



THE SPANISH IN SOUTH CAROLINA: UNSETTLED FRONTIER



Route of the Spanish treasure fleets



Philip II directed
the settlement
of Florida

Background

October 12, 1492—as he stepped onto the island of San Salvador¹ in the New World that day, little did Christopher Columbus realize he had opened a new hemisphere for exploration and settlement, intrigue and conflict. Soon, the nation states of Europe were competing in this New World for territory and natural resources. The Western hemisphere became a new battlefield for European conflicts—wars begun on the European continent, whether economic, political, or religious, rapidly crossed the Atlantic and spilled into the newly discovered lands where the European nations were attempting to carve out large empires. South Carolina would see its share of these Old World, New World conflicts.

Spain and Portugal clashed over their rights to establish trading outposts and look for a route to the Orient. The Pope in Rome handily arbitrated the dispute, and on June 7, 1494, Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas. The treaty granted Spain the territories that lay more than 370 leagues to the west of the Cape Verde Islands and gave Portugal lands east of the line. Thus, Brazil became a Portuguese dominion.

Spain, flushed with the reconquest of its land from the Moors, quickly extended its explorations outward from the Caribbean Islands and soon dominated “Las Indias,” as the new territories were known. In over seventy years, their explorers and military leaders, known as the Conquistadores, had planted the cross of Christianity and raised the royal standard of Spain over an area that extended from the present southern United States all the way to Argentina. And, like all Europeans who sailed west, the Conquistadores searched for a passage to the Orient with its legendary riches of gold, silver, and spices.

New lands demanded new regulations. In Spain, Queen Isabella laid down policies that would endure for centuries. Under the direction of the crown, the “Casa de Contratacion”—the House of Trade or ministry of commerce—regulated the government of Spain’s new dominions. “Las Leyes de Las Indias”—the Laws of the Indies—afforded the native populations some protection and a measure of self government, laid out town plans, established rules of trade, and assigned to various individuals areas for exploration and colonization.

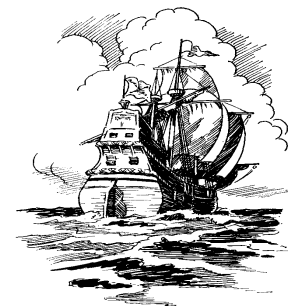
According to the Spanish law, everything in the ground belonged to the Crown. Thus, colonists could look for precious metals and operate mines provided they registered their claims and swore to have the metals they found taxed and stamped at royal offices. In 1504, the Crown fixed the royal share, or tax, at one quinto (one-fifth) of the ore obtained. Later, this was lowered to one-tenth. Once a year, a fleet of royal ships carried the bullion and other exports such as cochineal and indigo dye from the New World to Spain. These sailing ships used the Gulf stream and trade winds to carry them out of the Caribbean, past the Bahamas, then up the southern coast of the United States as far as South Carolina. There, they turned eastward to cross the Atlantic Ocean. To protect the ships from pirates and privateers, the Crown encouraged exploration and established missions and colonies on the coasts of Florida, Georgia, and

South Carolina. Effective occupation of this region would buttress the claims Spain made on the territory because it had discovered and explored it.

Ponce de Leon unsuccessfully attempted colonization of the Florida peninsula in 1521. Five years later, after he had sent a ship up the coast of “La Florida,” as the land to the north was called, Vasquez de Ayllon, an official in Hispaniola, tried to explore and settle South Carolina. Reports from that expedition tell us Ayllon and 500 colonists settled on the coast of South Carolina in 1526 but a severe winter and attacks from hostile Indians forced them to abandon their settlement one year later.

In 1528, Panfilo de Navarez set out from Cuba to explore the west coast of Florida. Landing in the Tampa Bay region, he and his army of five to six hundred men marched as far north as Apalache (Tallahassee) before returning to the Gulf Coast, where he built ships to carry his men along the rim of the gulf. Ship wrecks and storms reduced the army to four survivors, who reached Mexico years later.

A decade after the Navarez expedition, Hernando De Soto set out to explore and colonize “La Florida.” He landed in Tampa Bay in 1539, and with his army of 600 men, as well as priests, horses, pigs, and wagons, began a four-year trek that held many hardships and adventures and took the expedition far afield. DeSoto led his expedition through Florida and Georgia, crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina in April of 1540, and then journeyed northeastwards to the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers. He reached the Wateree River in late April, followed it in a northwesterly direction, crossed into North Carolina, and





then headed west through Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. De Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi River. The survivors continued into Texas where a shortage of food forced them to retrace their steps. Back at the Mississippi, they built barges and used them to float down that river to the Gulf. In 1543, these intrepid survivors finally reached Mexico.

Interestingly, while the DeSoto expedition moved west, another explorer, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, was scouting present-day New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. DeSoto's men in Texas heard reports from the Indians of these other Spanish nearby, but the two Spanish forces never met.

Wars in Europe, Tunis, and Algiers, and a Lutheran revolt within his empire kept King Charles I of Spain² and the Spanish military occupied, bankrupted the Spanish treasury, and interrupted Spain's attempts to colonize "La Florida." The Casa turned its attention to the development and defense of the Caribbean basin. Philip II, who succeeded his father, Charles I, in 1556, concentrated his forty-two year reign on unifying his Old and New World dominions both politically and religiously. But he incurred limitless expense warring with France and coping with a thirty-year Protestant rebellion in the Netherlands, with threats from the Turks in the East, and with aggressive English raids on trade, treasure fleets, and Roman Catholic missions in Las Indias.

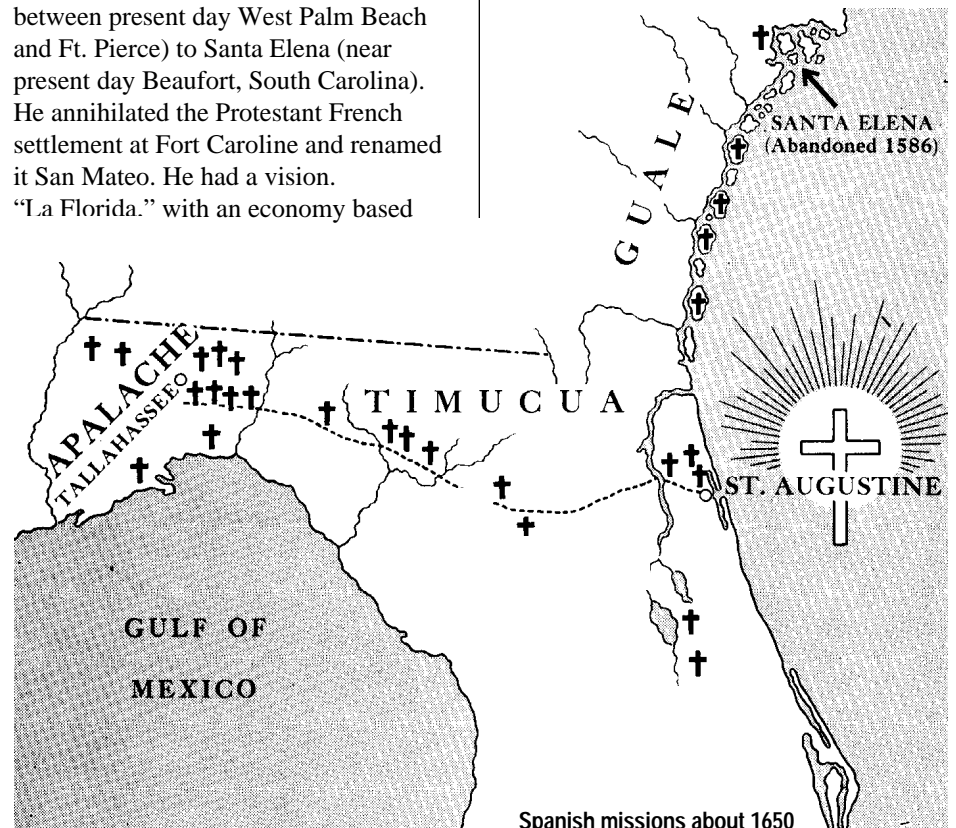
A weakened empire, bankruptcy, and the difficulties of exploration forced Philip II to close "La Florida" to colonization in 1561. One year later, however, when a small group of French Protestants, or Huguenots, attempted to settle on Port Royal Sound, his interest renewed. Indian attacks, disease, and starvation removed this "foreign" settlement on Spanish territory without military action. Then in 1564, the Huguenots set up a second colony, this one at Fort Caroline at the mouth of the St. John's River in "La Florida." To counter this threat to Spanish sovereignty and trade routes, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, one of Spain's top naval officers, swore to oust the French settlers and secure Florida for Spain.

