

Artificial Intelligence Analysis is in Blue

After reading ‘Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Florida’, I thought it worthwhile to analyze portions of it using unbiased Artificial Intelligence. The book, penned by a descendant of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, is skillfully written and held my interest from the first to the last page. The author presented Dr. Turnbull in a most favorable light, which is perfectly acceptable in storytelling. The author was recognized for her many good works and received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of the South. Her work on behalf of women and people of color lives on.

This edition of the book can be accessed on the Internet Archive. Anyone to read it page by page, just as I did. I have a penchant for reading anything from 18th century in hopes of uncovering any information related to the burial of the ‘964 Missing Minorcans’ on what was formerly the Turnbull plantation and is now New Smyrna Beach.

Bob Jones

Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna colony of Florida

By Corse, Carita (Doggett) Source: [Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna colony of Florida : Corse, Carita \(Doggett\) 1892- : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#)

Carita Doggett Corse’s words are in black

Carita Doggett Corse (March 15, 1891 – May 23, 1978) was a Florida historian and writer who served as the Florida director of the Federal Writers’ Project. Her most well-known books are *Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Florida* and *The Key to the Golden Islands*. Corse, an early suffragette, became the director of Florida's chapter of the newly created Planned Parenthood. In 1978, she was recognized for her work as an historian by the Florida Historical Society, and, in 1997, was posthumously inducted into the Florida Women's Hall of Fame, an honor roll recognizing women who have "made significant contributions to the improvement of life for women and all Florida citizens." [Carita Doggett Corse - Wikipedia](#)

“She was especially interested in the ethnic diversity of Florida and was one of the first state directors to actively collect folk history as a part of the project. Workers on the project included Alton Morris, Stetson Kennedy and Zora Neale Hurston. Dr. Corse created a Negro Writers’ Unit to focus on black history and culture and those writers were instrumental in producing ex-slave narratives.” Source: [Carita M Doggett Corse \(1891-1978\) - Find a Grave Memorial](#)

PREFACE

“Every old inhabitant of Florida knows of Andrew Turnbull. Most tourists on the East Coast have read Susan Turnbull, that romantic and imaginary version of his Minorcan colony, by Archibald Clavering Gunter, and have taken pictures of the old Sugar Mill and “Turnbull’s Castle” at New Smyrna. If an old

resident is asked about him, he says "Turnbull was a bad sort," — in fact Gunter makes a kind of wicked ogre out of him ; so that about the great coquina ruins, cleft with palm trees, hovers a sinister mist of traditions.

Reminders of Turnbull are plentiful throughout the State. On the palm covered banks of the North Indian River stands New Smyrna itself, named for Smyrna, Asia Minor, the birthplace of Turnbulla's wife. The pretty modern town is threaded with the main canals of the old colony and water still runs through them in a musical monotone, from Turnbull's great hammock lands to the river. Every year a large winter colony returns to picturesque homes and groves, and the new colonists spend many pleasant hours speculating over the works of their predecessors — the sunken pier, the lovely arches of the old Mission, many stone wells and the heavy foundations of the fort. Then the Turnbull family has continued to be prominent in Florida, and the dark-eyed descendants of those Minorcans who came with him to New Smyrna, a hundred and fifty years ago, now live in St. Augustine and hand down among themselves lurid traditions of the old colony. Nothing dependable from a historical standpoint has ever been attempted in regard to this, the largest colony which ever came to America in a body, but the strange chance of literary fortune preserved and gave prominence to the most garbled account of Turnbull's management there. Despite the fact that his contemporaries, Governor Grant, Chief Justice Drayton, Schoepf, a German traveler, and Mease, a learned Frenchman, testified to his earnest devotion to his colonists, yet it remained for Bernard Romans, a civil engineer with a literary turn, to recall the frightful tales of his Minorcan draughtsman, and to write, for all subsequent historians, the story of Andrew Turnbull. Even his worst enemies did not in his day believe such stories as Romans set forth in his eloquent style. They made extravagant charges against him for political reasons, which were disproved by Turnbull in court, but Romans wrote, years after the events themselves, an account based on what his employee remembered. But he made a good story and Floridians became satisfied that they had harbored a second King Leopold at New Smyrna.

