Forbes & Co. by the traders and Indians, the chiefs in attendance were: Tuskannucky Hopi, Conita Mico, John Hadjo, Mico Nupu, Tusksnucky Chacehuckany, Ufala Mico, Hopoi Mico, Yohallon Emathla Efa Mico, Toothea Tuskanacky, and James Dunopean, "Interpreter for His Catholic Majesty", Thomas Miller, Interpreter of the Chiefs, and Manuel Gonzalez, government interpreter. Referring to what had been negociated [sic] in 4/1810 in the Town of Tuscatalofa, they agreed to cede to Forbes & Company two tracts adjacent to those ceded in 8/1806 to Panton, Leslie & Company; assembling in 4/1811 at Prospect Bluff on the Appallachicola the chiefs ratified the cession and appointed deputies to assist in the demarcation by act signed by Hopo, Mico, Yohalla Emathla, Capitchy Mico, Hopoi Cuchee, Muchasuki Tusk, Kema, Cowessa Emathla, Yohalla Hadjo, Ninny Homaghta, Tuskanucky Ufala Mico, Ufala Haojo, Talaghta Hadjo Wascissa Tuskanucky, Tuskanuchy Chaechuckany, Tuskany Hadjo John Meally, and Daniel Blue, deputy surveyor, William Hambly, interpreter, and Edmond Doyle, agent of Forbes & Company.

Authenticated by de Villers on 5/25/1811, before two witnesses; as was also the act signed by Capitchy Mico Kenache Cacha Tustenacky, Aja Mico Casa Hacho, Yaholla Emathal Falsa Hacho Ninnyho Tustanucky, and surveyor, interpreter, and agent concurring in the demarcation of the tracts. Approved by Nocore Opoi, Cowa Emathla, Tuskenuckee Hacho, Mico Hacho, and Nocou Hacho who reconnoitered the limits, but did not assist in its demarcation. Expenses occasioned by this affair amounted to $3,492.65. Governor Folch decreed, 6/8/1811, confirming Forbes & Company's title to the land on the same conditions as those of cession of 12/3/1806. Hence, Governor Folch grants, 6/15/1811, the "entire and direct dominion" to Forbes & Company of the island ceded. Pablo de Larina attests. Governor St. Maxent certifies true copy, Pensacola, 12/20/1811. De Larin attests. Richard G. Welford certifies, 2/5/1839, true extract of document in case of Colin Mitchel et al vs. the U. S., filed 1/1/1829.

Forbes, John & Co. Con. F 6; DG IV 228

1 [E] claim, through George Murray, 1,800 acres and 25 perches on San Pablo Creek, Governor White's absolute title to Catalina Chicken on 5/4/1804. Claimants are in actual possession. [On the back:] "1900 acres upon Pablo Cr. Lands poor enough."

2 [S] Royal title by Governor White, 5/4/1804, to Cantalina Chicken and other heirs of Andres Dewees for 69 caballerias at the Naranjal. Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy.

3 [S] Deed, 6/5/1811: Cantalina Chicken to Juan Forbes & Co. for $8,500 "paid about three years ago by Forbes & Co. to my agent F. M. Arredondo", 1,809 acres and 25 perches. Witnesses: Juan de Entralgo, Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, and Bernardo Jose

Segui. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 10/25/1823. Decree: "Recommend the same for confirmation."

[Dossier contains translation of 3.]

Forrester, Gerard, Heirs of, Con. F 67; DG V 65

1 [E] claim, through Farquhar Bethune, 500 acres on St. Johns River; Governor Quesada's grant based on head rights, 12/17/1791, to Gerard Forrester who cultivated same until his death in 1803.

2 [S] Pedro Marrot certifies, 12/17/1791, that he has laid out for Gerard Forrester and family of 7 white persons and 2 negro slaves, 15 caballerias at the Chichister plantation. Samuel Eastlake, surveyor, countersigns.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies true extract, 12/10/1844, from descriptive list, No. 503. Decree: "The Board therefore confirms the same to his Representatives."

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 2.]

Fouchard, Peter Con. F 68; DG III 646

1 [E] claims, through John Drysdale, 1,500 acres bounded on the north and east by lands of John McIntosh, west by Indian River, and south by vacant lands, Governor Estrada's service grant of 11/20/1815. Order of survey dated 12/29/1815 was never carried out.

2 [S] P. Fouchard petitions, through Esteban Arnau, 11/16/1815, for 1,500 acres west of Ys River, for his services during the revolt of 1812. Governor Estrada grants, 11/20/1815; Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 11/20/1815.

3 [S] P. Fouchard petitions, through Esteban Arnau, 12/29/1815, for survey by Roberto McHardy, which Governor Estrada grants, 12/29/1815.

4 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes, 1/28/1824, before John B.

Strong, judge, that for many years he has known Peter Fouchard and that for 20 years the Indians have been very troublesome and hostile to the inhabitants. Surveys were made impossible, particularly, around the Indian River from 1800 to 1802 and after the revolution of 1812-1813. He testified that about 1818 he attempted to make surveys at Indian River and the Indians refused to let him pass and threatened his life if he did not return to his home.

5 [E] Stephen Arnau deposes that Peter Fouchard has resided in the province since he came from Minorca with Dr. Andrew Turnbull during the British occupation. About 1816 he worked at Indian River and several times Indians fired upon the boats, ordered them back and would not allow them to proceed. Decree: "Confirmed to him and his heirs."

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Fox, William Con. F 69; DG V 68

1 [S] Guillermo Fox petitions for his quota of lands, 3/3/1806, on St. Marys River at Baker, bounded on the northeast by lands of Widow Arons. Governor White grants 130 acres, 3/3/1806, which must be settled within one month.

2 [E] Seymour Picket deposes before Downing, 10/31/1827, that Fox lived on the land in 1808, 1809, and 1810, building houses and cultivating; and that he had a peach orchard bearing fruit.

3 [E] Charles W. Clarke deposes before Francisco Jose Fatio, 11/7/1827, that in 1810, 1811, and 1812 he visited the land which William Fox cultivated, which was on St. Marys River "at a creek known to this day as Fox's Creek."

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 3/7/1845, from descriptive list, No. 507--William Fox--130 acres. Decree: "It is

confirmed."

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 1.]

Frazer, John, Executor of Con. F 70; DG IV 280

1 [E] Philip R. Yonge and Zephaniah Kingsley, executors of John Frazer, claim, through George Gibbs, 500 acres on St. Marys River, about 12 miles from Amelia Island, called the Roundabout or Cutoff, Governor White's grant of 5/2/1810 to J. Frazer, whose heirs are in actual possession.

2 [S] John Frazer petitions for a 300-acre island, 4/29/1810, surrounded by swamps, on which he intends to plant rice; and for 200 acres on the terra firme in front for the houses for his slaves. Governor White refers to Fernando de la Puente, 4/30/1810, who reports, 4/30/1810, that the land is west of Spicer Christopher's township and was granted about 5 years ago to Jorge Nightingale who improved it by building houses for his slaves and for himself and by preparing the land for the culture of rice, all of which he certified at the time. John Nightingale abandoned the same and it was understood later that he had married in the U. S. leaving the lands vacant. Governor White grants, 5/2/1810.

3 [S] John Frazer petitions for survey by Juan Purcell, 5/4/1810, which Governor White grants, 5/4/1810.

[Bound together 4-18 in English:]

4 - Mongo Barky, illiterate, Mongo Besenty, illiterate, stiles Ed Lightbourn, J. Holman, Richard Wilkinson, and 2 signatures like arabics, "Native Chiefs and Principal Merchants of the Rio Pongas on the West Coast of Africa", certify, 5/21/1825, that William Skelton and Elizabeth Frazer were "lawfully married according to the customs and ceremonies of this Country" on 5/20/1825; that

Both are natives of Africa; and that Elizabeth Frazer is the daughter of the late John Frazer, formerly a merchant of the Rio Pongas, and of Fenda, a "free woman of colour."

4 - [Printed form filled in.] G. H. E. Metygen, Rector of St. Patrick, for John Raban, Rector of St. George, certifies at Colony of Sierra Leone, before James Wise and John Thorpes, that he married William Skelton and Elizabeth Frazer of Rio Pongas by "especial license" on 7/24/1826.

6 - Mongo Barky, Stiles Ed Lightbourn, J. Holman, P. Faber, and the 2 strange signatures, certify, 7/2/1826, that Eleanor Frazer, daughter of the late John Frazer, a "free woman of colour" died at Sinburria in Rio Pongas on 9/1/1824.

7 - S. Samo certifies before S. D. Ellam, 6/20/1826, at Crawford's Island, one of the Isles de Loss, West Coast of Africa [Colony of Sierra Leone], that John Frazer and Fenda, a woman of colour, were married according to customs of the Rio Pongas, and had 5 lawfull [sic] children, Margaret, James, Mary Ann, Eleanor, and Elizabeth, of whom Mary Ann and Elizabeth are the only survivors. [On the back:] James Bleugh, justice of the peace, certifies, 6/20/1826, Samuel Samo's act. [Below:] Kenneth Macaulay,* acting governor, certifies, 7/4/1826, that James Bleugh "is one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace."

8 - Proclamation by His Honor Kenneth Macaulay: "Whereas, by the lamented death of His Excellency Major-General Charles Turner, C. B., Captain General, the Administration of the Government

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* Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, of the Forts and Settlements on the River Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and the Forts on the Gold Coast, of the Isles of Loss, and the Islands, Territories and factories to His Majesty belonging on the Western Coast of Africa.

of the said Colony has", by virtue of His Majesty's Charter given at Westminster, 10/17/1821, and proclaimed in Sierra Leone on 2/28/1822, "devolved upon me as Senior member of His Majesty's Council", all persons dependent on the Government are "hereby called upon to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto me." Given at Government House, Freetown on 3/7/1826. "By His Honor's Command", Walter W. Lewis, acting Colonial Secretary.

9 - William Henry Savage, notary public, at the request of William Skelton, certifies, 8/1/1826, that John Samo, ex officio as Acting King's Advocate, is authorized to act as notary.

10 - S. Samo deposes before H. Weston, 8/1/1826, that he knew Fenda before her marriage to John Frazer; that she was a free woman; and that Elizabeth, wife of William Skelton, is the lawful issue of John Frazer and Fenda.

11 - J. Samo certifies, 8/1/1826, that H. Weston was a Justice of the peace and competent to perform the above act.

12 - Thomas Littledale, mayor of the Borough and Town of Liverpool in the County Palantine of Lancaster, and justice of the peace, certifies, 11/20/1826, deposition of Thomas Powell who says that before 1798 he lived and carried on business at Crawford's Island in West Africa, that in 1798 Thomas Hughes Jackson died there leaving a wife Fendah who married John Frazer in 1799. John Frazer has since died. Mathew Balthazar, native of Germany and merchant, was present at the wedding together with deponent and several natives. James Maury, Consul of U. S. A. for the Port of Liverpool, certifies, 11/20/1826, that Thomas Littledale is mayor of said city.

13 - Thomas Littledale, mayor of Liverpool, through Statham, Town Clerk, certifies, 11/10/1826, that James Henry Shepcutt [whose deposition follows] is "worthy of good credit."

14 - Power of attorney, 11/10/1826: William Skelton and Thomas Gaffery Curtis, by William Skelton, make Zephaniah Kingsley and Philip Robert Yonge "our and each of our true and lawful attorneys and jointly or severally to act for us and in our Names" to do all things needed to obtain possession of the rights and interests belonging to them "in right of our wives, Elizabeth and Mary Ann", only surviving heirs of John Frazer. The children of said John Frazer having executed after his death a power of attorney to Stiles Edward Lightbourn with a "power of substitution", and Lightbourn and his substitutes not having effected a settlement of the affairs of John Frazer, and Thomas Gaffery Curtis and Mary Ann his wife having given William Skelton power of attorney, 7/2/1826, to act in their names, this new power is given to Zephaniah Kingsley and P. Robert Yonge for the purpose of "making void all other power or powers of attorney by us or our wives" in the premises. Before: Thomas George Massey, notary, by his clerk, J. H. Schepcutt.

15 - James Maury, Consul of U. S. A. for Liverpool, certifies, 11/10/1826, that Thomas Littledale [see below] is mayor of said Borough.

16 - J. H. Schepcutt deposes, 11/10/1826, before Thomas Littledale that he witnessed the execution of the power of attorney of William Skelton and Thomas Gaffery Curtis, by William Skelton [see 14 above], and certifies its authenticity.

17 - Mongo Barkey, M. Besenty, Stiles Edward Lightbourn, Richard Wilkinson, Benjamin Curtis, and the 2 strange signatures [see 4 and 8 above] certify, 6/29/1826, that Thomas Gaffery Curtis and Mary Ann, both natives of Africa, were married there "according

to the customs" and that Mary Ann was a daughter of John Frazer and Fenda, his wife, who was a free woman of colour.

18 - Archibald Brodie deposes before William Henry Savage, notary public, 7/28/1826, that he was in the service of Charles Hickson, agent of John Frazer at Bangra on the Rio Pongas, from 3/5/1807 to 3/5/1808, that he knew Fenda, the wife of John Frazer and knew her to be free, owning slaves herself, and that she was lawfully married to John Frazer.

19 [E] Power of attorney, 9/29/1826: Mary Ann Frazer to William Skelton, given at Fallangia, Rio Pongas, West Africa. Witnesses: Richard Wilkinson, Benjamin Curtis, George Irving, Mongo Besenty, chief of Bahia, Rio Pongos, Mongo Barkey, chief of Bashia Branch, Rio Pongos, and the 2 strange signatures [see 4, 6, and 17 above]. Beautifully sealed with red lacquer and green ribbon.

20 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 2/20/1845, from descriptive list, No. 120. Decree: "Valid Spanish concession made previous to 1/24/1818, it is therefore confirmed, 6/22/1825."

[Dossier contains 2 translations and copy of 2, and a copy of 3.]

Fuentes, Ramon de — Con. F 71; DG III 643

1 [E] claims, through John Henry Lawrence, lots Nos. 202 and 203, square No. 28, in St. Augustine, granted in 1791 by Governor Quesada to Ramon de Fuentes as "Chief Apothecary for the National and Military Hospital of St. Augustine, Florida." The original concession has been lost and the copy thereof in the archives "must have been carried thence fraudulently or mislaid in the confusion in which that office and its papers have of late been thrown and kept." Six years after the British cession of Florida to Spain,

Ramon de Fuentes was placed in possession of said square on which his family still resides. "He will prove that all other houses and lots in said city belonging to the Royal Patrimony were sold to the Citizens of said city who were subjects to the King of Spain, and afterwards the most purchase money or the most part therof was remitted to them by the King which appears by documents in the Archives . . . ." In the Schedule made by Governor Coppinger at the exchange of flags Ramon de Fuentes' lot is recognized as public property "with which recognition your petitioner when it was made was greatly surprised and avers it was thus surrendered from motives of hostility against your memorialist." He has been in actual possession for more than 30 years.

[Bound together 2- in Spanish:]

2 - Ramon de Fuentes. "Boticario Mayor de la Principal Botica de su Majestad y unica en esta Plaza," petitions for house and lot, 1/27/1791, centrally located for his dwelling and for the King's drugs. He says that although it was customary for employees of the crown to receive free lodging, when he arrived in the province with the troops in 1784 he was given a house in which to live where he stayed until it crumbled as happened to all the others. He petitions Governor Quesada's predecessor who granted him one of the King's houses, where he lived until it was uninhabitable since he "was not permitted to make repairs". He then moved to the house in which the Presbiter-Priest, Pedro Campos, had died and which was in charge . . . of his caretaker, Pedro Cosifacio, there being no other house vacant of the King. Leaving the decision to Your Excellency, the petitioner suggests that if the Campos house was ceded to him or to another and repaired for his private residence as

an employee of the crown it would be well. He asserted that a large quantity of drugs are lost because of the inadequate housing of them, which loss could be eliminated by storing the drugs at his dwelling and merely adding a few boards to protect them against the rigors of the weather. Another motive is that of centralizing the drug dispensary which by being at his house would be within reach not only of the nurses of the Government Hospital and of the employees of the Royal Household, but of all the inhabitants who may have need of assistance. Bartolome Benitez y Galvez, who made an inspection of the Royal Hospitals, will be able to advise.

Governor Quesada makes inquiry of several persons: of the royal treasurer, 1/27/1791, who 4 days later replies that all set forth by Ramon de Fuentes is true and necessary for the province; of Bartolome Benitez y Galvez, 2/3/1791, who having been commissioned while in Havana to inspect the condition of the Royal Hospitals there learned that the chief apothecary of the Havana Hospital, Miguel de Casas, was housed at the expense of the royal treasury, which was also the case in Europe, and he submitted a report given him as to the conditions of the San Ambrosio Hospital in Havana; of Mariano de la Roque, 2/3/1791, who reports the following day that the deterioration of drugs is due to poor housing and that the houses in which Ramon de Fuentes had lived had all become uninhabitable.

3 - List of employees of the Royal Hospital of San Ambrosio giving salaries, rations, and houses enjoyed monthly by each:

Positions	Names	Salary Pesos	Rations No.	Value P's & rr	Houses No.	Rent Pesos
Comptroller	Juan Ximenez y Saldivar	35	60	7	1	35

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Positions	Names	Salary Pesos	Rations No.	Value P's & rr	Houses No.	Rent pesos
Register	Hilario de Ugarte	18	60	7	-	-
Superintendent	Francisco Xavier de Figueroa	22	60	7	-	-
Chaplain	Melchor de Arteaga	30	60	7	1	16
2nd Chaplain	Firar Francisco Protillo	30	60	7	-	-
Principal Physician	Jose Caro	50	60	9-5	-	-
2nd Physician	Nicolas del Valle	25	60	7	-	-
Principal Interne in Medicine	Lorenzo Hernandez	30	60	7	-	-
Principal Surgeon	Pedro Donneaud	40	60	7	-	-
2nd Surgeon	Narciso Aloy	40	60	7	-	-
Principal Interne in Surgery	Ygnacio de Puentes	30	60	7	-	-
Principal Nurse	Narciso Mendoza	20	60	7	1	12
Principal Pharmacist	Miguel de Casas	26	60	7	1	10
2nd Pharmacist	Estevan Ybanez	20	30	3-4	-	-
3rd Pharmacist	Sebastian Morales	15	30	3-4	-	-
3rd Pharmacist	Rafael Cabanas	15	30	3-4	-	-
Internes:						
	Remigio Conde	12	30	3-4		

Positions	Names	Salary Pesos	Rations No	Value P's & rr	Houses No.	Rent Pesos
Internes, continued:						
	Vizente Ybanez	12	30	3-4		
	Pedro Quezada	"	"	"		
	Francisco Machado	"	"	"		
	Antonio Rivera	"	"	"		
	Francisco Ortega	"	"	"		
	Francisco Farro	"	"	"		
	Manuel Hernandez	"	"	"		
Orderlies:						
	Josef Miranda	12	60	7	-	-
	Francisco Martinez	12	30	3-4	-	-
	Nicolas Hernandez	"	"	"		
	Casimiro de Flores	"	"	"		
	Felix Hermosilla	"	"	"		
	Ramon Zuarez	"	"	"		
	Pedro Castellanos	"	"	"		
	One vacancy	"	"	"		
Superintendent of Linens	Eusebio de los Santos	12	30	3-4		
Dispenzar	Manuel Garcia	"	"	"		
Porter	Josef Martinez	"	"	"		

Positions	Names	Salary Pesos	Rations No.	Value P's & rr	Houses No.	Rent Pesos
Bleeder	Juan de la Rosa	12	30	3-4		
Cooks	Estevan Lanber	"	"	"		
Interne by merit	Bernardino Martinez	-	30	3-4		
Volunteer	Jose Ximenez	-	60	7		
		698	x	195-1*	4	73

Salaried 37
Rationed 2
39

Resume

Salaries 698
Value of Rations . . 195-1
Rent of Houses . . . 73
Month's total . . 966-1

Havana, 9th of May of 1788

(Signed) Ximenez

4 - Governor Quesada grants, 3/14/1791, to Ramon de Fuentes the house in which he resides, suspending the auction sale of same. Domingo Rodriguez de Leon attests and notifies Ramon de Fuentes and the royal treasurer.

5 [S] Martin Herrera, master carpenter, lists assessments of square No. 28, lots Nos. 202 and 203, as follows:

The first house in front on the Plaza, east and west 15½ v. and back, north and south, 60 v. at a real per square v. . . . . .903 3/4 rr. [sic]

31⅕ sq. v. concrete and shell rock wall on the west side 4 v. high at 2 rr. per square v.252 "

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* With 8 reales making a peso, the bookkeeping seems slightly off.

Back and front concrete walls 14 x 4 at 2 rr. per square v.	112	rr
6 concrete pillars of the fence at 16 rr. each	96	"
2 concrete chimneys and 1 oven	320	"
woodwork: 14 doors at 32 rr. each	448	"
10 windows with glasses at 24 rr. each	240	"
Floor and roof	2000	"
Wooden side wall on east	560	"
	4931 3/4	rr.

or 616.3 pesos.

The second house, wooden with lot east and west on the Plaza 15 x 60 north and south 1 rr. per square v	900	rr.
Concrete walls on east side 20 x 3 v. at 1½ rr. per square v	90	"
5 concrete pillars of fence	80	"
4 chimneys	400	"
Woodwork of roof of house and kitchen, floors, walls, doors, windows, and stairs	2400	"
	3870	"

or 483.6 pesos.

On the margin of the second house appears: Granted to Ramon de Fuentes by decree of the governor. Domingo Rodriguez de Leon and Tadeo Arribas countersign and attest. Governor Quesada orders, 3/11/1791, the above to be added to list of houses and lots of the King to be auctioned. Domingo R. de Leon attests. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 1/14/1824.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies true extract, 1/24/1824, from descriptive list, No. 494.

[Dossier contains translation of 5.]

Fusha, Francisca Con. F 72; C&S VI 60

1 [E] Francisca Fusha, widow of Pedro Fusha, claims, through Antonio Alvarez, 7 acres at Macaris 1 mile north of St. Augustine, bounded on the north by land of Mr. Bernard, south by that of Jose Fernandez, west by the road, and east by a marsh, Governor White's head rights to Pedro Fusha, 11/5/1801.

2 [S] Pedro Fusha, through Jose Bernardo Reyes, petitions for title, 11/4/1801, to 7 acres which he has cultivated since the British dominion of the province. He states that when the troops of His Catholic Majesty took possession he petitioned for title to the same, but Governor Zespedes thought it unnecessary to issue a title. Now he wishes it for his protection. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio, 11/4/1801, who advises, 11/5/1801, concession on condition that only plants of low growth be planted and no spike fences or ditches be used, these conditions being for the protection of the fort since the lands are in the mil y quinientas. Governor White grants, 11/5/1801.

3 [S] Juan de Pierra's certificate of the above petition and grant, St. Augustine, 11/5/1801.

4 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 7.27 acres for Francisca Fusha. Chainmen: Joseph Smith and James M. Davis. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 5/28/1836.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 12/24/1834, from descriptive list, No. 512.

[Dossier contains Francisco Jose Fatio's abstract.]

Fusha, Francisca Con. F 73; C&S VI 113

1 [E] Francisca Fusha, widow of Pedro Fusha, claims, through Antonio Alvarez, 57 yards front on the right hand side of the road

from the land gate of this city, bounded on the south by Francisco Arnau's land, east by North River, and west by the road; Governor White's head rights to Tomas de Aguilar, who sold to Pedro Fusha.

2 [S] Pierra certifies grant to Aguilar, 6/22/1807, who sold to Pedro Fusha, 12/3/1821.

3 [E] Alvarez certifies extract, 12/24/1834, from descriptive list, No. 511.

[Dossier contains Fatio's abstract.]

Garcia, Antonio Con. G 1; DG IV 102

1 [E] [Broken] Clements and James W. Exum certify plat signed by Surveyor General Robert Butler and made first quarter, 1829, for 470.78 acres on the east side of Bay of St. Mary de Galves, being Sec. 20, fractional T. 1, R. 27 S&W, and Sec. 15 in the same T. 1, R. 28 S&W. On the map Louis Maestry [in the text "Meastrer"] is shown on the northwest. [Jacket says "Yellow Water."]

Garcia, John, Heirs of Con. G 2; DG V 405, 511

1 [E] claim, through Benjamin A. Putnam [crossed out], a 640-acre donation grant on St. Johns River, bounded on the north by Robert Gilmore, south by Joseph Summerall, west by John Lofton, and east by Hearthy [?]. Improvements were made by Jose Garcia, father of John Garcia, who continued them until his death in 1822.

2 [E] John M. Bowden, illiterate, deposes before Davis Floyd, 9/28/1825, that John Garcia held this land 3 years, cultivating it 5 or 6 years.

3 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 201.32 acres, May, 1833, in Sec. 18, T. 4, R. 27 S&E, with the land of Joseph Summerland on the southeast. Chairmen: R. W. Green and William McNeill.

Decree: 200 acres confirmed by U. S. Commissioners. Descriptive list No. 523.

Gardner, William Con. G 3; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 150 acres on the south

side of River St. Johns, Governor Kindelan's grant based on head rights.

2 [E] Guillermo Gardine [Gardner/Jordine] petitions for 150 acres, for himself and one negro, in the vacant land at Linton on St. Johns River. Manuel Rodriguez signs for William Gardner, illiterate, 4/4/1815. Governor Kindelan asks if William Gardner has other land, to which William Gardner, through Manuel Crespo, replies in the negative. Governor Kindelan grants, 4/9/1815.

3 [E] Robert Gilbert and Moses Bowden, illiterates, appear before George R. Fairbanks, 6/26/1824, and vouch for William Gardner who was kept from settling for some time by the Indians.

4 [E] [Torn] Francisco Jose Fatio attests that the board confirmed the claim as shown by the minutes.

5 [E] [Attached to 4.] Joshua A. Coffee certifies plat, 11/8/1830, as at Linton Old Fields on southeast corner. [On the back:] "On Lake George and Joshua A. Coffee."

6 [S] Tomas de Aguilar's certificate of petition and grant, 4/6/1815.

[Dossier has translation of 6.]

Garvin, William — Con. G 4; DG V 415, 416

1 [E] George J. F. Clarke, in behalf of the estate of William Garvin, claims 3,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres is on the west side of Indian River at Flounder Creek, and 1,000 acres in Youngblood's Hammac, southeast of Ray's Trail, Governor Coppinger's service grant. William Garvin sold to Clarke 8½ acres of the 2,000 on Indian River.

2 [S] Clarke certifies, 11/18/1817, that when ordered to march against Amalia Island with 3 companies of militia under his command

he offered to have William Garvin reimbursed, somehow, if the rebels and pirates looted his property, now abandoned, near Fernandina, as they had threatened to do on account of William Garvin's well known loyalty. Rebels ransacked Garvin's house, farm, and a tanyard in which he had a half interest amounting to $2,500.

3 [S] William Garvin petitions for 3,000 acres, 11/20/1817, as a royal grant, west of the head of Flounder Creek on the north point of the lagoon of River Ys, and northwest of Hallover on Hillsborough River. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/26/1817. [Back sheet of 2 sheets, with title, is torn off.]

4 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 2,000 acres, 12/16/1817, northwest of Hallover, or Crossing Place. The lands of Jose Argote are to the north. Plat is marked "1,000 acres sold to George J. F. Clarke, who sold to Thomas Napier."

5 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 1,000 acres at Youngblood's Hammock southwest of Ray's Trail that goes from Natural Bridge on Santa Fe River to Indian Town called Hog Town, 1/18/1818.

6 [E] William Garvin sells 1,000 acres to Clarke, Spanish Vice Consul residing in St. Marys [Camden County, Georgia], for $500, 1/8/1821. Witnesses: Charles W. Clarke and Belton A. Copp, N. P., of above town, who adds his seal. James S. Tingle, clerk of circuit court of St. Johns County, recorded the above in Book B, p. 50.

7 [E] Antonio Alvarez attests extract of 1,000-acre grant from descriptive list No. 526. [Attached is translation of 5.]

8 [E] Charles C. Tracy certifies plat of 4, as being Sec. 12, T. 20, R. 34 S&E, and part of Sec. 11, T. 20, R. 34, April 1847. Chairmen: William Reyes and Alexander Latimer [?]. Approved by

Robert Butler, surveyor general.

9 [E] Tracy certifies plat of 5, as being in Sec. 37, T. 8, R. 18 E, surveyed in fourth quarter of 1847. Chainmen: John Manucy and Alexander Solana.

10 [E] Plat of public land surveyed by Hayes in the first quarter of 1826. Tracy superimposes plat 5 which cuts into sections 9, 15, 17, 20, 21, and covers most of 16.

[Dossier has 2 translations of 3; Clarke's translation of 2; duplicates of 4 and 5 and top of jacket of descriptive list No. 526 attached by rusty clip.]

Gaudry, John Baptist Con. G 5; DG V 394

1 [E] claims 3,000 acres at Spring Garden on River St. Johns, bounded on the north by land of Paul Dupon, east by vacant land, south by Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, and west by the river, Governor Coppinger's grant of 5/14/1818, based on head rights and royal title.

2 [S] John B. Gaudry, through Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, petitions for 3,000 acres at Spring Garden so that he may set his "bridle negroes", 75 persons, to work. Governor Coppinger grants.

2 [S] Robert McHardy's certified plat [8½" x 15"] in colors, shows Indian Road certification and description, 12/12/1817, on separate page.

[Bound together 3-10 in Spanish:]

3 - Title page: G. No. 11. Florida, year 1818. John B. Gaudry asking title, etc.

4 - Petition of John B. Gaudry with Governor Coppinger's concession, 10/8/1817. Antonio Alvarez attests during the indisposition of Tomas de Aguilar.

5 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer petitions for survey, 10/10/1817, by Roberto McHardy, who is appointed, sworn and signs. Entralgo attests all that follows.

6 - Certified plat exactly like 2.

7 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer petitions to submit witnesses and receive title, 5/9/1818, which the governor grants.

8 - McHardy, neighboring farmer, married, 42, swears to the survey and continued improvements.

9 - Andres Burgevin, born in Orleans, France, married, neighbor, 30, swears to buildings, part of land cleared, property, and continued improvements.

10 - Francisco Ferreira, married, neighbor, 25, swears to the same. Governor Coppinger grants and orders title sent.

Claim rejected by Board of Land Commissioners, is carried to the superior court 3 times [see 11, 12, and 13].

11 [E] Action reported by Kingsley B. Gibbs, clerk, 2/20/1834. The U. S. Attorney objects to date of grant as being after date of cession, 1/24/1818, therefore, invalid. The court decrees that the actual grant was made when Governor Coppinger approved John B. Gaudry's petition for claim and located the land. The actual royal title was really invalid by Spanish law, since it was granted after only one year's occupation. Testimony of cultivation shows evidence of good intentions and promise of completion of conditions. Was title granted hurriedly, before and on account of the approaching cession, and did treaty of amity with Spain allow leniency here?

12 [E] [Reported by Gibbs, 8/27/1839:] Same action.

13 [E] Reported by George R. Fairbanks, 3/10/1845, who is attested by Judge Isaac H. Bronson, 3/12/1845.

Gaudry, J. B. Con. G 6; DG V 421

[Sewed together 1-6 in Spanish:]

1 - Title page: A. No. 22. Florida, year 1817. Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, Jr., in the name of his father of the same name asks title of 1,000 acres in Spring Garden.

2 - Tomas de Aguilar, in the absence of Juan de Pierra, certifies, 1/19/1817, that Governor White made the above grant.

3 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for F. M. Arredondo, Sr., now in Havana, who has complied with conditions frequently changed at the whim of the governor, for title of land conceded on 1/19/1807, but continuous residence on which was prevented by frequent revolutions, now asks title, 10/18/1817. Governor Coppinger demands witnesses.

4 - Francisco Ferreyra, married, 25, deposes before Juan Blas Entralgo as to residence, cultivation, etc.

5 - Francisco Paz, single, Mexican, gives the same testimony.

6 - Dionisio Fontane, 18, single, gives the same testimony. Governor Coppinger grants, attested by Entralgo.

[Sewed together 7-14 in Spanish:]

7 - Title page: C. No. 24. Florida, year 1818. Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer asking title to 1,500 acres in Spring Garden.

8 - Bartolome C. Ferrer who has so far received but 1,000 acres of pasture land, 12/13/1808; and 400 acres of farm land in San Vicente Ferrer, 8/20/1802, now needs land for 72 slaves and since the above land bought with his own money only occupies a fourth of his slaves, he now petitions for 1,500 acres west of land asked for by John B. Gaudry. Governor Coppinger grants, 10/11/1817, stipulating title will be sent when the land is occupied. Alvarez attests.

9 - Bartolome C. Ferrer petitions for survey by Roberto McHardy which Governor Coppinger grants. Entralgo attests, Roberto McHardy signs.

10 - Usual McHardy picture of plat in colors, showing Bartolome C. Ferrer's 1,500 acres at Spring Garden, bounded on the north by J. B. Gaudry, east by vacant pine land, south by Juan Pedro Gizorme, and west by San Juan River, 12/16/1817. Indian Road shown on the east.

11 - Bartolome C. Ferrer petitions, 5/9/1818, to produce witnesses to prove he is in possession and to receive title promised on 10/9/1817, which Governor Coppinger accepts.

12 - McHardy, neighboring farmer in Mosquitoes, married, 42, testifies before Entralgo, 5/13/1818, that when he went to survey the land, he found Bartolome C. Ferrer already in possession with buildings up and cultivation started promisingly.

13 - Burgevin swears to the same effect and states that the slaves were always busy.

14 - Francisco Ferreyra swears, 5/14/1818, to the same and stating some land was cleared. Governor Coppinger will have royal title sent. Entralgo attests.

[Stapled together 15-18 in English:]

15 - Translation of 8 by Antonio Alvarez, 3/5/1849, from original in archives.

16 - Pasted to 15 is 3" x 3" decree slip: "1,500 acres confirmed to J. B. Gaudry. Abstract 15, claim 12, 5 vol. p. 420-1830. . ."*

17 - Translation of royal title to Bartolome C. Ferrer, original is

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* American State Papers, Public Lands, Duff Green edition.

in archives.

18 - Copy of McHardy's certified plat [not in colors].

[Originally pasted but now clipped together 19-20, translations attested by Antonio Alvarez as from originals in archives, 6/25/1845:]

19 - Extract from descriptive list No. 699--Thomas Fitch's Heirs--1,000 acres. Title dated 11/15/1817. Survey dated 1/22/1818. "Situated . . . bounded on the north by lands of Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer. . . ."