Menéndez succeeded. He set sail from Spain in June of 1565 with over fifteen hundred recruits, seeds, agricultural implements, and breeding animals and by the fall had established a fort at St. Augustine and built a series of small garrisons, which ran up the coast from Santa Lucia (halfway between present day West Palm Beach and Ft. Pierce) to Santa Elena (near present day Beaufort, South Carolina). He annihilated the Protestant French settlement at Fort Caroline and renamed it San Mateo. He had a vision. "La Florida." with an economy based

on agriculture, pearl fishing, and mining, would become a flourishing empire center. Unfortunately, the Indians of the Southeast were not as amenable to European civilization and sedentary life as those of Mexico and Peru. The sandy coastal soil further frustrated attempts to grow crops and raise cattle, and the new settlers, far from being self-sufficient, had to ship in supplies from Spain, Cuba, and Mexico.

Six months after building the fort at St. Augustine, Menéndez moved his capital north. Santa Elena, on Parris Island, became the first permanent European settlement on South Carolina's shores and served as the capital city of "La Florida" for many years. Menéndez chose the spot for its ideal defensive position—it was close to the point where the treasure fleets turned east.

Menéndez also believed he could find an overland route to short cut the distance to Mexico. He sent one of his



lieutenants, Juan Pardo, to the interior to obtain corn, find mines, and locate an overland route. Pardo journeyed twice to the interior, reached the Tennessee Valley, and returned with a much needed supply of corn, with claims to several mines, but without the short cut to Mexico. Menendez had underestimated the distance; the overland route would wait.

Santa Elena curbed French exploration and settlement in the Carolinas. It also became the departure point for Jesuit priests who traveled north to found a mission on the Chesapeake Bay. Spanish missions were religious edifices and more. They were places where the priests could convert the “heathens,” they were frontier settlements that could introduce the Indians to different crops and new methods of cultivation to bring them into the Spanish community, and they were the agencies that the Spanish crown used to occupy, hold, and settle the outer boundaries of their vast domain.

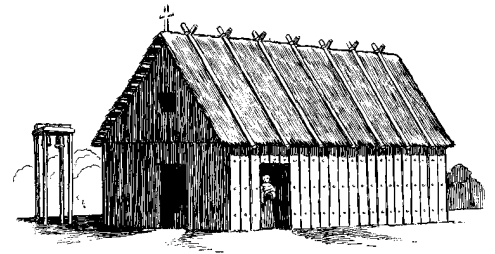
“La Florida,” however, fell short of the Menendez vision. The core of the empire lay in Mexico and Peru, and Saint Augustine and the chain of missions, far from being at the center of Spain’s New World empire, were border outposts that defended the center and protected the treasure fleets. “La Florida” remained a military and mission outpost.

Philip II’s great enterprises, wars, and the cost of the Spanish Armada emptied Spain’s coffers and weakened its empire further. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake and his powerful English fleet burned and plundered St. Augustine and forced the Spanish to regroup. The settlers further north, who were short of supplies and facing Indian revolts, moved back to St. Augustine in 1587 to strengthen its garrison. Early in the seventeenth century, Spain reasserted hegemony over the area by re-establishing peaceful relations with Indians and resettling missions along the coast. This influence would last until 1670.

In 1670, the English settled in Charleston on the coast of South Carolina. Drake’s successful raids on Spanish possessions and his rout of the Spanish Armada had increased England’s confidence and heightened its aggression, which resulted in the founding of Jamestown, Virginia in 1608. The area between the new settlement of Charles Town and St. Augustine, often called the “debatable land,” soon became the scene of conflict.

Within thirty years, the English settlement in Carolina had grown appreciably and conflicts with the Spanish occurred frequently. In spite of the 1670 Treaty of Madrid (American Treaty), which restricted the English to Charles Town, the Carolina colony expanded to encroach on La Florida. An ill-fated Spanish expedition to oust the British succeeded only in destroying Port Royal. The English retaliated by invading St. Catherine’s Island. By 1686, they had pushed the Spanish back to the mouth of the St. Mary’s River.

Carolina Governor James Moore used the War of Spanish Succession in Europe, or Queen Anne’s War as it was called in the colonies, to mount an expedition against St. Augustine in 1702. He laid siege to the Castillo San Marcos, but the arrival of Spanish relief ships forced his retreat. Unpopular in Carolina because of this costly failure, Moore nonetheless managed to persuade 50 Carolinians and 1500 Yamasee Indian allies to mount an expedition to Apalache. Moore was far more successful there than in St. Augustine. Although he failed to take the Spanish garrison at Fort San Luis, he destroyed the flourishing Franciscan mission villages, discredited the Spanish in western Florida, and won many Indian allies. Ultimately, he forced the evacuation of the Spanish garrison, leaving Spain with only St. Augustine and a small block house at Salamatoto, just south of present day Jacksonville. Moore’s offensives reduced Spanish Florida, which had



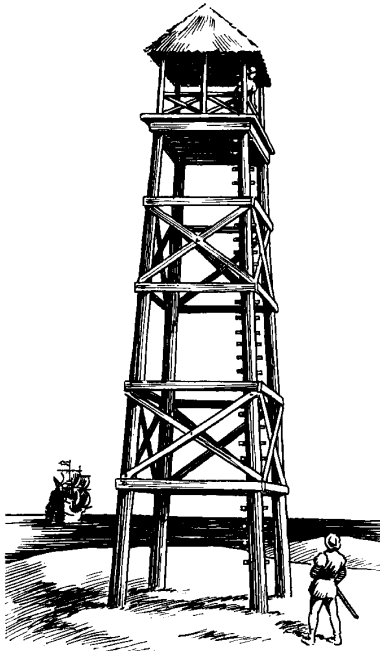
Mission building with walls of wooden boards and a roof of thatch

once encompassed territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rio Grande River and from the Gulf of Mexico to Nova Scotia, to two small and vulnerable footholds.

In 1704, to protect the remnants of his Southeastern colony, the King of Spain and his Junta de Guerra (Council of War) strengthened the St. Augustine garrison to mount an offensive against Carolina. Although the Viceroy of New Spain (the King’s deputy in Mexico) refused to help, the Spanish Floridians allied with the French to invade Charles Town in 1706. Governor Nathaniel Johnson and the Carolina militia repulsed the attack. New Spain and Cuba sent a military engineer to bolster the defenses of the Spanish colony, but offered nothing else. When Queen Anne’s War ended in 1713, little had changed.

Between 1713 and 1720, the Spanish continued to reinforce their defenses to prevent the colony from falling into English hands. Meanwhile, the Yamasee War and fears of French encroachment from the west occupied the English in Carolina.

Disagreement over three issues in particular caused friction. Of concern to the English was the Spanish policy of freeing runaway slaves. As early as 1688, slaves had found their way to St. Augustine. Many of them joined the Roman Catholic Church. Reluctant to return them to the Protestant English, the Governors of La Florida bought the converts from the English for up to 200 pesos each, then set them free. Of concern to the Spanish were the English sponsored Indian raids on Spanish colonists and, even more alarming, the



Spanish on watch at lookout tower sight Drake's ship

construction of an English blockhouse, Fort King George, on the banks of the Altamaha River near present day Darien, Georgia.

To Floridians, construction of Fort King George repudiated Spain's claim to the area. In the spring of 1722, Governor Benavides of St. Augustine challenged the action by sending his accountant, Menendez, to Charles Town to demand the fort's immediate destruction. Governor Nicholson of Charles Town, however, paid little heed. He could do nothing, he said, until he received word from England concerning peace between Spain and England. Menendez, frustrated, returned to St. Augustine.

To Philip V of Spain, the English fort was an intolerable affront. Through Pozobueno, their ambassador in London, they requested an immediate evacuation. Fort King George, said the English, was on the Florida-Carolina border, not in Florida territory. England refused to budge. Philip V responded with a cedula, or royal decree, ordering Benavides to wait two months, then destroy the fort. The Council of the Indies, however, urged the use of diplomacy to resolve the controversy.