In the meantime, the real account had moved to London and settled in that treasure-house of romantic fact, the British Colonial Office. There it remained secure, like a reasonable man, biding his time, against a day when people would be ready and willing to hear the whole story. And it is so startlingly different from the present idea of Turnbull and his colonists that, it seems to me, both sides, if there remain sides on this question, may be interested to learn of it for themselves. As is often the case in collecting the facts of a dispute, the source of the trouble was a far cry from Turnbull and his colonists; and the trouble itself insignificant, when considered in its proper place in the course of most interesting events. Only documentary evidence has been relied upon, no statements from secondary sources of information have been accepted without careful verification, and copies of all the original manuscripts have been collected and filed with the Florida Historical Society. These manuscripts are the only copies in this country. A list of these papers has also been appended to this volume, and it will be evident at a glance how full and consecutive this information is. The phraseology and spelling from them have been faithfully copied, wherever quoted, and except for a very few obsolete words and one or two grammatical constructions, it will be readily seen that their authors might well rank as masters of modern English prose."

The preface provides an introduction to the topic of Andrew Turnbull and his Minorcan colony in Florida. It acknowledges the various perspectives and portrayals of Turnbull, ranging from a romantic figure to a wicked ogre. The preface highlights the existence of reminders of Turnbull and his colony throughout the state, such as New Smyrna, named after Smyrna, Asia Minor, where Turnbull's wife was born.

The author mentions the continued prominence of the Turnbull family in Florida and the traditions passed down by the descendants of the Minorcans who arrived with Turnbull. The lack of reliable

historical accounts is noted, with Bernard Romans' garbled version of events gaining prominence despite contradicting testimonies from Turnbull's contemporaries.

The preface mentions that the real account of Turnbull's management resided in the British Colonial Office in London, awaiting a time when people would be interested in hearing the whole story. The author emphasizes the significance of this account, which differs greatly from the prevailing perception of Turnbull and his colonists.

The author assures the readers that only documentary evidence has been relied upon, with careful verification of secondary sources. Original manuscripts have been collected and filed with the Florida Historical Society, providing a comprehensive and sequential account of the events. The language and spelling from these manuscripts have been faithfully preserved, showcasing the authors' mastery of modern English prose.

Pages 11-12

CHAPTER I THE OUTLAW PROVINCE

“FLORIDA, in the first half of the eighteenth century, was a thorn in the side of the British colonies, for Spain carried on flanking attacks against their commerce and farming from this outlaw stronghold. Carolina planters often lost their slaves across its boundaries and the Spanish governor at St. Augustine refused to antagonize his Indian allies by commanding their return; so many an English slave-hunting expedition, aggravated the quarrel by invading his territory in a search for their property. Pirates of the long, lonely coast line preyed on the tobacco exports and the sorely needed supply ships of England and her colonies, and finally the new Georgia settlement, under Oglethorpe, raised a dispute in 1736, over the Florida boundary line, which brought on twenty-nine years of open warfare between England and Spain.”

“There followed the ridiculously weak attempts of Georgia to punish Florida, and retaliatory expeditions, by the Spaniards: Oglethorpe camped on Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine, and shelled the compact little fortress until his provisions gave out, and a Spanish fleet sailed into St. Simon's and drove the inhabitants inland. But nothing was decided by these excursions. In 1762, however, an astonishing coup by England started the international gamesters to trading. Havana, the pride and center of Spanish America, fell before a British force, and with this rich prize in her hands, England was ready to bargain for peace. This was arranged by the Peace of Paris in 1763, when Spain gave East and West Florida to England in exchange for Havana.”

The passage describes Florida's role as a troublesome entity for the British colonies during the first half of the eighteenth century. Spain, using Florida as a base, conducted flanking attacks on British commerce and farming, causing significant problems for the colonies. Carolina planters frequently lost their slaves when they crossed into Florida, and the Spanish governor in St. Augustine declined to command their return, fearing to antagonize his Indian allies. In response, English slave-hunting expeditions invaded Florida to recover their property, further aggravating the conflict.

Piracy along the long and isolated coastline of Florida was another issue faced by the British colonies. Pirates targeted tobacco exports and supply ships, which were crucial for England and its colonies. The establishment of the new Georgia settlement under Oglethorpe in 1736 added to the tensions as a dispute over the Florida boundary line emerged. This dispute eventually led to twenty-nine years of open warfare between England and Spain.

The chapter goes on to describe Georgia's feeble attempts to punish Florida and the subsequent retaliatory expeditions by the Spaniards. Oglethorpe, for example, camped on Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine, and bombarded the small fortress until running out of provisions. Similarly, a Spanish fleet arrived at St. Simon's and forced the local inhabitants to retreat inland. However, these excursions did not result in any definitive outcomes.

In 1762, a significant turn of events occurred when England achieved a surprising victory by capturing Havana, the pride and center of Spanish America. With this success, England gained a valuable bargaining chip and used it to negotiate for peace. The Peace of Paris in 1763 formalized the agreement, where Spain relinquished East and West Florida to England in exchange for Havana.