20 - Copy of McHardy's plat of 1,000 acres surveyed for F. M. Arredondo and bounded on the north by Bartolome C. Ferrer.

21 [S] McHardy's plat in colors as in 20.

Gaunt, Joseph Con. G 7; DG IV 279

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 325 acres in Turnbull's Swamp west of Hillsboro River; Governor Coppinger's service grant.

2 [S] Jose Gantt of Fernandina, neighbor, who aided in defense as shown by the enclosed certificate of officers [missing], petitions for 100 acres at the mouth of Trout Creek, next to lands of Jose Fenwick, and 225 acres on Cedar Creek, the 2 tracts being sufficient for himself, his wife, and 9 slaves. The land is to be surveyed by George J. F. Clarke who, if the land is already taken, will survey elsewhere, 10/6/1816. [List of slaves above mentioned is missing]. Governor Coppinger will grant on receipt of survey. Entralgo attests.

3 [S] Clarke's certified plat, 2/7/1820, of 600 acres in Turnbull's Back Swamp in the Mosquitoes, of which 325 acres were granted, 10/12/1816, the remainder of 265 acres being a later

increase, "as the interested party has informed me." [The land of Carlos Sibbald is shown on the surveys.]

4 [E] Decree slip confirms 325 acres on 5/4/1825.

[Dossier has translation of 2.]

Gay, Antelm/Anthelm Con. G 8

1 [E] claims, through John Rodman, 700 acres in Twelve Mile Swamp, bounded on the north by land now, or lately, owned by Domingo Fernandez; granted as head rights to Luis Mattair, 8/9/1814, who sold to Antelm Gay, 2/19/1821.

2 [S] [Paper mutilated. Water mark is a shield, orb and cross at crest, a tree (?) in field with V. L. written above.] Luis Mattair who for services day and night of himself, his sons, slaves, and his boats during the revolution had his cows and pigs killed, his house on Amelia Island injured and his life threatened, and having only 100 acres left by his mother, petitions to be considered a settler and given 700 acres, his quota for himself, his wife, 5 children, and 5 slaves, on St. Johns River just north of land petitioned for by Domingo Fernandez, suitable for stock raising. Governor Kindelan grants, 8/19/1814, and orders Clarke to survey.

[Sewed together 3-5 in Spanish:]

3 - Tomas de Aguilar's attested copy of 2.

4 - Luis Mattair's resume of 3 and petition for survey by Andres Burgevin, 7/30/1818. The governor so orders and Entralgo attests.

5 - Andres Burgevin's certified plat of 700 acres of swamp land. Gabriel W. Perpall's land is shown on the west.

6 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title of 11/4/1818, attested by Entralgo.

7 [S] Luis Mattair sells to Antelm Gay for $1,125 [7]. Witnesses: Andres Burgevin, Pedro Miranda, Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer. Before Juan de Entralgo.

[Dossier contains Francisco Jose Fatio's translations of 6 and 7 together with Alvarez' duplicate of 5 and extract from descriptive list, No. 370.]

Gay, Antelm/Anthelm Con. G 9; DG III 647

1 [E] claims, through John Rodman, 500 acres on the west side of Indian River at the mouth of San Sebastian, a part of a service grant of 20,000 acres made by Governor Coppinger to George Fleming, 9/24/1816, who sold to Andres Burgevin, 1/22/1820, who sold to Antelm Gay, 1/22/1820.

2 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title for 20,000 acres to George Fleming, captain of militia, for his extraordinary personal and pecuniary services during the rebellion.

3 [S] Burgevin's certified plat of 20,000 acres west of Indian River, on both sides of San Sebastian River.

4 [S] Deed: George Fleming to Andres Burgevin, 500 acres on the north side of San Sebastian River, for $500. Witnesses: W. Travers, F. P. Sanchez, and B. Segui, before Juan de Entralgo, 2/21/1821, who attests, 6/14/1821.

5 [S] Deed: Andres Burgevin to Antelm Gay, for the above 500 acres for $750, 2/22/1821. Witnesses: F. M. Arredondo, Jr., Pedro Miranda, Gabriel G. Perpall, before Entralgo who attests, 6/15/1821.

6 [S] Burgevin's certified plat of 2/3/1820 for 500 acres.

7 [E] Decree [2/3 p.] of U. S. Commissioners. They would confirm the 500 acres but the 20,000 is beyond the limits set and has to be submitted to Congress for confirmation.

[Dossier has Fatio's translations of 2, 4, and 5.]

Gay, Antelm/Anthelm Con. G 9; DG III 645

1 [E] claims, through J. Rodman, 600 acres in Wilson's Swamp, about 28 miles northeast of St. Augustine; Governor Coppinger's head rights to Juan Gianopoly, 5/27/1799, who sold to Antelm Gay, 12/29/1819.

2 [S] Juan Gianopoly petitions for 12 acres of tillable land in Wilson's Swamp, about 25 miles north on the west side of the road to San Nicholas, together with surrounding vacant pine land suitable for pasture. Commandant Berrio finds this not prejudicial to defense, and beneficial to stock raising. Governor White grants, 5/27/1799. William Reynolds attests copy.

3 [S] J. Gianopoly, who has been granted the 600 acres mentioned above and 500 acres on the Lagoon of San Marcos, petitions for survey by Burgevin, which Governor Coppinger grants, 8/9/1819.

4 [S] Burgevin's certified plat of the 600 acres shows a little circle of cleared land with a hut near it on a creek.

[Taped together 5-8 in Spanish:]

5 - Juan Gianopoly, in possession of 600 acres for 20 years, petitions for title. Governor Coppinger asks proof.

6 - William Travers, married, native, 25, swears, before Governor Coppinger and Entralgo, 12/20/1819, to Juan Gianopoly's well known cowpen and cattle.

7 - John Andrew, native farmer, 50, illiterate, gives same testimony.

8 - Antonio Huertas, Indian interpreter, over 60, swears to Juan Gianopoly's residence until the revolution ruined many inhabitants.

9 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title of 600 acres to Juan

Gianopoly, 12/23/1819.

10 [S] J. Gianopoly sells 600 acres to Antalm Gay for $300. Witnesses: F. P. Sanchez, William Travers, and Gabriel W. Perpall, before Entralgo, 12/19/1819.

11 [E] Before Elias B. Gould, J. P., 1/27/1824, Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, Nicolas Rodriguez, Pedro Miranda, and Jose B. Reyes swear to knowing for 5 years Antelm Gay who has been absent but 5 months.

12 [E] U. S. Commissioners find claim valid but are forbidden to confirm on undefined tract and send the claim to Congress, who confirm [A. S. P. III, 645].

[Dossier has duplicate of 4, Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 371, survey, translations of petitions with Fatio's attest and Fatio's translation of the title.]

Gay, Antelm/Anthelm Con. G 10; DG III 643, 647

1 [E] claims, through Rodman, 400 acres near the bluff on St. Johns River at San Vicente Ferrer near "Berch Hammock", marshes on the east and vacant land on the northwest; Governor Coppinger's head rights to Castro y Ferrer, 8/20/1802, confirmed, 7/15/1815, who sold to Antelm Gay, 2/21/1821.

2 [S] Estrada, governor pro tem, gives title to 400 acres to Bartolome C. Ferrer at "Beiche Hammack", at San Vicente Ferrer, which formerly belonged to Roque Leonardy and afterwards to Antonio Suarez.

3 [S] Juan Purcell certifies plat, 11/10/1809; Entralgo attests, 1821.

4 [S] Bartolome Castro y Ferrer sells to Antelm Gay for $600. Witnesses: J. M. Hernandez, Juan Gonzales de Montesde Oca, Pedro

Miranda. Before Entralgo.

[Dossier has Fatio's translations of 2 and 4 and Alvarez' copy of translation of 3 pasted to extract from descriptive list, No. 377.]

Gay, Antelm/Anthelm Con. G 11; DG III 643, 645

1 [E] claims, through Rodman, 400 acres in Twelve Mile Swamp, bounded on the south by Juan Gianopoly according to a Burgevin plat and granted on 10/9/1801 to Juan Andrew, who sold to Antelm Gay, 4/24/1820; Governor Coppinger's head rights of 4/7/1820, and Burgevin's plat of 8/18/1818.

[Stitched together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Title page: A. No. 32. Florida, year 1820. Juan Andreu asking title of 400 acres in Twelve Mile Swamp.

3 - Juan de Pierra certifies, 10/1/1801, that Juan Andreu petitioned for 400 acres next to the land of Juan Gianopoly on the north and that Governor White granted.

4 - Since there is no public surveyor, Juan Andreu petitions to have Andres Burgevin authorized to survey land granted him on 10/9/1801, which Governor Coppinger grants.

5 - Burgevin's certified plat of 8/18/1818.

6 - Juan Andreu, whose efforts to foment progress have been disturbed by Indians and rebels, petitions for title.

7 - Bartolome Leonardy, married, native, 38, testifies, 3/3/1820, that he has often seen Juan Andreu at work on his land until forced to leave by rebels.

8 - Juan Leonardy, married, farmer, 41, has seen the cutting of wood, the sowing of grain, etc.

9 - Ygnacio Ortega swears the same all before Entralgo. Governor

Coppinger grants title.

[Taped together with yellow ribbon and Reynold's seal, attested copy of above.]

10 [Duplicate of 6, Jose Bernardo Reyes signs for Juan Andrew "who does not know how to write." Testimony same, but no plat.]

11 [S] Juan Andrew, who had been living with his father and had no land of his own, is now married and petitions for the above 400 acres, Jose de Zavalia writing for him.

12 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title [3 pp.]; Entralgo attests.

13 [S] Juan Andrew sells to Antelm Gay for $600. Witnesses: Jose B. Reyes, who also signs for Juan Andrew, Bernardo Segui, and Pedro Miranda; all before Entralgo, who attests copy, 6/14/1821.

14 [E] Henry Washington's certified plat with Robert Butler's signature for 400 acres to Antelm Gay, being Sec. 42, T. 5, R. 29 S&E, and Sec. 38, T. 5, R. 28 S&E. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. The tract contains 2 cypress ponds.

[Dossier has duplicate of 5 with translation by Andres Burgevin, and translations of all special documents. The number is noted at bottom of documents.]

Gay, Antelm/Antelem/Anthelm Con. G 12; DG III 645

1 [E] claims, through Rodman, 300 acres west of South River, or Lagoon at Mosquito, being an old English settlement called Ross' Plantation; Governor White's grant of 2/3/1801 to Lewis Mattair, who sold to Antlem Gay, 6/20/1822, who held it until driven out by the revolution.

2 [S] Lewis Mattair, carpenter, has also applied himself to navigation, but since youth he has been brought up in the country and considers himself better adapted for a farmer, he petitions as above. Pedro Diaz Berrio, commandant, can see no inconvenience to defense if the grant is made 18 or 20 leagues away. Governor White grants.

3 [S] Pierra's certificate.

4 [S] Lewis Mattair petitions for survey by Andres Burgevin, which Governor Coppinger grants.

5 [S] Robert McHardy's plat [not in color] of 5/29/1809 shows orange grove and wharf on the lagoon.

6 [E] McHardy certifies, 6/16/1821, that he knew L. Mattair who, with his slaves, raised cotton, corn, etc. The land was considered as belonging to him. At the bottom is a statement added that the land belonged to Lewis Mattair. Signed [small ?] Pedropedra [?] Pedosa [?].

7 [E] [Printed form 20" x 16"] Lewis Mattair sells to Antelem Gay for $300. Witnesses: John A. Cavedo and Thomas H. Penn who signs on the back "for the alcalde" as recorded in his office Liber B, folios 154-156.

[Dossier has Fatio's translation.]

Gay, Antelm/Antelem/Anthelm Con. G 15; DG III 645

1 [E] claims, through Rodman, 160 acres in Twelve Mile Swamp, on the south side of the public road to St. Nicholas, situated among vacant lands; Governor Coppinger's service grant, 2/15/1816, to Juan Leonardy who sold to Antelm Gay, 11/7/1820.

[Stitched together 2-6 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan Leonardy, who served in artillery from the call to arms

in 3/16/1812 until the rebels withdrew from the siege, petitions for a service grant of 160 acres, the quota for himself, his wife, and 4 children, ranging in age from 8 to 15 years. Governor Coppinger grants.

3 - Royal title attested by Entralgo.

4 - Jose Maria Ugarte, for Juan Leonardy absent in the country, petitions for survey by Andres Burgevin.

5 - Burgevin certifies plat, 4/28/1819.

6 - Antelm Gay, who has bought the above land, petitions that measurements be added on margins of the original petition, 11/27/1820; Governor Coppinger so orders.

7 [S] L. Mattair sells to Antelm Gay for $225; Entralgo attests.

8 [E] Henry Washington's certified plat with Butler's signature of claim No. 393, being Sec. 40, T. 5, R. 29 S&E, and Sec. 37, T. 5, R. 28 S&E. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes.

[Dossier has duplicates of 3 and 5, and Fatio's translations of 2, 3, and 7.]

Gay, Antelm/Antelem/Anthelm Con. G 14; DG IV 286

1 [E] claims, through Rodman, 2 lots in St. Augustine, bought of Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, 1/26/1822, one bounded on the west by the street which passes to the east of the barracks or Convent of St. Francis, east by the Bay, south by vacant land, and north by the lot of Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer; the other lot is bounded on the west by said street, east by the bay, north by the lot of Mariana [?] Serra, and south by the lot of the heirs of Salvador Martin. One of the lots was bought by Bartolome C.

Ferrer from Antonio Vallejo and his wife [whose house has since been destroyed], who bought of Miguel Rodriguez, 6/14/1803. The other lot was bought of Antonia Petrus, wife of Antonio Vallejo, who bought of Pedro Fornells, 4/19/1799. Lot confirmed by the Spanish, 6/17/1801, as shown by Jose de Zubizarreta's certificate of 7/30/1812.

2 [S] Bartolome Cartada, soldier of 3rd battalion of Cuba, has no place to lodge for a certain business with which he seeks his living honestly (as known to his chiefs), wishes to build a house on the land belonging to the King in front of the company of Grenadiers and has bought wood and beams. He petitions, with permission of his superiors, for 14 vv. front, back to the sea, agreeing to pay the same rates accorded to others, 11/6/1792. Governor Quesada refers to Carlos Howard, commandant pro tem of this battalion, who attested the conduct of Bartolome Cartada. Governor Quesada next refers to Mariano de la Roque, engineer in command, who says that the above lot was petitioned for to the predecessor of Governor Quesada on 5/9/1790 by Grenadier Esteban Diver, and in his report of 6/4/1790 Mariano de la Roque pointed out that the lot was occupied as a yard by the barracks and was refused according to the writing of the preceding governor on 8/9/1792. Governor Quesada then grants and refers the matter back to Mariano de la Roque for a survey and details for the exchequer, 11/13/1792.

Mariano de la Roque goes with Carpenter Martin Hernandez and measures 14 vv. front by 16 deep leaving the width of the street corresponding to the corners, 224 square vv. at city value per vara. Survey made 11/15/1792. Governor Quesada sends to royal exchequer for valuation. Gonzalo Zamorano says, 11/15/1792,

that the exchequer will be satisfied with the usual annual 5 per cent on the mortgage. Governor Quesada orders Bartolome Cartada to appear and satisfy exchequer with his mortgage. Zubizarreta attests that the mortgage has satisfied the exchequer. Another Zubizarreta attest shows that on 4/14/1795, Bartolome Cartada transferred the land to Pedro Fornelly [Pedro Fornells]. William Reynolds attests copy of document in archives, 1/24/1824.

2 [S] Bartolome Cartada, having been granted 14 sq. vv. back of the barracks of San Francisco, built there a house on the alley that runs to the Bay and thus occupied all this land. He now needs a shed which will serve as an office under shelter and petitions for land behind the barracks of the same width of 14 vv. and extending to the corner of the barracks, which land is now being used as a dump for fragments from the barracks. Luis Gutierrez signs, 1/9/1794, for Bartolome Cartada "who does not know how to write." Governor Quesada orders the engineer, Pedro Diaz Berrio, to proceed with the survey if there are no inconveniences, 1/13/1794. Berrio measured the land, 30 vv. N&S and 14 vv. E&W from the line of the barracks. This contains 420 sq. vv. at a half real a vara, 7/4/1794. Note: 7/10/1794, Zubizarreta attests mortgage given. 4/14/1795, Bartolome Cartada sold to Pedro Fornelly. William Reynolds attests copy, 1/23/1824.

4 [S] Bartolome Cartada, soldier, etc., sells to Pedro Fornelly, neighbor, a house of wood with roof of tile, a lot, etc., for $380. Witnesses: Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, Tomas de Aguilar, and Jose Antonio Suarez who signs for Bartolome Cartada. Before Zubizarreta. On the margin Zubizarreta notes that the sale and the taking of evidence occurred at the Royal Counting House on the

same day. William Reynolds attests copy.

5 [S] Pedro Fornelly sells to Miguel Rodriguez, soldier of the 3rd battalion regiment of Cuban infantry, for $190, half of the lot and half of the house up to a wooden partition which divides the house of Antonio Petrus on the north. This partition is to be kept up, if it decays, by both parties; and if either party sells the land now mortgaged to the state, settlement must be made with state. The lot is 26 vv. N&S by 17 vv. E&W, and adjoins Pedro Fornelly's lot. Interest on mortgage is in arrears which Mariano de la Roque agrees to pay together with all future interest on 221 reales due annually to the state. Witnesses: Tomas de Aguilar, Juan de Entralgo, and Cayetano de Sada [Lada?] who signs for Pedro Fornelly, before Zubizarreta. William Reynolds attests copy, 1/24/1824.

6 [S] Pedro Fornelly, neighbor, sells to Antonia Petrus, widow and neighbor, for $200, a house of wood and a lot which is bounded on the north by a house said to belong to Tia Mariana, on the south by another house of Pedro Fornelly's connected with the one he is selling, on the east by Marine Street, and on the west by the barracks. Its measurements are 16 vv. 2 ft. 3 in. on the north and south, 12 vv. 6 in. on the east, and 10 vv. 1 ft. 6 in. on the west. Partition of wood between part sold and part retained is to be replaced by both parties if much deteriorated. The part sold owes the royal estate interest on a mortgage amounting to 5 per cent this year and hereafter. Witnesses: Bernardo Segui, Aguilar, and Entralgo who signs for Pedro Fornelly, before Zubizarreta, 4/10/1799. William Reynolds attests, 1/4/1824.

7 [S] Antonio Vallejo and Antonia Petrus, husband and wife, sell to Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer 2 houses of wood and the

lots where they are situated, side by side, on Marine Street, bordered on the north by the house of Mariana Serra, on the east by the street and Bay, on the south by the house and lot of the heirs of Salvador Martin, and west by the barracks. Antonio Vallejo bought of Miguel Rodriguez, 6/14/1803, the lot measuring north and south 14 vv. and east and west 16 vv.,and from Pedro Fornells, 4/10/1799, the lot measuring 30 vv. by 14 vv.,which houses and lots together measure 640 sq. vv. Due to the crown mortgage at a half real per square vara, the property was sold for $350.

8 [E] [Printed form.] Bartolome Castro y Ferrer sells to Antelem Gay 2 lots for $200, one lot 28 by 28 vv. and the other north and south 30 vv. by east and west 14 vv. Witnesses: Edmund Law and John A. Cavedo, before Edmund Law, alcalde, 1/26/1822, who records in his office.

[Dossier contains 31 pp. of translation by Thomas Murphy; 5 pp. by Fatio; and 26 pp. of original Spanish.]

Gay, Antelm/Antelem/Anthelm/Attelm Con. G 15; DG IV 286

1 [S] Original of 3 in G 14 [misplaced here].

Gay, Antelm/Antelem/Anthelm/Attelm Con. G 16; DG IV 256

1 [E] claims, through John Rodman, lot No. 1 in block No. 23, Fernandina, 17 vv. front by 33 vv. deep, bounded on the north by Fernando Street, east by a vacant lot, south by John Lofton's lot, and west by that of Domingo Fernandez. It was a grant to Juan Moore, 11/10/1814, who sold to Andres Burgevin, 8/17/1819, who sold to Antelm Gay, 1/23/1822.

2 [S] Juan Moore, free mulatto, having complied with the Clarke*

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*George J. F. Clarke was ordered by the governor to lay out the Town of Fernandina.--Vol. II, A 9.

plan of Fernandina, Governor Coppinger grants, 11/14/1814, at his request the above lot which he may alienate without permission of the government. Entralgo attests the above and also copy.

3 [S] Juan Moore, illiterate, sells to Andres Burgevin for $50. Witnesses: John M. Fontane who signs for Juan Moore, Pedro Miranda, and Juan Gianopoly, before Entralgo who attests copy, 8/17/1819.

4 [E] Andres Burgevin sells to Antelm Gay for $50 the same lot, 1/23/1822. Witnesses: Squire Streeter and R. J. Jourolmon.

[Jacket shows descriptive list, No. 517.]

Gaylor, John — Con. G 17; DG IV 117

1 [E] James R. Donelson's certified plat, countersigned by Robert Butler, surveyor general, of a grant to John Gaylor on Pine Barben Creek, a donation grant of 649.45 acres set cornerwise, northeast and southwest, among vacant lands. The south corner cuts the township line, being Secs. 5 and 6, T. 4, R. 32 N&W; and also Sec. 36, T. 5, R. 33 N&W, and Secs. 31 and 32, T. 5, R. 32 N&W. Chainmen: William Warbington and Ellis Franklin. [Duplicate copy marked in pencil: "Scale too small, another office copy."]

Gianopoly, Emanuel — Con. G 18; DG V 69

1 [E] claims, through Isaac N. Cox, attorney, a donation grant in Twelve Mile Swamp 11 miles from St. Augustine, bounded on the south by land claimed by George Gianopoly, east by that of John Gianopoly, remainder is vacant.

2 [E] Certified plat in pencil by Gamaliel Darling of 640 acres, etc., to Emanuel Gianopoly.

3 [E] Miguel Andreu swears before W. H. Allen, 6/20/1827, that several times he slept at the house of Emanuel Gianopoly who was on

the land previous to the cession.

4 [E] Roque Leonardy swears the next day that Emanuel Gianopoly resided on the land 3 years previous to the cession; that he had a house, hogs, and 2 or 3 hands working for him; and that he planted corn and pumpkins. Before W. H. Allen.

5 [E] Bartolome Ponce swears before Charles Downing, 6/16/1827, that 5 years ago Emanuel Gianopoly and G. Darling were cutting timber on his land, and that E. Gianopoly had a small house built although he does not know whether E. Gianopoly cultivated the land.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' attested copy of 1 and 2 and extract from descriptive list, No. 520--Emanuel Gianopoly--250 acres.

7 [E] Decree [1½ pp.] in the handwriting of Charles Downing; The board are anxious to extend the liberality of the donation act as far as in conscience they may. They do not believe that because it was left to their discretion they were obliged to give 640 acres to a man who cultivated 6 or 7. The preceding board has regularly done so, but the Spanish regulations limited a man to his head rights and the board grants him 250 acres. "The survey presented in this case is for 640 acres and is not worth notice."

Gianople, George Con. G 19; DG IV 284

1 [E] claims, through I. N. Cox, 640 acres as a donation, bounded on the south by Gamaliel Darling, east by John Gianopoly, remainder vacant. [District not named.]

2 [E] John Leonardy swears before Elias B. Gould, J. P., that he knows George Gianople who settled in Twelve Mile Swamp about 8 years ago; he has a house and 2 or 3 hands. This tract is 14 or 15 miles from St. Augustine. The father of George Gianopole has land there somewhat to the east.

3 [E] Gameliel Darling certifies plat in pencil, which plat shows George Darling's land to the south, west and north vacant, and east by land claimed by John Gianopoly.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 5/8/1845, from descriptive list.

5 [E] Alvarez' copy of survey and copy of claim.

6 [E] Decree slip confirms, 9/14/1825.

Gianoply, John Con. G 20; DG IV 161, 209

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, attorney, 500 acres west of the head of the Lagoon of St. Marcos, 12 mile from St. Augustine; Governor White's grant as head rights, July, 1799. Claimant is still in possession after being driven out 3 times by Indians and "Patriots."

[Stitched together 2-10 in Spanish:]

2 - Title page: G. No. 19. Florida, year 1819. John Gianoply asking title of 600 acres conceded by the government in Wilson Swamp. [In pencil:] 500 acres St. Marco's Lake; 600 acres Wilson's Swamp.

3 - John Gianoply was granted about 600 acres in Wilson Swamp by the government in May, 1799, on the west side of the road to St. Nicholas, and having lost the document he asks for a copy from the archives. St. Augustine, 6/15/1819.

4 - John Gianoply finding a piece of land, without an owner, of about 12 acres fit for seed in Wilson's Swamp, about 25 miles from St. Augustine on the west side of the road to San Nicholas, petitions for this land and the surrounding pine wood which is suitable for cattle, 5/5/1799. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio who sees no inconvenience to defense, 5/27/1799, and the

governor grants. Tomas de Aguilar attests copy, 6/15/1819.

5 - John Gianoply, who in May and July, 1799 was given 600 acres in Wilsoh Swamp and 500 acres at the head of the Lagoon of St. Marco's, petitions for a survey by Andres Burgevin, 8/2/1819.

6 - Burgevin's certified plat of 600 acres in Wilson Swamp 28 miles to the north of St. Augustine.

7 - John Gianoply, who has had a cowpen and people occupied for 20 years on the land surveyed by Burgevin, petitions for title. Governor Coppinger asks witnesses.

8 - William Travers swears before Governor Coppinger and Juan de Entralgo, that the cowpen of John Gianoply is well known, in charge of which is a family of negroes.

9 - Juan Andreu, illiterate, swears that his brother-in-law, Antonio Mabrumarty, has for some years cultivated a piece of land and helped care for John Gianoply's cows.

10 - Antonio Huertas, Indian interpreter, knows Antonio Mabrumarty and that his family is caring for John Gianoply's cows. There was a family of negroes domiciled there until driven out in 1812. Governor Coppinger grants and orders title sent.

11 [S] Juan de Pierra's certification of Governor White's grant of 6/7/1799.

12 [S] Burgevin's certified plat of 500 acres 12 miles north of St. Augustine in Twelve Mile Swamp, 10/29/1819.

13 [E] Decree slip on one-fourth sheet of paper states that the claim was proved by Benet L. Segui that John Gianoply occupied and cultivated the land for many years.

[Dossier has translation of Pierra's certificate and Burgevin's survey.]

Gianoply, John Con. G 21; DG IV 210

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 10 acres outside the 1,500 yards* on the public road; Governor White's grant based on head rights, 6/1/1807.

[Stitched together 2-6 in Spanish:]

2 - Title page: S. [?] No. 23. Florida, year 1821. Domingo Segui asking permit to sell to John Gianoply 10 acres in a place called Macaris, and the justification that it belongs to him in absolute property.

3 - D. Segui, Jr., through Tomas Rodriguez, states that more than 14 years ago the government granted his late father, Domingo Segui, Sr., 10 acres in a place called Macaris, but after his father's death the certificate could not be found. He, therefore, petitions for title since he has no other property. Governor White refers to Manuel de Hita, Engineer, who states that this land, which is outside the 1,500 vv., will offer no impediment to defense if cultivated, 1/18/1805. Governor White grants, 1/19/1805, with condition that the land be cultivated without intermission. Aguilar attests copy, 1/12/1818.

3 - D. Segui, Jr., says that for more than 30 years his late father and he have been in possession of the land conceded by the government as shown by certificate enclosed, and which he has sold to J. Gianoply with no other title except that of long possession in which the government has acquiesced, since it is well known that he has been to the market daily to sell his greens without complaint on the part of the government. He asks to have the government

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* The mil y quinientas.--Supra, p. xxx

notary authorize the transfer without the necessity of any other evidence except what can be taken verbally and thus save Domingo Segui, Jr., expense on the small value of what is sold. Francisco Gardiner signs for Domingo Segui, Jr., who does not know how to write, 5/5/1821. Governor Coppinger demands witnesses. Entralgo attests.

4 - Domingo Segui produces Esteban Arnau, married, neighbor, 26, who testifies before Entralgo, 5/10/1821, that he has seen Domingo Segui and his father digging and carrying greens to market.

5 - Lorenzo Capella, illiterate, widower, 63, oarsman of the Launches of the Bar, swears to the same statement.

6 - Governor Coppinger permits transfer to John Gianoply.

7 [S] Domingo Segui sells to John Gianopoly 10 acres in Macaris for $17, bounded on the north by land of Bartolome Suarez, south by Benet L. Segui, west by a road to port, and east by a creek. Witnesses: Esteban Arnau who signs for Domingo Segui, Antonio Alvarez, and Pedro Miranda. Before Entralgo.

8 [S] Juan Yanopoli [John Gianopoly] has heard that Francisco Arnau has abandoned the land he had near the old Horse Corral of the Dragoons* for another granted him 9 miles from this city, and since this land is convenient and outside the 1,500 vv. which will permit him to fix his residence, build a little wooden house, and provide a corral for his milk cows and grow some maize and other truck, in spite of the work he will have to do to drain it, since in rainy seasons the land can easily be navigated in a boat, he petitions

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*El Potrero Viejo de los Dragones.--Supra, A 17, Vol. II, p. 33

for this 10 acres, having abandoned his grant in Mosquitoes for various family reasons, one being that one of his negroes has become crippled. Governor White grants. Pierra sends certificate; William Reynolds attests copy.

9 [E] Gamaliel Darling certifies plat of the 10-acre tract one mile north of the city gate. The plat shows a pond in the northeast corner and a path to the landing running east across a ditch.

10 [E] Clements' certified plat, countersigned by Robert Butler, for 11.63 acres on the margin of North River, confirmed to John Gianoply, being Sec. 53, T. 7, R. 30 S&E. Chainmen: Joseph Smith and James M. Davis. Plat is 6/8" x 5/8".

[Dossier contains Antonio Alvarez' copy of 9, translation of 8, certificate of confirmation by the board, and attested extract, 1/10/1834, from descriptive list, No. 131.]

Gianoply, John Con. G 22; DG IV 212

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 15 acres outside the 1,500; Governor White's grant based on head rights, 1/19/1805, to Domingo Segui, Jr., who sold to John Gianoply about 1815 but did not convey until 6/25/1821. The grant of 10 acres was occupied by Domingo Segui for 30 years, but was never surveyed until recently when the survey showed 15 acres, 7/11/1823.

2 [S] Domingo Segui, Jr., petitions for duplicate copy of grant made to his father, Domingo Segui, Sr., more than 14 years ago and now lost, 1/14/1805. Manuel de Hita, commandant, sees no inconvenience in its cultivation, and Governor White grants, 1/19/1805. Pierra sends certificate.

3 [E] Gamaliel Darling certifies plat of 15 acres bought of

Domingo Segui, Jr., by Juan Gianoply, bounded on the north by vacant land and land claimed by Benet L. Segui, south by Benet L. Segui, east by Hospital Creek, and west by John Gianoply, 7/10/1823.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' attested copy of minutes of U. S. Commissioners when Davis Floyd and W. H. Allen confirmed John Gianoply's 10 acres after examining Benito Segui.

5 [E] Thomas Murphy's translation of Bill of Sale, Domingo Segui to John Gianoply for $17 cash, bounded on the west by Capuaca Road. Witnesses: Esteban Arnau, Antonio Alvarez, and Pedro Miranda. Before Juan de Entralgo, 6/25/1821.

6 [E] Clements' certified plat countersigned by Robert Butler, for 10.35 acres confirmed to J. Gianoply, in Sec. 19, T. 7, R. 30 S&E. The plat is a lonzenge, 5/16" x 4/8". Chainmen: John Batie [?] and James M. Davis. Jacket shows descriptive list, No. 132.

[Dossier has duplicate of 3.]

Gibbs, Zephaniah C. Con. G 23; DG IV 279

1 [E] claims 121 acres, more or less, at the head of Guana River, west of St. Diego Plains, bounded on the north by Francis P. Sanchez, east by the banks of St. Johns River, and south by lands of Philip and Mary Dewees; head rights granted by Governor White to Francisco Xavier Sanchez. At the division of the estate this tract fell to John M. Sanchez who sold to Zephaniah C. Gibbs as shown by the deed in the hands of Samuel R. Fairbanks.

2 [S] Royal title for 3 caballerias and 21 acres [121 acres] at a place called "Conefera", Governor White to the heirs of Francisco Xavier Sanchez, the widow and guardian, Maria del Carmen Hill, having completed her deceased husband's 10 years of occupation and cultivation, based on a Marrot-Dupont survey, 2/12/1811. Zubizarreta

attests, 4/6/1811.

3 [S] Robert McHardy's usual certified plat showing the lands of Maria Sanchez to the south. The "Road to Beach" leads off to the east, 9/12/1818.

4 [E] John M. Sanchez and Margarita, his wife, sell to Zephaniah Charleston Gibbs for $400, 121 acres on Sea Bank on the east side of Digeo Plains. Witnesses: Francis R. Sanchez, John M. Fontane, and R. D. Fontan. [On the back:] (a) John M. Sanchez' receipt from Zephaniah C. Gibbs, 5/8/1823; (b) Maria Sanchez renounces dower rights before Elias B. Gould, M.P.; (c) James S. Tingle attests principals' signature, 10/27/1824; (d) Proven by R.L.[?] J. Fontane, 10/27/1824. Recorded in Book C, p. 282.

5 [E] Confirmed, 6/13/1825.

6 [E] Henry Washington's certified plat with Robert Butler's countersignature, for 121.11 acres to Zephaniah C. Gibbs, being Sec. 46, T.4 R. 29 S&E. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes.

[Dossier has a Murphy translation of 2 and 3.]

Gibson, Edward R. Con. G 24; DG V 377, 382

1 [E] claims 250 acres at the head of Moultrie Creek, bounded on the north by land formerly granted to Daniel Sweeney, on all other sides by vacant lands, as shown by McHardy's certified plat of 9/12/1816; Governor Coppinger's grant to Joseph de Lespine [Delespine] who sold to John B. Strong who sold to Edward R. Gibson, 2/25/1828.

2 [E] Translation by Thomas Murphy who signs as keeper of the public archives, 12/31/1828. Jose de Lespine petitions for head rights at the place mentioned above. Governor Coppinger grants 250 acres as head rights for Jose de Lespine, his wife, and 6 slaves over 16 years of age. Tomas de Aguilar certifies, "Complied

with."