Benavides chose aggression. In April 1724, he dispatched twenty-six men to San Jorge to deliver the King's ultimatum. On their way north, the men stopped at Fort King George, where its commander, Colonel John Barnwell, received them rudely. The Carolinians disarmed the Spanish, seized their longboats, and put them in prison. When Barnwell allowed them to leave three days later, he sent them off in dugout canoes under heavy guard. Their reception in the Carolina capital was no better. Governor Nicholson confined them to jail and provided only scanty rations; the Carolinians refused to discuss Fort King George without instructions from England and restricted their diplomatic discussions to the question of runaway slaves. For a time it looked as though Governor Nicholson planned to house the Spanish permanently in the San Jorge jail, but eventually he let them go.

Almost on the brink of war, Benavides moderated his stance and followed the Casa's recommendation. In August of 1725, he sent two envoys, Francisco Menendez Marques and Captain Joseph Primo de Rivera, to negotiate with Governor Nicholson. In return for the destruction of Fort King George and the recognition of Spanish claims to Georgia, he offered to compensate the English slaveowners whose slaves had fled to St. Augustine. In addition, he suggested sending a list of all boundary disputes to Europe for diplomatic settlement.

The envoys accomplished nothing. Without orders from England, said the Carolinians, they could neither adjust boundaries nor destroy the fort. And, added Governor Nicholson, the Floridian's price for runaway slaves was too low. The Carolinians dismissed Menendez and Primo curtly, refusing them even the purchase of a sloop for their voyage back to St. Augustine.

The colonials continued to skirmish. The Spanish governor prevented the English from extending their territory by paying Yamasee and Lower Creek

Indians to harass the southern English settlements, especially around Fort King George. In 1727, the threat of a Creek Indian war and renewed hostilities between Spain and England forced the Carolinians to withdraw their garrison from Fort King George to Port Royal. London, however, disapproved of this action. It wanted to keep an English foothold in the "debatable land."

The Carolinians took revenge for the Indian raids in 1728. Colonel John Palmer headed an expedition of 100 militia and 200 Indians against the Indian towns near St. Augustine. On March 9, he won a decisive victory against the Yamasee stronghold, Nombre de Dios, just north of St. Augustine. The surviving Yamasees fled to St. Augustine where they joined Benavides in safety behind the walls of Castillo San Marcos. Palmer burned Nombre de Dios, destroyed the chapel, and retreated, carrying off the few altar ornaments and statues.

Palmer's raid marked the end of an era. It exposed Spain's inability to protect the villages lying close to St. Augustine and was the last major clash between the warring colonials before the founding of Georgia in 1733. Ironically, it also showed Carolinians that its runaway slaves, who had been formed into a black militia, would fight to defend their new home. Subsequently, the Spanish helped the slaves build their own town, Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose, and gave them their freedom when they joined the Roman Catholic Church.

With the colonization of Georgia, England took control of the "debatable land" and moved English settlement closer to the capital of Spanish territory in the Southeast. Spain continued to maintain the colony and Castillo San Marcos at St. Augustine, frequently sacrificing the periphery to protect the core of the empire in Mexico and Peru. An impoverished Spanish empire could not repulse the English challenge to its exclusive sovereignty to the North

American continent with a full-scale war. Both sides conducted campaigns of harassment that reflected their struggles in Europe and kept the area in constant turmoil. Their conflict continued unresolved until 1819, when Florida became part of the United States under the Adams-Onís Treaty.

Notes:

¹San Salvador (Holy Savior) is in the Bahamas in the eastern Caribbean Sea.

²King Charles I of Spain was better known as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor ■

Suggested teaching procedure

The Quincentenary Celebration of Columbus's Discovery of America, and the Four Hundredth Anniversary of DeSoto's explorations provide teachers with a golden opportunity to present students with materials on our early history. With materials in-hand that consider the long-neglected contributions of Spain to our modern American civilization, classes will be able to re-examine their cultural roots.

Many historians believe that the rich Spanish heritage the United States enjoys has been inadequately presented. For generations, American history was written from the standpoint of the English colonies, a bias fostered by the four-hundred year old *leyenda negra*, or "Black Legend," which portrayed the Spanish as inherently evil. The legend took root in the reign of Elizabeth I of England, at a time when Spain and England were bitter rivals, and justified raids on Spanish territory and shipping. As religious wars and the race for colonial empires intensified in Europe, anti-Spanish propaganda increased. It painted the Spanish as greedy, second-rate foils to the more noble English and Spain's language, law, and religion as inferior.

Four faulty premises supported the distortions:

1) Spain's interest in the New World lay in "gold, glory, and gospel." England, on the other hand, wished to

establish permanent colonies. In this context, you could discuss Menéndez's supply list of 1565, his vision, and the reasons for the Jamestown's problems in the early years.

2) The Spanish contributed nothing of lasting value to the New World and America. To rebut this, you could discuss the revival of interest in Spanish architecture in this century and the Spanish origins of many place names and words in our vocabulary, especially those concerning ranching.

3) The Spanish were exceptionally cruel and lazy, and they shrank from all manual labor. Here, you might discuss ranching. You could also note that the Spanish exported to Charles Town tanned cowhides, oranges, and orange juice from their groves in Florida.

4) All Spanish were haughty, hypocritical, and bigoted. You could point out that the friars lived and worked with the Indians and ran successful farms under frontier conditions.

The two paragraphs included in the inserts demonstrate opposing historical viewpoints. Have the students read the paragraphs and determine the author's point of view. The students will see how the use of adjectives and verbs can influence opinion. Questions for class consideration could be:

Which author is pro-Spanish, and which one pro-English?

Why did the authors write this way?

Would the use of primary documents from the Spanish or English Archives change the author's view?

The documents in this package reflect the English viewpoint. They come from the Council Journals, the Upper House Journals, and Lower House Journals. To counteract this slant, the package also includes a list of Spanish documents with a brief synopsis to show students what transpired between the Governor of Florida and the Casa de Contración. The South Carolina documents could be used in a variety of ways. They could introduce your class to the structure of

South Carolina's colonial governments. The decade (1720-1730) represented by the documents marks the transition between the proprietary and royal governments. You could use them to initiate a discussion of economics—the Carolina Assembly demonstrated concern over the expenses incurred to support Fort King George. You might then move to a comparison of the costs and building plans of Fort King George and Castillo San Marcos.

There are no transcriptions of the documents in this packet. You could introduce a lesson by giving the students a document to transcribe. You could also read portions of a document and let your students determine what circumstances would create such a record.

The packet includes a written document analysis sheet, a list of suggested activities, a series of questions. To evaluate the students, have them write a paragraph on the building of Fort King George and the controversy that followed over territorial rights. Their answers should include the Indian raids and runaway slaves.

The packet also holds maps of DeSoto's and Pardo's explorations in South Carolina, a map of Fort King George, and a map analysis sheet. Students can identify the rivers, counties, modern towns, and cities near the sites visited by the explorers. You could have them locate the site of Fort King George on a modern day map of Georgia and discuss the reasons Barnwell chose this site for an English outpost ■



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Map of Fort King George adapted from a map in the British Public Record Office, London, England.

Written Document Analysis Sheet adapted from National Archives Education Branch.

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Bibliography/Teacher Resource

For further reference, especially to help students complete activities and questions. If these books are not available locally, they can be obtained from your county library through interlibrary loan with the State Library.

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BSAP/OBJECTIVES

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Basic Skills Objectives Met in Document Packets (as part of the Basic Skills Assessment Program)

READING

Decoding & Word Meaning	✓
Details	✓
Main Idea	✓
Reference Usage	✓
Inference	✓
Analysis	✓

WRITING - if exercises used

Sentence formation	✓
Composition	✓

MATHEMATICS - Document I

Concepts	✓
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Statement of Objectives

The purpose of this unit is to enable the student to achieve the following:

1. Read and comprehend documents from the Journals of the General Assembly.
2. Complete document analysis worksheets.
3. Read a map and find modern-day locations.
4. Complete the map analysis worksheet.
5. Improve map skills through comprehension of mapmaking symbols and conventions.
6. Use dates and events from the background information and documents to create a timeline of significant events in South Carolina history from 1492 to 1730.
7. Enhance critical thinking skills by analyzing two paragraphs to show how point of view and opinion influence author and reader.
8. Evaluate the information in the packet to summarize the contributions of Spain to the history of South Carolina in particular and the United States in general.
9. Complete a research assignment on the European conflicts that influenced the settlement of the New World.
10. Write a comprehensive report to demonstrate an understanding of the forces that caused South Carolina to become an English rather than a Spanish colony.

VOCABULARY

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The terms listed here appear in the documents you are using and are defined according to their context.

TERM	DEFINITION
affront	to insult openly or purposefully; to confront defiantly
amenable	willing to follow advice; open to suggestion; submissive
annihilate	to destroy completely; demolish
arbitration	settlement of a dispute by impartial person(s) chosen to hear both sides and come to a decision
bullion	gold and silver regarded as raw material, or ingots (bars) of gold and silver before coins are minted
converts	those who have changed from one doctrine or religion to another
debatable	open to question; being disputed; undecided
edifice	a building
hegemony	leadership or dominance, especially that of a state or nation
intrepid	unafraid; bold; fearless; dauntless; very brave
intrigue	to plot or scheme secretly or underhandedly
oust	to force out; expel; drive out; dispossess
periphery	surrounding area or space; districts surrounding a town or city; vicinity
privateers	privately owned, manned, and armed ships commissioned by a government to attack and capture enemy ships, especially merchant ships
repudiate	to refuse to accept or acknowledge; deny the validity (truth) or authority
retaliate	to return like for like, especially to return evil for evil; pay back injury for injury
sedentary	in this case to remain in one place; not moving
Spanish Armada	the fleet of warships sent against England by Philip II of Spain; the English navy and bad weather almost entirely destroyed the Armada
vulnerable	open to attack or assault by armed forces
ultimatum	a final offer or proposal, especially the final statement of terms or conditions by one of the parties in diplomatic negotiations, the rejection of which may result in war

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

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DOCUMENT I: John Barnwell's account for building Fort King George.

- Have students compare wages the men earned; discuss the reason the sloop was necessary and why boats had to be hired; ask what the other "contingencies" may have been.
- Using the map, the document, and the background information, the students could write a letter to the Assembly describing life at the fort, or the visit of the Spaniards. They should include their description of the Fort and its surrounding area.
- Some students may enjoy drawing the garrison or building a model fort.
- Research topics could be the importance of the firearms (powder and musket balls) mentioned in the first paragraph of the document.
- Students can prepare a facts quiz, i.e. who was governor? when was the warrant to build the Fort issued? who issued the warrant?

DOCUMENT II: Letters between Menendes and Middleton.

- Discuss the Spanish position on runaway slaves pointing out the two dispatches Menendes refers to.
- Discuss the points the Spanish considered most important and why Middleton ignored them.
- The students might enjoy speculating on why the Spaniards were denied a sloop and why they wanted a surgeon to go with them.
- A composition might be a letter Menendes sends back to St. Augustine (or Spain) describing the mission to Charles Town. Descriptions of the people, the houses, etc. should be researched.
- Students might enjoy researching and drawing Charles Town in 1725.

DOCUMENT III: Middleton's speech to the Commons House of Assembly

- Using this document and the previous ones, students can depict graphically the governmental structure of the Carolina Colony during this transition decade.
- Students should know why Middleton was in charge of the government in 1725 and why he was called "president."
- The first paragraph discusses the reasons for the long break between sessions (June - November) and states this is the best season for the meeting. The students can discuss why this was so in the colonial period and, in comparison, why the General Assembly convenes in the winter.
- Similarity and differences in the priorities of the Assembly in 1725 and that of 1789 should be noted. Financing the government is still a major concern, but defense and boundaries are not. Students can discuss the reasons.
- The paragraph mentioned but not included concerned Indians. A current event for student research could be the claims of the Catawba Indians. The students should trace the history of these claims in their report.

Summary Activity for class or group

- Have students develop a time line using the dispatches and documents. They can go as far back or as far forward as they want. Encourage them to illustrate their project.
- Students should make a vocabulary of all terms they did not understand in the documents. They should try to infer meaning from context and then check their work against a dictionary. They might want to find out why spelling varied and when standardized spelling developed.
- A research assignment for a short paper can center on the European conflicts, such as the War of Spanish Succession, which influenced the colonies and their relations with one another.
- When they complete the unit, students should write an essay that analyzes the situations that made South Carolina an English rather than a Spanish colony.

WORKSHEETS

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Written document analysis worksheet

1. Type of document (check one):

Newspaper
Map
Advertisement
Letter
Telegram

General Assembly document
Patent
Press Release
Census Report

Memorandum
Report
Original or copy
Other

2. Unique physical qualities of the document (check one or more):

Interesting letterhead
Notations
Handwritten
"Received" stamp

Typed
Seals
Printed
Other

3. Date(s) of document:

4. Author (or creator) of document:

5. Why was the document written?

6. Document information: (There are many ways to answer a–e)

a. List three things the author says that you think are important:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

b. Why do you think this document was written?

c. What evidence in this document helps you to know why it was written?

Quote from the document:

d. List two things in the document that tell you about life in the Carolina colony at the time it was written.

- 1.
- 2.

e. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document.

WORKSHEETS

S.C. Department of Archives & History • The Spanish in South Carolina: unsettled frontier

Map analysis worksheet

1. Symbols represent geographic features and sometimes ideas on a map. For example, dots and circles are used for the cities, wavy lines show water, crosses designate churches, and often color has meaning. Complete the chart below for symbols found on the map you have.

Symbol	represents	Feature	and/or	Idea
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2. Conventions are ideas, symbols, and/or drawing methods that are accepted by all mapmakers as true. Therefore these conventions can be understood by all mapmakers. Conventions and symbols are related ideas. Keeping this in mind, answer the following questions:
 - a. List the conventions used to distinguish water from land.
 - b. What conventions are used to indicate places such as villages?
 - c. What conventions are used to show movement over land or water?
 - d. List the conventions that are also symbols.
3. Size and space are two basic concepts described on maps. Why are these important to show on a map?
 - a. List any symbols or conventions used on your map to show size and space.
 - b. Why do maps today include a scale somewhere on the map?
4. Most maps contain a legend or key to the conventions and symbols. Does the map you are using have such a key? If not, make a legend you think everyone could understand.
5. Do conventions and symbols help determine which maps are most accurate? Give some examples:

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

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The following paragraphs deal with the same issue—the construction of Fort King George at the mouth of the Altamaha River.

Paragraph 1:

Negotiations in both Europe and America thus began moving toward war. On June 6, 1723, Philip V once more ordered Benavides to demand the destruction of Fort King George and an end to English-sponsored raids on Florida. Nicholson was to be given two months to comply with the ultimatum. If he failed to do so within the prescribed period, Benavides was to destroy the fort himself. For some reason, however, the strong policy laid down by the king in June was mitigated by the Council of the Indies. Six months after the king's strong cedula to Benavides, the Council recommended the use of diplomacy, not force, to resolve the controversy. Both the cedula and the Council's more moderate recommendation reached Florida at the same time, presenting Benavides with two alternatives.

Initially Benavides chose the bolder policy. Early in April, 1724, he dispatched a party of twenty-six men to Charleston to deliver the ultimatum to Nicholson. On their way north the Spaniards called at Barnwell's stockade, where they received a rude reception. Barnwell disarmed the Floridians, seized their longboats, and imprisoned them in the fort. After three days he allowed them to leave for Charleston but under heavy guard and in his own inferior dugout canoes. Once they reached the Carolina capital, the twenty-six received similar treatment from Governor Nicholson, who confined them to filthy crowded cells and granted the Floridians barely enough rations to survive. In the diplomatic discussions concerning the destruction of Fort King George, the governor and his advisers were arrogantly adamant. They refused to abandon the fort, and for a time it appeared as if they would hold the diplomatic mission permanently in Charleston as prisoners. Finally, however, the English governor released the Spaniards and allowed them to return to St. Augustine*

Paragraph 2:

Spain at once denounced the building of this fort and maintained that it stood on territory claimed by Spain for centuries and was a flagrant violation of the American Treaty. The British Board of Trade was "very much surprised the the Spanish ambassador should make any complaint" because this fort was assuredly within South Carolina, while Governor Nicholson categorically informed Florida officials that this fort "shall be maintained as long as His Majesty" deems necessary. Nevertheless, in a partial attempt to mollify Spain, the Duke of Newcastle, secretary of state for the southern department, suggested that the South Carolina and Florida governors work out a common boundary. For this reason Francisco Menendez Marques and a small detachment of soldiers set out in a pirogue from St. Augustine armed with voluminous correspondence between Newcastle and the Spanish ambassador, optimistically hoping to secure the abandonment of Fort King George. Navigating the intricate inland waterways, they first sailed to the Altamaha River and got a first-hand view of the root of the current dispute, before continuing to Charleston. Their efforts here were completely ineffectual. Nicholson, after lodging his guests in the inhospitable jail, contended he had no authority to negotiate such a weighty matter. Either Newcastle had been too busy borough-mongering to send instructions, or more likely this was an evasion by Nicholson. In any case the Carolina governor changed the subject to runaway slaves harbored at St. Augustine, and Marques and his men, frustrated and dejected, "returned home as they came."**

*Tepaske, John Jay. *The Governorship of Spanish Florida, 1700-1763*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1964.