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract from descriptive list, No. 522--Edward R. Gibson--250 acres; mentions McHardy plat as missing. Also Antonio Alvarez' duplicate of 2, both dated 5/10/1845.

4 [E] R. W. Norris' plat with Benjamin A. Putnam's countersignature, being T. 7, R. 29 S&E, 11/26/1850. Chainmen: H. S. Duval and Andrew Pacetty.

[Jacket missing.]

Gilbert, Robert — Con. G 25; DG IV 221, 285

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 11/24/1823, 100 acres on Matanzas River not yet surveyed. The original documents are now in the archives (or are supposed to be) and the certificate here presented is dated 3/1/1798; Governor White's grant as head rights. Robert Gilbert is not in possession of the land. It was not set off but was granted on account of grievances suffered from the government.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 3/1/1798, that on 2/27/1798, Robert Gilbert soliciting in a place called Mosse land vacated by virtue of the final sentence of the Act against various inhabitants for the crime of rebellion, the following decree was made: "This party having shown that the lands they claim are not in Mosse but in Matanzas, this being an error of the Scribe, concede to him for now what he asks until his head rights are established. This paper is to pass to the military Assessor to be added to the Acts that have followed against the supplicant for the crime of Rebellion."

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract from descriptive list, No. 128, and certified translation of 2.

4 [E] Decree of U. S. Commissioners recommends to Congress for confirmation, DC IV 221, Rept. 2, 1824, and refers it again in Rept. 7, 1825, since the amount of land is not specified.

[Dossier has translation of 2.]

Gobert, Charlotte Con. G 26; DG V 383

1 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies that Charles, illiterate, free mulatto, having a wife and 4 children, 18, 16, 12, and 10 years of age, and no occupation than that of laborer, petitions for 100 acres of vacant land on the west margin of the Lagoon of San Marcos, 9 or 10 miles northwest of St. Augustine, 12/1/1806. Governor White grants and orders occupation within a month. [This claim, No. 20 in Rept. 2, of the year 1830, is reported to Congress as rejected for want of testimony, DG V 387.]

[Pasted together 2-5 in English:]

2 - Superior Court, East Florida. Charles Hill vs. The U. S. Claims 100 acres at St. Mark's Pond.

Statement of this case:

Petition of confirmation, filed 5/26/1831.

3 - The following documents and testimony filed, offered, and taken:

Memorial and concession of Juan Nelson dated 9/13/1790, and depositions of Philip Headman.

4 - Decree of court, 11/8/1838, finds claim valid under the law of Spain and the Treaty of Amity, and (as precedent) claim of John Nelson and decree thereon.

5 - Translation of Grant referred to:

Juan Nelson, laborer, with no other occupation, petitions for 100 acres he has heard is vacant in St. Mark's for

which he will pay the 5 per cent to the government, 9/11/1798. Governor White refers to commandant engineer, Pedro Diaz Berrio, who states that he knows of no tract by that name, but thinks it must be about 9 miles north of St. Augustine and about one mile west of the road to St. Johns. Its cultivation will not hinder defense.

Governor White orders head rights measured off. Pierra sends certificate; Anthelm Gay attests translation. Kingsley B. Gibbs attests decree, 9/5/1839.

The case goes back to the superior court that rehears it, mentions testimony heard and the case of John Nelson and decides in exactly the same words. George R. Fairbanks attests decree and is in turn attested by Judge Isaac H. Bronson, 3/1/1845.

Gomez, Eusebio Maria Con. G 27; DG V 398

1 [E] [Translation] Eusebio Gomez, who has a wife, 5 children, and 4 slaves, and has served the province more than a year as attending officer of the Royal Hospital of this city, who was for 15 months clerk in the accountant's office of the exchequer and has many times brought, at the risk of losing his vessel, pecuniary succor and artillery supplies from Havana; who was one of the first to take up arms against the insurgents, and at the end of 1812 brought in Broadway as prisoner taken by cavalry in which he [Eusebio Gomez] had enlisted to repel rebels who advanced in sight of the fort, and to whom finally the government confided Guard and Watch of the city by appointing him a Ward Commissary. He is one of the oldest inhabitants and has not yet shared in the bounties of his Sovereign, therefore, he petitions for a service grant based on head rights, of 12,000 acres on the shores of Jupiter Island and of River Santa

Lucia, including old English settlements located there. St. Augustine, 7/15/1815. Governor Estrada grants and orders certificate sent. Antonio Alvarez attests copy, 5/16/1844.

2 [E] Duplicate copy pasted to 1. No memorial to U. S. Commissioners.

3 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract from descriptive list, No. 726--Eusebio Maria Gomez--12,000 acres, attested 5/16/1844.

4 [E] DG V, 399, lists claim No. 4 as over 3,500 acres reported to Congress; p. 400 explains that claim is rejected because only a copy of Juan de Entralgo's certificate is furnished and no excuse for absence of original.

[Fastened together with spreading tacks Kingsley B. Gibbs' report of action of superior court of East Florida, 5-8 in English."]

5 - Title Page: Eusebio M. Gomez vs. The U. S. Claims 12,000 acres on Jupiter Island extending between Indian River and the sea in front of River St. Lucia.

Statement of this case:

Petition for confirmation filed in clerk's office, 5/21/1829

Documents filed:

Memorial of and concession to Eusebio Gomez, 7/16/1815.

Answer of U. S. Attorney, 7/16/1829.

Replication of Claimant, 7/30/1830.

Decree of confirmation, 5/15/1832.

6 - U. S. Attorney contended that the original memorandum and concession should be produced but the court ruled that a certified copy was enough and ordered it produced by the keeper of the public archives.

7 - Copy and translation of 1 attested by Anthelm Gay.

8 - William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, found claim valid and account to laws of U. S. and of Spain and Treaty of Amity. Kingsley B. Gibbs attests.

9 [E] [Copy] Washington, 5/18/1883. Letter to Hon. H. M. Teller, secretary of interior, requesting a rehearing in the case of Wilkinson and Call vs. Swaine contest for setting aside a preemption entry by Swaine in the district of lands subject to entry at Gainesville, Florida. The case was on appeal from the decision of U. S. Commissioners confirming preemption entry of Swaine. The writer applies for a rehearing because: (1) Material of case not considered; (2) facts are not fully presented; (3) decision is not in conformity with decisions of courts nor with previous decision of the department.

Facts are these:

> According to DG [GS?] IV, p. 344, 6/30/1834, U. S. Commissioners confirmed to Entralgo 1,000 acres, grant and survey by the Spanish government. This land is described as 30 miles west of Buena Vista on St. Johns River, beginning to the east of a great lake.
>
> The Spanish survey describes it as southeast of the savanna of the deceased Seminole Chief "Billy Bowlegs". Plat of the Spanish survey in American State Papers shows this land to have commenced on the border of this savanna.

The survey of the U. S. under which the preemption is allowed shows this land, or a large part, is in the lake or savanna. Moreover all land in Spanish grants was arable land. The title was vested in Entralgo and his successors. The land referred to was first sold to Moses E. Levy, and through one or two others passed to E. C. Simpkins and Mayo. The deed conveys all land around the lake and adjoining the land of Barrington & Johnson, and recognizes Entralgo as grantor and Moses E. Levy as grantee. The Spanish survey

shows no land on the lake. This land has been in possession continuously and could never be subject to preemption. Evidence shows E. C. Simpkins claimed and cultivated the land and would not allow any encroachment. Evidence further shows that some 8 years before the time of this preemption E. C. Simpkins put Swaine on the land as his tenant for the protection of a few orange trees. Hence Swaine could never claim lawful possession. [On the back in red ink:] Extract from application for rehearing, for information of surveyor general showing allegations of counsel regarding Entralgo's security or claim. [In black ink:] "Transmitted by commit. letter, May 27/84."

[Fastened together with spreading tack 10-13 in English:]

10 - Duplicate of 5.

11 - U. S. Supreme Court affirms decree of superior court of East Florida.

12 - George R. Fairbanks attests copy.

13 - Judge Isaac H. Bronson attests Fairbanks' signature, 3/3/1845.

14 [E] Florence Baya deposes before J. D. Stanberg, N. P., St. Johns County, 3/10/1874, that she is well acquainted with the place called "Pass Navarra" which is towards the head of St. Sebastian River in St. Johns County, and with a tract called "Cebre Plantation"; and that certain "Old Chimneys", standing some distance from Pass Navarra, are the remains of the "Old Hurlburt Homestead" which is the middle of three tracts claimed by the late Daniel Hurlburt; but the tract surveyed by Henry Washington in 1834 was never recognized by Daniel Hurlburt as correct. Florence Baya has been over the lines of survey by William Lee Apthorp 3/6/1874, and certifies that they conform to the boundaries pointed out to her

by Hurlburt's heirs. Henry H. Williams deposes, at the same time and place and on the same paper, that the above is correct and that William L. Apthorp's survey was correct.

15 [E] [15" x 29" broken on folds.] G. Houstoun's certified plat pursuant to order of the surveyor general and the decree of the U. S. Supreme Court, comprising the whole of Jupiter Island [14 miles long; and a tract to the west of Jupiter River [5" x 10" on map], comprising 12,180 acres surveyed to Eusebio Gomez, being in T. 38, R. 41 S&E. Countersigned, 6/14/1845, by V. Y. Conway [?] surveyor general, and transmitted to the Register, 3/9/1846.

16 [E] Certification of plat of the above by A. M. Randolph, countersigned by M. L. Stearns, surveyor general, 11/25/1871.

Gomez, Ines Con. G 28; DG V 67

1 [E] claims, through Waters Smith, attorney, 1,075 acres on St. Johns River, bounded on the north by Trout Creek, south by Picolata, east by lands of Thomas Travers, and west by river; Governor Coppinger's grant, 6/4/1817, to her late husband, Jose M. Gomez, of 575 acres based on head rights, and 500 acres for cattle range.

2 [S] Jose M. Gomez, old neighbor, says that in more than 30 years since he returned to this city, his fatherland, as a settler, never had he monopolized the attention of the government with a request for a concession of lands. But he has heard that in the place called Jacarret [above described] are vacant lands and petitions for his quota for himself, his wife, 3 children of age, and 15 slaves, and 500 acres more for livestock raising. On the margin Governor Coppinger grants; Tomas de Aguilar sends certificate.

3 [S] Pedro Rodriguez deposes before Charles Downing, 9/10/1827, that in 1819 he was on the above land, saw houses there and negroes

working who said they were the property of Jose Gomez.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract from certified list, No. 519, and [attached] translation of petition and grant.

5 [E] Decree of U. S. Commissioners [1 p.] confirms 575 acres but rejects the tract of 500 acres because there is "no evidence it was ever used for cattle raising."

6 [E] Unsigned plat of 572 acres, surveyed to Ines Gomez, being [Sec. ?], T. 6, R. 27 S&E.

[Dossier has Fatio's abstract of claim and duplicate of 2 attested by Fatio.]

Gomez, Nicholasa, Heirs of, Con. G 29; DG IV 238

1 [E] claims, through George Murray, 1,200 acres in Mosquitoes on Hillsborough River at a place called during the British occupation and since, "Ross' Place"; Governor Coppinger's grant based on head rights, occupied, 7/2/1803, and confirmed, 11/5/1818. Owners have resided in St. Augustine since 1821.

2 [S] Nicholasa Gomez, widow, of St. Augustine, has 6 slaves and intends to buy more to dedicate to agriculture, and petitions for 1,200 acres at Ross', running one-half mile to the north and to the south of a chimney that is there, 7/23/1803. F. M. Arredondo, Jr., signs for supplicant who cannot write. Governor White refers to Commandant Barcela who sees no inconvenience and Governor White grants; Pierra sends certificate.

[Stitched together 3-9 in Spanish:]

3 - Title page: G No. 9. Florida, year 1817. F. M. Arredondo, Jr., for himself and heirs of his late grandmother, Nicholasa Gomez, seeking title of 1,200 acres.

4 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., on behalf of himself and other heirs of

his late grandmother, Nicholasa Gomez, petitions for title to land granted her on 7/27/1813 and surveyed by McHardy in default of a public surveyor. Original certificate is lost. On the margin Governor Kindelan approves, 1/10/1815, and Antonio Alvarez quotes memorial and grant.

5 - Robert McHardy certifies plat of 5/29/1815, shows tract one-half mile square on the river with chimney on the water front.

6 - Fernando de M. Arredondo, Jr., in the name of other heirs of his material grandmother, now in Havana, petitions for title after more than 10 years continuous possession and cultivation, interrupted, like everyone else, by Indians and rebels, but without relinquishing direct dominion. Governor Coppinger demands the usual witnesses. He and Entralgo sign all the following documents.

7 - Francisco Ferreyra, 25, occupation "bustling around" in the country, deposes that conditions were fulfilled.

8 - Francisco Paz, native of Valladolid, Mexico, single, 43, farm laborer, swears to buildings erected and farming until the Indians drove the laborers out.

9 - Santiago Pellicer, 22, single, deposes that Fernando de M. Arredondo, Sr., kept the negroes busy, etc. Governor Coppinger grants title.

10 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title [3½ pp.] attested by Entralgo and by William Reynolds.

[Dossier has a Murphy translation, Spanish documents, decree slip of U. S. Commissioners, and half jacket of descriptive list No. 126.]

Gonzales, Celestino Con. G 30; DG IV 157

1 [E] James R. Donelson's certified plat of 1,268.52 acres

[arpents], confirmed 4/22/1826, by Congress to Celestino Gonzales at Chemocles [Miller's Bluff] on the west side of Escambia River, being in Secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, T. 4, R. 31 N&W. Chainmen: Robert Mosely and William Warbington.

2 [E] Another duplicate of 1 with Robert Butler's countersignature showing the place as Chemocho. Land of John Ruiz is to north, the river to the east, and the south and west vacant.

Gonzales, Manuel Con. G 31; DG IV 103

1 [E] James R. Donelson's certified plat of 1,618.91 acres confirmed to Manuel Gonzales by Congress, 4/22/1826, being in Sec. 14, T. 5, R. 31 N&W, and Sec. 12, T. 1, R. 30 N&W. The tract is biased northwest to southeast among vacant lands. [No date.] Chainmen: R. Moseley and Caleb Dodson. Jacket states 1,600 arpens as confirmed, located 15 miles from Pensacola.

Goodwin, Francis, Heirs of, Con. G 32; DG V 377, 381

1 [E] claim, through David Macomb, 19 caballerias and 7 acres [643] acres] on Azzar [Hazard] Creek, St. Johns River, surveyed by Pedro Marrot, 5/12/1792, Governor Quesada's grant.

2 [S] Samuel Eastlake's plat with Marrot's certificate.

3 [E] Joseph Sommerall deposes before Samuel Fairbanks, J. P., 10/23/1827, that he met Francis Goodwin about 1792 and in 1794 was at a place called Strawberry on Pottsburg Creek, on the east side of St. Johns River, and that Francis Goodwin lived there 5 or 6 years until driven out by the revolution.

4 [E] Isaac Hendricks deposes before John L. Doggett that in 1812 he was at Francis Goodwin's plantation south of Pottsburg Creek, on the south side, where F. Goodwin lived for some years and with several slaves cultivated 25 or 30 acres.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 12/20/1844, from descriptive list, No. 521, with [now detached] translation of 2.

6 [E] Unsigned plat, in T. 3, R. 23 S&E, marked 528 acres. Other tracts of Francis Richards are shown: Sec. 50 [on northwest] 350 acres, Sec. 52 [on northeast], 195 acres. Sec. 56 [on southwest] is unmarked.

[Dossier has Francisco J. Fatio's abstract of 2.]

Gould, Elias B. Con. G 35; DG V 384, 415, 416

1 [E] claims 500 acres, a part of a grant to George Clarke at Big Bend in Durbin's Swamp near Twenty Mile House, conveyed to Elias B. Gould, 10/18/1825.

2 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certifies extract from descriptive list, No. 525--Elias B. Gould--500 acres. Concession dated 5/3/1816. This appears to be one of the 500-acre tracts described in No. 475.

3 [E pasted to 2] A. Alvarez quotes 1, 7/11/1845.

Gould, Elias B. Con. G 34; DG V 413

1 [E] claims 1 acre "with the marsh in front pointing on the west side of Maria Sanchez Creek, in St. Augustine," the first line beginning at stake at the northeast corner of lot of Isaac Wickes east of Sebastian's Creek. The land was confirmed to Arredondo on the sale of Valentine Fitzpatrick. Arredondo sold to James Hanham who sold to Elias B. Gould.

2 [S] "This certifies that I have sold to Fernando de la M. Arredondo 17 acres of land at the rate of $7 an acre, said land situated at the back of the city, bounded on east by runs behind the Powder Magazine as far as Bushnell's Tannery, north by lands of Maria Ponce, west by San Sebastian, and south by lands of Wickes' Tannery, others of the free negro Egembora, and lands of the late

Pedro Garcia; which lands I bought from Juan Abadia, Bartolome Yu-Frio, Juan Juaneda, and Bartolome Lopez. This paper of sale I sign at St. Augustine 5/1/1804, Valentine Fitzpatrick. Witness: Alex Creighton."

"Mr. Governor: By the verbal information, although under oath, given me by the witnesses of Pedro Fitzpatrick, it is fully established that Juan Juaneda and Bartolome Lopez owned since British occupation the tracts of land they sold to Juan Abadia and Valentine Fitzpatrick, and that the predecessor of Your Excellency, Don Vicente Manuel de Zespedes, not only protected them in their possession but even gave them time to cultivate them and thus allowed them to acquire a little something more for the support of their families, when they had completed their duties in the King's ships.

"This possession starting at the time of the British, continued under Quesada, whom they did not ask for title but he really protected them since all grants are made without prejudice to a better right, and no one came to dispossess them and hence was strictly legal. No one disturbed the three who sold to Fitzpatrick and you nine years ago confirmed Bartolome Lopez in his title when you allowed him to sell to Abadia and can authorize a public writing in favor of actual possession. This is my opinion, saving Your Respect, St. Augustine, 5/2/1807. Josef de Ortega." Governor White conforms to above dictamen. William Reynolds attests above as in archives.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez attests extract, 12/15/1834, from descriptive list, No. 524. Land confirmed to Elias B. Gould on the west side of Mary Sanchez on Bridge Creek, etc.

Govan, Andrew
of South Carolina

Con. G 35; DG IV 159, 195

1 [E] claims, through Edward R. Gibson, 600 acres known as the Orange Grove on the east side of St. Johns River near Buena Vista, bounded on the south by Indian Road, north and east by vacant lands, and west by the river; a service grant of Governor Coppinger to Tomas de Aguilar, 5/10/1817, royal title, 6/4/1817. Aguilar sold to Francis P. Sanchez, 6/14/1820, who held for Andrew Govan and conveyed on 8/10/1821.

2 [S] Tomas de Aguilar, 2nd lieutenant of the army, government secretary for 26 years, petitions for 600 acres as a service grant for himself, his wife, 8 children, and 12 slaves. Governor Coppinger grants.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke's certified plat, 4/15/1818, of 600 acres at Naranjal Grande, alias Forrester's Old Plantation. Plat shows the river St. Johns on the north and west, Cow Creek [Cano de la Vaca] on the south, and the lands of Juan Huertas on the east.

4 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title, attested by Juan de Entralgo.

5 [E] Francis P. Sanchez sells to Andrew Govan for $1,100. Witnesses: John Bickley, Francisco J. Fatio, and Edmund Law. [Pasted to 5 is a copy of 3.]

6 [E] Clements' plat of 600.35 acres confirmed, being in Sec. 10, T. 9, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: Jacob T. Carter and John Hagan. Robert Butler countersigns March, 1835. [The plat is very different from 3. Clarke's is nearly square, Clements' is a truncated piece pie-shaped.]

[Dossier has translation of 4 in unknown hand; Fatio's attestation of Murphy's translation of 3; and Fatio's attestation of Reynolds' abstract of 5.]

Gram[n]pera, Pablo, Heirs of, Con. G 36; DG IV 102

1 [E] James W. Exum's certified plat of 979.15 acres [800 arpens] confirmed to Pablo Grampera by Congress which is on the north side of Grand Bayou and south of the creek of the First Bridge, being in Sec. 54, T. 2, R. 30 and Sec. 35, T. 2, and Sec. 2, T. 3, R. 31 S&W. Bayou Grandee, or Big Bayou, is on the south side of the creek of the First Bridge, Bayou Chicio, is on the north. The lands of John B. Cazeneuve are on the east and west. Chainmen: Frederick Ming and Wesley Inglish. Robert Butler countersigns.

Griffiths, Cornelius, Heirs of, Con. G 37; DG IV 279

1 [E] William Downs, David Turner, Zachariah Haddock, and Benjamin Simmonds, husbands respectively of Winney, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Eliza, heirs of Cornelius Griffiths, claim, through David Macomb, 450 acres at the head of Nassau River, a half-mile distant between two creeks. Survey by Marrot, 4/6/1792, is in the archives. The land is in legal possession of the heirs except William Downs.

2 [S] Marrot-Eastlake certification of plat of 13 caballerias and 13 acres surveyed for Cornelius Griffiths whose sworn family consists of himself, his wife, 4 sons, and 2 negroes.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 2/20/1845, from descriptive list, No. 129, with abstract of 2.

[Dossier has copy of 2 with Reynolds' attest, a translation of 2 in unknown hand with Fatio's attest of the place as

"Griffiths'", and U. S. Commissioners' decree of confirmation, 5/4/1825.]

Griffiths, Cornelius Con. G 38; DG IV 280

1 [E] William Downs, David Turner, Zachariah Haddock, and Abraham Simmonds, husbands respectively of Winney, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Eliza, heirs of Cornelius Griffiths, claim, through David Macomb, 300 acres on St. Marys River, bounded on the east by Mills' Creek, on the other sides by vacant lands; Governor White's concession of 12/4/1802.

2 [S] [Badly mutilated.] Cornelius Griffiths, old inhabitant of the district of Santa Maria, from whence he was obliged by the revolution to move out, has since had no land and petitions for 300 acres for farming and cattle raising, which is his occupation, 12/4/1802. Governor White refers to Commandant Barcelo who sees no inconvenience in the concession. Governor White grants head rights, 12/9/1802, and Juan de Pierra sends certificate.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract from descriptive list, No. 136. Attached to 3 is translation of 2.

[Dossier has Reynolds' attestation of copy of 2, and Fatio's attest of translation.]

Griffith, Cornelius, Heirs of, Con. G 39; DG IV 281

1 [E] claim 100 acres on a small branch of Trout Creek, which is a branch of St. Johns River; Governor White's head rights to Edward Crosson, 9/23/1803, who sold to Samuel Betts, 9/7/1803, who sold to Cornelius Griffith, 2/4/1807.

2 [S] Eduardo Crosson, who signs with a cross labeled "Marc", needs land as a new settler and since Juan Burnett has been driven by rebels from his land, he petitions for 100 acres of this tract.

Governor White, with Nicolas Barcelo's approval, grants 100 acres until a survey can be made. Juan de Pierra sends certificate.

3 [S] Pierra's certificate [which quotes exactly the bad Spanish of the memorial] specifies the location of the land as "en una branca chiquita," on a little branch.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract from descriptive list, No. 516. [Attached to 4 is a translation of 3.]

5 [E] Edward Crosson, who cannot write and whose document is signed with a cross and without witnesses, sells to Samuel Betts his 100 acres for $30 and binds himself in the sum of $1,000 to give a regular bill of sale when called for.

6 [E] Samuel Betts sells to Cornelius Griffith for $60 the above 100 acres sold to him by Edward Crosson. Witnesses: Joseph Fenwick and Adam Beyers.

7 [E] Duplicate of 1, not on official blank, claims the 100 acres held near [sic] 30 years.

7 [E] James Hall deposes before the Board in Session, 12/23/1825, that in the latter part of 1807, or the beginning of 1808, Cornelius Griffith resided on the above tract, had a house built, and was comfortably situated, having made a crop and having stock.

[Dossier has Francisco Jose Fatio's translation of 3.]

Guibert, Lewis Con. G 40: DG IV 279

1 [E] claims 400 acres, a part of 700 acres, Governor White's head rights to Edward M. Wanton who sold to Lewis Guibert, 12/23/1801. Thomas F. Cornell signs as attorney for Edward M. Wanton [crossed out] and below Lewis Guibert, 11/28/1823.

[Stitched together 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Title page: W. No. 7. Florida, year 1820. Edward M. Wanton

asking title to 400 acres, part of land granted him on Cedar Head.

3 - [Broken on folds] Pierra certifies that Edward M. Wanton petitioned for 100 acres between [?] Picolata and the plantation of Manuel Solana on the River St. Johns, and 650 acres in the wood known as Cedar, about 2½ miles south of Manuel Solana on the same river at the source [spring] of Jockoie [Fockoie?] Creek, which Governor White granted as head rights, 11/23/1801.

4 - Clarke's certified plat of 400 acres at Cedar Head near Picolata, east of the River St. Johns. The road to St. Augustine runs southwest and northeast, across the east end.

5 - Edward M. Wanton, in possession of 750 acres as shown by the enclosed certificate of the late Juan de Pierra, petitions for title to 400 acres, all he has been able to get surveyed, leaving 350 acres pending. Governor Coppinger demands proof.

6 - On 4/24/1820, Edward M. Wanton presents Manuel Crespo, native, bachelor, 22, who swears that he has often been at Cedar Head, and that E. M. Wanton has complied with conditions.

7 - Bartolome Solana, married, native, 27, swears that Wanton has built houses, a well, etc., and has raised hogs and cows.

8 - Martin Canobas, native, bachelor, 28, swears that Edward Wanton has been established at Picolata more than 10 years, has kept his slaves busy, has other land at Cedar Head, etc. Governor Coppinger grants, will send title to 400 acres and to the remainder when it is surveyed. Juan de Entralgo signs the above.

9 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title, attested by Entralgo.

10 [S] Edward Wanton sells to Lewis Guibert 400 acres for $1,200. Witnesses: Bernardo Segui [interpreter], Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, and Pedro Miranda. Before Entralgo who attests

copy.

11 [E] Decree slip: Board confirms as valid, 6/6/1820.

12 [E] Re-survey by K. M. Norris, 1849, approved July, 1849, being in Sec. [?]. T. 7, R. 27 S&E, 469.50 acres. Countersigned by Benjamin A. Putnam, 7/2/1851. The road from Picolata to St. Augustine runs north of the tract.

13 [E] Antonio Alvarez' attested extract, 5/9/1845, from descriptive list, No. 137. Attached is attested copy of 4.

14 [E] "Memo. under date of Feb. 15, 1888, the General Land Office of Washington issued a patent for . . . private land claims of Lewis Guibert . . . and on 24th . . . delivered to Messrs. Drummond [?] & Bradford, attorneys, Washington, D. C. See letter of Commissioner D. Feb. 24, 1888, to Surveyor General."

[Dossier has 2 duplicates of 4 and translations of all Spanish documents, making 12 pp.]

Gumby, Levin — Con. G 41; DG V 58, 64

1 [S] [Mutilated] Lewes [sic] Gunby, wishing to farm with 6 negroes he has bought for the purpose, petitions for 400 acres at Dame's Point, west of the River St. Johns. Signed by Levin Gunby, 8/3/1803. Commandant Nicolas Barcelo seeing no inconvenience to defense, 8/16/1803, Governor White grants.

2 [S] Pierra certifies on same date.

3 [S] [Letter on paper 7" x 6" folded in 4 and with corner folded over and sealed.] Tomas de Aguilar to George J. F. Clarke: "My esteemed Friend: Mr. Levin Gumby has permission from the governor for you to survey his land, etc., as appears by the certificate he will hand you."

4 [E] Clarke's translation of 3.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' attested extract, 11/29/1844, from descriptive list, No. 518. [Pasted to 5 is translation of 2.]

[Dossier has Fatio's translation of 2.]

Haddock, Joseph Con. H 1; DG V 69

1 [E] claims 250 acres in Cabbage Swamp on St. Marys River, Governor Coppinger's grant and order of survey before 1/24/1818.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke's plat, 11/20/1817, of 250 acres for Joseph Haddock.

3 [E] Benjamin A. Putnam countersigns the plat, 11/19/1850.

4 [E] Isaack D. Hart deposes, 6/27/1827, before Charles Downing that he has known Joseph Haddock since 1812; he is the head of a family consisting of himself, his wife, 8 or 9 children, and 1 or 2 negroes; he has lived on and cultivated the land he claims since 1817. Isaack D. Hart does not know of any other British or Spanish claim of Joseph Haddock.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/13/1845, from descriptive list, No. 553--Joseph Haddock--250 acres.

[Dossier has duplicate and 2 translations of 2.]

Haddock, Zachariah, Heirs of, Con. H 2; DG V 58, 68

1 [E] Jose Youngblood claims 600 acres at Rebel John Bailey's on St. Marys River, Governor White's grant of 2/7/1798.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra's certificate of Governor White's grant, 2/7/1798.

3 [E] Copy of plat taken from field notes surveyed by D. Garvin for John Youngblood.

4 [E] Jacob Worley, formerly of East Florida but now living in Camden, Georgia, deposes before James Green, J.P., 10/12/1827, that

John Youngblood, head of a family consisting of himself, his wife, and 8 children, lived on and cultivated the land on St. Marys River for several years before 1814 and 1821. The tract adjoins Cabbage Swamp between the creek of Cabbage Swamp and the place called "Drummonds Ferry", and opposite the "Teple" tract of land in Camden County, Georgia, which he sold to Zachariah Haddock in 1821. Z. Haddock lived on the land and cultivated it until his death.

5 [E] Thomas King, 3rd, of Nassau County, deposes before Isaac Crews, J.P., 10/14/1827, and confirms the above, adding that John Youngblood has cultivated the land since 1804, and also that he owns several negroes.

6 [E] Archibald Clarke, attorney-at-law, deposes before Isaac Crews, 10/14/1827, that he has known John Youngblood since 1808 or 1809, and confirms the above.

7 [E] Joseph Haddoch [Haddock] deposes, 10/12/1827, confirming the above. He first knew John Youngblood in 1805.

8 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 547--Zachariah Haddock--600 acres. The Board grants but finds no evidence of the acreage except what is shown by donation or head right.

[Dossier contains a translation of 2 and a duplicate of 3.]

Haddock, Zachariah Con. H 3; DG V 60

1 [E] claims 200 acres at the place near Mills' Ferry, formerly occupied by John Rains, bounded on the north by St. Marys River; Governor White's grant of 9/24/1803.

2 [S] Pierra certifies that upon petition of Haddock for 500 acres at the place above mentioned, Governor White granted only 200

acres as head rights, 9/24/1803.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres for Z. Haddock, Jr., 1/20/1816.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/11/1845, from descriptive list, No. 536--Zachariah Haddock--200 acres.

[Dossier has translation of 2, 2 translations of 3, and duplicate of 3.]

Hadley, Benjamin Con. H 4; DG IV 117

1 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify plat, 4th quarter of 1831, of 640 acres for Benjamin Hadley in Sec. 41, T. 5, R. 32 N&E and Sec. 38, T. 5, R. 33 N&W. Witnesses: James M. Sawyer and Andrew A. Crawford. Robert Butler countersigns, 1/?/1834.

[Dossier has duplicate of 1.]

Hagen, James Con. H 5; DG IV 284

1 [E] James F. Hagan petitions for 640 acres on the north side Miami River, near Cape Florida, a donation grant.

2 [E] Certificate from the Land Commission of Florida for the Department of Agriculture that this claim was confirmed as shown by minutes of the Board of Land Commissioners.

3 [E] Alex MacKay's certificate of 645 acres to James Hagan located on the north side of Miami River at the Bay of Biscaya, near Cape Florida. Chainmen: John Burk and Thomas Mitchell. Robert Butler, surveyor general, countersigns, 5/18/1840.

Hagens, John Con. H 6; DG V 57, 61

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 100 acres on St. Marys River near the Pigeon Creek Mills. Bounded on the north by Thomas

Travers, east by John Dixon, west by St. Marys River, and south by lands of John Hagens. Governor White grants, 5/31/1805.

2 [S] Tomas de Aguilar certifies, 5/31/1805, that upon petition of John Hagens for the 150 acres mentioned above, Governor White granted 100 acres. Francisco J. Fatio certifies true copy.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 100 acres for John Hagens.

4 [E] T. P. Woods [scratched out] certifies plat on request of Samuel Worthington on the memorial of John Hagens.

5 [E] Diagram of part of claim No. 73 and claims No. 337 and No. 538, compiled from the original surveys on file in the public archives showing plats of John Hagens for 100 acres, Samuel Worthington for 100 acres, and John Dixon for 200 acres. Alvarez certifies true copy, 3/31/1845. Alvarez' extract, 2/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 538--John Hagens--100 acres. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier has 1 translation of 2, and 1 duplicate and 2 translations of 3.]

Hagen, Joseph Con. H 7; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 400 acres as follows: 200 acres at the fork of Cormorant Creek and Julington Creek, which flow into St. Johns River; and 200 acres on the north of Julington Creek, St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's grant. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres at Cormorant and Julington Creeks, 7/15/1819. [This plat is almost illegible.]

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres on the north of Julington Creek, 7/15/1819. [This plat is also illegible.]

4 [S] Pedro Marrot certifies plat, 2/24/1793, of 6 caballerias at Frost place to Jose Frost, married, with one son. Josiah Dupont countersigns. [On the back:] Jepse Frost, 200 acres.

5 [E] Robert Gilbert, illiterate, deposes before Samuel Fairbanks, 8/4/1828, that he has known for 40 years Joseph Hagan who lived on the tract of land north of Julington Creek which he inherited from G. Frost and Rachel Frost.

6 [E] Frederick Hartley deposes before Samuel Fairbanks, 8/4/1828, that he knew Joseph Hagen for 30 years before his death; and that J. Hagen lived on the place formerly called Old Field Branch which he inherited from Jose Frost and Rachel Frost.

7 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, 6/?/1833, of 194.11 acres on the north side of Julington Creek in Secs. 19 and 20, T. 4, R. 27 S&E, for Joseph Hagen. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill.

8 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, 6/?/1833, of 170.94 acres on the north side of Julington Creek between the mouths of Cormorant Branch and Julington Creek in Secs. 20 and 21, T. 4, R. 27 S&E for Joseph Hagen. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill.

[Dossier has duplicate of 1, and translations of 2, 3 and 4.]

Hagen, Susan Con. H 8; DG IV 284

1 [E] Temple Pent claims, 11/6/1824, a donation grant of 640 acres at Key Buskin Bay, about 1 mile south of Miami River near Cape Florida, between lands claimed by Jonathan and Polly Lewis. Temple Pent "was, is, and has been in actual cultivation of the land between 14 and 15 years."

2 [E] Susan Hagen claims, 11/9/1824, 640 acres on the south side of Miami River near Cape Florida, a donation grant. "She

was, and has been in actual habitation and cultivation" of the land "between 14 and 15 years."

3 [E] Alex MacKay certifies plat of 620 acres. 5/18/1846, on the south side of Miami River near Cape Florida, in Sec. 38, T. 54, Rs.41 and 42, for Mrs. Hagans. Chainmen: John Burk and Thomas Mitchel. Robert Butler, surveyor general, countersigns.

4 [E] James Gadden's memorial in behalf of several persons who evidently did not know of donation claims. The claimants are the following:

Mrs. Hagan claims land on the south side of Miami River near Cape Florida, where she has resided for 14 or 15 years.

James Hagan claims land on the north side of Miami River near Cape Florida, where he has resided for 14 or 15 years.

Mrs. Polly Lewis, widow of William, claims land about 1 mile south of Miami River, where she has lived for 7 to 9 years.

Temple Paint [Pent] claims land about a half-mile south of Mrs. Lewis, where he has resided since 1817.

Jonathan Lewis claims land a half-mile south of Temple Pent where he has resided from 10 to 12 years.

Mrs. Lewis claims land located about 1 mile from Jonathan Lewis, where she has resided for 12 to 14 years.

John Whalton deposes before Bernardo Segui, vouching for the above mentioned people. James Gadden adds, "It is believed that Judge Strong can likewise furnish evidence to some of the facts as stated in this memorial."

Hall, James — Con. H 9; DG IV 193, 159

1 [E] claims 775 acres near Julington Creek on St. Johns River, a grant of Governor Quesada, 12/29/1790.

2 [S] Santiago Hall petitions, 1/8/1818, for 500 acres near Julington Creek on St. Johns River, for the purpose of raising stock and cutting timber; and the rest of his quota (his family

and slaves) at the swamp lying between Dauven and Durvin Creeks, which is in the neighborhood of the above mentioned 500 acres. Governor Coppinger grants 775 acres at the places James Hall has mentioned, 1/8/1818, and Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 7/21/1819, of 775 acres at Main Branch of Durvin's Swamp near Big Bend, to Santiago Hall.

4 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 7/21/1819, of the 775 acres [mentioned in 3] to Diego Hall.

5 [E] Unfinished plat of 775 acres located in Sec. 43, T. 4, R. 28 S&E, to James Hall.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 1/3/1845, from descriptive list, No. 186--James Hall--775 acres.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2, and 1 each of 2 and 4.]

Hambly, William and Edmund Doyle — Con. H 10; DG IV 322

1 [E] R. C. Allen certifies, 4th quarter of 1828, a plat of 640 acres to William Hambly, situated in Sec. 37, T. 1, R. 5 S&E. Chainmen: John N. Gillis and William O'Neill. Robert Butler, surveyor general, approves.

2 [E] R. C. Allen certifies, 4th quarter of 1828, a plat of 641.20 acres located in Sec. 38, T. 1, R. 5 S&E. Chainmen: John N. Gillis and William O'Neill. Robert Butler approves.

Hanhan, James R. — Con. H 11; DG IV 279

1 [E[James R. Hanhan claims 170 2/3 acres at El Burgos between North and Guana Rivers, Governor Quesada's grant to Jose Pedro de Burgos who sold it to Francis and Juan Triay who sold it, through their attorney, Andres Pacetty, to James R. Hanhan, who is in actual possession and cultivation.

2 [S] Pedro Marrot certifies, 5/26/1793, plat of 5 caballerias and 4 acres, which is part of the lands belonging to Jose Peso de Burgo. A road runs through this tract going to San Pablo Creek. Josiah Dupont, surveyor general, countersigns, and notes on the bottom of plat that by decree of 9/11/1793, J. P. Burgo was permitted to exchange this tract for another belonging to Francisco and Juan Tray [Triay].

3 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 120.50 acres at "El Burgo" between North and Guana Rivers, to James R. Hanhan. Chainmen: Isaac Varnes and John W. Townsend. Robert Butler approves, 6/20/1836.

4 [E] Deed, 5/20/1822: Andres Pacetty, attorney-in-fact for Francisco Triay, son of Juan and Barbara Triay, sells to James R. Hanhan for $400 a parcel of land containing 5 Spanish caballerias and 4 acres. Witnesses: Edmund Law and John A. Cavedo. [On the back:] Edmund Law, mayor, accepts into record, 3/20/1822. Liber B, folios 120, 121, and 122.

[Dossier contains 1 copy and 1 translation of 2.]

Hannean, Abraham — Con. H 12; DG IV 279

1 [E] Abraham Hannean claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 50 acres at Little Grove on the east side of St. Johns River and north to the military station of Buena Vista, which has not been surveyed to him, but is bounded by said river and vacant lots; Governor Coppinger's grant of 9/18/1816.

2 [S] Abraham Hanian, free mulatto, petitions, 12/30/1815, for 175 acres at "LittGrove". He has a wife and child over 8 years of age. Governor Coppinger refers to Commandant Pangua, 1/9/1816, who reports favorably, 3/9/1816, saying that Abram Hanian is free

but that his wife and 2 sons are slaves belonging to Zephaniah Kingsley. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/18/1816, and Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 5/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 142--Abraham Hannean--50 acres.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Hanson, John M. et al. Con. H 13

[No memorial to Board.]

1 [E] Samuel Miles, widower of Rafaela Sanchez, daughter of Francisco Sanchez, deceased, "one of the wealthiest persons . . . of the greatest consideration for his character", petitions for a tract of 5 miles square at the mouth of Santa Lucia River for the construction of a water sawmill, 7/18/1813. Samuel Miles, a new settler, when he came to St. Augustine in 1803, was possessed of a capital of his own through which and through a good reputation he claimed the highest confidence throughout the whole city. In 1805, during the city's scarcity of provisions to sustain the garrison, he contracted with the government to supply them from the United States, for which he was paid years later in the City of Havana, through a great deal of "expenses, losses, and discount." After the death of his wife and father-in-law, he retired with his son to the country on St. Johns River until 1812 when he abandoned all he possessed "without hope of recovering" by order of the government. Governor Kindelan grants, 7/19/1813, and Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 7/21/1813. Anthelm Gay [mispelled Fay] certifies true translation, 5/26/1830. George Fairbanks certifies true copy of translation, 7/1/1843, and Jesse A. Brush countersigns.

2 [S] Robert McHardy certifies plat, 5/7/1815, of 5 square

miles to Samuel Miles, 5/7/1815. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 12/23/1842.

[Bound together 3-5 in English:]

3 - The superior court of East Florida on 11/17/1840, in the case of John M. Hanson et al, finds the claim, 16,000 acres, valid.

4 - Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, January term 1842, reversing the decree of the superior court of East Florida and ordering it to have further proceedings based upon a new survey. George Fairbanks certifies true copy.

5 - Judge Isaac H. Bronson of the superior court of the Eastern District of Florida orders a new survey to be made by the surveyor general, to be reported to the court for proceedings, 11/14/1842. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 12/23/1842.

6 [E] Mandate from the President of the United States to the judge of the superior court and surveyor general ordering a survey of the land in question, and further proceedings based on a new survey. Witnesses: Hon. Judge Roger B. Taney, second Monday of January, 1842. William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, countersigns.

7 [E] District Court of the U. S. Northern District of Florida, succeeding the superior court, April term, 1848, the new survey having been filed, 11/20/1847, and the U. S. having taken exception to it, the survey is rejected and a new one ordered. Isaac H. Bronson, judge.

8 [E] District Court of the Northern District of Florida, 4/14/1885, orders the names of Jonathan C. Greeley, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of John M. Hanson, and of Agatha O'Brien,

administratrix of the estate of Bernardo Segui [another plaintiff], substituted for those of John M. Hanson and Segui in their case against the U. S. It also orders the re-docketing of the case and the survey to be made which, though ordered, was never executed. Thomas Settle, judge; Phillip Walter, clerk, certifies true copy.

9 [E] Letter from R. V. Aukeny of Washington, D. C., dated 8/12/1886, to General William D. Bloxham, Tallahassee, urges a survey at the earliest possible moment. "I suppose it too hot to work there now", he comments. He includes papers as follows:

> Clipping from Bill (H. R. 9478) showing amendment by Mr. Ransom making an appropriation of $400 "for the expense of surveying and segregating the alleged Spanish grant in Florida known as the Hanson grant."
>
> Clipping showing amendment above as approved.
>
> Letter [House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 331] subject Hanson vs. the United States--Land survey--L.Q.C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior "in response to a Resolution of the House" giving history of case and estimating the cost of the survey as $400.

10 [E] Letter from R. V. Aukeny, Des Moines, Iowa, to Hon. William D. Bloxham; includes 2 papers as follows:

> One from R. K. Sewall, Micassett, Maine, attorney, and father of the heirs of Hanson, claiming one-third of 16,000 acres.
>
> One from J. A. Barcroft on same subject.

Aukeny wishes to establish the views of interested parties and hopes there will now be an end of the long trials pertaining to his struggle in this matter.

11 [E] Letter from J. R. Barcroft to General R. V. Aukeny, June, 1886, giving the opinion that after a survey has been made according to the grant and has been approved, final authority is with the District Court.

12 [E] R. K. Sewall opines that a new survey "on these Randolph

lines" extending the Indian River frontage "will in my judgment be confirmed by the government of the United States as well as by the claimants in interest."

13 [E] Letter from R. V. Aukeny to William D. Bloxham, 12/21/1886, asks for resurvey acceptable to claimants and for Sewall to be heard before the survey is made. "Mr. Sewall has been in the case 40 years and is more competent than anyone" to know what the grant calls for.

14 [E] Letter from R. K. Sewall to William D. Bloxham, 12/21/1886, advises that the Putnam survey [rejected] may have been correct in form and location but it was "not comformable to the true intent of the grant . . . and any location and survey not conformable to facts and laws would afford no stable title though confirmed by the Circuit Court."

15 [E] Plat of Hanson grant giving area as 18,121.22 acres being in Sec. 1, T. 38, R. 41 S&E; Sec. 1, T. 38, R. 40 S&E; Sec. 1, T. 39, R. 40 S&E; Sec. 1, T. 39, R. 41 S&E; Sec. 3, T. 38, R. 42 S&E. It shows the old line and the proposed new line.

Harrison, Robert — Con. H 14; DG IV 279

1 [E] R. Harrison claims, through John Drysdale, 765 acres on an island without a name, near the place called Roundabout on the Nassau River 25 miles north of the Bar, Governor Coppinger's grant of 4/1/1816.

2 [S] R. Harrison petitions for the quota corresponding to himself and wife, 3 slaves of age and 12 minors. Governor Coppinger grants him 765 acres, "without injury to third persons." Aguilar certifies true copy, 5/10/1816.

3 [S] G. J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 775 acres south of

Dunn's which connects Dunn's Lake with St. Johns River, surveyed to him in this place in exchange for land granted to him on Nassau River.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/11/1845, from descriptive list, No. 530--Robert Harrison 765 acres.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract from the minutes of the Board: "Monday 6/6/1825, Hon. Davis Floyd and George Murray, present. . . . Because the concession made by Governor Coppinger to R. Harrison, 5/10/1816, was not on Dunn's Creek, but being a valid Spanish grant, permission was given to claimant's attorney to amend the memorial after which it was confirmed."

6 [E] Memorandum of the R. Harrison claim stating that the Board confirmed, 6/6/1825, to him the 765 acres granted to him on 5/10/1816 near Roundabout, and not on Dunn's Creek, as Clarke surveyed the latter and reported that the land was claimed by another.

[Dossier has 2 translations together with a translation and a copy of 2.]

Harrison, Samuel Con. H 15; DG IV 278

1 [E] claims, through John Drysdale, 18 caballerias or 600 acres in East Florida, head rights for himself and family and others, granted by Governor Quesada, 10/1/1791.

2 [E] S. Harrison petitions, 9/30/1791, to establish himself and his family on 700 acres at Seymore's Point at the mouth of Nassau River, the place that he was allowed to occupy upon his arrival at St. Augustine, provided it is not granted to anyone. He has made improvements on it. His family consists of himself, his wife, 3 children, and 7 negroes. Governor Quesada grants, 10/1/1791, him permission to remain on the place with the condition

"that it is for the present and without injury to a third person" until his quota corresponding to himself and his family is surveyed. Francisco Jose Fatio certifies true translation.

3 [S] Marrot-Eastlake certificate of plat of 18 caballerias to Samuel Harrison, 2/14/1792.

[Bound together 4-5 in Spanish:]

4 - Samuel Harrison, Jr., for himself and for the remaining heirs of his father, Samuel Harrison, Sr., petitions, 7/4/1821, for a copy of the title to the land granted to Samuel Harrison [2 above]. Governor Coppinger grants, 7/10/1821.

5 - Tomas de Aguilar's certified copy of the original grant, requested by Samuel Harrison, Jr., which is in Spanish, its translation being 2 [above].

6 [E] Peter Suarez and Daniel Vaughan depose before John Harrison, 1/9/1824, that both are acquainted with Samuel Harrison, Sr., of Amelia Island, who has been in possession of and has made improvements on Seymour Point for 20 years. Both further said that they have not heard of any one else having settled the said land.

7 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/21/1845, from descriptive list, No. 139--Samuel Harrison--600 acres.

[Dossier contains a copy and 2 translations of 3.]

Harrison, Samuel, Jr. Con. H 16; DG IV 278

1 [E] claims, through John Drysdale, 500 acres at Harrison's Old Field on Amelia Island, Governor White's grant of 11/12/1807.

2 [S] S. Harrison, Sr., petitions, 7/5/1796, for permission to occupy his former plantation on Amalia Island known as Harrison's Old Field consisting of 15 caballerias, or 500 acres, in order to prepare the land for the next crop. He also asks that the

land be surveyed. He has a family of 7 whites and 7 slaves. Governor White grants "conditionally till surveyed. Pierra certifies true copy, 11/10/1807.

3 [S] Samuel Harrison petitions, 11/10/1807, for royal title. Governor White orders testimony to be taken, 11/10/1807. Ortega countersigns. Fees: 12 rr. Zubizarreta attests and notifies S. Harrison.

4 [S] Zubizarreta lists conditions requisite for royal title, 11/10/1807.

5 [S] Arredondo, married, 42, deposes, 11/11/1807, that Samuel Harrison has held the above land since the English occupation; that he made all the improvements required; that his actual crop of cotton alone may bring him 6,000 pesos; besides he has corn and other grains to feed his family and slaves. He also has livestock and a very nice cotton machine. This deposition and the following are before Jose de Zubizarreta.

6 [S] William Lawrence, married, planter, 32, confirms the above.

7 [S] Bartolome de Cartas y Torres, custom house official, married, 48, confirms the same.

8 [S] Governor White grants royal title, 11/11/1807.

9 [S] Jose de Zubizarreta lists fees:

To governor, 2 signatures	4 rr.
To auditor of war	46 "
To secretary	87 "
17 pesos and 1 r. or	137 "

10 [S] Royal title granted by Governor White to Samuel Harrison at Harrison's Old Field Place, 11/12/1807.

11 [S] John Purcell certifies plat of 470 acres on Amalia Island, 4/15/1807, the Harrison Old Field, bounded on the east by

Half Moon Creek, north by Boat Creek, east by Beach, south by Rice Creek and vacant lands.

12 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 500 acres to Samuel Harrison, 6/?/1831, being Sec. 20, T. 2, R. 28 N&E. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 1/?/1834.

[Dossier contains a translation of 8 and a copy of 9.]

Harrison, Samuel — Con. H 17; DG IV 412

1 [E] Samuel Harrison claims, through John Drysdale, 200 acres west of Amalia Island, Governor White's grant of 5/16/1799.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certified, 5/16/1799, that upon petition of Samuel Harrison [Sr.] for the 200 acres [above], consisting for the greatest part of marshes and sand hills, Governor White granted on the usual conditions, but owner was not permitted to make ditches to drain it. *

3 [S] Robert and Sam Harrison depose before John Harrison, 1/9/1824, that Samuel Harrison, planter of Amalia Island, has been in possession of the land and used it for livestock for 15 years or more.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/22/1845, from descriptive list, No. 156--Samuel Harrison--200 acres.

[Dossier contains 2 copies of 2.]

Harrel, Moses — Con. H 18; DG V 376

[Bound together 1-7 in Spanish:]

1 - Pierra certified, 4/21/1807, that upon petition of Moses Harrel for the quota corresponding to himself, his family and slave, of land on the Nassau River that formerly belonged to Samuel King who

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* Ditches would interfere with defense.

abandoned it moving to the United States, he was granted 395 acres by Governor White.

2 - John Purcell certifies plat of the 395 acres [above] to Moses Harrel, bounded on the north by Harrell Creek and west by the swamp, 11/30/1807.

3 - Moses Harrel petitions for title to the 395 acres, conditions having been fulfilled, 5/13/1819.

4 - Governor Coppinger orders testimony taken. The following depositions are before Governor Coppinger, attested by Entralgo.

5 - George J. F. Clarke deposes, 5/14/1819, that Moses Harrel has lived on the land, improving and cultivating it for more than 10 years.

6 - Carlos Clarke confirms the above.

7 - Governor Coppinger grants title, 5/8/1821.

[Dossier contains translations of 1 and 2.]

Hart, William Con. H 19; DG IV 159

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 200 acres at San Pablo,* bounded on the east by Pablo Road and southwest by Pablo Swamp, Governor Coppinger's grant of 6/19/1816.

2 [S] William Hart, with his wife and 2 children, petitions for 200 acres, 6/17/1816, of vacant pine barren on St. Pablo for the purpose of raising stock.

3 [S] Andres Burgevin certifies plat, 8/1/1819.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/3/1845, from descriptive list, No. 176--William Hart--200 acres.

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* The location of the grant is given as St. Diego in the American State Papers, Public Lands, DG ed., IV, 159.

[Dossier contains a copy and a translation of 2 and 2 translations of 3.]

Hartley, Frederick Con. H 20; DG IV 280

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 600 acres on Old Field Branch, Julington Creek, a grant of Governor Coppinger.

2 [S] Clarke certifies, 7/8/1819, "according to the order of H. E. of the 20th of October 1817,* plat for 600 acres [above] to Frederick Hartley.

3 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 569.18 acres to Frederick Hartley, 5/?/1838, being Secs. 9, 10, 15, and 16, T. 4, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill. Decree: 11/4/1825, "The Board confirms the claim, the claimant having occupied and cultivated the tract which was surveyed by Surveyor General by Coppinger orders in 1817."

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hartley, Frederick Con. H 21

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 450 acres at St. Nicholas on St. Johns River, Governor White's grant of 4/7/1803.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies that upon petition of Frederick Hartley for 450 acres on Rio de las Seis Millas [Six Mile River], Governor White granted only 200 acres, the quota corresponding to himself and his actual family, until the general survey shall be made when he will be allowed the quota corresponding to the number of persons he then has at work.

3 [E] Unfinished plat of 200 acres to Frederick Hartley, being

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* Clarke often used the expressions, "according to the order of His Excellency" and "disposition of S. S., 10/20/1817", as his sole authority for the surveying of land grants.--See Vol. I, D 10.

in T. 1, R. 25 S&E and bounded by the claims of William Lane, Charles Sibbald, and Francis Bagley.

4 [E] Alvarez' extract, 1/6/1845, from descriptive list, No. 162--Frederick Hartley--200 acres. Decree: 5/30/1825. Confirmed.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Hartley, George Con. H 22; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 500 acres at Old Field Branch on Julington Creek, St. Johns River, bounded by the lands of Frederick Hartley and Joseph Summerall, Governor Coppinger's grant. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 7/4/1819, of 400 acres [above] to George Hartley, surveyed 10/20/1817.

3 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, 5/?/1833, of 378.19 acres to George Hartley, being in Secs. 8, 9, 16, and 17, T. 4, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill. Decree: Confirmed, 11/4/1825.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hartley, Henry Con. H 23; DG 284

1 [E] claims, through Isaac N. Cox, 640 acres in St. Johns County, bounded on the north and west by lands of Prudence Plummer, southeast by George Heartle, south by Emanuel D. Mott, and southwest by M. Williams, a donation grant.

2 [E] Joseph Summerall and James Hall depose before Samuel Fairbanks, 6/19/1824, that they know that Henry Hartley was settled on and cultivated the land "before the transfer of this province to the U. S." They believe that the land had not been granted to anyone else under the Spanish government.

3 [E] Ede Van Evour certifies plat of 640 acres, 7/21/1824, to Henry Hartley. Chainmen: William Heartly and James Plummer.

4 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, 5/?/1833, of 636.30 acres for Henry Hartley, being Sec. 7, T. 4, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits.

Hartley, William Con. H 24; DG IV 279

1 [E] claims, through John Drysdale, 250 acres at the head of the water of Goodby's Lake near Will's Swamp, Governor Coppinger's grant of 12/13/1817.

2 [S] William Hartley of the rural militia petitions for 250 acres, 12/13/1817, the quota corresponding to himself, wife, and 3 slaves. He wants 100 acres at Wille's Swamp, along St. Johns River, bounded on the west by lands of Robert Cowin, and the other 150 acres on Dunn's Creek. Governor Coppinger grants and Tomas de Aguilar countersigns and certifies true copy.

3 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/23/1844, from descriptive list, No. 160--William Hartley--250 acres.

4 [E] Unfinished plat to William Hartley, being T. 3, R. 27 S&E.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Harvey, William Con. H 25; DG V 58, 64

1 [E] claims 851 acres in 2 tracts as follows: 472 acres adjoining the lands of Francis P. Fatio, and 379 acres on Peters' Creek on the west side of St. Johns River, Governor Coppinger's royal title of 11/21/1819 to Hannah Moore.

2 [S] Marrot-Eastlake certified plat, 11/21/1791, of 14 caballerias and 4 acres at Cunningham Plantation, to Hannah Moore, being part of what corresponds to her and her family consisting of 1 white person and 10 negroes.

3 [S] Guillermo Harvey petitions, 6/11/1818, for certified copy of his late Mother's petition and the governor's grant. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/11/1818.

4 [S] Hannah Moore with her son, 13 slaves and livestock, petitions, through Eduardo Wanton, her son, for 549¼ acres on the west side of St. Johns River next to Juan Sanders. If this number of acres cannot be granted, she will accept the number of acres that the governor judges best. She occupies 340 acres, Governor Quesada's grant of 12/17/1791, Tomas de Aguilar countersigns and certifies true copy, 6/11/1819.

5 [S] Guillermo Harvey, for himself and his brother, Eduardo Wanton, heirs of Hannah Moore, petitions for permit, 6/12/1818, to present testimony for royal title.

6 [S] Governor Coppinger grants, 7/6/1818. Juan de Entralgo countersigns.

Harvey, William Con. H 26; DG V 64

1 [E] claims 200 acres on Trout Creek where it empties into St. Johns River at a place called Mutt. It is bounded on the north, south, and east by vacant lands and on the west by St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's grant of 6/9/1818. San Augustin, 27 Nov. 1817.

2 [S] Guillermo Harvey petitions, 11/27/1817, for 200 acres [above]. The 1812 revolt left him without the necessities of life on his plantation and forced him to withdraw to the city where he served under Capt. George Fleming. Now he has 4 slaves [named] and is able to make up his losses through agriculture. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/1/1817.

3 [S] Royal title to Guillermo Harvey, 6/9/1818. Entralgo certifies true copy.

4 [E] Unfinished plat of 203 acres to William Harvey, being in T. 5, R. 28 S&E.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 5/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 546--William Harvey--200 acres. Decree: The commissioners find the grant good and confirm it. [on this decree is Fatio's abstract.]

[Dossier contains a copy of 2.]

Hawthorne, Nathaniel Con. H 27; DG IV 162

1 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify, 4th quarter of 1831, plat of 629.20 acres, a donation claim, to Nathaniel Hawthorne, being Sec. 41, T. 5, R. 29 N&W. Chainmen: Thomas McCleland, Albert Sebastian, James M. Sawyers, and Andrew A. Crawford. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 1/?/1834.

2 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify, 4th quarter of 1831, plat of 639.20 acres, a donation grant, to Nathaniel Hawthorne, being Sec. 41, T. 5, R. 29 N&W. Chainmen: James M. Sawyers and Andrew A. Crawford.

Henderson, Raymond A. Con. H 28; DG V 71

[Bound together 1-3 in English:]

1 - A decree of the superior court of East Florida finds valid and confirms the claim of R. A. Henderson for 360 acres which is part of a tract of 1,000 acres at the junction of St. Johns River and Six Mile Creek. The balance of the 1,000-acre tract was granted to the heirs of the original grantee as a donation.

2 - Lorenzo Solana who has a wife, daughter, and 6 slaves, petitions for 1,000 acres, 1/24/1818, on the place called Mrs. Juster's Plantation south of Six Mile Creek, St. Johns River, on which to raise

cattle. During the revolution of 1812 he was appointed to the guard of the land gate under the order of the lieutenant of the regiment of Cuba, Don Justo Lopez, and to the redoubt of the second ferry under the orders of the under lieutenant of militia, Don Jeronimo Alvarez, until the evacuation of the insurgents and American troops that invaded the province. In "the year last past", as a first Sergeant of the picquet of cavalry, he protected the retreat from St. Nicholas on July 1, and in August he was detached for 12 days with a party of cavalry at the same point under orders of the Ensign of Dragoons, Don Juan Zarate; on September 10, under orders of Lieutenant of Dragoons, Don Juan Percheman, he proceeded with detachment of Dragoon and Cavalry soldiers of 30 men and protected Luber's and Waterman's plantations. He fought under Thomas Llorente in the attack on Fernandina which was in possession of the insurgents. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/24/1818. Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 4/16/1831.

3 - Andres Burgevin certifies plat, 7/1/1821, of 1,000 acres to Dona Magdalena Medicis, granted to her deceased husband on 1/24/1818. Anthelm Gay certifies, 4/16/1831. He also certified the above copies as true copies, 9/4/1839.

4 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat, 5/22/1832, of 360 acres for Raymond A. Henderson, being Sec. 40, T. 6, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: John Watts and Samuel Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 7/?/1837.

5 [E] Blank appointment form for the office of U.S. Surveyor.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies on 4/4/1834 the decree of the superior court, 5/12/1832, confirming to Raymond A. Henderson 360 acres being part of the Magdalena Solana grant.

[Dossier contains copies of 1 and 3.]

4 [E] Unfinished plat of 203 acres to William Harvey, being in T. 5, R. 28 S&E.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 5/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 546--William Harvey--200 acres. Decree: The commissioners find the grant good and confirm it. [on this decree is Fatio's abstract.]

[Dossier contains a copy of 2.]

Hawthorne, Nathaniel Con. H 27; DG IV 162

1 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify, 4th quarter of 1831, plat of 629.20 acres, a donation claim, to Nathaniel Hawthorne, being Sec. 41, T. 5, R. 29 N&W. Chainmen: Thomas McCleland, Albert Sebastian, James M. Sawyers, and Andrew A. Crawford. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 1/?/1834.

2 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify, 4th quarter of 1831, plat of 639.20 acres, a donation grant, to Nathaniel Hawthorne, being Sec. 41, T. 5, R. 29 N&W. Chainmen: James M. Sawyers and Andrew A. Crawford.

Henderson, Raymond A. Con. H 28; DG V 71

[Bound together 1-3 in English:]

1 - A decree of the superior court of East Florida finds valid and confirms the claim of R. A. Henderson for 360 acres which is part of a tract of 1,000 acres at the junction of St. Johns River and Six Mile Creek. The balance of the 1,000-acre tract was granted to the heirs of the original grantee as a donation.

2 - Lorenzo Solana who has a wife, daughter, and 6 slaves, petitions for 1,000 acres, 1/24/1818, on the place called Mrs. Juster's Plantation south of Six Mile Creek, St. Johns River, on which to raise

cattle. During the revolution of 1812 he was appointed to the guard of the land gate under the order of the lieutenant of the regiment of Cuba, Don Justo Lopez, and to the redoubt of the second ferry under the orders of the under lieutenant of militia, Don Jeronimo Alvarez, until the evacuation of the insurgents and American troops that invaded the province. In "the year last past", as a first Sergeant of the picquet of cavalry, he protected the retreat from St. Nicholas on July 1, and in August he was detached for 12 days with a party of cavalry at the same point under orders of the Ensign of Dragoons, Don Juan Zarate; on September 10, under orders of Lieutenant of Dragoons, Don Juan Percheman, he proceeded with detachment of Dragoon and Cavalry soldiers of 30 men and protected Luber's and Waterman's plantations. He fought under Thomas Llorente in the attack on Fernandina which was in possession of the insurgents. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/24/1818. Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 4/16/1831.

3 - Andres Burgevin certifies plat, 7/1/1821, of 1,000 acres to Dona Magdalena Medicis, granted to her deceased husband on 1/24/1818. Anthelm Gay certifies, 4/16/1831. He also certified the above copies as true copies, 9/4/1839.

4 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat, 5/22/1832, of 360 acres for Raymond A. Henderson, being Sec. 40, T. 6, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: John Watts and Samuel Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 7/?/1837.

5 [E] Blank appointment form for the office of U.S. Surveyor.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies on 4/4/1834 the decree of the superior court, 5/12/1832, confirming to Raymond A. Henderson 360 acres being part of the Magdalena Solana grant.

[Dossier contains copies of 1 and 3.]

Hendricks, Isaac Con. H 29; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 500 acres on the north side of St. Johns River 1 mile from Jacksonville, bounded on the south by said river, north by pine lands, west by lands of Isaac Hendricks, and east by Hogan's lands; Governor White's grant of 2/11/1801 to John Jones whose wife sold to Isaac Hendricks. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 2/11/1801, that upon petition of John Jones for 500 acres on the place extending from Cowford to the plantation formerly possessed by Don Francisco Richard, which is now petitioned for by the new settler, D. Felipe Dell, Governor White granted until his quota can be surveyed.

3 [E] Mortgage dated 2/1/1811; Elizabeth Jones sells or mortgages for $180 to Mary Hendricks, a tract of land granted to her husband, John Jones, as shown by Pierra's certificate above [2], and a negro girl, Linda, 5 years old. This property shall be returned to Elizabeth Jones upon payment of the money received with interest on or before 2/18/1812. Witnesses: Isaac Hendricks and Joseph Hagen. [On the back:] William Craig attests, 2/1/1811.

4 [E] Joseph Wilson, David Silcock, illiterates, and D. C. Hart depose before W. C. Dawson, J.P., of Duval County, 12/12/1823, that John Jones "had peaceable possession of the plantation on McCoy's Creek (at which Capt. F. J. Ross now lives)", for 10 years.

5 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, 4/5/1833, of 556.20 acres on the north side of McCoy's Creek on St. Johns River, being Secs. 10, 11, 14, 15, T. 2, R. 26 S&E, for Isaac Hendricks. Chainmen: R. P. Green and Augustus Tibbits.

[Dossier contains a copy of 1 and a translation of 2.]

Hendricks, Isaac Con. H 30; DG IV 159

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 350 acres on the north side of St. Johns River, 2 miles above Jacksonville, bounded on the south and east by McCoy's Creek and Hogans' lands; a grant of Governor Coppinger in 1817.

[Bound together 2-6 in Spanish:]

2 - Isaac Hendricks, through Juan Cavedo, petitions for permit to present witnesses to prove his right to 350 acres [above] granted to him in 1804, 9/24/1816.

3 - Governor Coppinger grants, 9/25/1816; Entralgo attests and notifies Isaac Hendricks.

4 - Francisco Paz, illiterate, of Valladolid, Mexico, married, 40, deposes before Governor Coppinger, 9/26/1816, that he has been very frequently at the place which Isaac Hendricks has lived on and cultivated for more than 10 years. He has more than 200 fruit trees planted; raises livestock; has built houses and with his family and slaves has fulfilled all the conditions necessary to be worthy of a royal title to the land. Juan de Entralgo attests.

5 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, of Reynode Leon, 57, married officer of the royal customs house of Fernandina, deposes the same as above.

6 - Manuel Ruiz, second sergeant of the Cuban Infantry, native of the Mountains of Santander, single, 38, deposes the same.

7 [S] Governor Coppinger grants title, 9/27/1816. Entralgo attests and notifies Isaac Hendricks.

8 [S] Governor Coppinger grants royal title to Isaac Hendricks, 9/28/1816. Entralgo attests true copy.

9 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 350 acres,

2/14/1817, for Isaac Hendricks on the north side of McCoy's Creek on St. Johns River in Secs. 10, 15, and 16, T. 2, R. 26 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits. Decree: Confirmed.

[Dossier contains a translation of 8 and a copy of 9.]

Hendricks, Isaac Con. H 31

1 [S] Solomon King, illiterate, who has been granted 100 acres on Nassau River, petitions, 12/19/1791, that the rest of the quota corresponding to himself, his wife, 3 children, and 1 slave, be assigned to him on the east side of St. Johns River where he has actually established a place called Monte Verde formerly occupied by Ambrosio Nelson.

2 [S] Governor Quesada requests Pedro Marrot to report. Marrot sees no reason for the grant of the 100 acres at Nassau River as this quota has been surveyed on St. Johns River. Governor Quesada does not grant the 100 acres on Nassau River. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 7/14/1823.

3 [E] Francis Richards deposes before John L. Doggett, J. P., Duval County, 10/9/1827, that in 1791 when he moved into "this then province", Mrs. Sara King, wife of Solomon King, lived on the plantation called Yellowby's Point, or King's Point, where she resided until her death in 1806 or 1807, then it was occupied by William Drummond and at present by Isaac Hendricks.

4 [E] Lewis Z. Hogans and George Hartley depose the same.

5 [E] David Thomas certifies plat, 5/?/1833, of 300.47 acres on the east side of St. Johns River in Secs. 35 and 36, T. 2, R. 26 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits. Decree of the board confirms the claim to Isaac Hendricks who produced a deed from King to Drummond and one from Drummond to himself. By report

of Marrot's plat, Sara King was granted the land on St. Johns River.

[Dossier contains translation of 1.]

Hendricks, Isaac Con. H 32; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 200 acres on the south side of St. Johns River near Cowford, bounded on the north by St. Johns River, west by lands of Isaac Hendricks, and east by lands of L. Z. Hogans; granted by Governor White in 1795 to William Hendricks, father of Isaac Hendricks, who is in actual cultivation.