**Wright, J. Leitch, Jr. *Anglo-Spanish Rivalry in North America*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1971. (The author of this report does not mention the 1725 visit of only Menendez and Primo but combines information to make it appear that only one visit was made.)

SYNOPSIS OF SPANISH DISPATCHES

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Excerpts from: A List of Dispatches of Spanish Officials Bearing on Free Negroes in the Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain. ("Documents" *Journal of Negro History* 9 (April 1924), 144-54.)

In these excerpts, the Spanish governor shows concern for the Carolina runaways. San Jorge is the Spanish name for Charleston. The numbers in parentheses are the Spanish archival designation.

- On February 24, 1688 (54-5-12, Doc. No. 44), Governor Quiroga addressed the crown, reporting the arrival of certain Negro slaves who came from San Jorge (Charles Town) to become Christians.
 - On March 8, 1689 (54-5-12, Doc. No. 74), the royal officials wrote to the crown, reporting on eight Negro men and two Negro women, who came from San Jorge in a launch and were put to work on the fort. When the English sent for the Negroes, the Spanish paid the English so they could remain in St. Augustine.
 - On August 16, 1689 (54-5-12, Doc. No. 86), Governor Quiroga wrote to the crown concerning the two women who had arrived from San Jorge. He had them at his house and wanted to pay the English a reasonable sum for them.
 - On May 20, 1690 (54-5-12, Doc. No. 101), the royal officials again wrote to the crown about the San Jorge runaways.
 - On June 8, 1690 (54-5-12, Doc. No. 108), Governor Quiroga wrote to the crown, saying he had advertised for hire the two women he had in his house, but the best bid was only two pesos a month. To avoid the scandal, which he intimated they would cause, he kept them at his house.
 - On June 8, 1690 (54-5-12), Doc. No. 112), Governor Quiroga wrote to the crown, describing how the Spaniards settled with the English who came demanding satisfaction for the runaways—apparently, on November 7, 1693, the crown issued a cedula. This cedula doubtless ordered the English paid up to 200 pesos per capita for the runaway slaves, who were to be set free.
 - On November 2, 1725 (58-1-29), Doc. No. 84, duplicated in 58-3-31, Doc. No. 3), Governor Benavides wrote to the crown, giving the details of the arrival in 1724 of seven Negroes from San Jorge. The report on the negotiations between the Spanish and English in America demonstrates the Spanish viewpoint. Benavides mentions the unsuccessful diplomatic mission of Menendez and Primo when the two Spaniards visited San Jorge in August, 1725. The two men attempted to settle the boundaries, to have the English demolish their fort (Fort King George) that stood only thirty-three leagues to the north of St. Augustine on Spanish territory, and to set the price the Spanish were to pay the English for runaway slaves. He asked for further instructions in this dispatch, especially on how to handle runaways. The "English," he said, "never remain satisfied," and to avoid "bad consequences" the question of how he was to deal with runaway slaves in the future must be resolved.
- Finally, in 1731, the Council recommended and the King of Spain ordered that any Negroes fleeing from the English colonies should not be returned nor payment made for them to the English.*
- On June 10, 1738 (58-1-31, Doc.No. 62), mention is made of the fugitive Negroes of the English Plantations appealing for liberty, which they had not had until Montiano granted it and promised to establish them in a place called Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose (Fort Mose) near St. Augustine, "... where they could cultivate land and serve the king. They would always remain enemies to the English."

Council Journal, Nov 24th 1722.

702

As if there being no Muster Roll in the Province, we begg your Excellency will be
 pleased to let us know if Capt. Crossland ever paid his account of Powder which
 he paid for the commands a Sebastian Fort, for we find he received from the Powder
 acct. Powder in his time which was but about eight hundred weight of Powder.
 Nov. the 24th 1722. Ja: Moore, Speaker.

From the Benjamin Whetstone and Edmund Peltinger Esqs from the hon.
 Commons House of Assembly brought up the following Message, viz.

May it please your Excellency

Not
 Remuelt
 Capt John Remuelt having laid before this House an account
 laid before of the building of Fort King George stated and signified by him
 the charges which we herewith send upon your Excellency. We desire you will be
 if charge is pleased to send the same to Great Britain, attested by your Excellency
 building that our agent may collect the payment thereof.
 Fort King George Nov. the 24th 1722. Ja: Moore, Speaker.

An account of the charges and disbursements in building a
 Fort on the River Chatamaka in South Carolina by order of Francis
 Nicholson Esq. Governor of the said Province in pursuance of a
 warrant to him for that purpose from their Excellencies the Lords
 Justices of England bearing date the 28th day of October 1720. viz.

To the hire of a Hoop to carry the men & their things while there	110:--
To the pay of 60 men 150 days at 6 p. diem	645:-- 10:--
To 2 p. of Sawyers 287 days at 6 p. diem	172:-- 24:--
To hire of 1 Boat & other contingencies	11:-- 14:--
To Mr. Remuelt as Engineer and overseer of the works the Engineer being left behind untill Capt. Marku came 180 days at 10/	90:-- 1:--
	960:-- 8:--

Errors Excepted

John Remuelt

Adjourned till Monday Morning next

Monday the 26th of November

The House did not meet

TRANSCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT I - for teacher reference

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COUNCIL JOURNAL, Nov. 24th. 1722

Qr. if
Goddard
passed his
acct. there being no Musket Ball in the Province, we begg your Excellency will be pleased to let us know if Capt Goddard ever paid his account of Powder whilst he commanded Johnston's Fort, for we find he received from the Powder Receiver in his time which was but short Eight hundred weight of Powder.
Nov^r. the 24th. 1722.

Ja: Moore, Speaker.

From the
Commons Benjamin Whitaker and Edmund Bellinger Esq^{rs}. from the Commons House of Assembly brought up the following Message, viz^t.

May it please your Excellency

Co^l.
Barnwell
laid before
them the acc^t.
of charges in
building
Fort King
George Co^l. John Barnwell having laid before this House an account of the building of Fort King George stated and signified by him which we herewith send your Excellency. We desire you be pleased to send the same to Great Britain, attested by your Excy. that our agent may solicit the payment thereof.
Nov^r. the 24th. 1722.

Ja: Moore, Speaker.

An account of the charges and disbursements in building a Fort on the River Alatomaha in South Carolina by order of Francis Nicholson Esqr. Governor of the said Province in pursuance of a warrant to him for that purpose from their Excellencys the Lords Justices of England, bearing date the 23th day of October 1720. viz^t.

To the hire of a Sloop to carry the men & attend them while there	40: _ : _
To the pay of 60 men 430 days at 6 p ^r . diem	645: 10: _
To 2 p ^r . of Sawers 287 days at 0/ p ^r . diem	173: _ 4: _
To hire of 1 Boats & other Contingencies	11: _ 14: _
To Co ^l . Barnwell as Engineer and overseer of the works the Engineer being left behind untill Cap ^t . Barker came 180 days a 10/	90: _ : _

Errors Excepted

960: _ 8: _ *

John Barnwell

Adjourned till Monday Morning next.

*Sums are in pounds and shillings.

Source: *Journal of the Upper House—Sansbury Transcript* (May 23, 1722-Feb.23, 1923; June 2, 1724-June 17, 1724), 102.