2 [S] Manuel Rengil certifies, 12/6/1796, that upon petition of William Hendricks, 9/20/1796, for 200 acres on the east side of St. Johns River and close to the place he actually occupies, 100 acres of which were ceded to him by Andres Atkinson, Governor White granted until his quota could be surveyed.

3 [S] David Thomas certifies plat, 6/?/1833, of 199.80 acres on the south side of St. Johns River in Sec. 24, R. 26, and Sec. 19, T. 2, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill.

[Dossier contains a copy of 1 and translation of 2.]

Hendricks, Isaac Con. H 33; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 200 acres on Potsburg Creek, 5 miles from St. Johns River, on the south side of it. Tract was surveyed by Pedro Marrot, 1/22/1792, for John Simson who sold it to Mary Dell, who in turn sold to Isaac Hendricks, who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Marrot's certified plat, 1/22/1792, of 6 caballerias at Monte Carlota for Juan Simson, whose family consists of himself, his wife, and his father.

3 [S] Deed: At San Nicolas, 1/13/1817, by means of power-of-

attorney, Mary Dell sells to Guillermo Henrike the place of her mother, Martha Dell, for 175 pesos, 100 of them in cash and the remaining 75 she will receive when she hands the title of property over to him. Witnesses: Thomas Llorentte, military commandent, Manuel Quirinode Fuentes, and Guillermo Travis.

3 [S] At San Nicolas, 5/30/1817, Mary Dell acknowledges receipt of the remaining 75 pesos from William Hendricks and hands to him the certificate of survey made by Pedro Marrot.

4 [E] Elizabeth Jones relinquishes to Marcey Dell her claim to a plantation on Pottsburg Creek, St. Johns River, 4/22/1817, which was conveyed to John Jones by Charlote Simson. Witness: Samuel Swearingen.

5 [E] Charles Hogans deposes before Robert Hutchinson, J. P., St. Johns County, 12/13/1823, that he has known Isaac Hendricks to improve and be in peaceable possession for many years this land formerly called Simson's place.

6 [E] Unfinished plat of 202.50 acres for Isaac Hendricks, being in T. 2, R. 27 S&E. It shows also the claims of Francis Richard and Eleanor Hogan.

7 [E] Alvarez' extract, 12/27/1844, from descriptive list, No. 171--Isaac Hendrick--200 acres.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Hendricks, Isaac, M. Con. H 34; DG IV 241

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 216 acres on St. Johns River, bounded on the north and west by river, and south by lands formerly occupied by John Huntsman; Governor White's grant of 5/18/1797 to William Hendricks, claimant's father. New Memorial asking for reconsideration of the claim, the first memorial having

been dismissed for lack of evidence. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/8/1818. Claimant is in actual possession. Governor Coppinger's grant [royal title?] of 5/8/1818.

[Bound together 2-11 in Spanish:]

2 - Pedro Marrot's certified plat, 2/14/1793, of 6 caballerias and 16 acres to Guillermo Torres, at the plantation called San Nicolas de San Juan, which is the quota due him. At the landing, within this plantation are 8 acres belonging to the King. Josiah Dupont, surveyor general, countersigns.

3 - Manuel Bengil certifies, 5/18/1797, that upon petition, 5/6/1797, of Guillermo Henninguen [William Hendricks] for the land on the west side of St. Johns River for his son, which land was formerly occupied by the rebel, Guillermo Torres, and the favorable report of the commandant of engineers, Governor White granted on condition that he accept the commandant's orders.

4 - Isaac Hendricks petitions, 5/7/1818, for permit to present witnesses to prove his right to the 6 caballerias and 16 acres mentioned above, which he has inhabited, cultivated and improved for more than 20 years.

5 - Governor Coppinger grants, 5/7/1818; Juan de Entralgo attests and notifies Isaac Hendricks.

6 - Entralgo lists the conditions requisite for a royal title.

7 - Juan Huertas, married, 28, deposes before Entralgo that he has known Isaac Hendricks for many years; he has lived at the plantation called San Nicolas [the same as that mentioned in the documents presented by Isaac Hendricks] which he has cultivated and improved and on which he has raised livestock.

8 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer, of the Kingdom of Leon, married,

60, confirms the above.

9 - Juan Gonzales Montesdeoca of Havana, married, 48, deposes confirming the above.

10 - Governor Coppinger grants, 5/8/1818; Entralgo attests and notifies Isaac Hendricks.

11 - Isaac William Hendricks, son of Guillermo Hendricks, petitions, 5/6/1818, for certified copy of 3 [above]. Governor Coppinger grants. Entralgo attests and gives the certified copy requested. Francisco Jose Fatio certifies true copy.

12 [S] Royal title granted by Governor Coppinger, 5/8/1818, to Isaac Hendricks. Entralgo countersigns. Fatio certifies true copy.

13 [S] William Carreney deposes before Edward R. Gibson, J. P., St. Johns County, 1/13/1824, that he has known Isaac Hendricks for the 30 years he has lived in East Florida and the 20 years he "has continued in peaceable possession" of the place called Cowford on the south side of St. Johns River at the ferry which leads to Jacksonville.

14 [E] Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer deposes, 5/6/1824, that he has known Isaac Hendricks for 20 years who has cultivated the tract of land since the death of his mother, "about 8 years ago." The deponent also says that he knew Isaac Hendricks' father.

15 [E] David Thomas certifies, 5/?/1833, plat of 354.09 acres for Isaac Hendricks on the south side of St. Johns River at the Cowford in Sec. 24, T. 2, R. 26 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits.

[Dossier has copy of 1, copy and translation of 2, and translations of 11 and 12.]

Hendricks, William, Heirs of, Con. H 35; DG V 68

1 [S] William Hendricks petitions for the remainder of the quota corresponding to himself and his family on Nassau River, 12/12/1792. Governor Quesada grants, 1/1/1793; William Reynolds certifies true copy.

2 [S] Pedro Marrot certifies plat, 3/16/1793, of 4 caballerias and 15 acres for Guillermo Henniriguez [William Hendricks], which is the complement to his quota at the place called La Inconstancia. Josiah Dupont, surveyor general, countersigns.

3 [E] Stephen Eubanks deposes before John L. Doggett, 9/7/1827, that in and about 1806 Antony Swares [Suarez?], deceased, resided on and built a house in Cain's Old Field on a small creek on Nassau River. He also says that about that time his father, Stephen Eubanks, also lived in the same place which at that time was claimed by Saul Swares.

4 [E] Thomas Suares deposes before Doggett that his father did settle and improve a certain tract of land in Cain's Old Field on or about 1807 and that he and his heirs have continued in posession of it ever since. Suares married a daughter of William Hendricks and sister of Isaac Hendricks.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 549--William Hendricks--148 1/3 acres.

[Dossier contains copy and translation of 2.]

Henning, George Con. H 36; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through George J. F. Clarke, 200 acres on Bell's River near Row's Bluff; Governor White's grant of 10/2/1805. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Goerge Henning of Isla Amalia petitions 9/27/1805, for

his quota corresponding to himself, his wife, and 4 slaves over 16 years of age, to be located on land relinquished by Leon Duvigneau, east of Barranco de la Rosas [Bluff of Roses]. Since 2 years ago when he became a subject, he has been living with neighbors as he hasn't been able to find a place yet. Governor White grants him 200 acres on condition that he settle within a month from date of grant.

3 [S] Juan de Pierra's certificate, 10/2/1803, of George Henning's petition, 9/27/1805, and Governor White's grant [above 2].

4 [S] George J. F. Clarke's certificate, 10/2/1818, of plat for 200 acres to George Henning at Row's [Rose] Bluff. Note: "For James Smith, who purchased of Henning", 12/2/1818.

5 [E] Alvarez' extract, 2/21/1845, from descriptive list, No. 143--George Henning--200 acres. Decree: Confirmed, 11/4/1825.

[Dossier contains translations of 3 and 4.]

Herdault, John — Con. H 37; DG V 57

1 [E] Jean Ayerault claims 145 acres about 7 miles north of St. Augustine, on Red House Branch Creek; Governor White's grant of 9/25/1806.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 9/25/1806, that upon petition of Juan Hero for his quota at the place known as Bosque de Cano Hondo [Hammock of Deep Creek] about 7½ miles northeast of St. Augustine, Governor White granted 145 acres, the quota corresponding to himself, his son, 2 negroes over 8 years and 2 over 16 years, on condition that he shall have occupied the land within a month from date of grant.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 4/20/1818, of the 145 acres [above] to Juan Hero.

4 [E] Henry Washington's certified plat of 145 acres at the Hammock of Deep Creek, being in Sec. 47, T. 6, R. 29 S&E, to John Herdult. Chainmen: Isaac Varnes and John W. Townsend. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 6/20/1836. Decree of the Board confirms the claim.

[Dossier contains a translation of 2 and a copy and translation of 3.]

Hernandez, Joseph Con. H 38: DG V 414

1 [E] claims a lot of land without and to the north of St. Augustine on the west side of the road leading from the city gate, bounded on the north by lands of Jose Baya, south by Bartolome Lopez, east by the road, and west by St. Sebastian River. Governor Quesada grants 154 5/6 varas north and south front, 7/31/1811.

2 [S] Tomas de Aguilar certifies, 7/31/1811, that upon petition of Miguel Villalonga and Jose Hernandez for permission to convey the lot of 154 5/6 varas [above] from the former to the latter, Governor Quesada granted the request.

3 [E] Francisco Jose Fatio's abstract of 2 [above].

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 12/21/1834, from descriptive list, No. 564--Joseph Hernandez--154 5/6 yards in front.

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 39; DG V 399, 404

1 [E] claims 5,000 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, between Buffalo Bluff and Mt. Tucker, being part of 10,000 acres bounded on the east by St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's grant of 11/18/1817, confirmed by royal title, 4/9/1821.

[Bound together 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Joseph Mariano Hernandez petitions for 20,000 acres, 10,000 of which are on either side of St. Johns River between Buffalo Bluff

and Mount Tucker, and the remaining 10,000 on the west side of St. Jorge Lake, 11/18/1817. This land is divided by a creek which flows into Salt Spring Lake, about 10 miles north of Silver Creek. He also petitions that George J. F. Clarke survey the land. On 5/25/1816 he was granted 1,890 acres which he has cultivated, obtaining from his crop from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. He is not thinking of abandoning this soil, but when it becomes "worn out" he would like to start cultivation in new places as he has many slaves and is able to do so financially. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/18/1817.

3 - Hernandez petitions for permission, 12/5/1820, to have the land surveyed by Andres Burgevin. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/4/1820, and Juan de Entralgo countersigns and notifies Joseph M. Hernandez.

4 - Entralgo notifies Burgevin who countersigns.

5 - Burgevin certifies plat of 10,000 acres, 4/5/1821, on Salt Spring, west of Lake George to Joseph M. Hernandez.

6 - Burgevin certifies plat of 5,000 acres, 4/5/1821, on the east side of St. Johns River, between Buffers [Buffalo] Bluff and Mt. Tucker.

7 - Burgevin certifies plat of 5,000 acres, 4/5/1821, on the west side of St. Johns River, between the place where Panton, Leslie & Co. had the store called "Old Store" and the lands which the Widow Panguey cultivated, and ends in the south in front of the Horse Landing.

8 - Joseph M. Hernandez petitions, 4/9/1820, Governor Coppinger grants, 4/9/1821.

9 [E] Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 4/9/1821, to Hernandez for 10,000 acres situated on both sides of St. Johns River.

Juan de Entralgo countersigns; Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 6/5/1830.

10 [E] Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 1821, to Hernandez for 10,000 acres on the western shore of Lake George. Entralgo countersigns, Gay certifies true translation, 6/5/1830.

11 [E] The superior court finds valid the claim of Joseph M. Hernandez for 20,000 acres. Gay certifies copy.

12 [E] The U. S. Supreme Court confirms decree of the superior court, Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 3/12/1845. Judge Isaac Bronson certifies signature of Fairbanks.

13 [E] Horatio Dexter deposes before the Board in Session, Sept. 8, 1824, that Joseph M. Hernandez came in April 1821 to his plantation, Volucia, to obtain "boats and hands" to survey his land, and that the survey was made by Burgevin. He also states that Joseph M. Hernandez gave him power to prevent any person from going into said lands, which he has done from that period to the present.

14 [E] Charles C. Tracy certifies plat of 1,051.63 acres, 5/?/1847, at Salt Spring on the west side of Lake George, being in Sec. 40, T. 13, and Sec. 37, T. 3, R. 26 S&E, and T. 13, R. 25 S&E, for Hernandez. Chainmen: William Keye and Alexander Solana. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 11/13/1848.

15 [E] Alex MacKay's certified plat of 3,712 acres, being in T. 11, R. 26 S&E. Chainmen: John Darling and W. P. King. Approved by Benjamin A. Putnam, 7/7/1849.

16 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 3,405.75 acres in Sec. [?], T. 10, R. 26 S&E, and T. 11, R. 26 S&E. Benjamin A. Putnam countersigns, 11/26/1850.

17 [E] Letter dated 8/29/1853 from George Washington, attorney for claimants, St. Augustine, to Dr. John Westcott, state surveyor general, sending copy of decree of U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida rejecting survey made and requesting a resurvey of Joseph M. Hernandez' claim.

18 [E] Letter dated 12/27/1853 from A. M. Randolph, Newnensville, to John Westcott in which the former answered as to the evidence on which he surveyed the claim of Joseph M. Hernandez' tract of 5,000 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, the particulars for the courses run, and the distances measured.

19 [E] Extract from the petition of Hernandez to the superior court for confirmation of the claim presented by John Lee Williams, 6/21/1855. Letter, 6/21/1855, from George R. Fairbanks, St. Augustine, to the surveyor general of Florida, giving reasons for his opposition to a new survey of lands already surveyed in the claim.

[Dossier contains a copy of 1, 2 copies of 2, 3 copies of 5, 3 copies of 7, 4 copies of 6, and 2 copies of 11.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 40; DG IV 203

1 [E] claims 800 acres with its adjoining marshes on the Matanzas River, 11/25/1823, bounded on the north by lands of the heirs of John Bautista Ferreyra, west by said river. It was granted in 1792 to Josiah Dupont who abandoned it losing his right. On 2/3/1804 it was granted to Miguel Crosby who sold it to Hernandez on 3/11/1816.

2 [S] Governor White lists regulations to be followed in the granting of lands, 10/12/1803. Jose de Zubizarreta attests; Entralgo countersigns.

[Bound together 4-15 in Spanish:]

4 - Miguel Crosby asks for certified copies of his petitions, ?/5/1816, for lands dated 8/12/1802 and 1/12/1804, and the decrees granting them. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/6/1816.

5 - Antonio Alvarez certifies copy of Aguilar's certified petition of Miguel Crosby, domiciliary priest of this bishopric for 800 acres on the bank of Santa Maria's River, formerly cultivated by the rebel, Juan Bayley. Crosby has a number of slaves [of which he encloses a list] for the cultivation of the land. He also expects the arrival of his farmer brother Tomas, with his family, who will supervise the plantation. In case that his brother does not arrive on time, Crosby promises to employ an overseer to supervise the work as soon as he is granted the land. Governor White requests the approval of the commandant of engineers, Nicolas Barcelo, 8/12/1803, who reports favorably, 8/13/1803. Governor White grants, until Miguel Crosby's quota corresponding to the number of his slaves shall be surveyed to him, Crosby having found that the 800 acres [above] are being occupied and cultivated by Jesse Youngblood who has a large family, petitions, 1/12/1804, for his 800 acres to be located as a plantation on the Matanzas, beginning at the head of East Creek and bounded by lands of Juan Bautista Ferreyra, which lands were formerly possessed by the late Josiah Dupont but are now vacant as Dupont relinquished them 2 years ago to move to Georgia with all his family. Governor White requests Crosby to prove that Youngblood is in cultivation and inhabitation of the land, 1/13/1804. Governor White grants, 2/3/1804, on condition that Crosby take possession within a month.

6 - Miguel Crosby petitions for title to 800 acres, 3/6/1816, on Matanza River which he has inhabited and cultivated for more than

10 years, until the rebellion of this province, when he had to take his workers to the capital.

7 - Governor Coppinger requests witnesses. Entralgo attests and notifies Crosby.

8 - Isaac Wickes, New York, 72, tanner, married, deposes before Entralgo, 3/7/1816, that Crosby has lived on the land situated on the Matanzas and has cultivated it for more than 10 years until the rebellion, the improvements of which he bought from the royal treasury, they having been relinquished by the late Josiah Dupont.

9 - Juan B. Ferreyra, of Charleston, 33, mariner, married, who lived on the plantation close to that of Crosby confirms the same as above.

10 - Manuel Solana, planter, 76, married, deposes, confirming the above.

11 - Governor Coppinger grants, 3/8/1816, Entralgo countersigns and notifies Miguel Crosby.

12 - Deed dated 3/11/1816: Miguel Crosby sells to Jose Mariano Hernandez 800 acres [above] for 1,500 pesos cash. Witnesses: Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, Pedro Miranda, and Jose Bernardo Reyes. Juan de Entralgo certifies true copy, 10/7/1817.

13 - Hernandez petitions to have the land surveyed by Robert McHardy, 7/17/1818. Governor Coppinger grants; Entralgo notifies J. M. Hernandez and McHardy who countersigns.

14 - McHardy, at the Territoria de Mosquitos, certifies, 8/4/1818, plat of 600 acres at Mala Compra to J. M. Hernandez.

15 - Hernandez petitions to place the survey in the archives, 8/9/1818, Governor Coppinger grants, 8/10/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

16 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to Miguel Crosby, 3/8/1816. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy. Note: "This land was sold to me on March 11, 1816, for which I paid 1500 pesos." [Signed] J. M. Hernandez. Juan de Entralgo deposes before John Bukley, judge of St. Johns County, 10/4/1821, that the above is an exact copy of the original taken from his office on 10/2/1821 by the American authorities.

17 [S] Crosby petitions 4/17/1817 for certificate of decree granting the land to him on 3/26/1805. Governor Coppinger grants. Copy of the decree follows, certified on 4/9/1817, by Tomas de Aguilar, who also deposes before John Bukley, 10/4/1821, that it is an exact copy taken by the American authorities.

18 [S] Hernandez petitions government authorities in Havana, Cuba, 9/30/1823, for official certification by Entralgo as to authenticity of regulations by Governor White [2 above]. Vives * grants, 10/2/1823. Entralgo, in his certification, Havana, 10/8/1823, states that said regulations were enforced during the administration of Governor White and later until it was altered by Governor Estrada and still later by Governor Kindelan. M. Perras Pita, Jose de Saldiver, and G. Ramires certify Entralgo's certification.

[Dossier contains a translation each of 6 and 12, and translations and copies of 14 and 16.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 41; DG IV 160

1 [E] claims 800 acres in Graham's Swamp at the head of River Matanzas, bounded on the east by a wagon road which divides it from

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* Don Francisco Dionisio Vives was governor of Cuba 1823-1832.

the lands of G. W. Perpall, south by lands of the heirs of Jesse Fish, west by barren pine lands, and north by Matanzas River and barren pine lands; Governor Coppinger's grant of 5/25/1816, and royal title of 5/28/1816.

[Bound together 2-6 in Spanish:]

2 - Joseph M. Hernandez petitions for the annullment of the surveys made by George J. F. Clarke, 4/6/1818, for himself and Jesse Fish which trespass on Hernandez' land granted to him by the government and which land he has cleared and cultivated. Governor Coppinger refers to the auditor of war, Rafael de Espinosa Saavedra, who reports favorably. Governor Coppinger grants; Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez and Clarke.

3 - Clarke replies to the above accusation, 4/9/1818, saying that the land in question was not surveyed by him, but that its limits were already determined by government regulations at the time it was granted to his mother 60 years ago, and that the lands later granted to Fish were surveyed by himself in his capacity of public surveyor without consulting neighbors because it was not required; and now for Hernandez his neighbor all the boundaries of Fish must be changed. Governor Coppinger and Saavedra suggest "traslado" [a transfer]. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

4 - Joseph M. Hernandez, George J. F. Clarke, and Gabriel W. Perpall, having come to an amicable agreement and in order to avoid a long law suit, petition that those of Fish's lands, now claimed by Perpall, which were granted to him in 1791, be left as surveyed; that the 370 acres granted him on March 28, of the current year, which were surveyed within lands previously granted to Hernandez,

be surveyed to Perpall at some other place. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/16/1818, and Saavedra countersigns. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez, Clarke, and Perpall. Robert McHardy countersigns, 5/14/1818.

5 - McHardy certifies plat of 800 acres, 9/7/1818, for Hernandez, having based his survey on the line agreed by Fish and Clarke.

6 - Hernandez petitions to have the survey [above] archived. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/10/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez. Note: "The survey made by McHardy has been added to the Hernandez title and placed in the archives. Entralgo."

7 [E] Royal title for 800 acres granted by Governor Coppinger to Hernandez. Entralgo attests with added notation of survey by McHardy. Francisco Jose Fatio certifies translation.

[Dossier contains a copy and a translation of 5.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 42; DG IV 238

1 [E] claims 635 acres at Buyk's Hammock in Matanzas. Governor Coppinger's grant and royal title of 11/6/1818 to claimant who is in actual possession.

[Bound together 2-14 in Spanish:]

2 - Hernandez petitions for completion of the quota due to himself, his family, and slaves on the "Bosque", bounded on the north by Matanza River, east by the wagon road, south by lands of the heirs of Jesse Fish, and west by pine lands of the Mosquito Road. If any acres are due to him that could not be surveyed at this place, he wishes to have them surveyed at Graham Swamp. He has been granted 1,000 acres but had obtained only 455 acres because the remainder had been occupied by others. He has served in the defense of the province. A list of his family and slaves accompanies

the petition. Governor Coppinger grants 1,435 acres, 5/25/1818, the difference between 1,890 acres [his quota] and the 455 acres which he already possesses.

3 - The list of Hernandez' family and slaves, 5/24/1816, not including those living on Wattings Island, consists of: Hernandez, his wife, Ana Maria Hill and 6 children, as follows: Guillermo, Eliza Ana, Jose Samuel Gil, Juan Jose Theofilio, Ana Teresa, Jose Mariano Tomas, and 85 slaves between 4 and 56 years of age.

4 - Tomas de Aguilar certifies, 12/12/1815, that upon petition of Hernandez to change the location of 1,000 acres granted him on 3/15/1815, Governor Estrada granted the request.

5 - Hernandez petitions for royal title to 455 acres, 4/11/1817, formerly belonging to Enrique McHenry, bounded on the north and northeast by a creek of the Matanzas River, east by Samuel Betts. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/12/1817. Juan de Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

6 - Royal title granted by Governor Coppinger to Hernandez, 4/23/1817, for 455 acres [above].

7 - Hernandez petitions to have the 455 acres surveyed by Roberto McHardy, 1/23/1818. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/24/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez and McHardy who countersigns.

8 - McHardy certifies plat of 455 acres, 9/4/1818, "Actually called Buena Suerte."

9 - Hernandez petitions for the plat to be archived, 9/9/1818, to which Governor Coppinger consents, 9/10/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

10 - Royal title to 1,835 acres, 5/28/1816, Governor Coppinger's

grant to Hernandez. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

11 - Hernandez petitions for survey of 635 acres, 12/23/1817, at Bike's [Buyk's/Buyck's] Hammack in Matanzas territory. He has been granted and holds title to the 635 acres at Graham's Swamp but that place now appears to belong to Jorge Clarke. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/26/1818.

12 - Hernandez petitions for a survey by Burgevin at new location, 7/17/1818, which Governor Coppinger grants, 7/18/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez and Burgevin who countersigns.

13 - Burgevin certifies plat of the 635 acres [above] to Hernandez, 9/4/1818.

14 - Hernandez petitions for royal title to the 635 acres at Bike's Hammock, 9/5/1818, which Governor Coppinger grants, 9/22/1818.

15 [E] Royal title to 635 acres at Bike's Hammock, Governor Coppinger's grant to Hernandez. Entralgo certified true copy. Francisco Jose Fatio certified translation.

[Dossier contains a translation each of 2, 11, and 13.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 43; DG IV 161

1 [E] claims 455 acres on Pellicer's Creek, bounded on the south by said creek, formerly granted to Henry McHenry who abandoned and lost it. This land was granted to Hernandez by Governor Estrada, 12/12/1815.

2 [E] Hernandez petitions, 12/8/1815, to exchange 16 <u>caballerias</u> and 16 acres [545 acres] on the Santa Teresa plantation west of the North River, which was left by his mother-in-law, Teresa Martial; and 455 acres [above] for the 1,000 acres granted him in the Mosquito territory, bounded by lands of Francisca Key, which had previously been granted to Fernando de la Maza Arredondo.

Governor Estrada grants, 12/12/1815. Fatio certifies true translation.

3 [S] Roberto McHardy's certified plat of 455 acres to Hernandez, 9/4/1818.

4 [E] Royal title to 445 acres, 4/23/1817, Governor Coppinger to Hernandez. Entralgo countersigns and adds a note to McHardy's plat, 9/10/1818.

[Dossier contains a translation of 3.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 44; DG IV 160, 201

1 [E] claims 375 acres in Matanzas territory, bounded on the north by the plantation of G. W. Perpall which formerly belonged to Joseph Bonely, south by land of Josias Dupont, east by Sea Beach, and west by Matanzas River; Governor White's grant, 7/8/1803, to John Bautista Ferreyra who sold, 6/5/1818, to Hernandez.

[Bound together 2-9 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan de Pierra certified, 7/8/1803, that upon petition of Ferreyra for 300 acres at Denegol, 20 miles from Matanzas River, Governor White granted the tract, which is bounded on the north by Jose Bonely and south by J. Dupont.

3 - Juan Pierra certifies, 1/31/1805, that upon John Ferreyra's petition for 75 acres to be added to the 300 formerly granted him, since he had bought more slaves, Governor White made the grant.

4 - Juan Bautista and Francisco Ferreyra, for themselves and in behalf of the heirs of Juan B. Ferreyra and Ysabel Nixon, petition, 9/23/1815, for royal title to the 375 acres granted their father. Governor Estrada refers this petition to Auditor of War Juan de Arredondo who asks for statements of conditions of grants. Governor Estrada countersigns.

5 - Entralgo lists conditions of grants.

6 - Deed dated 6/5/1818: Francisco Ferreyra sells to Joseph M. Hernandez the 375 acres for 700 pesos in cash. Witnesses: Pedro Miranda, Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, and Eusebio Maria Gomez.

7 - Hernandez petitions for a survey by Roberto McHardy with the assistance of Francisco Pellicer, 6/20/1818, who witnessed the previous survey by Juan Purcell, the original of which has been lost. Governor Coppinger grants. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez and McHardy who countersigns.

8 - Roberto McHardy's certified plat of the above 375 acres to Hernandez, 9/2/1818.

9 - Hernandez petitions for the new survey to be archived, 9/9/1818, which Governor Coppinger grants, 9/10/1818. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

10 [E] Royal title to 375 acres granted to Hernandez by Governor Estrada, 9/28/1815. Entralgo attested and Fatio certified translation.

[Dossier contains translations of 1 and 6, and a copy of 8.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 45; DG IV 160, 201

1 [E] claims 100 acres on the west side of Halifax River, at the place called Old Chimnies, granted by Governor Coppinger, 8/19/1811, to Ana Maria Hill, Hernandez' wife.

[Bound together 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Aguilar certifies that Ana Maria Hill, widow of Samuel Williams, district of Mosquitos, petitioned for 100 acres, 8/19/1811, at Old Chimnies on the west side of Halifax River. She stated that since 1803 she and her late husband "had persevered in the cultivation

of cotton in the lands that the government granted them, but they could never make a crop, said lands not being fit for cultivation, and it is the only profitable one in this province." She has 57 slaves. She offered to pay for the land and Governor Estrada granted on her terms that she pay when its value is determined. [The translation of the original petition and grant to which Aguilar refers appears in the dossier.]

3 - Hernandez and Ana Maria Hill petitions, 4/28/1819, for royal title to land which she has held since 1811 and offers objection to the then agreed terms of payment as being irregular and unnecessary. Governor Coppinger requests information on this matter from the auditor who informs him, 5/5/1819, on grounds of the statements of the Marquez de Someruelos governor pro tem of West Florida, that the title should be granted without covering the payments agreed if claimants have fulfilled the conditions.

4 - Governor Coppinger grants, 5/5/1819.

5 - Isaak Wilkes, planter, 70, deposes before Entralgo, 5/6/1812, that Ana Maria Hill has cleared and cultivated with her slaves these 100 acres for several years. The deponent in passing has seen the furrows and the small cotton trees.

6 - Gabriel W. Perpall, 50, deposes that Hernandez and Ana Maria Hill had cultivated the land and made several crops of cotton.

7 - Daniel Sweney, planter, bachelor, 33, deposes same. He worked as overseer of the slaves of Ana Maria Hill and cultivated the land. He also deposes that there are shacks for the shelter of the negroes.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants, 5/12/1819. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

9 [S] Geroge J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 100 acres for Joseph M. Hernandez, 2/10/1820.

10 [S] A. M. Randolph's certified plat of 8,591 acres in Sec. 43, T. 14, R. 32 S&E. Chainmen: John Reyes and Paul Sabates [Sabote]. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 2/11/1846.

[Dossier contains a copy and 2 translations of 9.]

Hernandez, Joseph M. Con. H 46; DG IV 160, 201

1 [E] claims 70 acres, a small island in front of the Little Matanza Bay, which has not been surveyed; Governor Coppinger's concession of 12/29/1817 to F. M. Arredondo, Jr., who sold to Hernandez, 12/30/1818.

2 [S] F. M. Arredondo, Jr., petitions for a small island of about 70 acres in front of the Little Matanzas Bar, 12/29/1817, for the raising of cattle.

3 [E] Deed dated 12/30/1818: F. M. Arredondo, Jr., sells to Joseph M. Hernandez the small island containing about 70 acres [above] for $100 cash. Witnesses: P. Miranda, Bernardo Reyes, and Francisco Reyes. Entralgo certifies true copy; Fatio certifies true translation.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 5/12/1845, from descriptive list, No. 153--Joseph M. Hernandez--70 acres.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hernandez, Manuel Con. H 47; DG IV 103

1 [E] James W. Exum's plat of 750.32 acres, 4th quarter of 1827 on the eastern margin of Escambia Bay, being Sec. 17, T. 1, R. 28, S&W, to Hernandez. Chainmen: Enos Evans and John Byrd. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general.

Hernandez, Martin Con. H 48; DG V 377

[Bound together 1-4 in Spanish:]

1 - Joseph Hernandez, attorney-in-fact for his father, Martin Hernandez, chief master carpenter of the royal works of fortifications, petitions, 9/16/1817, for 2,000 acres, 500 acres at Cypress Swamp to the north of the Picolata River, and about 4 miles from Cubo Landing; and the other 1,500 in the swamp at the head of Pellicer Creek, as a reward for his services during the insurrection of 1812. Note: If there is not enough land at the places above mentioned, he desires to be granted 500 acres on the bank of Halifax River, south of the land possessed by Gabriel Perpall. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/17/1817.

3 - Joseph Mariano Hernandez, attorney for his father, petitions, 4/9/1821, to have the land surveyed by Patrick Lynch in the absence of George J. F. Clarke. Governor Coppinger grants. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez and Patricio Lynch who countersigns.

4 - Lynch certifies 2 plats, 5/10/1821, one of 1,500 acres at the head of Pelicer Creek and the other of 500 acres located 4 or 5 miles to the north of St. Augustine, about 20 chains north of Picolata River. He further certifies, 5/12/1821, that there is not enough land in the North-West River to complete the 2,000 acres granted to Hernandez, and on 5/24/1821, certifies a plat of 500 acres on the west side of Halifax River.

4 - J. M. Hernandez petitions for royal title, 6/23/1821, and Governor Coppinger grants, 5/29/1821.

5 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies a plat of 500 acres, 5/24/1821, to Martin Hernandez west of Halifax River.

6 [E] Benjamin A. Putnam's approved and certified plat,

11/18/1850, already certified by R. W. Morris [Norris], private surveyor, of 500 acres in T. 6, and T. 7, R. 29 S&E, for Joseph M. Hernandez.

7 [E] Putnam approves and certifies, 11/26/1850, a certification by Arthur M. Randolph, private surveyor, of a plat for 1,013.62 acres in T. 10, R. 30 S&W.

8 [E] Randolph's certified plat of 471 acres on the Halifax River in Sec. 38, T. 14, R. 32. Chainmen: Paul Sabote and John Reyes.

[Dossier contains 1 translation each of 1, 4, and 5.]

Hernandez, Martin Con. H 49; DG IV 160, 202

1 [E] claims, through Joseph M. Hernandez, 20 acres at the place called Ferry on the west side of San Sebastian River. The tract is bounded on the east by said river, south by Manuel Solano, north by John Huertas, Governor Estrada's grant of 5/21/1798.

[Bound together 2-8 in Spanish.]

2 - Juan de Pierra certifies that upon petition of Martin Hernandez for the 20-acre tract [above], 5/21/1798, it was granted.

3 - Martin Hernandez petitions for title, 10/2/1815. Governor Estrada refers to Juan de Arredondo who reports favorably. Entralgo attests and notifies M. Hernandez.

4 - Juan de Entralgo lists the conditions requisite for royal title.

5 - Antonio Huertas, married, 60, deposes before Juan de Arredondo, 10/4/1815, that Martin Hernandez has fenced, cultivated the 20 acres, and fulfilled all other conditions for royal title.

6 - Manuel Solana, married, 70, deposes confirming the above.

7 - Gabriel Guillermo Perpall, married, 45, also confirms the above statements.

8 - Governor Estrada grants, 5/10/1815. Juan de Arredondo countersigns, Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

9 [E] Royal title to the 20 acres [above] granted by Governor Estrada, 10/15/1815, to Hernandez. Fatio attests translation.

10 [S] George J. F. Clarke's certified plat of 20 acres, 5/10/1819, west of San Sebastian River [Ferry] for Hernandez.

11 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certified plat of 20.86 acres to Hernandez, in Sec. 39, T. 7, R. 30 S&E. Chainmen: John Hagan and Jacob Y. Carter. Approved by Robert Butler, March, 1835.

[Dossier contains duplicate and translation of 10.]

Hernandez, Martin of Spain — Con. H 50; DG IV 160

1 [E] claims, through Joseph M. Hernandez, 10¼ acres within the present limits of St. Augustine, bounded on the east or front by Maria Sanchez Creek, south by road leading to the Old Bridge near the Orange Grove of Francis Marin, west by Ferry Road, and north by the plantation of John Bousquet and Isaac Wickes. This tract was granted to Martin Hernandez by Governor Estrada, 10/5/1815.