98

Don Francisco Mendez also sent the following paper — Also: ^{Also: 2^o de}
 testifying the Order he had to Detain Negroes coming ^{Testimonial}
 to Puarante. ^{from 8^o Marq.}
 ————— ^{no Monday}
 That he has —

N^o 12^o The Capt^o of the horse D^o Francisco Menéndez Marques ^{Ord. to detain}
 Chief Auditor of his Majesty's Royal Revenue in the ^{allegro}
 Garrison of San Augustine of Florida, impounded by the
 Government of that place, to come to this of Carolina, to be
 employed about the Division & settling the boundaries of these
 Territories and demolishing the fort that is built at the
 bar of St. Simons at the entrance of Calais, by virtue
 of two Royal Dispatches from his Catholic Majesty.
 the King my Lord & Master, whom God preserve many
 Years bearing date 15th of June & the 18th of August last
 Year One thousand Seven hundred twenty and four.
 Accompanying the Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Med-
 castle Minister of State in Eng^d dated 22th of June in
 the same Year, and likewise to treat about the Adjustm^t
 and buying of Seven Negroes that are in that City of San
 Augustin, who run away from this Colony and to pay for
 them, Upon the Account of his Catholic Majesty, and
 I certify that in my Royal Office, In the said Garrison
 there is under my Charge two Royal Orders of his
 Majesty, whose date I cite not, not having them here
 present, in which he is pleased to Command the Gov^r and
 Officers of that place, that all whatever Negroes
 should run away & come to that place to seek the
 Christian Religion, that they should not be returned
 to their Masters, but that they should be satisfied

For upon his Royal Account, that being his pleasure, that they be reduced to their holy faith, And that it may appear whereoe this may come, and being asked by the Gov^r of this Colony of Carolina I Give it and Sign this Grant 20 day of Septem^r 6th old stile & in the Year 1725

Francisco Menendes
Marques —

Which papers being read, the following Order was drawn up
Resolved That the following Letter to his Excellency the Govern^r of Augustine, in answer to the foregoing paper —
Be now read for Perusal —

Charles Towne 10 Sept 8 1725

1725

I have had the honour of receiving by the hands of Don Francisco Menendes Marques and by the Sea Captⁿ Maj^r Don Joseph Pimo De Herrera several Cap^ts particularly a Translation of a Let^r from His Grace the Duke of New Castle, His Britannick Maj^{ty} Principal Sec^y of State, to His Catholick Maj^{ty} Embassad^r in London — bearing date June 24 1724 —

Presented to the Gov^r of Augustine —

We observe by this Grace the Duke of New Castle Let^r to the Spanish Embassad^r that He was Ordered by His Britannick Maj^{ty} to transmit to the Govern^r of Carolina, Ord^r and Instructions to treat with the Govern^r of the Augustine about settling the boundaries of the two Govern^{ts} & have as yet received noe ord^r from my Royall master relating to that affair, soe that I cannot comply to what y^r Excellency desires but as soon as I receive word from the King my master I shall readily pay all due Obedience thereto and signify the same to y^r Excellency. It is time (as the word you mention, is indisputably on y^r Territories of my Royall master) soe y^r Excellency must expect y^t I shall take effectual care to support & defend the same, till his pleasure is known to the contrary —

I have also receivd Copyes of two Let^{rs} from His Catholick Maj^{ty} to your Excellency bearing date the Tenth of June and the eighteenth of August 1724 both in Let^{rs} Concerns the fort you mention but as I have already told you, I have receivd no orders in relation thereto for. I hope yr^{ty} Excellency will excuse me Touching any further on that head

I assure yr^{ty} Excellency that hitherto Copyes of all the Pap^{rs} I have receivd shall be transmitted to the King my Master and I doubt not but Ord^{rs} will be sent and put in Execution to the satisfaction of Both Crowns

I take the Liberty to acquaint yr^{ty} Excellency that I have made a demand (of the Two Gentlemen you have deputed hither) of severall Slaves belonging to some of the Inhabitants of this province, who have deserted from their Masters & run away to, & are now in yr^{ty} Governm^t. The Two Gentlemen have given me a List of the names of seven Slaves so run away to yr^{ty} Governm^t as well as the names of their Masters, but upon making a demand of them, the said Gentlemen made answer yr^{ty} it was not in yr^{ty} Power to restore them, having express orders from His Catholick Majesty on the contrary to detain all Slaves yr^{ty} come to you

Yr^{ty} Excellency will pardon me when I say that I am very much surprized at such orders, the said Slaves being the right & property the King my Master's Subjects, & that can be agreeable to the Happy Union between the Two Crowns, I am at a Loss to reconcile

Yr^{ty} Excellency cannot but be sensible that all over America Slaves have been, & are always deemed by good's Chattels of their Masters, & that the Subjects of both Crowns are possessed of great numbers of them. When Slaves desert from One Governm^t to the other we look upon the detaining of them to be a manifest Injury done to the Subjects of either Governm^t & we do assure yr^{ty} Excellency that if any of yr^{ty} Slaves had deserted from you to this Governm^t I should readily (upon demand made) have surrendered them to you

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I have endeavored to pay all due regard to the two Gentlemen, y^r Excellency sent, Don Francisco Mendez Marquez, and the Jesuit, Mr. Don Joseph de Somoza, and treated them wth all respect due to their Character, and as distinguished by y^r Excellency to be sent to my Govern^t. and while I have the honor to reside in the best my Royal mast^y has placed me I shall make it my study to preserve a good Harmony & understanding between the two Govern^{ts}; and tis now small satisfaction to me that I have this opportunity given me to express y^r Excellency of the same and that I am wth the greatest deference y^r Excellency.

To his Excellency the Gov^r of Augustine
most Obedient & most hum^l Serv^t
J^m Middleton

Which being read was unanimously agreed to & signed
By this Hon^l the Council

The Spaniards being againe sent off, attended accordingly, The Gov^r of
When the Gov^r gave them the foregoing Letter & at the
same time acquainted them, that it contained a full Answer
to what had been, or would be requested by him till Orders
should come thence from his Britannick Majesty,

Whereupon the Spaniards desired to know what they might
be able to buy a Sloop, & to agree wth a Surgeon to go wth
them

At this time the President told them it was not in his power
to Grant

They then desired the President to say if they might carry
any, but they were to be of good Behaviour, &c.

Which being granted & agreed to, the following was accordingly
drawn up

Agreed to and
Signed

The Gov^r of
Attend - -

Letter delivered
to them -

part. service
to buy a
Sloop -

denied

Letter of the
Gov^r of Providence

Grant -

TRANSCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT II - for teacher reference

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98

Don Franciso Menendez also sent the following paper —
testifying the Orders he had to Detayne Slaves
comeing to Augustine

Also: foll
Testimonyall
From: Marq^a
de Menendes-
That he has
Ordⁿ: to detain-
all Negroes-

N^o (13) The Captⁿ. of the horse Dⁿ: Francisco Menendes Marques Cheif Auditor of his Majesties Royal Revenue in the Garrison of San Augustine of florida Impowered by the Governm^t of that place, to come to this Carolina, to be imployed about the Division & Settling the bo^unds of these territories and Demolishing the fort that is built at the barr of S^t. Simons at the entrance of Calaje; By Virtue of two Royal dispatches from his Catholick Majesty—the king my Lord & Master (whom God preserve many Years) bearing date ye* 10th: of June & the 18th: of August last Year One thousand Seven hundred twenty and four — Accompanying the Copy of a letter from the Duke of New-Castle Minister of State in Eng^d: dated y^e 22th of June in the Same Year, and likewise to treat about the Adjustm^t: and buying of Seven Negroes w^{ch}: are in that City of San Augustin, who run away from this Colony and to pay for them, Upon the Account of his Catholick Majesty, and I Certify that In my Royal Office, In the said Garrison there is under my Charge two Royal Orders of his—Majesty, whose date I cite not, not having them here present, in which he is pleased to Comand the Gov^r: and Officers of that place, that all whatever Negroes — Should run away & come to that place to Seek the—Christian Religion, that they Should not be returnd to their Masters, but that they Should be Satisfied

99

For upon his Royal Account, that being his pleasure, that they be reduced to their holy faith, And that it may appear wherever this may come, and ^{this} being asked by the Gov^r: of this Colony of Carolina I Give it and Sign this Present y^e 20th day of Septemb^r: old Stile & in the year 1725.

Francisco Menendes
Marques —

Which papers being soberaly read, the following Let^r was drawne up
Resolved That the following Letter to his Excellency the Governo^r: of Augustine, in
answer to the foregoing passage be now read for Concurrence

S.^E

Charles Towne 10th Sept^r 1725

N^o(14) I have had the honour of receiving by the hands of Don Francisco Menendes Marques and by the Serjeant Maj^r: Don Joseph Primo De Rivera: Several Papr^s:- particularly Translation of a Lett^r: from his Grace Duke of New Castle, His Brittanⁱck maj^{ty}: Princip^l Sec^y: of State, to His Catholick Maj^{ty}: Embassad^r: in London- bearing date June y^e 24th 1724

Presidents-
Lett^r to the-
Governo^r of
Augustine

— We observe by His Grace the Duke of New Castle Lett^r: to the Spanish Embassad^r: that He was-Ordered by His Brittanick Maj^{ty}: to transmit to the Govern^t: of Carolina, Ord^r: and Instructions to treat with the Goven^t: of S^t. Augustine about settling the boundaries of the two Governm^ts; I have as yet receivd noe ordⁿ: Fom my- Royal Master relating to that affaire, Soe that I cann^t: Comply wth: what y^r: Excellency desires but as soon as I receive pow^r: from the king my master I shall readily-pay all due Obedience thereto and Signify the Same to yo^r: Excellency; Till w^{ch}: time (as the fort you-mention, is indisputably on y^e Territorys of my-Royall master) Soe yo^r: Excellency must Expect y^r: I shall take effectual Care to Support & defend y^e Same, till his pleasure is known to the Contrary

* When letter "y" appears in these documents as "y^e" or "y^r" read it as "th."

TRANSCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT II - for teacher reference

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100 I have alsoe receivd Coppys of two Lett^{rs}: from His Catholick Maj^{ty}: to your Exce^{ll}: bearing date the Tenth of June and the Eighteenth of August 1724 both w^{ch}: Lett^{rs}. Concerns the fort you mention but as I have allready told you, I have receivd noe orders in-relation thereto, Soe I hope y^r: Excellency will Excuse me Touching-any further- on that head
 —I assure yo^r: Excellency that true Copys of all the— Pap^{rs}: I have receiv^d: shall be transmitted to the king my Master and I doubt not but Ord^{rs}: will be Sent and put in Execution to y^e Satisfaction of Both Crowns
 —I take the Liberty to Acquaint yo^r: Excellency that I have made a demand (of the two gentlemen you have—deputed hither) of Severall Slaves belonging to Some—of the Inhabitants of this province, who have deserted from their Masters & run away to, & are now in yo^r: governm^t: The Two Gentleman have given me a List of the names of Seven Slaves so run away to yo^r: Governm^t: as well as the names of their Masters, but upon making a demand of them, The said Gentlemen made answer y^r: it was not-in yo^r: Power to restore them, haveing express orders from His Catholick Majesty on the contrary to detain all-Slaves y^r: come to you
 —Yo^r: Excellency will pardon me when I Say that I am very much su^rprized at such orders, the Said Slaves-being the right & property the King my Master's-Subjects, how that can be agre'able to the Happy Union between Two Crowns, I am at a Loss to reconcile
 —Yo^r: Excellency cannot but be Sencible that all-over America Slaves have been, & are always deemed y^e goods & Chatt'ls of their Masters, & that the Subjects of both Crowns are possessed of great numbers of them;-When Slaves desert from One Govern^t: to the other wee Look upon the detayning of them to be a manifestInjury-done to the' & Subjects of either Governm^t: & wee doe assure yo^r: Excellency that if any of yo^r: Slaves had deserted from you to this Governm^t: I should readily (upon demand made) have Surrendered them to you

101

—I have endeavoured to pay all due regard to the two Gentlemen yo^r: Excellency sent, Don Francisco Menendes Marques, and the Serjeant maj^r: Don Joseph Primo De Ribera and treated them wth. all respect due to-their Charact^{rs}: and as distinguish^d. by yo^r: Excellency to be Sent to my Govern^t: and while I have the honour to-Preside in the Post my Royal mast^r: has placed me I shall make it my Study to preserve a good Harmony & understanding between the two Governm^t:; and tis noe Small Satisfaction to me that I have this opportunity given me to assure yo^r: Excellency of the Same and that I am wth: the greatest Deference—Yo^r. Exc^{ll}encys—

most Obedient & most hum^{ble}: Srvt.

To his Excell^{ty}. the Gov^r. of Augustine

Ar Middleton

Which being read was unanimously agreed to & Signed by His Hon^r the Presid^t.

Agreed to and

The Spaniards being againe sent for, Attended accordingly,

The Spaniards
Attend—

When his Hono^r: gave them the foregoing Letter & at the same time acquainted them, that it contained a full Answr to what had been, or could transacted by him till Orders-should come hither from his Britanick Majesty^s,

Letter delivered
to them—

Whereupon the Spaniards desired to know whether they might have Liberty to buy a Sloope, & to Agree wth: a Surgeon to goe wth.-them

Liberty to buy a Sloope

His Honb^e the President told them that it was not in his Power to Grant

denyed

They then desired Lettrs. Recredential w^{ch}: they might carry open, to justify: their conduct & behavior here,

Desire letters of
Recredent^l

Which being granted & Agreed to, the following was accordingly drawn up

Granted

(A letter from Arthur Middleton to the Governor of St. Augustine saying that Menendes and Primo has acquitted themselves well follows this entry in the Journal. The two Spaniards left Charleston on a British man-of-war on the 13th of September, 1725.

Source: *Council Journal No. 3*, May 17, 125–May 21, 1726, Sansbury Transcript, 98–101. The actions described in this document took place on Friday, September 10, 1725.

241
S. Carolina Journal of the Commons H^o of Assembly
 said Speech be read it was read accordingly & is as follows (viz)
 President's Speech *Mr Speaker & Gent^l*

I am glad to meet you after the long procrastination you have been under, for, not finding that his Majesty's Interest, or the Immediate Service of this Province, Obliged me to call your Attendance, sooner I have endeavored to give you as much ease as possible, the better to attend your own private affairs & this being now a Season of the Year that with the best suit all the Gentlemen that live in the Country, is attend y^r Publick Duty; I doubt not but you will proceed therein with the utmost Carefulness, & give the Quickest dispatch to all affairs y^e shall come before you. As it is my particular Duty as well as Inclination to be always Watchfull of the Publick Good, so I shall recommend to you such things as shall be absolutely necessary to promote the same.

In the first place the settling the Publick Acc^t of this Province will lead you into the Knowledge of what is Necessary to be raised for the Support of the Government for the ensuing Year, this is of so much Consequence, that I am satisfied it will meet wth no delay with you.

In the next place I am to lay before you an Affair of the utmost Importance that can possibly happen to this Province, that is y^e dispute between the two Crowns of Great Britain & Spain, relating to y^e boundaries of S^t. Augustine and us; And for that purpose shall send you an Acc^t of what has passed between my self & the Agents for the Government of S^t. Augustine lately sent hither on that Affair, As also a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle his May^{ty} Principal Secretary of State directed to his Excell^{ty} Francis Nicholson Esq^r Governor (or to the Commander in Chief for y^e time being) by which you will see what steps have been taken about this Matter in Great Britain.

Mr Speaker & Gentlemen This is an affair of y^e greatest Concern to this Province and (as such) I recommend it to your Consideration & desire you will Joyn with me to his Majesty's Hon^{ble} Council in making such a Representation to his Majesty concerning the same as the Consequence may require, I thought this Necessary to lay before you, in Order to receive your Advice therein that I may represent the same to Great Britain.

You may please to remember, that at you last sitting your thoughts were very much Employed in finding out the most probable

(Method)

The following is the major part of a speech read to the Assembly on Friday, November 2, 1725.

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S. Carolina Journal of the Comons h^o. of Assembly

said Speech be read it was read accordingly & is as follows viz^t.

President's Speech

M^r. Speaker & Gent^{rs}:

I am glad to meet you after the long prorogation you have been under; for, not finding that his Majesties Intrests, or the Immediate Service of this his Province, Obliged me to call Your Attendance sooner I have endeavour'd to give you as much ease as possible, the better to attend to your own private affairs & this being now a Season of the Year that will the best suit all the Gentlemen that live in the Country, to attend y^e: Publick Duty; I doubt not but you will proceed therein with the Utmost Cheerfullness, & give the Quickest dispatch to all affairs y^e shall come before you

As it is my Particular Duty as well as Inclination to be always Watchfull of the Publick Weale, so I shall Recomend to you such things as shall be absolutely Necessary to promote the same

In the first place the Stateing & Settling the Publick Acc^{ts}: of this Province will lead you into the Knowledge of what is Necessary to be raised for the Support of this Govern^t: for the ensuing Year, this is of so much Consequence, that I am satisfyed it will meet wth no delay with you

In the next place I am to lay before you an Affair of the Uttmost Importance that can possible happen, to this Province, that is y^e: dispute between the two Crowns of Great Britain & Spain, relating to y^e: boundaries of S^t: Augustine and us; And for that purpose shall send you an acc^t: of what has passed between my Self & the Agents for the Govern^t: of S^t: Augustine lately sent hither on that Affair, As also a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle his majt^{ys}: Principal Secretary of State directed to his Excell^{ty}: Francis Nicholson Esq^r: Governour (or to the Comander-in Chief for y^e: time being) by which you will see what steps have been taken about this Matter in Great Britain.