[Bound together 2-10 in Spanish:]

2 - Roberto McHardy certifies plat of 10¼ acres and 1 perch of land, 5/28/1815, known as "El Naranjal" [Orange Grove].

3 - Martin Hernandez petitions for certified copy of documents, 5/13/1802, of the Naranjal granted during the year of 1791 or 1792 by Vicente Manuel Zespedez, governor pro tem. Governor White grants.

4 - Martin Hernandez, having obtained from Governor White a verbal permit, 11/21/1799, to establish a tannery at the Naranjal,

petitions for a written permit, 4/13/1804.

5 - M. Hernandez petitions for a royal title and for permit to have the land surveyed by Roberto McHardy, 3/18/1815.

5 - M. Hernandez petitions for permission, 10/2/1815, to present testimonials of fulfillment of conditions for a royal title. Governor Estrada requests information from Juan de Arredondo who reports favorably and Governor Estrada grants. Entralgo attests and notifies Hernandez.

6 - Entralgo lists conditions requisite for a royal title, 10/3/1815.

7 - Gabriel G. Perpall, married, 45, deposes before Juan de Arredondo that Martin Hernandez has fenced, cultivated and built on the land [mentioned above] and has fulfilled other conditions necessary to acquire title.

8 - Antonio Huerta, married, 60, confirms the same.

9 - Manuel Solana, married, 70, also confirms the same.

10 - Governor Estrada grants, 10/5/1815; Arredondo countersigns. Entralgo attests and notifies Martin Hernandez. Fees: 24 reales.

11 [E] Royal title to 10¼ acres and 1 perch of land granted by Governor Estrada, 10/5/1815, to Martin Hernandez.

12 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 12/24/1834, from descriptive list, No. 180--Martin Hernandez--10¼ acres.

[Dossier contains an unfinished plat.]

Hernandez, Miguel Con. H 51; DG IV 157

1 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify, 4th quarter of 1831, a plat of 797.50 acres, being in Sec. 3, T. 1, R. 30 N&W, for Miguel Hernandez. Chainmen: Thomas McCleland, Albert Sebastian, James W. Sawyer, Andrew A. Crawford, Jesse Evans,

and Charles Sims.

[Dossier contains copy of 1.]

Hibberson & Yonge of Spain — Con. H 52; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through George Gibbs, a lot of 200 feet northeast from their store-house in the town of Fernandina, Amelia Island, Governor Estrada's grant of 12/4/1811 to build a wharf.

2 [S] Concession of license to build a wharf and a warehouse in Fernandina, granted by Governor Estrada to Hibberson & Yonge, 12/4/1811, on condition that the wharf shall be built within 6 months from date; that it has to be destroyed in case of the defense of the territory; that all ships belonging to the crown shall be entered free of charge and that one peso be paid to the public fund of this city from the charges to other private ships; and that they shall present this document to the commandant for his signature. Tomas de Aguilar attests. Justo Lopez acknowledges the presentation of the document into his office, 12/7/1811.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hibberson & Yonge — Con. H 53; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through George Gibbs, a lot of 34 yards of marsh land in Fernandina, bounded on the east by Marina Street, south by Someruelos Street, west by the river, and north by vacant marsh lands.

2 [S] Royal title to above lot, 2/1/1816. Governor Coppinger's grant to Hibberson & Yonge. Entralgo attests and certifies copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hibberson & Yonge — Con. H 54; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through George Gibbs, a lot of 34 yards of marsh

land in Fernandina, bounded on the north by marsh land granted to F. M. Arredondo, east by Marina Street, and west by the river. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/1/1816.

2 [S] Royal title to the 34 yards [above] granted to Hibberson & Yonge, 2/1/1816, by Governor Coppinger. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hibberson & Yonge Con. H 55; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through Gibbs, a lot of 1 3/4 acres of high land and 2½ acres of marsh land in Fernandino, bounded on the north by Egan's Creek, east by Amelia Street, south by Fernando Street, and west by lots of James Cavedo and James Cashen, Estrada Street, and the swamp. Governor Coppinger's grant of 2/1/1816. Fernandina.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 10/10/1815, of 34 varas of marsh land, bounded on the north by F. M. Arredondo, east by Marina Street, and west by the river, for Hibberson & Yonge, who had obtained a permit to build a warehouse on it. They had built already. Approved by Commandant Benita de Pangua.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 34 varas, 10/11/1815, bounded on the east by Marina Street, south by Someruelos Street, and west by the river, to Hibberson & Yonge. They obtained permission to build a wharf on this land which they had done after having it filled in. Approved by Commandant Pangua.

4 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 10/11/1815, of 4½ acres, of which 1 3/4 acres is high land and 1½ acres marsh land, bounded on the north by Egan's Creek, east by Amalia Street, several lots, and the marshes of the said creek, south by San Fernando Street, and west by lots of Jaime Cabedo and Santiago Cashen and Estrada Street.

and Charles Sims.

[Dossier contains copy of 1.]

Hibberson & Yonge of Spain — Con. H 52; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through George Gibbs, a lot of 200 feet northeast from their store-house in the town of Fernandina, Amelia Island, Governor Estrada's grant of 12/4/1811 to build a wharf.

2 [S] Concession of license to build a wharf and a warehouse in Fernandina, granted by Governor Estrada to Hibberson & Yonge, 12/4/1811, on condition that the wharf shall be built within 6 months from date; that it has to be destroyed in case of the defense of the territory; that all ships belonging to the crown shall be entered free of charge and that one peso be paid to the public fund of this city from the charges to other private ships; and that they shall present this document to the commandant for his signature. Tomas de Aguilar attests. Justo Lopez acknowledges the presentation of the document into his office, 12/7/1811.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hibberson & Yonge — Con. H 53; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through George Gibbs, a lot of 34 yards of marsh land in Fernandina, bounded on the east by Marina Street, south by Someruelos Street, west by the river, and north by vacant marsh lands.

2 [S] Royal title to above lot, 2/1/1816. Governor Coppinger's grant to Hibberson & Yonge. Entralgo attests and certifies copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hibberson & Yonge — Con. H 54; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through George Gibbs, a lot of 34 yards of marsh

land in Fernandina, bounded on the north by marsh land granted to F. M. Arredondo, east by Marina Street, and west by the river. Governor Coppinger grants, 2/1/1816.

2 [S] Royal title to the 34 yards [above] granted to Hibberson & Yonge, 2/1/1816, by Governor Coppinger. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hibberson & Yonge Con. H 55; DG IV 286

1 [E] claim, through Gibbs, a lot of 1 3/4 acres of high land and 2½ acres of marsh land in Fernandino, bounded on the north by Egan's Creek, east by Amelia Street, south by Fernando Street, and west by lots of James Cavedo and James Cashen, Estrada Street, and the swamp. Governor Coppinger's grant of 2/1/1816. Fernandina.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 10/10/1815, of 34 varas of marsh land, bounded on the north by F. M. Arredondo, east by Marina Street, and west by the river, for Hibberson & Yonge, who had obtained a permit to build a warehouse on it. They had built already. Approved by Commandant Benita de Pangua.

3 [S] Clarke certifies plat of 34 varas, 10/11/1815, bounded on the east by Marina Street, south by Someruelos Street, and west by the river, to Hibberson & Yonge. They obtained permission to build a wharf on this land which they had done after having it filled in. Approved by Commandant Pangua.

4 [S] Clarke certifies plat, 10/11/1815, of 4½ acres, of which 1 3/4 acres is high land and 1½ acres marsh land, bounded on the north by Egan's Creek, east by Amalia Street, several lots, and the marshes of the said creek, south by San Fernando Street, and west by lots of Jaime Cabedo and Santiago Cashen and Estrada Street.

Approved by Benita de Pangua.

5 [S] Gibberson [sic] & Yonge, through Joseph M. Hernandez, petition for title to land in above 2, 3, and 4, 1/29/1816. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/30/1816.

6 [S] Royal title to 4½ acres [above 4] where a warehouse has been built, 2/1/1816. Governor Coppinger's grant to Hibberson & Yonge. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains a copy of 4 and a translation of 6.]

Hidsman, Anthony Con. H 56; DG IV 159, 192

1 [E] claims 240 acres on the west side of North River at Araguey; Governor Quesada's grant based on head rights, 5/30/1793; Governor Coppinger's royal title of 9/1/1819. Claimant has been in possession for 30 years.

[Bound together 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Carlos Howard certifies, 10/9/1790, that on petition of Anthony Hidsman, 9/8/1790, Governor Quesada granted temporarily, awaiting laws affecting the granting of land to new settlers.

3 - Pedro Marrot certifies plat, 5/30/1793, laid out for Anthony Hidsman and family, consisting of himself, his wife, 4 sons, and 1 slave, containing 7 caballerias and 7 acres. Josiah Dupont, surveyor general, countersigns.

4 - Anthony Hidsman petitions for permit to present testimony to prove his right to royal title. Governor Coppinger grants; Entralgo attests and notifies Anthony Hidsman.

5 - Francisco Andreu deposes, 8/31/1819, that for many years Anthony Hidsman has lived with his family at Araguey, cultivating and improving it as far as his poverty permitted him to do so.

6 - Pedro Miranda deposes confirming the above.

7 - Bartolome de Castro y Ferrer deposes that for 29 years he has known Anthony Hidsman as a resident of the place called "of the Germans", cultivating it without interruption.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 9/1/1819. Entralgo attests 5, 6, 7, and 8.

9 [S] Royal title, 9/1/1819, by Governor Coppinger to Hidsman. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

10 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 203.7 acres claimed by Anthony Hidsman. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836. Decree: "Confirmed . . . so far as the U. S. have any interest in it, 8/26/1824."

[Dossier contains translations of 2 and 3.]

Higginbottom, Burrows Con. H 57; DG V 57, 61

[Bound together 1-8 in Spanish:]

1 - B. Higginbottom petitions, through Zacharias Hadduck, 9/23/1803, for 700 acres on St. Marys River at the place abandoned by Reding Blunt, for himself, his wife, 9 sons, and 1 slave. Governor White grants until future allotment is made, 9/24/1803. Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 3/15/1815.

2 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 500 acres, 1/10/1816, at Higginbottom's Bluff, part of Burrows Higginbottom's quota, to his widow, Isabela Higginbottom.

3 - Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres, 1/22/1816, at Sondag's Bluff in full of Burrows Higginbottom's quota, to his widow, Isabela Higginbottom.

4 - Elizabeth Higginbottom petitions for royal title to lands she has cultivated for more than 10 years, 2/25/1819. She is a widow with 16 children. Governor Coppinger orders the taking of testimony,

3/6/1819.

5 - Zephaniah Kingsley, native of Luysiana [sic] deposes, 3/6/1819, that for more than 10 years he has known the large family of B. Higginbottom to occupy the land in question, continuously cultivating and improving it.

6 - Francisco Roman Sanchez deposes confirming the above.

7 - David Hard deposes same.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants royal titles to the 2 tracts according to plats. Entralgo attests 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and notifies Isabella Higginbottom of 8.

9 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger to Isabela Higginbottom 4/16/1819, for the 200 acres at Sondag's Bluff. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

10 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 2/11/1845, from descriptive list, No. 539. Decree: "By the rule adopted by this Board, to consider a royal title made subsequent to the date specified in the treaty as conclusive evidence of the performance of the consideration of a previous concession, this claim for 200 acres is confirmed."

[Dossier has 2 copies and a translation of 3, a translation of 1, and Francisco Jose Fatio's abstract.]

Higginbottom, Elijah Con. H 58; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 350 acres on Little St. Marys River 7 miles from its junction with St. Marys River, Governor Coppinger's service grant of 10/20/1817, to claimant who is now in actual possession.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke's certified plat of 12/19/1818 for 350 acres at Guttery's to Elijah Higginbottom.

3 [E] William O'Dam deposes before W. H. Mathers, J. P., 12/15/1823, that "having obtained a decree" Elijah Higginbottom about 1816 took possession of land formerly owned by James Gutery and has since cultivated and improved it.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 2/24/1845, from descriptive list, No. 182.

[Dossier contains a copy of 1, and 2 translations and a copy of 2.]

Higginbottom, Joseph Con. H 59; DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 300 acres on Spell's Swamp, a branch of Nassau River; George J. F. Clarke's survey of 11/16/1817 to claimant who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Clarke certifies plat for Joseph Higginbottom, 11/16/1817, in accordance with the superior order of 10/30/1817.

3 [E] William O'Dam deposes before W. H. Mathers, 12/15/1823, that about January, 1818, Joseph Higginbottom settled a place formerly held by Aguilar Williamson, and that he obtained a government decree to the place and cultivated it without interruption.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 2/22/1845, from descriptive list, No. 181. Decree: Confirmed, 12/24/1825.

[Dossier contains 2 translations and a copy of 2.]

Hijuelos, Catalina de Jesus Con. H 60; DG IV 282

1 [E] claims, through George Murray, 2,000 acres at Big Grove, 40 miles west of Bona Vista, Governor Coppinger's service grant to Catalina Hijuelos as legal representative of her son, Francisco de Entralgo of the 3d Battalion of Cuba, "who died in consequence of wounds received in the service of his country in 1812." Catalina de Jesus Hijuelos is now residing in Cuba but was living in

St. Augustine on 7/10/1821.

[Bound together 2-5 in Spanish.]

2 - Catalina de Jesus Hijuelos petitions, 5/31/1817, for 2,000 acres adjacent to lands of Antonio Alvarez and Tomas de Aguilar in Big Hammock, for services of her son who died in service, Governor Coppinger grants in absolute property, 5/31/1817.

3 - Juan de Entralgo, as agent for his mother, Cataline de Jesus Hijuelos, petitions for survey by Burgevin, 6/11/1819. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/11/1819, and, Entralgo not being able to act, names Tomas de Aguilar and Antonio Alvarez, who countersign, as witnesses of the acceptance by Burgevin who countersigns.

4 - Andres Burgevin certifies plat, 9/9/1819, bounded on the south by land of T. de Aguilar, north by that of Gabriel W. Perpall.

5 - Juan de Entralgo petitions, 9/22/1819, for archiving of plat. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/22/1819.

6 [S] Royal title by Governor Coppinger to Catalina de Jesus Hijuelos, 12/7/1817. Aguilar and Alvarez attest and certify true copy.

7 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract, 2/3/1843, from Journal of Proceedings of the Board: "Wednesday, 12/14/1825--Hon. Davis Floyd and W. H. Allen--Present, reported for confirmation, Catalina Hijuelos, 2,000 acres."

8 [E] Alvarez certifies, 2/30/1843, that the grant of 12/7/1817 to C. Hijuelos "is confirmed by an Act of Congress, 2/8/1827."

9 [E] Memorial to the Board: Francisco P. Sanchez, through John Drysdale, claims 2,000 acres at Big Hammock, giving exactly the same description as that of Catalina de J. Hijuelos' claim. [Note: May be conflicting claim or misplaced in this dossier.]

Governor Coppinger's grant to Tomas de Aguilar, 12/7/1817, who sold to Francisco P. Sanchez, 2/22/1822.

10 [E] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to T. de Aguilar, 12/7/1817. Juan de Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translations of 4 and 6, and a copy of 4.]

Hill, Christina Con. H 61; DG IV 279

1 [E] Christina Hill, widow of Joseph Sanchez, claims, through John Drysdale, 405 acres, by reason of Joseph Sanchez' services as militiaman in the rebellion of 1812 and 1813 and who died in 1814. On 11/16/1815 Christina Hill, for herself and her children, petitioned for and obtained from Governor Coppinger a concession of 405 acres. Royal title to the heirs of Joseph Sanchez by Governor Coppinger 4/16/1818. The land has not been surveyed; 50 acres are in Casino Loco and the rest in Diego Plains, bounded on the north by Sebastian Espinosa.

2 [S] Christina Hill petitions, 11/16/1815, for her quota of lands, as a reward for her husband's services. Governor Estrada grants 405 acres, 11/17/1815.

3 [S] Christina Hill Sanchez lists, 11/16/1815, family and slaves. Children: Maria Fermina, 20; Francisco, 18; Jose, 16; Ramon, 12; Santiago, 9; Benancio, 8; and Maria, 6. Maria del Pilar, free mulatto, 27, Slaves: 9.

4 [S. Bound together with copies of 2 and 3.] Christina Hill petitions, 12/5/1817, for royal title to lands granted her. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/15/1817.

5 [S] Royal title, 4/16/1818, from Governor Coppinger to Christina Hill. Juan de Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 4/17/1845, from

descriptive list, No. 141.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2 and 5.]

Hobkirk, William Con. H 62; DG IV 286

1 [E] claims town lots Nos. 3 and 4, square No. 18, in the town of Fernandina.

2 [S] William Hobkirk petitions for title to lots, 1/10/1816, on which he has built his house. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/12/1816.

3 [S] George J. F. Clarke certified on 4/12/1815 that he had laid out for William Hobkirk the 2 half-lots Nos. 3 and 4, together measuring 17 x 34 vv., bounded on the north by land of Domingo Fernandez, east by Commandant Street, south by Paseo de las Damas Street, and west by land of Juan McClure. Witness: Gil Jose Pacot.

4 [S] Royal title to William Hobkirk from Governor Coppinger, 1/13/1816. Juan de Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 4.]

Hobkirk, William, Heirs of, Con. H 63; DG IV 279

1 [E] claim 350 acres on Bell's Creek adjoining Waterman's lands, Governor Coppinger's royal title to claimant who is in actual possession, 9/24/1816.

[Bound together 2 and 3 in Spanish:]

2 - William Hobkirk petitions for 1,450 acres, 1/11/1816, of which 100 acres is located at Barshelot, Amelia Island, and 250 acres at Rose's Bluff between the property of E. Waterman and Mrs. Bront; 100 acres between Santa Maria and Bell's Rivers; and 1,000 acres of pine land on St. Marys River in front of Rose's Bluff, Georgia.

It is more than his share but is in part suited only for the wood, which he merits because of his faithful services to the province. He has a wife, 3 sons of age, and 20 slaves over 16 years. Governor Coppinger refers to Commandant Benito de Pangua, 1/12/1816, who advises, 2/9/1816, the granting only of that amount corresponding by law to William Hobkirk's head rights. Governor Coppinger grants 675 acres, 2/16/1816. Entralgo attests and notifies William Hobkirk.

3 - William Hobkirk petitions for royal title to 675 acres, 8/7/1816, granted above, located, 350 acres on Bell's Creek and 325 acres on St. Marys River.

4 [S] Royal title to William Hobkirk from Governor Coppinger, 9/24/1816, for 350 acres on Bell's Creek. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 2/21/1845, from descriptive list, No. 147.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 4.]

Hobkirk, William, Heirs of, Con. H 64; DG IV 279

1 [E] claim 325 acres on St. Marys River, Governor Coppinger's royal title, 9/24/1816 [see Con. H 63 for petition and grant] to claimants who assert they have been in possession for many years.

2 [S] Royal title to William Hobkirk for 325 acres, 9/24/1816, on St. Marys River. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

3 [E] Alvarez' certified extract, 2/21/1845, from descriptive list, No. 145.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Hogan, Charles Con. H 65; DG III 646

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 200 acres on Hendrick

Creek, St. Johns River, bounded on the west by lands of Isaac Hendricks, east by Mrs. Hall, and north by vacant lands; Governor Coppinger's royal title, 1/12/1818. He has been in actual possession since before the cession of Florida. [On the back:] Confirmed, 1/22/1824.

2 [S] Charles Hogan petitions for his quota of lands which he plans to cultivate with his slaves, 12/7/1815. Governor Estrada refers to the military and political commandant of St. Johns River, Thomas Llorentte, 12/7/1815, who reports favorably, 12/9/1815. Governor Estrada grants 200 acres on 12/12/1815.

[Bound together 3 and 4 in Spanish:]

3 - Charles Hogan petitions for royal title, 1/5/1818, since he has improved and cultivated the land without interruption. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/5/1818.

4 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 12/5/1816.

5 [S] Royal title to Charles Hogan from Governor Coppinger, 1/12/1818. Entralgo attests and William Reynolds certifies true copy, 11/14/1818.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 11/21/1844, from descriptive list, No. 551.

[Dossier contains copy of 2, copy and translation of 4 and of 5.]

Hogan, Reuben — Con. H 66; DG III 646

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 385 acres on Pottsburg Creek, Governor Estrada's royal title of 10/14/1811. Claimant has been in actual possession since the cession.

2 [S] Reuben Hogan petitions, 12/15/1808, through F. M. Arredondo, for lands previously requested, and is now complying with

a request for a certified list of his family. Governor White orders Guillermo Lawrence, 12/16/1808, to lay out for Reuben Hogan 385 acres. Juan de Pierra certifies.

3 [S] G. Lawrence certifies list of the family of Reuben Hogan consisting of R. Hogan, his wife, Sara Burnet, 37; sons: Guillermo, 18; Carlos, 17; Juan, 15; Luis, 13. Slaves: 13.

4 [S] Governor Estrada's royal title to Reuben Hogan, 10/11/1811. Jose de Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy.

5 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 385.43 acres, 6/?/1833, for Reuben Hogan. Chainmen: William O'Neill and R. W. Green.

[Dossier contains unfinished copy of 5 and translation of 4.]

Hogan, Reuben Con. H 67; DG V 59, 68

[Bound together 1-8 in Spanish:]

1 - Pedro Marrot certifies plat of 9 caballerias, 2/29/1792, at Hogin's for Reuben Hogan and his family of 14, consisting of himself, his wife, 6 sons, and 6 slaves. Samuel Eastlake, surveyor, countersigns.

2 - Pedro Marrot certifies plat of 13 caballerias and 17 acres, 4/13/1792, for Reuben Hogan. Eastlake countersigns.

3 - R. Hogan petitions, through Domingo Rodriguez, for royal title to above lands, 5/18/1815. Governor Kindelan refers to auditor of war, Juan de Arredondo, 5/18/1815, who reports favorably. Governor Kindelan orders testimony taken, 5/18/1818. Arredondo countersigns, assessment: 16 rr. Juan de Entralgo attests and notifies R. Hogan.

4 - Entralgo lists conditions requisite for royal title, 5/19/1815.

5 - Ramon Sanchez deposes before Juan de Arredondo, 5/19/1815, that

it is well known that for many years before the rebellion R. Hogan cultivated and improved his lands and that he lost all by fire in the revolution.

6 - Bartolome Leonardy deposes confirming the above.

7 - Gaspar Papy deposes the same.

8 - Governor Kindelan grants royal title, 5/26/1815; Juan de Arredondo countersigns, assessment: 24 rr. Entralgo attests 5, 6, 7, and 8, and notifies R. Hogan.

9 [E] Governor Kindelan's royal title to Reuben Hogan, 5/26/1815.

10 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 2/13/1845, from descriptive list, No. 550.

[Dossier contains translation of 1 and abstract.]

Hogan, William Con. H 68;

1 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres on McCoy's Creek, 2/21/1817, granted to Maria Taylor on 9/13/1816. It is bounded on the north by vacant lands, west by the land of Carlos Hogan, east by that of Juan Mastre, and south by St. Johns River.

2 [E] Tomas T. Woods certifies plat of 300 acres, 5/13/1818, on St. Marys River for William Hogan. Chainbearers: Thomas and Joseph Prevatt. [Clarke translates and signs as his own, see below.]

3 [E] James Burney deposes before James Green, J. P., Nassau County, 10/20/1827, that Reuben [William?] Hogan and his family cultivated 8 or 10 acres on King's Road at Jumping Gulley before and after the cession.

4 [E] Thomas J. Prevatt confirms the above by deposition dated

ut supra before James Green.

5 [E] B. B. Ker certifies plat of 300.5 acres on the head waters of Little St. Marys River for William Hogan. Chainmen: Daniel Wells, Jr., and John Handley. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, January, 1834.

Hogans, Eleanor Con. H 69; DG V 405

1 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 643.6 acres, a donation grant, at the head of Little Pottsburgh Creek claimed by Eleanor Hogans. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill.

[Dossier contains unfinished copy of 1 and abstract.]

Hogans, John R. Con. H 70; DG IV 284

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 640 acres on the north side of St. Johns River, bounded on the east by land of Ezekial Hudnall, west by Hogan's, north by vacant land, and south by a creek. The claimant is in actual possession.

2 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 639.95 acres, a donation claim of John R. Hogans. Chainmen: R. P. Green and Augustus Tibbits.

[Dossier contains copy and decree.]

Hogans, Zachariah Con. H 71; DG IV 159, 170

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 200 acres at Jacksonville, bounded on the west by land of John Jones, east by that of John Masters, north by vacant land, and south by St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's service grant to Mariah Suarez, his wife, 9/5/1816, who was the widow of Turnel Taylor.

[Bound together 2-4 in Spanish:]

2 - Jose M. Arredondo certifies, 2/24/1814, that "Parnal Telar"

served in the first company of urban milicia and died in the service.

3 - Felipe Roberto Yonge certifies, 2/24/1814, that Purnel Taylor who was a member of a company organized to repel the invaders, was killed by the enemy from ambush.

4 - Maria Suarez, widow of Purnel Taylor, petitions, through Bartolome Castro y Ferrer, for 200 acres opposite the San Nicolas encampment on St. Johns River, as head rights for herself, 2 sons over 8 years of age, and 3 slaves 2 of which are over 18. Governor Coppinger grants, 9/12/1816; Entralgo attests and notifies Maria Suarez.

5 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to Maria Suarez, 9/13/1816. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, date ut supra.

6 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 200 acres, 2/12/1817, at the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded on the west by Carlos Hogan's land, north by vacant lands, east by Juan Mastre, and south by vacant land ant St. Johns River.

7 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 237.65 acres for Zachariah Hogans. Chainmen: R. P. Green and Augustus Tibbets.

[Dossier contains translation of 5 and decree.]

Hogans, Zachariah — Con. H 72; DG V 57, 61

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 50 acres on the north side of St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's grant based on head rights, 8/5/1808, to Uriah Smith. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Ulrich Smith petitions for 50 acres in front of St. Isabel's Battery. He came to the province with Jorge Tailor 4½ years ago for the purpose of cultivating land. Governor White grants, 8/5/1808, Juan de Pierra certifies.

[Bound together 3 and 4 in Spanish:]

3 - Pierra certifies the above grant and petition, 8/5/1808.

4 - U. Smith petitions for royal title, 7/22/1818, which Governor Coppinger grants.

5 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to U. Smith, 7/22/1818. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

6 [E] David Thomas' certified plat of 46.95 acres for Zachariah Hogans. Chainmen: R. W. Green and William O'Neill.

[Dossier contains translations of 3 and 5, unfinished copy of 6, and abstract.]

Hollingsworth, William Con. H 73; DG V 376, 378

1 [E] claims 150 acres at the mouth of Goodby's Lake on St. Johns River being half of 300 acres granted to George Whitmore and William Valentine by Governor Quesada. G. Whitmore sold his half to Timothy Hollingsworth, 10/8/1803, who, by will of 1813, recorded in Georgia in 1815, left same to William Hollingsworth, who is in actual possession.

2 [S] William Valentine petitions for his quota of lands, 1/21/1792, at a vacant place on the east side of St. Johns River, bounded by lands of Thomas Bowden and Jose Frost. Governor Quesada grants lands corresponding to head rights of W. Valentine, 4/4/1792. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 10/27/1823.

3 [E] Agreement of sale dated 10/8/1803: W. Valentine having sold his 150 acres to Timothy Hollingsworth and having received $40 in cash as full consideration, promises to give "good and sufficient title" to Timothy Hollingsworth or to pay him $1,000. Witness: Burbut de Masines [?].

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 12/3/1844, from

descriptive list, No. 556.

5 [E] Unfinished plat of 140 acres located in T. 2, R. 27 S&E.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 2.]

Holmes, Elijah H. Con. H 74; DG IV 117

1 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements and James W. Exum certify plat of 639.04 acres, 4th quarter of 1831, a donation claimed by E. H. Holmes. It is bounded on the west by land of Needham Parker and public lands, south by public lands and those of Nathaniel Hawthorn, east by the same boundaries, and north by vacant lands. "Road to Pensacola" is shown running across the plat from north west to southeast. Chainmen: Thomas McCleland, Albert Sabaster [Sebastian], James M. Sawyer, and Andrew A. Crawford. Approved by Surveyor General Butler, January, 1834.

[Dossier contains copy of 1.]

Houston, John Con. H 75; DG IV 278, 281

[Note: This dossier contains 4 separate claims by the same man, each with its own individual jacket. Below they will be numbered I to IV.]

I - John Houston 600 acres.

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 600 acres on the north end of Talbot Island, bounded on the north by Nassau River; Governor Quesada's head rights to Spicer Christopher, 12/2/1795, who, by will, left same to Lewis Christopher who sold to John Houston. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [E] Spicer Christopher, fearing losses if the rebels returns, petitions for permit, 11/28/1795, to exchange his 600 acres at Nassau Hammock for land at Talbot Island, north of William Hendricks,

reserving only 25 acres at Nassau for timber needed in repairing houses and fences. Governor Quesada grants, 12/2/1795. Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 11/3/1819; Francisco Jose Fatio certifies true translation.

3 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to Spicer Christopher, 11/6/1819. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 3 and decree.]

II - John Houston 100 acres DG IV 278

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 100 acres on Talbot Island, Governor White's head rights to William Hendricks, 6/13/1809, who sold to Spicer Christopher, who in turn willed to John Houston, who is in actual possession.

2 [S] Royal title to Spicer Christopher, 4/12/1809, from Governor White, upon petition of Santos Rodriguez, his agent. Jose de Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy, 6/30/1809.

3 [E] Antonio Alvarez' extract, 1/4/1845, from descriptive list, No. 167.

4 [E] John Purcell certifies plat, 11/8/1808; Alvarez certifies true translation, 1/4/1845.

[Dossier contains translation of 2 and abstract.]

III - John Houston 100 acres DG IV 278

1 [E] claims, through A. Bellamy, 100 acres on Talbot Island, bounded on the north by lands of John Houston, east by marshes, south by Fort George Bar, and west by Talbot River, Governor White's head rights to Spicer Christopher, 4/12/1809. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Royal title to Spicer Christopher by Governor White, 4/12/1808, for 2 caballerias and 26 acres at San Cristobal

according to Pedro Marrot's certification of 2/11/1792 upon petition of S. Rodriguez, agent for Spicer Christopher. Zubizarreta attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 2 and decree.]

IV - John Houston 92 acres DG IV 281

1 [E] claims, through A. Bellamy, 92 acres on Talbot Island, Governor White's head rights to Spicer Christopher, 4/12/1809. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Governor White's royal title to Spicer Christopher for 2 caballerias and 26 acres at San Cristobal, upon petition of S. Rodriguez, agent for Spicer Christopher. Zubizarreta attests. William Reynolds certifies true translation, 11/12/1823. [Note: The above is a perfect copy of 2 in III above. It belongs here since 2 caballerias and 26 acres equal 92 acres.]

3 [E] Marrot certifies plat of 92 acres for Spicer Christopher, 2/11/1792, at San Cristobal reserving free transit to all persons on road passing through the tract. Alvarez certifies true translation, 1/4/1845.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 1/4/1844, from descriptive list, No. 168.

[Dossier contains copy of 1, translation of 2, and decree.]

Houston, John Con. H 75-b; DG IV 239

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, the island and marshes of Little Talbot, bounded on the east by the sea, south, north, and west by marshes separating it from Great Talbot Island; Governor White's grant to Spicer Christopher, 1/31/1798. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [E] John Houston petitions for his quota of lands, 2/15/1816,

500 acres at Half-Moon in Pine Bluff and the remainder at Cane's Swamp on Nassau River at the head of Dam Creek. He was received as an inhabitant of this Province in May, 1813, at Fernandina, before Governor Kindelan who was visiting the city. Prior to this he was married to the youngest daughter of Spicer Christopher by Vicar Miguel Crosby. Up to the present time he has cultivated lands of his father-in-law with his negroes. Governor Coppinger grants 715 acres, 2/16/1816, which correspond to head rights of John Houston, his wife, a white servant, and 26 slaves. F. J. Fatio certifies true translation.

3 [E] S. Christopher petitions for an island in the marshes of Little Talbot, 1/29/1798, adjacent to his lands on Talbot Island, for the pasturage of cattle. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio, 1/30/1798, who reports favorably, 1/31/1798, and Governor White grants on 1/31/1798. Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 11/3/1819 and F. Jose Fatio certifies true translation.

4 [E] Governor Coppinger's royal title dated 11/6/1819 to the heirs of S. Christopher for Talbot Island; Entralgo attests and Fatio certifies true translation.

5 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract, 1/6/1845, from descriptive list, No. 169--John Houston--600 acres. This tract is situated on Talbot Island extending from William Hendricks' line to the north end of the island.

6 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies true translation of above 600 acres, 1/6/1845, and of Little Talbot Island certified at St. Marys, 5/20/1819.

[Dossier contains copy of 1.]

Houston, John Con. H 76; DG IV 238

1 [E] claims, through A. Bellamy, 160 acres at Cane Swamp on Nassau River; Governor Coppinger's royal grant, 2/16/1816. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 160 acres for John Houston, Jr., Fernandina, 5/2/1816.

3 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to John Houston, 2/27/1818; Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 2/28/1818.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 2/10/1845, from descriptive list, No. 529.

[Dossier contains 1 translation of 3 and 2 translations of 2.]

Houston, John Con. H 77

1 [E] claims, through A. Bellamy, 155 acres at Half-Moon Bluff on Nassau River; Governor Coppinger's grant, 2/16/1816. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 155 acres to John Houston, Jr., Fernandina, 5/1/1816.

3 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to John Houston, 2/27/1818; Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 2/28/1818.

4 [E] A. Alvarez certifies true extract, 2/10/1845, from descriptive list, No. 528.

[Dossier contains a translation of 3, and 2 translations of 2.]

Houston, John Con. H 78; DG IV 238

1 [E] claims, through A. Bellamy, 120 acres at Mill Branch, known as Dunn's Creek, on Nassau River; Governor Coppinger's grant, 2/16/1816. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 120 acres to John Houston, Jr., Fernandina. [No date.]

3 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to John Houston, 2/27/1818; Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 2/28/1818.

4 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract, 2/10/1845, from descriptive list, No. 527.