M^r: Speaker & Gentlemen This is an affair of y^e: greatest Concern to this Province and (as such) I recomend it to your Consideration & desire you will Joyne with me & his Majesty's Hon^{ble}: Council in making such a Representation to his Majesty Concerning the same as the Consequence thereof may require, I thought this Necessary to lay before you, in Order to receive your Advice therein that I may represent the same to Great Britain.

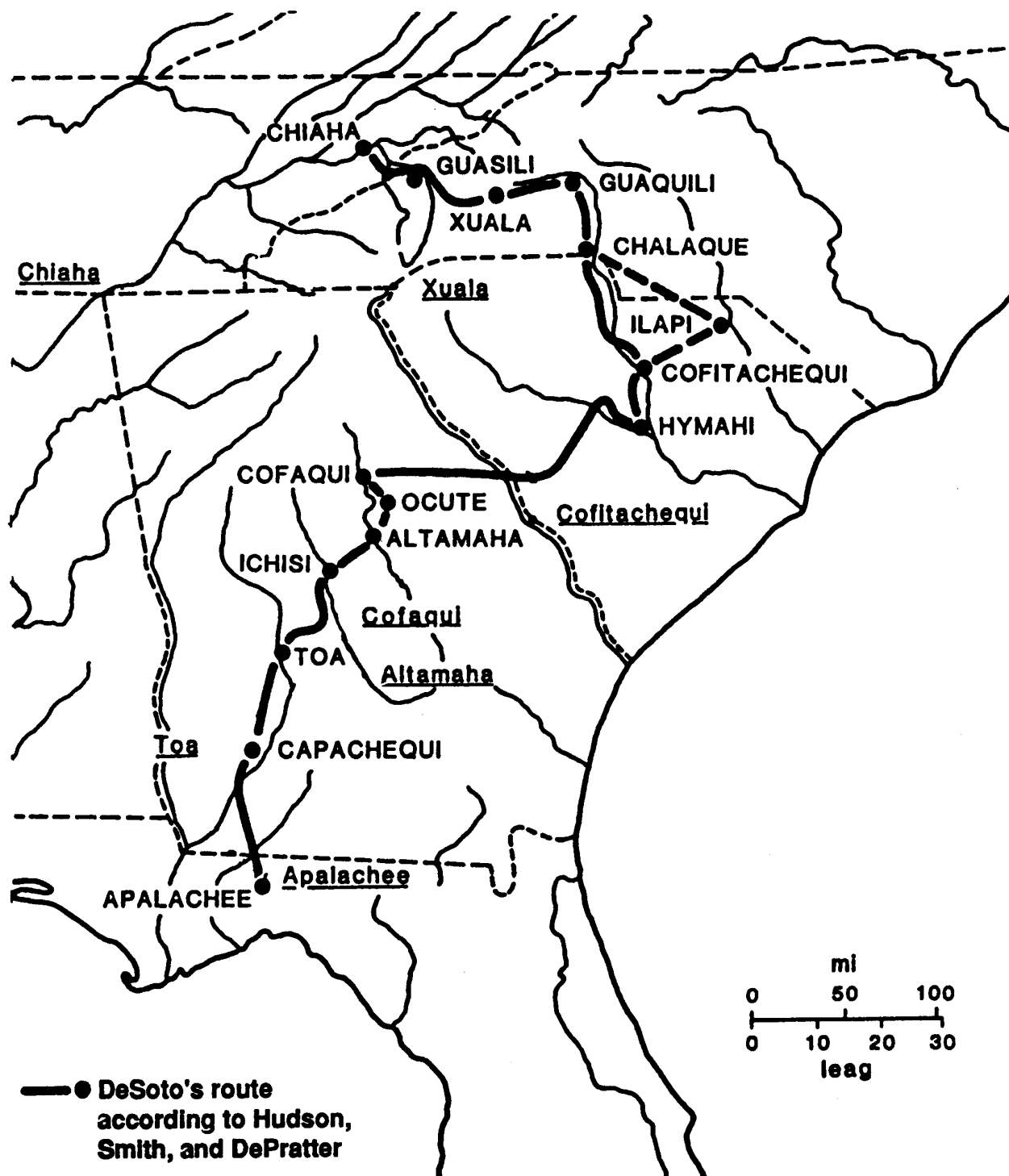
You may please to remember, that at you last sitting, Your thoughts were very much Employed in finding out the most probable

(Method)

(The last paragraph, which began here, deals with the Western Indians. Later in this same session, the House recommended that nothing be done about settling the boundaries until spring.)

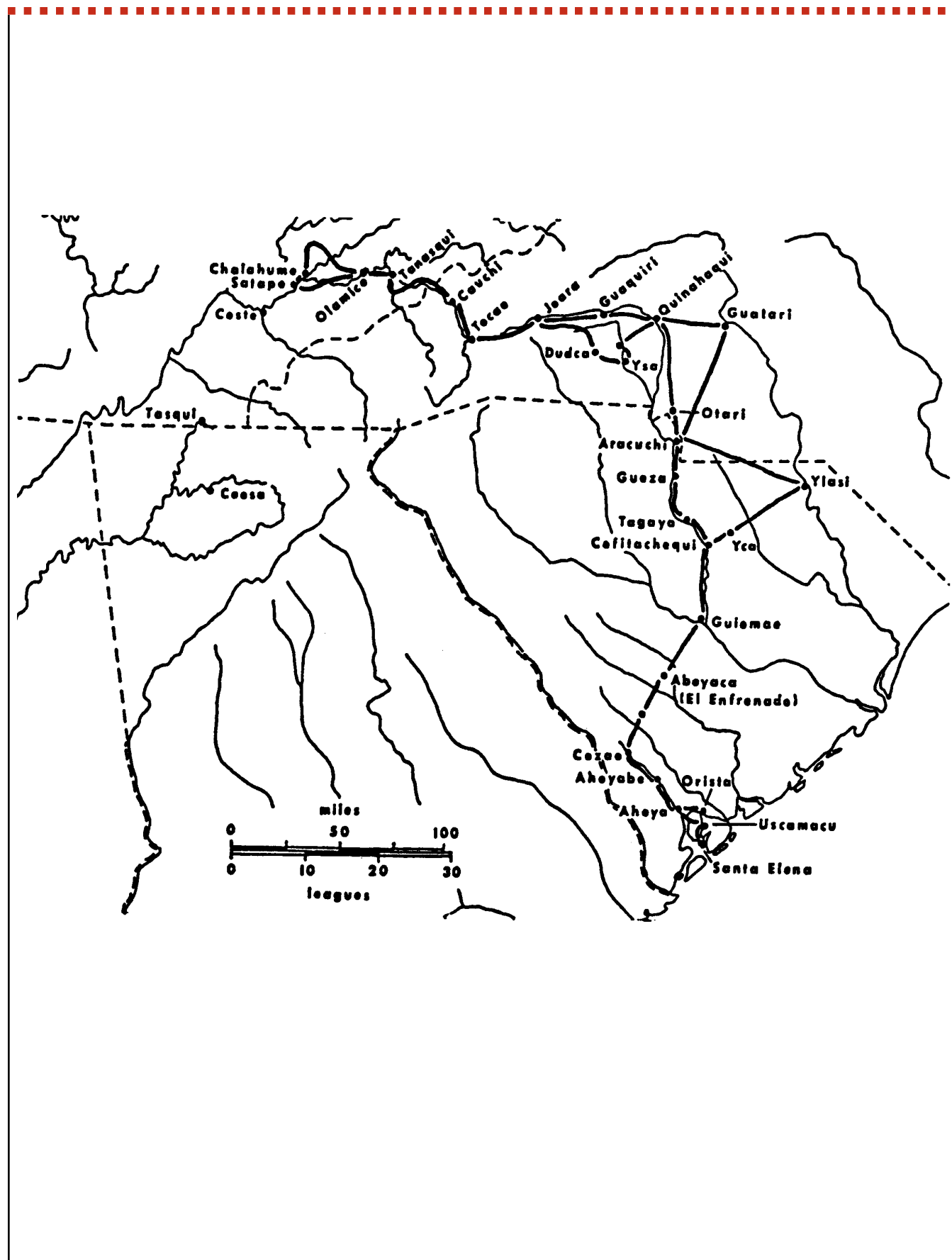
MAP OF DESOTO'S EXPEDITION

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MAP OF PARDO'S SECOND EXPEDITION

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THE ICHNOGRAPHY OR PLAN OF FORT KING GEORGE *Approximate scale: 32 feet to 1 inch*
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