[Note: Claims 76, 77, and 78 above have separate jackets, but are placed together in 1 jacket since they are related claims. The following papers also refer to the above claims, and are bound together 5-13 in English:]

5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are copies of translations of John Houston's Memorial [2 in Con. H 75-b] and of 4 George J. F. Clarke surveys [the 3 above and a certified plat of 270 acres at Pine Island on Nassau River].

10 - Order of superior court of East Florida, 9/16/1841, directing a survey to be made, according to Clarke surveys of the 705 acres in 4 tracts, it being "a good and valid grant" made to John Houston by Governor Coppinger.

11 - Report of Joshua A. Coffee, Duval County surveyor, 2/6/1844, certifying plat of tracts claimed by John Houston.

12 - Decree of superior court of the District of East Florida, 6/26/1844, confirming John Houston's claims according to plats. Judge Isaac H. Bronson and George R. Fairbanks, clerk, certify.

[Dossier contains a translation of 3, and 2 translations of 2.]

Houston, John Con. H 79; DG IV 239

[Note: Here are found the Spanish originals of 2, 4, and 6 in Con. H 75-b and copies of the 4 Clarke surveys mentioned in Con. H. 78.]

1 [S] John Houston petitions for royal titles to tracts he already holds by grant of the government, 2/26/1818. Governor

Coppinger grants, 2/26/1818.

2 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to John Houston, 2/27/1818, for 270 acres at Pine Island, Nassau River; Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

[Dossier contains translation of 2.]

Hudnall, Ezekiel, Heirs of, Con. H 80; DG V 383, 388

1 [E] claim, through John B. Strong, 900 acres at the mouth of Lake George, on the south side of St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's grant to E. Hudnall, 6/3/1817.

[Bound together 2-4 in English:]

2 - Ezekiel Hudnall petitions for his quota of lands at Lake George, 6/3/1817. He had been granted 3 tracts of 500 acres each, but due to illness in his family which caused his extended absence from the province these tracts have been granted to others who have royal titles to same. Governor Coppinger grants 900 acres, 6/3/1817; Tomas de Aguilar attests and Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 5/14/1832.

3 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plat, 4/1/1821.

4 - Decree of superior court for the Eastern District of Florida, 5/24/1832, in the case of Elizabeth Hudnall, Henry Hudnall, George Hudnall, Emily Hudnall, Francis Hudnall, and Eliza Bagley, heirs of Ezekiel Hudnall vs. The United States, confirming 900 acres. Judge Isaac H. Bronson and George R. Fairbanks, clerk, certify, 3/13/1845.

5 [E] Samuel Kingsley deposes before John L. Doggett, 10/11/1827, that he and Kingsley visited Ezekiel Hudnall at St. Nicholas in 1817, when Kingsley talked of building a sawmill for Hudnall

on his lands at Laurel Grove, which lands had not been settled because of the hostilities of the Indians.

6 [E] James Hall deposes before Samuel Fairbanks, J. P., 9/27/1827, that Ezekiel Hudnall in 1817 or 1818 attempted to make a settlement of his lands but was prevented from so doing by Indians and free negroes who were very hostile.

[Dossier contains a translation and 2 copies of 2, and 2 copies and 2 translations of 3.]

Hudnall, Ezekiel, Heirs of, Con. H 82;* DG IV 279

1 [E] claim, through J. B. Strong, 500 acres at the Barranco de las Calbazas, near the mouth of Nassau River; Governor White's head rights to Ezekiel Hudnall who at the time of his death was in actual possession.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 1/29/1802, that upon petition of Ezekiel Hudnall, Governor White granted 200 acres at Barranco de las Calabazas and 300 acres at Bockhan opposite the Two-Sister Islands.

3 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract, 11/29/1844, from descriptive list, No. 185.

[Dossier contains 3 translations of 2, and the decree.]

Hudnall, Ezekiel, Heirs of Con. H 83; DG IV 279

1 [E] claim, through John B. Strong, [S. Streeter is scratched out], 255 acres on the north bank of St. Johns River opposite the Fort of St. Nicolas, and east of Hogan's Creek; Governor Coppinger's grant to Daniel Hogans.

2 [S] Daniel Hogans petitions for lands corresponding to

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* Con. H 81 is missing, probably through a mistake in numbering.

himself, his wife, 2 small children, and 5 slaves over 16 years of age, 3/1/1817. Governor Coppinger grants 255 acres, 3/18/1817; Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 3/18/1817.

3 [S] Copy of 2 and sale, 11/11/1818: Daniel Hogans to Ezekiel Hudnall for $330, the land mentioned in the grant. Witnesses: D. S. H. Miller and John M. Sanchez.

4 [E] Sale dated 11/11/1818: Daniel Hogans to Hudnall, 255 acres, no consideration mentioned. Witnesses: D. S. H. Miller and John M. Sanchez.

5 [S] George J. F. Clarke's certified plat of 5/9/1817.

6 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract, 11/21/1844, from descriptive list, No. 187.

7 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 379.08 acres for the heirs of Ezekiel Hudnall, 6/1833. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill.

[Dossier contains 2 copies of 2, 1 of 7, 2 translations and a copy of 5, a copy of 3, decree, and a typewritten copy of each of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

Hudnall, Ezekiel, Heirs of, Con. H 84; DG IV 279

1 [E] claim, through Strong, 200 acres at the south head of Pablo Creek; Governor Coppinger's grant to Selvy Taylor, 4/14/1817, who sold to Ezekiel Hudnall, 11/28/1821.

2 [S] Selvy Taylor petitions, through Jose Maria Ugarte, 4/14/1817, for 200 acres at the head of San Pablo Creek. S. Taylor has been a subject for 15 years. Governor Coppinger grants, 4/14/1817.

3 [S] Clarke's certified plat of 6/7/1821.

4 [E] John Rodman, attorney for plaintiffs in the case of

Francis F. Hudnall et al. vs. Francis Richards, in superior court for the Eastern District of Florida, prays for a court order forcing Antonio Alvarez, keeper of the public archives, to bring to court "a certain deed from Silvy Taylor to Ezekiel Hudnall", dated 11/28/1821. "It is indispensably necessary to show the title of the heirs of Hudnall on the trial of the above cause at the next court." [On the back:] Joseph L. Smith, Judge, orders, 11/29/1831, Alvarez to deliver to John Rodman the mentioned deed and take a receipt. Frederick D. Robinson, for J. Rodman, gives receipt, 11/30/1831, for deed to Antonio Alvarez.

5 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 12/27/1844, from descriptive list, No. 184.

[Dossier contains 2 translations and a copy of each of 2, 3, and a copy of 4.]

Hudnall, Ezekiel, Heirs of, Con. H 85; DG V 377

Three memorials as follows:

1 [E] claim, through John B. Strong, 100 acres at St. Nicolas on St. Johns River, bounded on the east by Pablo Fontane, west by Isaac Hendricks, north by St. Johns River, and south by vacant lands; Governor Coppinger's royal title to Ana Hogans for 300 acres, 100 of which her husband, D. S. Miller, sold to Ezekiel Hudnall, 2/12/1819.

2 [E] claim, through Strong, 2 wooden houses at St. Nicolas, sold by Juan Robles to Ezekiel Hudnall, 5/6/1818.

3 [E] claim, through Strong, a house and lot at St. Nicolas, sold by Ann Munro to Ezekiel Hudnall, 10/17/1818. Claimant is in actual possession.

4 [S] Sale dated 5/6/1818: Two wooden houses, 1 a residence

with kitchen; the other, a bakery with its oven, at San Nicolas by Juan Jose Robles to Ezekiel Hudnall for $60.

5 [E] Sale dated 10/17/1818; House and lot at St. Nicolas by Ann Munro, who bought same from John Masters, to Ezekiel Hudnall for $40. Witness: D. S. H. Miller. Note: "The south room is reserved for William Hart in possession until 12/25/1818." Ann Munro.

6 [S] Deed of sale dated 2/12/1819: David Solomon Hill Miller sells to Ezekiel Hudnall 100 acres on St. Johns River, a part of 300 acres granted to Ana Hogans, his deceased wife, in absolute property, 12/24/1817. Witnesses: Bernardo Segui, Guillermo Travers, and Eusebio Maria Gomez. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy. Below is an unsigned deed of sale of land above mentioned by Joseph Gasscar to Ezekiel Hudnall for $70.

7 [E] Thomson Mason deposes before Joseph L. Smith, 2/1/1831, that having purchased 100 acres of land from a representative of Ezekiel Hudnall, the grantee, he wants the court to order the Keeper of Public Archives to give up the title-deeds to said land. Judge J. L. Smith orders the Keeper to give up the papers or show cause, 2/1/1831. T. Mason gives receipt for documents received from Antonio Alvarez, Keeper of Archives.

8 [E] A. Alvarez' certified extract, 12/27/1844, from descriptive list, No. 562.

[Dossier contains copies of 1-8.]

Hudnall, Ezekiel, Heirs of, Con. H 86; DG IV 279

1 [E] claim, through Strong, 100 acres at Falck on the east side of St. Johns River; Governor Coppinger's royal title to Jose Garcia, 12/5/1817, who sold to Ezekiel Hudnall, 11/27/1821.

2 [S] Jose Garcia petitions for 100 acres, 12/4/1817, on St. Johns River at Folek, for himself, his wife, and 5 sons, merited for his services in the rebellion of 1812. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/4/1817.

3 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to Jose Garcia, 12/5/1817, for 100 acres; Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

4 [S] George J. F. Clarke certifies plat of 100 acres, 6/8/1821, for Jose Garcia, bounded on the south by Mr. Tasset, west by St. Johns River, north by Mrs. Plummer, and east by vacant lands.

5 [E] Deed of sale dated 11/27/1821; Joseph Garcia and his wife, Jane Garcia, both illiterate, sell 100 acres to Ezekiel Hudnall for $100. Witnesses: Joseph Long and Mathew Phillips. [On the back:] Jose Garcia and Jane Garcia acknowledge receipt of $100. St. Johns County, 11/27/1821. Isaiah D. Hart, clerk, Duval County, certifies, 6/10/1831, upon oath of Matthew Phillips, signatures of Jose and Jane Garcia. Recording fees: $1.62; Book B, p. 58.

[Dossier contains copies of 2, 3, 4, and 5, and decree slip.]

Huertas, Antonio Con. H 87; DG III 697

[Bound together 1-3 in Spanish:]

1 - Antonio Huertas petitions for 15,000 acres, 9/15/1817, on a creek that enters the St. Johns River about 12 miles south of Lake St. George. He was granted 10,000 acres, 3/27/1813, which he uses for pasturage, but he needs more lands for cultivation. He asked it in return for his many worthy services to the province. Governor Coppinger grants in absolute property, 9/15/1817.

2 - A. Huertas petitions for survey by Andres Burgevin of the 15,000 acres in 4 tracts of 2,500, 1,500, 600, and 10,400 acres

respectively. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/13/1820; Entralgo attests and notifies Antonio Huertas and Andres Burgevin who countersigns.

3 - A. Burgevin's certified plat as above all dated 4/5/1821. [Note: 4, 5, and 6 have jacket marked "2500A". "Not Reported" and in pencil: "A.S.P. (American State Papers) Vol. 3, p. 697."]

4 [E] Antonio Huertas claims, through Antonio Alvarez, 2,500 acres; Governor Coppinger's service grant, 9/15/1817, and royal title, 4/10/1821.

5 [S] Copy of 1.

6 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to Antonio Huertas for 2,500 acres, 4/10/1821. Entralgo attests and William Reynolds certifies true copy, 12/1/1823. [Note: 7, 8, and 9 have jacket marked "1500 a." "Not Reported."]

7 [E] Antonio Huertas claims, through A. Alvarez, 1,500 acres; Governor Coppinger's service grant, 9/15/1817, and royal title, 4/10/1821.

8 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to Antonio Huertas for 1,500 acres, 4/10/1821. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

9 [S] Appraisement by Jose M. Hernandez and Francisco P. Sanchez, on petition of Guillermo W. Travers, agent of Antonio Huertas, of 1,500 acres, giving them a value of $3 an acre which totals $4,500. Given at St. Augustine, 8/19/1822. Sworn before Thomas H. Penn, N.P. Bernardo Segui certifies date ut supra. Also a copy of 8 and 1 copy of 3.

[Bound together 10-14 in English:]

10 - Decree of superior court, East Florida, 5/23/1832, confirming the claim of Antonio Huertas for 15,000 acres.

11, 12, 13, and 14, are copies of 1 and 3; 15, 16, 17, and 18, are copies of 1, 2, 3, and 10.

19 [E] Opinion and decree of the U. S. Supreme Court, January term, 1834, by Chief Justice Marshall, confirms grant and rejects surveys as not conforming "to the concession made in 1817;" orders lower court to order resurvey. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copy, 3/10/1845; Judge Isaac H. Bronson attests.

20 [E] Decree of district court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, confirming, pursuant to mandate of Supreme Court, survey of 4,541.19 acres in Orange County made by M. A. Williams, U. S. deputy surveyor, in 1851, being Sec. 27, T. 16, R. 27 S&E; Secs. 43, 44, T. 16, R. 28 S&E; Sec. 37, T. 17, R. 28 S&E. Philip Walter, clerk, certifies true copy, 6/4/1884.

[Dossier contains a copy each of 3 and 8.]

Huertas, Antonio Con. H 88; DG IV 283

1 [E] claims, through John Rodman, 10,000 acres, 11/25/1823, on Six Mile Creek, being the same tract granted to Panton-Leslie & Co., who later relinquished it. Governor Kindelan's grant based on head rights, 3/27/1813; Governor Coppinger's royal title, 7/20/1816. Antonio Huertas resided in St. Augustine for about 36 years before the cession, moving to Havana in 1822.

[Bound together 2-12 in Spanish:]

2 - Antonio Huertas petitions for the 10,000 acres, 3/19/1813, relinquished by Panton-Leslie & Co., through its manager, Juan Forrester, 4/29/1791, 5,000 acres located at Tocoy, and 10,000 acres at Picolata. Governor Kindelan grants, 3/19/1813.

3 - Panton-Leslie & Co. petitions, 1/18/1791, for more land on Six Mile Creek to permit the company to care for its 60 dependents

and to carry on its business of providing fresh meat to the troops, sailors, and residents of St. Augustine. Governor Quesada grants 10,000 acres, 4/29/1791, which may not be sold or transferred, but which may be enjoyed by the company for as long as it remains under his Catholic Majesty.

4 - Juan Forrester, agent for Panton-Leslie & Co., petitions for permit, 8/6/1799, to relinquish the now worthless lands at Six Mile Creek in exchange for 5,000 acres at Tocoy and 10,000 acres on St. Johns River at the Bayant Landing. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio, 8/6/1799, who reports favorably. Governor White grants 8/7/1799; Tomas de Aguilar certifies true copy, 3/22/1813.

5 - Antonio Huertas petitions for the 10,000 acres, 3/22/1813, abandoned by Panton-Leslie & Co., on Six Mile Creek. A. Huertas has served the province since 1775 as soldier and Indian Interpreter. He is now advanced in years with 10 children and 14 slaves, and having suffered many losses in his cattle raising business because of insurrections and because of distant pasturage, he now wishes to locate nearer to the [capital of the?] province. Governor Kindelan grants without right to sell or transfer, 3/27/1815. Aguilar certifies true copy.

6 - A. Huertas petitions for royal title, 10/4/1815, to the 10,000 acres. Governor Estrada refers to Auditor of War, Juan de Arredondo, who advises the taking of testimony. Assessment: 16 rr. Governor Estrada countersigns; Entralgo attests and notifies A. Huertas.

7 - Entralgo lists conditions requisite for a royal title, 10/5/1815.

8 - A. Huertas petitions for the taking of testimony before Entralgo, in the absence of Juan Arredondo, who is out of the city, 6/18/1816. Governor Coppinger grants, 6/22/1816; Entralgo attests

and notifies Antonio Huertas.

9 - F. M. Arredondo, Jr., deposes before Governor Coppinger, Joseph M. Arredondo, and Juan de Entralgo, 7/12/1816, that Antonio Huertas has improved the lands granted him, increasing his livestock, and building thereon his home.

10 - Francisco Paz deposes same.

11 - Juan Gonzales Montesdeoca deposes that it is well known that Antonio Huertas has established a dairy and stock yard on the lands granted him and which he now holds.

12 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title to Antonio Huertas, 7/17/1816. Entralgo attests and notifies Antonio Huertas.

13 [E] On 7/20/1816 Governor Coppinger granted royal title to Antonio Huertas for 10,000 acres. Entralgo attested and Anthelm Gay certified true translation, 7/28/1829.

14 [E] Decree of superior court, District of East Florida confirms the claim, 5/12/1832.

15 [E] Decree of U. S. Supreme Court at January term, 1834, affirms decree of lower court. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copies, 2/27/1845. Judge Isaac H. Bronson certifies the above.

16 [E] Andres Burgevin certifies plat of 10,000 acres on Six Mile Creek.

[Dossier contains a copy each of 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, and 16, 1 translation of 16, and 3 of 5.]

Huertas, Antonio Con. H 89; DG V 376, 378

1 [E] claims, through Isaac N. Cox, 800 acres on the west bank of San Sebastian River, bounded on the north by the creek, south by Martin Hernandez, east by the river, and west by vacant lands; Governor Kindelan's grant as head rights to Antonio Huertas.

[Bound together 2-11 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan de Pierra certifies, 12/12/1797, taht on petition of Antonio Huertas for the lands held by Bartolome Suarez, who was willing to cede them, Governor White granted same; date ut supra.

3 - Pierra certifies, 9/10/1799, that on petition of Antonio Huertas for lands south of Jose Peso de Burgo, Governor White denied the petition, but granted another vacant tract also requested. Jose de Ortega countersigned.

4 - A. Huertas petitions for permit to present proof of his right to a royal title, 10/23/1813. Governor Kindelan grants, 10/23/1813, and Juan de Arredondo countersigns.

5 - Juan B. de Entralgo lists conditions requisite for royal title and notifies A. Huertas, 10/23/1813.

6 - Juan Gianopoly, Rumanian, deposes before Juan de Arredondo, 10/25/1813, that for 18 years he has known of Antonio Huertas' holding the land in question which he has fenced, cleared, and improved in many different ways.

7 - Felipe Solana, native deposes the same, estimating as 800 acres the amount under cultivation.

8 - Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, Jr., native, deposes the same.

9 - Governor Kindelan grants royal title to 800 acres, 10/26/1813; Juan Arredondo countersigns. Assessment: 24 rr. Entralgo attests these acts and notifies Antonio Huertas.

10 - Royal title from Governor Kindelan to Antonio Huertas for 800 acres, 10/26/1813. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy, 3/15/1819.

11 - Benjamin and B. J. Clements certify plat. Chainmen: John Hagen and Jacob J.[Y?] Porter. Approved by Surveyor General

Robert Butler.

[Dossier contains an abstract and decree.]

Huertas, John Con. H 90; DG III 646

1 [E] Antelm Gay, through John Rodman, claims 5,000 acres on the east side of St. Johns River near Tocoy, 8/20/1823, bounded on the north by lands of the late Manuel Solana, being part of the 15,000-acre grant to John Huertas, 8/26/1814; Governor Coppinger's royal title to John Huertas, 12/24/1817, who sold to Anthelm Gay, 7/7/1821.

2 [E] Deed of sale dated 7/7/1821: John Huertas sells to Antelm Gay, 5,000 acres at Tocoy for $5,000. Witnesses: Francisco P. Sanchez, Fernando de la M. Arredondo, Jr., and Francisco Jose Fatio. Entralgo attests and certifies true copy.

3 [E] Receipt for documents in the case of Antelm Gay vs. The U. S. given by John Rodman, attorney for complainant, to Antonio Alvarez, Keeper of Archives; by order of court, 5/18/1832. Decree recommending to Congress confirmation of the claim of Antelm Gay. [Note: 1, 2, 3, and decree of above are in jacket, "Gay Antelm - advised for confirmation by Commissioners - 5000 acres Tocoy", and in pencil, "Confirmed to John Huertas, 15000 acres."]

[Bound together 4-9 in Spanish:]

4 - Juan Huertas petitions for 15,000 acres for pasturage, 8/26/1814: 5,000 at Tocoy, 5 miles north of Picolata; and 10,000 acres on St. Johns River, which he merits because of his services to the province. Governor Kindelan grants, 8/26/1814; Aguilar certifies true copy.

5 - Huertas petitions for permit to present witnesses to prove his right to a royal title, 12/15/1817. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/17/1817.

6 - Andres Papy, native, deposes before Entralgo, 12/8/1817, that it is well known that Huertas has a dairy and livestock on the lands granted him which were established many years ago.

7 - Juan Gonzales Montesdeoca, native, deposes the same.

8 - Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, Jr., concurs.

9 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 12/22/1817; Entralgo attests the above papers.

10 [E] Royal title, 12/24/1817, Governor Coppinger to Antonio Huertas; Entralgo attests plat of 5,000 acres at Tocoy, 6/19/1818.

11 [S] Andres Burgevin certifies plat of 900 acres, 7/25/1820, part of 1,000-acre tract surveyed for A. Huertas, between the Old Fort of Buena Vista and Moore's Place.

[Bound together 12-18 in English:]

12 - Huertas petitions for survey by A. Burgevin, 9/3/1818. Governor Coppinger grants; Entralgo attests and notifies Huertas and Burgevin, the latter of whom countersigns.

13, 14, and 15. Burgevin's certified plats of 4,000 acres at Big Cypress, 6,000 acres on the east side of St. Johns River, and 5,000 acres at Tocoy; dated 6/20/1820, 6/4/1822, and 9/19/1818, respectively. Patrick Lynch, surveyor, and Anthelm Gay, translator, certify true copies, 9/26/1821.

16 - Decree of the superior court, District of East Florida, May term, 1832, in the case of John Huertas vs. The United States, confirming same.

17 - Mandate of the Supreme Court ordering further proceedings, confirming title to lands surveyed, 9/19/1818, and 5/31/1820, reversing title to that surveyed 6/20/1820. Witnesses: John Marshall, Chief Justice, 2nd Monday of January, 1834, and Thomas Carroll, clerk.

18 - Subsequent order of the superior court of the Eastern District of Florida, November 4, 1835, ordering John Lee Williams to survey within terms of grant of the 4,000 acres reversed. George R. Fairbanks certifies true copies, and Judge Isaac H. Bronson attests.

19 [E] A. M. Randolph certifies plat of 2 adjoining tracts of 2,667.7 acres and of 3,977.04 acres claimed by Huertas. Chainmen: Andres Pacetty and John Masters. Approved by Benjamin A. Putnam, 11/16/1850.

20 [E] George R. Fairbanks, clerk of the district court, certifies, 7/27/1854, plat is a true copy of exhibit in the cause of John Huertas vs. The United States.

21 [E] Charles C. Tracy certifies plat of 5,736.8 acres at Tocoy, 1st quarter of 1848. Chainmen: John Manucy and Alex Solana. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 11/13/1848.

[Bound together 22-24 in English:]

22 - Charles F. Hopkins, United States Deputy Surveyor, certifies filed notes of survey of a 4,000-acre tract as being part of original grant to John Huertas in Ts. 8 and 9, Rs. 27 and 28 S&E.

23 - John Hodges, George Hodges, and Frank White, all illiterate, chainmen and axeman respectively, certify that they assisted Charles F. Hopkins in the survey. Sworn before T. E. Buckman, clerk, county court of Duval County, 9/28/1878.

24 - Letter from Charles F. Hopkins, Jacksonville, 7/30/1878, to Honorable Leroy D. Ball, United States Surveyor General, Tallahassee, Florida, telling of his survey of 4,000 acres in one body, part of Huertas' 10,000-acre grant, "in the only possible manner."

25 [E] Order for new survey of the 4,000 acres by Judge Philip

Fraser, United States district court, Northern District of Florida, 12/22/1875, to be made "in pursuance of and comformity to the said decision, decree and mandate of said Supreme Court", in case of Civilia G. de Huertas and Florentia M. Huertas vs. The United States. Philip Walter, clerk, certifies above copy as true of the original order, Jacksonville, 3/14/1786.

26 [E] Order in chancery, district court of the United States, Northern District of Florida in the case of John Huertas vs. The United States declaring surveys of 1850 null and void and ordering a new survey of the 4,000 and 6,000-acre plats, "in conformity to the decision and decree of the Supreme Court." George R. Fairbanks, clerk, certifies above as true copy. St. Augustine, 6/20/1854.

[Dossier contains 2 translations of 4, 1 each of 13, 14, and 15; 2 copies of 16, 1 of 17, and 2 of 21.]

Hughes, Elizabeth Con. H 91; DG V 69

1 [E] claims title to tract of land on the south side of St. Marys River at a place called "Camp Pinkney", 9/12/1827. She has been in possession since 1817 and claims it under the donation act.

2 [E] William Haddock deposes before William H. Allen that claimant, Elizabeth Hughes, lived on the tract claimed since 1817, that she is the head of a family and has 4 children, and 6 or 7 negroes all of which she had in 1818. She was over 21 years of age in 1817.

Hull, Ambrose, Heirs of, Con. H 92; DG V 64

1 [E] William Gibson, St. Marys, Georgia, executor of the last will of Ambrose Hull, in behalf of Hull's heirs, being infants under 21 years of age, claims 1,500 acres at Turnbull's Western Swamp in Mosquitos, and 1,100 acres at Turnbull's Eastern Hammock

at New Smyrna, also in Mosquitos. It was granted in absolute property to A. Hull on 2/2/1812 by Governor Estrada, founded on a previous grant of 2,600 acres to Hull on 1/15/1801, who was in actual possession from 1801 to 1813 when invasion forced him to lease. He died while on a visit in New York in November, 1821.

[Bound together 2-18 in Spanish:]

2 - Juan de Pierra certifies, 3/7/1803, that upon petition by Hull for permit to relocate 1,000 of the 3,000-acres granted him on 1/16/1801 in 2 tracts, 400 acres in New Smyrna and 600 acres at The Swamp, Governor White granted same.

3 - Hull petitions for permit, 4/19/1811, to present witnesses to prove his right to a royal title to the 1,000 acres. Lieutenant Governor Estrada refers to the auditor of war, Quintano, 4/20/1811, who approves, 4/30/1811, assessing 20 rr. Estrada countersigns.

4 - Jose de Zubizarreta attests above and lists conditions to be met by grantees of land in order to receive a royal title to same.

5 - Felipe Roberto Yonge, native, merchant, 34, Protestant, deposes before Quintano, 5/7/1811, that he has known Hull since 1801, and known he has fulfilled all conditions, cultivating and improving the land without interruption.

6 - Juan Bautista Ferreyra, native of Charleston, merchant, 28, deposes same.

7 - Gabriel W. Perpall, commissioned judge for the territory of Mosquitos, married, deposes same.

8 - Governor Estrada grants royal title, 5/7/1811, on advice of Quintano, who countersigns, assessing 4 pesos.

9 - Zubizarreta attests above and lists costs to petitioner as follows:

To governor, for 3 signatures . . . . . 6 rr.
To auditor of war for 2 assessments and
assistance in declarations . . . . . .74 "
To secretary . . . . . .92 "
21 pesos 4 reales or 172 "
St. Augustine, May 8, 1811.

10 - Pierra certifies, 1/17/1801, that upon petition by Hull for 2 tracts of land, 1,500 acres at The Swamp formerly cultivated by A. Turnbull, and 1,100 acres on Hillsborough River, Governor White granted same.

11 - Hull petitions for royal title, 9/11/1811, to the 2,600 acres, above mentioned, since his attorney erroneously petitioned for 1,000 acres only. After receiving the above concession in 1801, Hull went to the Unites States and returned to settle it, with many workers, artisans, and all needed supplies. Soon afterwards he suffered a loss of $3,000 in an Indian invasion. When preparing for a new start a large number of new settlers from the Bahama Isles asked him for a permit to join him in making a settlement for mutual protection against the Indians. He consented and they began the new combined settlement in September, 1803, continuing until the present (1811). However the others abandoned the settlement and for two years he (Hull) has not had a neighbor within 17 miles of his place. His purpose being to plant cotton, and the grant in absolute property of 1811 [see 8] not taking in the land suited for cotton planting, though the other land in the concession of 1801 does contain suitable ground, he, therefore, petitions for royal title to the land granted him in 1801. Governor Estrada denies the petition, explaining that the 1811 grant by royal title was made subsequent to and in accordance with Hull's wish and knowledge, and it, therefore, supercedes all previous orders and must stand as made.

12 - Hull petitions for reconsideration of the above decree, 1/12/1812, setting forth his many services to the government and his reason for allowing the settlers from Providence [Bahamas] to settle on his land, and explaining the fact that he petitioned for a royal title to only 1,000 acres as due to an error and his 3,000 pesos loss after the Indian Invasion, as factors to be considered in deciding the fate of his claim. Governor Estrada refers to the secretary and to the notary of the government, 1/20/1812.

13 - Jose de Zubizarreta reports, 1/22/1812, that all that Hull has said is true and that Hull is known to all for his honesty and good character.

14 - Tomas de Aguilar reports, 1/22/1812, that it is a well known fact that Hull, after swearing allegiance to Spain on 1/15/1801, was the first to go to Mosquitos to establish a settlement; that there he suffered great losses, and that for mutual protection against the attacks of the Indians Hull permitted Britishers from the Bahamas to settle on his land.

15 - Governor Estrada grants royal title to 2,600 acres, admitting as true and giving full credit to claims of Hull, 2/1/1812.

16 - Royal title, 2/2/1812, from Governor Estrada to Hull for the 2,600 acres; Zubizarreta attests above acts.

17 - Hull petitions for survey order of 5/4/1817. Governor Coppinger grants, 5/5/1817; Entralgo attests and notifies Clarke who countersigns.

18 - George J. F. Clarke certifies plats for 1,500 acres at Mosquitos and 1,100 acres at New Smyrna, 5/25/1817.

19 [S] Hull petitions for 2 tracts as above, 1/15/1801. Governor White refers to Pedro Diaz Berrio, 1/15/1801, who reports

favorably, 1/16/1801. Governor White grants.

[Bound together 20-23 in Spanish:]

20 - Hull petitions, 4/27/1819, for resurvey by George J. F. Clarke of his land and of land granted to Samuel Betts on 7/5/1815 and surveyed by Roberto McHardy, which Hull claimed was erroneously surveyed on part of his land. Governor Coppinger asks Roberto McHardy for report, 4/27/1819.

21 - McHardy replies, 4/29/1819, that no error was made in his survey of the lands granted to S. Betts. Governor Coppinger asks for copies of memorials of and concessions to both Hull and Betts on which to base his decision. [Copies of 2 and 19 above, and of 22 and 23 below, follow:]

22 - Betts' petitions for 2,000 acres at Mosquitos north of lands of Hull, 7/6/1803. Governor White refers to Nicolas Barcelo, 7/6/1803, who approves and Governor White grants, 7/8/1803.

23 - Betts' petitions for survey of lands granted him, 2/21/1804, since part of it has been surveyed for Juan Addison. Governor White asks the number of acres involved, 2/21/1804. When Betts' replies 600 acres Governor White denies the request, 3/3/1804, asking Betts to wait until a King's surveyor is named. Tomas de Aguilar certifies above as true copies, 5/10/1819. On 5/11/1819, Governor Coppinger asks Betts, or his representative, to present his side of the case.

24 [E] Frederick L. Ming, deputy surveyor, certifies 2 plats of 1,141.56 acres on the west side of Hillsborough River, and 1,390.28 acres in Turnbull's Western Swamp. Chainmen: Thomas C. Ellis and James Story. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 5/20/1836.

25 [E] Descriptive list, No. 544--Ambrose Hull's Heirs--2,600 acres. Antonio Alvarez certifies true copy, 1/24/1835.

[Dossier contains copies of 16 and 17, and decree.]

Hull, Ambrose, Heirs of, Con. H 93; DG V 62

1 [E] William Gibson, executor of the last will of Ambrose Hull, in behalf of Hull's infant heirs and through John Rodman, attorney, claims 300 acres at Col. Plummer's on the west side of St. Johns River, granted 12/9/1791, to David Plummer and sold to Ambrose Hull by David Plummer's heirs, 12/10/1820, only the absence of some of the heirs hindering the final execution of the deed.

[Bound together 2-8 in Spanish:]

2 - Pedro Marrot certifies, 12/9/1791, concession of 9 caballerias to Daniel Plummer whose family consists of 6 persons, 1 white and 5 negro slaves. Plat by Samuel Eastlake, surveyor.

3 - Governor Quesada's concession to David Plummer for 9 caballerias, 12/10/1791. Witnesses: Manuel Rengil and Francisco Rovira. Juan de Entralgo certifies true copy, 11/13/1819.

4 - Prudencia Plummer, widow of Daniel Plummer, through James, their son, petitions for permit to prove right to royal title, 11/15/1819. Governor Coppinger grants, 11/16/1819.

5 - Jorge Fleming, captain of militia, 60, deposes, 12/17/1819, before Governor Coppinger, that it is a well known fact that the Plummers have cultivated their lands without interruption for more than 10 years.

6 - Guillermo Travers, native, 25, deposes the same.

7 - Fernando de la M. Arredondo, Jr., native, 32, deposes the same.

8 - Governor Coppinger grants royal title to 300 acres to the widow

and heirs of Daniel Plummer, 12/22/1819. Entralgo attests.

9 [S] Governor Coppinger's royal title to Prudencia Plummer and the heirs of Daniel Plummer, 12/23/1819. Entralgo attests.

10 [E] Unfinished plat of above claim.

11 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies extract, 12/23/1844, from descriptive list, No. 540--Ambrose Hull's Heirs--300 acres.

[Dossier contains decree.]

Hull, Ambrose, Heirs of, Con. H 94; DG V 62

1 [E] William Gibson, executor of the last will of Ambrose Hull, in behalf of Hull's infant heirs and through John Rodman, attorney, claims 200 acres on the west side of St. Johns River, granted 1/31/1814 to James Hall, who sold to Ambrose Hull, 3/7/1821.

2 [S] Santiago Hall petitions for royal title to 200 acres, 1/16/1816, which were granted to him in exchange for 300 acres ceded by him to the royal estate. His right will appear in the document which follows. Governor Coppinger grants royal title, 1/17/1816.

3 [S] Jorge J. F. Clarke certifies a plat of 200 acres for James Hall, between the lands of Zephaniah Kingsley and Daniel Plummer, on the west side of St. Johns River, 11/15/1815.

4 [S] Concession dated 1/31/1814: Governor Kindelan to James Hall for 200 acres. Entralgo attests.

5 [S] Royal title from Governor Coppinger to James Hall for 200 acres. Entralgo attests.

6 [E] Unfinished plat of the 200-acre claim above mentioned.

7 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 12/23/1844, from

descriptive list, No. 541--Ambrose Hull's Heirs--200 acres.

[Dossier contains a copy and a translation of 3 and decree.]

Huntington, Elisha Con. H 95; DG IV 283

1 [E] claims, through Joseph B. Lancaster, 2,000 acres, an undivided part of a grant to Fernando de la M. Arredondo & Son at Alachua; conveyed by Nathaniel Wells to Elisha Huntington who is in actual possession.

Hurlbert, Daniel Con. H 96; DG V 381

1 [E] claims 300 acres about 6 miles north of St. Augustine, at Levet, bounded on the south by Five Miles Plantation, east by the road to Airaguey, north by a lake, and west by public lands; Governor Kindelan's grant to Francis P. Sanchez who sold to Hurlbert, 4/12/1823, by court order in suit of Juan Bautista Collins vs. Jose Antonio Yguiniz. Claimant is in actual possession.

2 [S] Francisco Pascual Sanchez petitions, 12/7/1820, for survey by Andres Burgevin of 300 acres, formerly belonging to Jose Antonio de Yguiniz and bounded by lands of Pablo Sabate and Daniel Hurlbert, bought by Sanchez at judicial sale on 9/11/1820. Governor Coppinger grants, 12/7/1820; Entralgo attests and notifies Burgevin who countersigns.

3 [S] Deed of sale by public auction, 9/11/1820, of 300 acres signed by Governor Coppinger, Ruperto Saavedra, notary, and Sanchez, the buyer. It describes the scene--negro criers and drums at the doors of Government House--bids by Pablo Fontane, opening with 220 pesos, by Fernando Arredondo, and by Sanchez, closing with 405 pesos--end of sale--at twelve noon.

4 [S] Decree dated 9/13/1820: Governor Coppinger orders proceeds of sale to be given to Juan B. Collins, creditor, after

repaying the secretary and Maria Hauston for their expense in feeding and burying Yguiniz; and title to property be given to Sanchez. Entralgo attests 3 and 4.

5 [E] General power of attorney given at Havana on 1/28/1793 by Juan Tatton, American, to Miguel O'Rielly, parish priest of St. Augustine. Witnesses: Jose Leal and Francisco Lopez y Bernardez. Before Felipe Alvarez, N. P. Gabriel Yosef Alvarez, Narciso Lopez, and P. P. Alvarez give "full credit."

6 [E] Deed of sale dated 4/12/1823: Sanchez to Hurlbert for 300 acres at Livet. Witnesses: James Stryb and Isaac Wickes.

7 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 300 acres. Chainmen: John Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1836.

[Dossier contains a copy each of 6 and 7.]

Hurlbert, Daniel Con. H 97; DG V 376

1 [E] Deed of sale by public auction, 8/23/1814, signed by Governor Kindelan and Juan de Arredondo y San Felices, of 200 acres at the Five Mile Plantation formerly belonging to Jose Antonio de Yguiniz, deceased, for 400 pesos.

2 [S] Decree dated 8/26/1814: Governor Kindelan approves sale at auction and instructs the secretary to hold proceeds of sale until orders for further disposition. Juan de Entralgo attests 1 and 2 [Report 316].

3 [S] Governor Coppinger confirms by decree, 7/23/1818, judicial sale of above and grants title to Daniel Hurlbert, buyer. Witnesses: Tomas de Aguilar, Domingo Reyes, and Antonio Alvarez. Entralgo certifies true copy.

4 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 200 acres [above].

Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, 6/20/1835.

Hurlbert, Daniel Con. H 98; DG V 380

1 [E] claims 200 acres 4 miles north of St. Augustine, granted by judicial sale on 12/15/1792 to John Taton, who sold, 12/3/1794, through Michael O'Riley, his agent, to Jose Antonio Yguiniz, whose land was sold at public auction on suit of John Baptist Collins, creditor, on 6/8/1818, and bought by Daniel Hurlbert, who is in actual possession.

2 [E] [Another memorial] Hurlbert claims 200 acres on the marshes of Cassacolo, about 3 miles from St. Augustine; Governor Kindelan's grant, 8/22/1814. Claimant is in actual possession.

3 [E] Henry Washington certifies plat of 200 acres at the head of St. Sebastian River. Chainmen: John W. Townsend and Isaac Varnes. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, 6/20/1836.

[Dossier contains decree and translation of 3 in Con. H 97.]

Hurlbert, Daniel Con. H 99; DG V 389

1 [E] claims 125 acres on Pevet Swamp Branch; Governor White's grant, 9/3/1805.

2 [S] Juan de Pierra certifies, 9/3/1805, that upon petition of Hurlbert for head rights, Governor White granted 125 acres.

[Bound together 3-4 in English:]

3 - Daniel Hurlbert petitions for 250 acres, 9/2/1805, as head rights for himself, his wife, and 2 negroes aged 20 years, requesting that the land be at Pevet Swamp, formerly cultivated by a man MacKay. Governor White grants, 9/3/1805; Anthelm Gay certifies true translation, 4/28/1831.

4 - Decree dated 5/26/1832: Superior court of district of East

Florida, in Hurlbert vs. The United States, confirming claim as set forth in grant, 125 acres. George R. Fairbanks, clerk, and Isaac H. Bronson, judge, attest true copy, 3/12/1845.

5 [E] Benjamin and J. B. Clements certify plat of 126.14 acres. Chainmen: John Hogan and John M. McGough. Approved by Robert Butler, March, 1835. Jacket: "Rejected by Reg. and Rec."

[Dossier contains 2 copies of 4.]

Hutchinson, James, Heirs of, of Mississippi — Con. H 100; DG IV 282

1 [E] James A. Hutchinson, heir of James Hutchinson, for himself and other heirs, through George Murray, claims 2,000 acres on an island in the lagoon running from the mouth of Indian River to Jupiter Inlet; Governor White's grant based on head rights, 4/14/1807, to James Hutchinson, who abandoned 2,000 acres previously granted him on the first Hammock, south of Indian River. It was actually possessed by grantee until his death in 1808, when because of Indian hostilities and their remoteness from populated places the family of 12, with the consent of Governor White, moved to the United States.

2 [S] James Hutchinson petitions for 2,000 acres, 8/22/1803, on the River His [Is, Ys, or Indian] for himself, his wife, 7 sons, and 20 slaves; he will invest the proceeds of the sale of his lands in Georgia in more slaves. Governor White grants, 8/23/1803; Pierra certifies.

3 [S] James Hutchinson petitions, 4/13/1807, for permit to exchange the 2,000 acres granted him on the mainland for an island across the River Ys where he and his family will be more protected from the insults of the Indians, and where the vegetation is adapted

to the raising of hogs, which he intends to do. Governor White grants until his quota shall be determined, 4/14/1807. Juan de Pierra certifies. Note: The certificate of 2,000 acres granted him on River Ys, was lost in the storm which visited the island in September of 1806.

4 [E] Statement: Joseph Hutchinson deposes, 4/24/1823, before John G. Cowling, N. P., that in 1808 he visited his brother, James Hutchinson, at Hutchinson's Island, granted him by Governor White, on which he had his settlement. In September 1808 James Hutchinson died and Joseph made arrangements to take the widow and children to the State of Georgia. They departed later leaving a man in charge who was in November, 1808, joined by James Hutchinson's eldest son of whom Joseph had not heard for years and supposed to be dead. This moving away did not constitute abandonment of the property because it was done with Governor White's consent.

5 [E] Joseph Hutchinson further deposes before John G. Cowling, 4/24/1823, that James Hutchinson had a family of 12 when they settled the Island. One child died and some negroes were stolen by pirates or wreckers. Upon James' death Joseph removed the family, which was left without protection, to Georgia.

6 [E] Andres Roach, illiterate, deposes before Horatio S. Dexter, J.P., Mosquito County, 8/4/1825, that in 1807 he was employed by James Hutchinson to assist in the settlement of the Hillsborough Island near Jupiter Island; that he with several slaves put up 3 buildings, cleared land, and planted 35 acres; that he worked about 8 months, later 6 months, and lastly 5 months, employing the last 2 periods in fishing and wrecking; that the Hutchinson family consisted of 9 white persons and 5 slaves; that Hutchinson after

having been on the Island 6 years was drowned while passing from St. Augustine to Indian River, and that the family moved to the State of Georgia.

7 [E] Memorandum: [On the back: "not to be recorded"]. "See the Hutchinson widow; John S. Hutchinson, Elizabeth Hutchinson Robertson, Mary Triplett, James A. Hutchinson, Lewis C. Hutchinson, Fanny Brinton, Pamela Vanhorn, Emeline Triplett, Thadeus Vanhorn; deceased - James Vanhorn, heirs and devises of James Hutchinson, deceased; Captain Woodworth - Andrin Brown, moved the family from the Island in 1807, near the Cowford, Port Gibson, Claiborne County. James A. Hutchinson."

8 [E] G. Houston certifies plat of Hutchinson's Island of 7,780 acres, "Transmitted to the Register, March 9th, 1840." Approved, 6/14/1845, by V. Y. Conway, surveyor general.

9 [E] Letter from Charles E. Sherman, Washington, D. C., 4/5/1884, to Mr. [A. J.] Lewis. All papers from heirs should be recorded at once both in Brevard and Dale [Dade?] Counties. The location must be made by inspection "of you or me. You are much younger." Raise ten per cent to twenty. Contracts may be sent safely by registered mail to Recorder of Deeds of Brevard County for recording. "We did not agree to make or procure to be made a grant to the Hutchinson heirs, nor to bring suit in court to recover land for the heirs."

10 [E] Receipt, Titusville, 7/16/1884: A. A. Stewart, clerk, by J. A. McCrory, Deputy Clerk, to A. J. Lewis of Port Gibson for deeds: One from James A. Hutchinson to Charles E. Sherman and A. J. Lewis; one from R. D. Bridger et al. to C. E. Sherman and A. J. Lewis; and one from W. R. Thompson et al. to Sherman and

Lewis.

11 [E] Letter from Charles S. Bundy, Washington, D. C., dated 1/4/1886, to W. D. Bloxham, surveyor general of Florida: If Lewis "declines to meet us at your office in Tallahassee . . . we can wait." Prepare for General Aukerry [Aukeny?] to make the surveys and advise of progress.

12 [E] Letter from A. J. Lewis, Waveland, Florida, dated 4/23/1886, to William D. Bloxham, Tallahassee: Has made selection and established initial point but begs the privilege of making such modifications in the starting point as a further view may suggest. Address reply to St. Lucie.

13 [E] Power-of-attorney, 7/2/1886: E. B. Rhodes, Hutchinson, heir, and her husband, Platt W. Rhodes, to Andrew J. Lewis, of Clairborne County, Mississippi, for the purpose of clearing the Hutchinson claim confirmed by Congress in 1827, and by the commissioner of the General Land Office in 1881, by securing a survey of same "by proper authority". Before J. D. St. Clair, N. P.

14 [E] Letter from A. J. Lewis, Saint Lucie, Florida, dated 7/8/1886, to W. D. Bloxham, Tallahassee: He was led astray by the map of Brevard County in the office of Pritchard & Sweet at Titusville and begs to correct the location in government maps. "The location of the Hutchinson grant is as I intended but the designation is wrong." Advise when survey will be made. Address in care of C. E. Chaffee.

15 [E] Letter, Ankona, Brevard County, Florida, 9/14/1886: Lewis to Bloxham requesting explanation of chief clerk James M. Dancy's letter of 9/6/1886 which said ". . . The grant may lapse as the time for the return of your location of the 2,000 acres

has long since passed." He holds receipt for notice of location dated 5/8/1886.

16 [E] Letter, Washington, D. C., 9/23/1886: C. S. Bundy to Bloxham "General R. V. Aukerry and myself" wish to make selection and location of grant "at earliest day practicable", will appreciate any instructions or suggestions.

17 [E] Letter, 1349 L. St., Washington, D. C., 10/4/1886: Mary Sherman Lantz, administratrix of the estate of Charles E. Sherman, to A. J. Lewis, St. Lucie, Brevard County, Florida. "You are now hereby notified that all authority ever conferred on you as my father's agent to select, locate, and survey the Hutchinson grant is hereby revoked and annulled."

18 [E] Letter, Washington, D. C., 10/4/1886: Lantz to Bloxham complaining of Lewis' refusal to perform and advising of her appointment of C. S. Bundy and R. V. Aukerry to bring about a settlement of the claim of Hutchinson.

19 [E] Letter, 920 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa, 10/14/1886, from Aukerry to Bloxham advising of extension of time for selection of Hutchinson grant location, denying Lewis' authority in the matter, and seeking history and status of grant.

20 [E] Letter, Ankona, Florida, 10/14/1886: Lewis to Bloxham objecting to intervention of Bundy in case; objecting to the extension of time for selection, since he communicated his selection on 4/28/1886 as agent and attorney of the heirs of Hutchinson and asking Bloxham to communicate the true facts to the commissioner at Washington, who was unaware of Lewis' selection.

21 [E] Letter, Des Moines, Iowa, 10/18/1886: Aukerry to Bloxham advising of desire to modify his selection, and requesting

"instruction regarding this island and the Hanson grant."

22 [E] Letter, Washington, 10/20/1886: C. E. Bundy to W. D. Bloxham giving definite boundaries of selection of grant.

23 [E] Letter, Washington, 10/23/1886: Bundy and Aukerry to Bloxham denying Lewis' every claim and authority of selection as having been "formally revoked", and urging the prompt survey of the Hutchinson claim.

24 [E] Letter, The Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, 10/26/1886: Aukerry to Bloxham changing selection of claim, citing reasons for the change, and requesting notice of the time of survey to "come to Tallahassee and meet you."

25 [E] Letter, Titusville, Florida, 10/28/1886: George M. Robbins, attorney-at-law, to Bloxham or Dancy seeking information on the Hutchinson claim; wishes to secure guarantees for his client's (H. Q. Hawley, Jr.) claim on the island; reports Lewis' threat to take Hawley's land into the Hutchinson claim "unless some money is forthcoming"; and requests advice.

26 [E] Letter, M. Grover, dealer in real estate, Titusville, Florida, 11/1/1886: Lewis to Bloxham advises of his proposed visit to Tallahassee on the 20th to "designate on the map in your office" the beginning point of the Hutchinson grant; seeks an extension of the time for locating said grant; and reports his absence from Aukona and the non-receipt of letters.

27 [E] Letter, Titusville, Florida, 11/1/1886: Robbins to Bloxham revealing Lewis' demand for $50 down, $50 in 3 months, and half the land to secure Robbins' client's (Hawley's) claim by threatening to change the location of the Hutchinson grant to include Hawley's homestead; refusing to comply with Lewis' demands

and depending on W. D. Bloxham's statement in his letter to S. H. Stockslager on 5/3/1866 that "everything legitimate should be done to protect the actual bona fide settler who in good faith opens up a new country."

28 [E] Letter, Aukona, Florida, 11/15/1886: Lewis to Bloxham restating his authority in the Hutchinson claim; challenging Bundy's instructions; calling "absurd" a pretended tax title of Fleming & Daniel; requesting replies to definite inquiries; and giving the history of the claim.

29 [E] Letter, Aukona, Florida, 11/16/1886: Lewis to the Honorable Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, reviewing the case; claiming "in my own and my daughter's right . . . the largest interest in the grant"; protesting of neglect in the surveyor general's office, but disclaiming "any intention of attaching any blame to Governor Bloxham, whom I esteem as an honorable gentleman."

30 [E] Letter, Brevard Abstract & Title Co., Titusville, Florida, 12/9/1886: Robbins to Bloxham replying to request for testimony of Lewis' transactions with settlers on Hutchinson Island; submitting affidavit of Mr. Hawley; and recalling that Lewis made contracts with and secured $150 and $50 respectively from Joe Peters, or Portuguese Joe, and from Leonard and George Gardner.

31 [E] Deposition, Brevard County, Florida, 12/10/1885, of H. Q. Hawley, Jr., before J. A. McCrory, County Judge, saying that on 10/27/1886 Lewis offered to locate the Hutchinson grant so as not to interfere with the Hawley claim on consideration of $100 and half of the land "for his nephew."

32 [E] Letter, Steam Yacht Eleanor, Eden, Indian River,

Florida, 12/12/1886: Thomas E. Richard to "Friend Robbins," telling of his visit to Uncle Joe and Gardner who refuse to accuse Lewis thinking him "all right" and not wishing "to trouble" him; expressing pleasure at the dispossessing of Bunker who is "too lazy to work."

33 [E] Letter, Washington, D. C., 12/17/1886: Bundy and Aukeny to Bloxham saying, "We prefer to adjust all differences amicably with Lewis, and we have great confidence that we can do so."

34 [E] Letter, Aukona, Florida, 12/30/1886: Lewis to Bloxham restating his interest in the Hutchinson grant. In 1875 Lewis was employed by his father-in-law, only surviving son of James Hutchinson, original grantee, to prosecute claim of the heirs; needing the assistance of a local attorney Lewis employed Charles E. Sherman for a contingent fee of four-fifths of one-half, Lewis retaining one-fifth "to maintain my relation to the heirs as the original attorney in the case." In 1884, impatient at Sherman's delay, Lewis wrote urging activity with examination of island before survey, to which Sherman replied [see 9 above].

"The additional one-fifth of contract fee which reverted to me [Lewis] was neither more nor less than a rebate from said fee for doing myself what he was to have done, but did not do, and left me to do for him. I complied to the letter."

Other self-appointed agents [Lewis continues] have been ex-Governor Gleason and C. B. Magruder, but the most sweeping ownership of the entire Island is that of Thomas E. Richards with quit claim deed for which he paid John Quincy, a negro, twenty-five cents. Richards tried to sell land to Wheeler of Baltimore, Hurst

of St. Lucie, and Blake of Titusville who settled on the Island and planted pineapples. Hawley, "tool of Richards", Richards, and Robbins, "lawyer, surveyor, land agent, etc., etc. . . . stand at the head of the land sharks of Indian River."

35 [E] Letter, Titusville, Florida, 12/26/1886: Robbins to Bloxham reporting Lewis' collection of $300 for quit claims given by him to settlers on Hutchinson Island; requesting notice of survey in order "to make an intelligent bid for said survey"; requesting guarantees for "some Connecticut Capitalists" who want to establish a canning factory "down the river", but wish safety for their investment, and will employ from 100 to 300 hands.

36 [E] Letter, Sanford, Florida, 12/27/1886: Lewis to Bloxham advising of his mailing from Jacksonville the plat and other material requested; restating his authority; and announcing his prosecution of Richards and Robbins "for presistent and malicious slander."

37 [E] Letter, Titusville, Florida, 12/28/1886: Lewis to Bloxham saying that "it is the right and duty of the true parties in interest to expose the imposture, and they should at once proceed to do so"; and announcing his intention to prove by prosecution of self-appointed agents his right as agent of the Hutchinson heirs.

38 [E] Letter, Aukona, Florida, 1/5/1887: Lewis to Bloxham submitting and explaining a new plat of the Hutchinson grant and again claiming sole right to represent the Hutchinson heirs.

39 [E] Letter, Port Gibson, Mississippi, 1/17/1887: Lanch McLanvin, Chancellor of the Tenth Judicial District of Mississippi, to U. S. Surveyor General, Tallahassee, Florida, certifying that

Lewis is a lawyer and a member in good standing of the Port Gibson bar. A. K. Jones, clerk of chancery court, Claiborne, State of Mississippi, certifies the above.

40 [E] Letter, Aukona, Florida, 1/20/1887: Lewis to Bloxham requesting that the survey of the Hutchinson grant be so made as to take in only an average width of the Island excluding Herman's Point "literally a body of water overgrown with mangrove scrub."

"I am quite sure that it is neither the wish nor the policy of the government to drive, what is called, a hard bargain with the heirs of James Hutchinson; and it is in that confidence that I make the above respectful and just request."

41 [E] Letter, Aukona, Florida, 2/9/1887: Lewis to Bloxham enclosing certificate from the Chancellor of the Tenth Chancery District of the State of Mississippi. [See 39 above.]

42 [E] Letter, Port Gibson, Mississippi, 3/29/1888: Lewis to Bloxham, urging correction of limits of Hutchinson grant to include strip of T. 35 adjoining the northern line of T. 36, which is included in its entirety.

43 [E] Plat of the claim of the heirs of James Hutchinson as selected, 10/26/1886, by Bundy and Aukerry, attorneys.

44 [E] Small plat of T. 36, R. 41 on Hutchinson's Island showing Oceola Point and Morales Island below the township line.

45 [E] Plat of selection for Hutchinson grant marked: "This tracing received 12/26 and filed 12/27/1886. - J. M. C." This shows Fort Pierce, Ankona, and Hogg's store.

46 [E] Another plat, similar to the next preceding but more detailed. "Filed 1/18/1887. C."

[Note: 45 and 46 above are probably those selections and

diagrams submitted by Lewis, according to his letters to William D. Bloxham, 36 and 38 above.]

Hutcheson, Robert Con. H 101; DG IV 159, 184

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 350 acres on the west side of St. Johns River near McGirt's Creek, bounded on the south by George Atkinson's land; Governor Coppinger's grant as head rights, 1/9/1818. Since 1818 claimant has been deprived of possession by George Atkinson.

2 [S] Hutcheson petitions, 1/8/1818, for 350 acres additional to those previously granted him and adjoining them. Governor Coppinger grants, 1/9/1818.

3 [E] Charles Hogans deposes before Edward P. Gibson, J. P., St. Johns County [no date], that for 12 years he has known Hutcheson who in 1815 settled 150 acres surveyed by David S. H. Miller, and that Hogans was chainbearer, then later in 1818 when Hutcheson was granted 350 acres more which he had cultivated outside the lines of the first grant.

4 [E] D. S. H. Miller deposes, 1/16/1824, before W. G. Dawson, J. P., that he surveyed for Hutcheson land granted him in 1814 by the Spanish government, and that Hutcheson improved it together with other land outside the grant which in 1818 was also granted him.

5 [E] David Thomas' certified plat of 403.24 acres for Hutcheson, surveyed in April, 1883. Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits.

[Dossier contains decree and a copy and translation of 2.]

Hutcheson, Robert Con. H. 102; DG IV 159, 186

1 [E] claims, through Abraham Bellamy, 150 acres on the

west side of St. Johns River, 2 miles north of McGirt's Creek; Governor Estrada's grant as head rights, 12/6/1815. Claimant was in possession until December, 1818 when he was deprived of possession "by an individual who claims the land."

2 [S] Hutcheson petitions for his quota of land, 12/7/1815, northeast of McGirt's Creek. He has 4 slaves. Governor Estrada refers to Thomas Llorente, military and political commandant of St. Johns River, who reports favorably, 12/9/1815. Governor Estrada grants 150 acres, 12/12/1815. William Reynolds certifies true copy, 7/29/1823.

3 [E] David Thomas' certified plat of 170.1 acres for Hutcheson, surveyed in April, 1833. Chainmen: Robert H. Green and Augustus Tibbits.

[Dossier contains decree and translation of 2.]

Hutchison, Robert of Fernandina — Con. H 103; DG IV 278

1 [E] claims 150 acres on Little Saint Marys River, a grant of Estrada, governor ad interim, 9/11/1811.

2 [S] Robert Hutchison petitions, 9/6/1811, for 150 acres on Little St. Marys River. Governor Estrada grants, 9/11/1811, on condition that its value be paid in cash when the sales of this nature are approved.

3 [S] Tomas de Aguilar certifies, 9/11/1811, that upon petition of Hutchison, Governor Estrada granted 150 acres.

4 [S] Hutchison petitions for his quota of land at White Oak Swamp, 2/13/1816, due to his increased family consisting now of his wife, 6 sons over 16 years of age, and 8 slaves. Governor Coppinger refers to Francisco Morales, military commandant of

Fernandina, 2/13/1816. [No report.] Governor Coppinger grants, 5/8/1816.

5 [S] Hutchison petitions, 4/24/1816, the military commandant of Fernandina for a report on his character as requested by the governor. Francisco Morales asks that testimony be presented before Juan Cavedo and Juan de Rozello as to Hutchison's character, 4/26/1816. Cavedo and Rozello countersign.

6 [S] Seymour Pickett deposes before Cavedo and Rozello, 4/25/1816, that Hutcheson in his petition spoke only the truth in enumerating his slaves and family.

7 [S] Carlos W. Clarke deposes the same. Cavedo and Rozello countersign above.

8 [E] Charles Hogans deposes before W. G. Dawson, J. P., Duval County, 1/16/1824, that he has known Hutcheson for 10 years in which time Hutchison has cultivated land on St. Marys River above Little St. Marys.

9 [E] Antonio Alvarez, keeper of public archives, certifies extract, 2/22/1845, from descriptive list, No. 174--Robert Hutchison --150 acres.

[Dossier contains decree and 2 translations of 3.]

Ingersoll, Stephen M. Con. I 1; DG IV 281
American

1 [E] claims 100 acres north of St. Augustine adjoining lands of Manuel Marcial and Barbara Hainsman; Governor White's grant as head rights, 6/16/1796, to Lewis Schofield who sold to Stephen Ingersoll.

2 [S] Luis Escofie [Lewis Schofield] petitions for the above tract. Governor White grants and Manuel Rengil sends certificate.

3 [S] Manuel Rengil's certificate [faded nearly into illegibility and soft paper broken].

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez' certified extract, 5/13/1845, from descriptive list, No. 189. Attached to 4 is translation of 3.

[Dossier has confirmation slip 8" x 3" and translation of 3.]

Ingersoll, Stephen M. Con. I 2; DG IV 281
of Georgia

1 [E] claims 100 acres in Twelve Mile Swamp at a place formerly cultivated by Lewis Schofield, surrounded, when granted, by vacant land; Governor White's grant as head rights, 3/12/1799, to Lewis Schofield who sold to Stephen Ingersoll, 4/2/?

2 [S] Lewis Schofield having no other faculty than to farm and cut lumber petitions for 100 acres with their woodlands in Twelve Mile Swamp, which no one owns, north of the city. Pedro Diaz Berrio, consulted, sees no inconvenience to defense if this land is farmed and lumber would help the province. Governor White

grants, head rights to be assigned later; Pierra sends certificate.

3 [E] Lewis Schofield and Susannah Schofield, his wife, illiterates, both of Jones County, Georgia, sell to Stephen Ingersoll for $50 several grants from Spanish authorities.

4 [E] Antonio Alvarez certifies translation [extract] from descriptive list, No. 190, 5/13/1845. [Pencil note on back:] "Surveyed 99.85 acres. T. 6, R. 29 S&E, Sec. ? 67.64." [Below in pencil:] "63.20 - Sec. 67, 36.65-64, Survey, Oct., 1849." [Attached to 4 is Antonio Alvarez translation of 2.]

[Dossier has translation of 2.]

Innerarity, John Con. I 3; DG IV 106

1 [E] Benjamin Clements certifies plat, 2/18/1828, which Robert Butler approved, for 832.48 acres, confirmed to John Innerarity by Congress, 4/22/1826, being Sec. 23, T. 1, R. 29 N&W on the east margin of Escambia Bay, bounded on the west by Jacob's Creek and lands of Christian Linbaugh, on the northwest a mill is shown, and on the east are the lands of Jacob Kelked [?]. The remainder is vacant. Chainbearers: C. A. Drake and A. Brady. [Jacket states Thomas Miller as claimant and 800 arpens claimed.]

Innerarity, John Con. I 4; DG IV 106

1 [E] James W. Exum certifies plat of 648 acres, being a tongue of land nearly surrounded by Perdido Bay, claimed as having been granted to John Forbes & Co., according to a report of Joseph E. Caro, keeper of archives, and confirmed by Congress in conformity with report No. 7 of the U. S. Commissioners, being Sec. 15, T. 3, R. 32 S&W. Surveyed, 3rd quarter, 1827. Chainmen: Frederick Ming and Wesely Inglish. Approved by Robert Butler, surveyor general, subject to note on face of plat where John Innerarity is

named. [Jacket notes Ygnacio Serra as claimant but gives no evidence.]

2 [E. printed blank] Registers' Office, Tallahassee, G. W. Ward, Register, certifies, 9/20/1831, that John Innerarity's claim under Ygnacio Serra, will receive a patent on presentation of this certificate, No. 70. [Minutes of meetings of West Florida Board of Land Commissioners merely give data included in American State Papers as shown: John Innerarity, original Vendee Ygancio Serra, government land sale by Cabildo May, 1815. Title from Governor Jose de Soto, survey by Vicente S. Pintado, 5/20/1815.

[Dossier has duplicate of 1 with no details.]

Innerarity, John Con. I 5; DG IV 103*

1 [E] James W. Exum certifies plat of 279.30 acres on the west margin of Escambia Bay, being Sec. 5, T. 1, R. 29 S&W, confirmed to John Innerarity by Congress according to Report A, No. 64, of the West Florida Board of Land Commissioners. Countersigned by Robert Butler. Chainmen: Frederick Ming and Wesley Inglish. Surveyed, 3rd quarter of 1827. Plat shows the land of Joseph Noreagas on the south.

[Jacket shows 400 arpens claimed by Charles James.]

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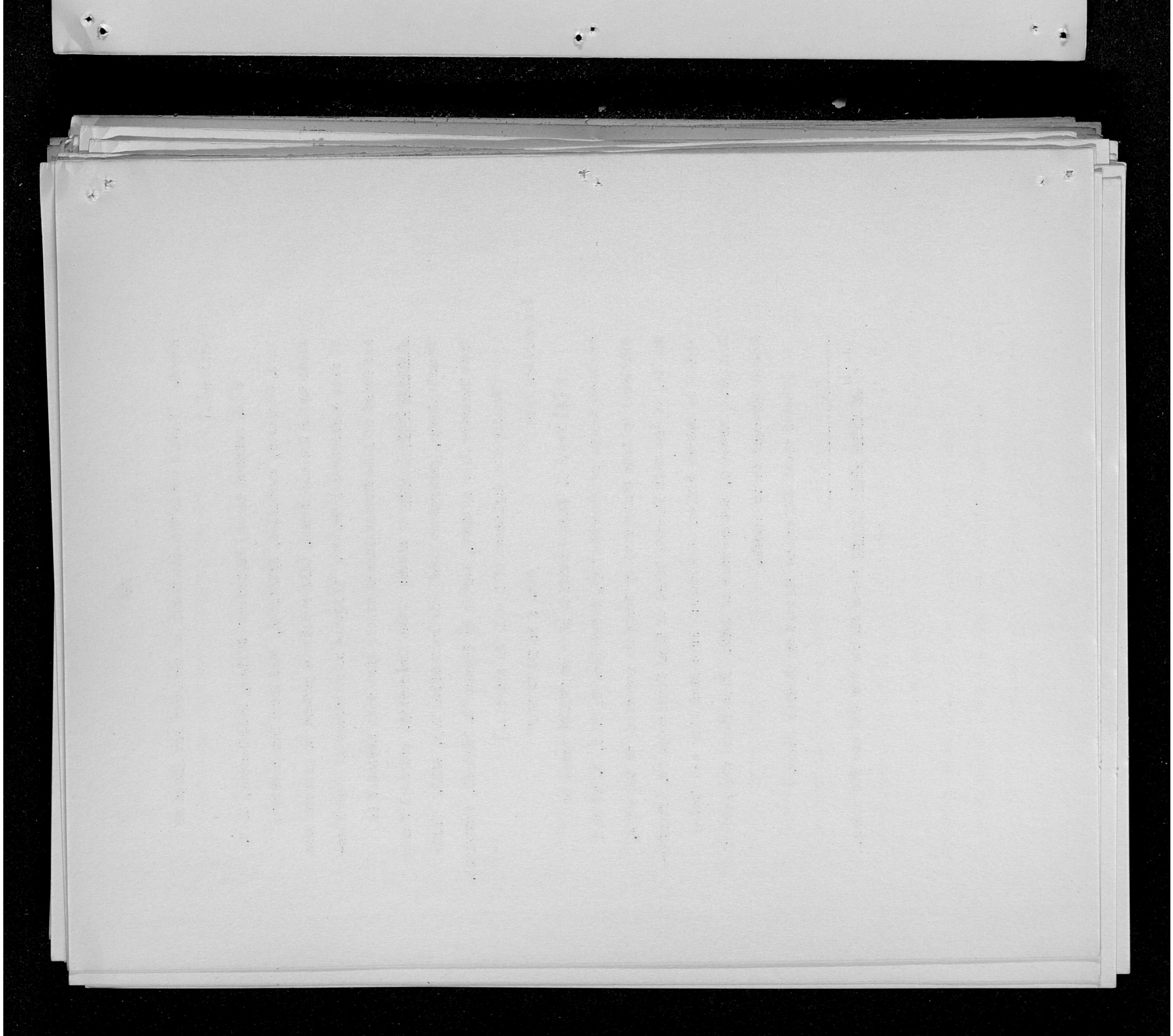
* American State Papers shows claims for 400 and 800 acres.



James, James Con. J 1; DG IV 256

1 [E] claims, through Waters Smith, 11/4/1824, 640 acres, a donation grant, on the south side of Julington Creek.

2 [E] David Thomas, Deputy surveyor, certifies plat of 638.37 acres, June, 1833, being Secs. 28 and 29, T. 4, R. 27 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and William O'Neill. Descriptive List, No. 191.

Jones, John Con. J 2; DG V 376, 380

1 [E] claims, through John B. Strong, 9/13/1823, 100 acres on Trout Creek, which has never been surveyed and boundaries are unknown; Governor White's grant as head rights, 8/26/1803, since which time claimant has been cultivating where all land was then vacant, and raising stock.

2 [S] John Jones petitions for 100 acres for farming and stock raising on the west side of Trout Creek. Nicolas Barcelo approves and Governor White grants. Juan de Pierra sends certificate.

3 [S] Francisco Jose Fatio attests copy of Pierra's certificate of 100 acres on the west side of Trout Creek, which empties into St. Johns River about a mile from the mouth, on a little creek following the bank of Trout Creek.

4 [E] Joseph Hagen deposes before John M. Sanchez, 5/3/1824, that he has known John Jones 29 years, who lived on the above tract for 2 years, he knows, and raised stock.

5 [E] David Thomas certifies plat of 100 acres, countersigned by Robert Butler and surveyed to John Jones at the mouth of Montfresez Creek, a branch of Trout Creek, being in Secs. 23, 25, and 26, T. 1, R. 26 S&E. Chainmen: R. H. Green and Augustus Tibbits. Descriptive list, No. 566.

[Dossier has Fatio's attested translation of 3.]

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