Overall, the passage presents Florida as a troublesome region for the British colonies due to Spain's attacks on commerce and farming, slave disputes, piracy, and boundary conflicts. It culminates in England's successful military campaign and subsequent negotiation, which resulted in Spain ceding Florida to England in the Peace of Paris.

Pages 16-18

“This man was Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Scotch man, whose acquaintance in London included the most influential and wealthy men. He convinced a number of them that a settlement in Florida by people accustomed to a warm climate, and the growing of crops suited to that region, would not only be a good investment, but an enterprise encouraged by the government. Turnbull said he was sure of getting a large number of Greeks from Asia Minor to start a colony, for he had lived there for some years and knew that these people were very restive under the galling yoke of Turkey. He was not only thoroughly acquainted with the Greeks of this region, but about seven years previously he had married the daughter of a Greek merchant of Smyrna, Asia Minor, and he felt confident that he would be favorably received as a leader of such a colony to the new province of Florida. Though- at that time a prosperous physician in London, forty-eight years old, he was willing to undertake this tremendous pioneer venture, and to bring his wife and family to Florida. His wife, Maria Gracia, was a no less dauntless spirit than he, and played a courageous part in this under- taking. The little miniature of Mrs. Turnbull shows her dressed in the height of Smyrnian fashion, with a small waist and high coiffure and a carriage erect to the point of hauteur, while the set to her lips shows her a lady of much determination and spirit, a true partner for a pioneer doctor. She faced the dangers of the savage new land resolutely, several times ran the affairs of the settlement when business took her husband to New York or London, and raised her seven children to take a creditable part in the history of Florida and South Carolina. At the time of the removal to Florida, she was thirty-three years old, at the height of her social career, so that it was a real sacrifice for her to bury herself in the wilderness, and in Turnbulla's letters to the Earl of Shelburne, he said that he and his wife often thought with regret of the friends they had left at Bowood and at Shelburne House.”

The passage introduces Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Scottish man with influential connections in London, who proposed the idea of establishing a settlement in Florida. Driven by his belief that a warm climate and suitable crops would make the venture profitable and government-supported, he aimed to bring a large number of Greeks from Asia Minor to start the colony. Having lived in Asia Minor for years and married the daughter of a Greek merchant from Smyrna, Dr. Turnbull felt confident in his ability to lead such a colony in Florida.

Despite being a prosperous physician in London at the age of forty-eight, Dr. Turnbull willingly undertook the challenging pioneer venture and brought his wife, Maria Gracia, and their family to Florida. Maria Gracia, depicted as a dauntless spirit, actively participated in the undertaking. She faced the dangers of the untamed land and managed the settlement in her husband's absence. She

raised their seven children, who went on to play significant roles in the history of Florida and South Carolina.

The passage describes Maria Gracia as a lady of determination and spirit, emphasizing her partnership with Dr. Turnbull as a pioneer doctor. It notes that the decision to move to Florida was a sacrifice for Maria, as she was at the height of her social career and had to leave behind friends and the comforts of Bowood and Shelburne House. This highlights the personal sacrifices made by the couple in pursuit of their vision for the Florida settlement.

Overall, the passage provides insight into Dr. Andrew Turnbull's background, his persuasive abilities, and his vision for a Greek settlement in Florida. It also highlights the courageous role played by Maria Gracia, his wife, in supporting the venture and adapting to the challenges of the new land.

Pages 21-22

“Turnbull decided to establish his family here until the new colony was well started so he took one of the typical Spanish houses of the town, with balconies overhanging the narrow streets and a lovely garden behind high stone walls. Turnbull of course noted with pleasure the great variety of fruits and flowers which grew in his inner court. From the piazza, shaded by Tuscan pillars, he could see first the grape arbor before the entrance, and beyond, his garden, as well as many others, contained fig, guava, plantain, pomegranate, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, bergamot, China and Seville orange trees. The real beauty of Florida is a cultivated beauty which comes out today in the rare court of the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine and the gardens at Palm Beach. Wild Florida landscape is unkempt and weird, and Turnbull was glad to see how much could be done with intelligent care. There were no windows on the north walls, and when a northeaster blew keen across Matanzas Inlet, a negro brought an urn of glowing coals and set it in his room.”

The passage describes Turnbull's decision to establish his family in a typical Spanish house in Florida while the new colony was being established. The house features balconies that overlook the narrow streets and a beautiful garden surrounded by high stone walls. Turnbull takes pleasure in observing the wide variety of fruits and flowers growing in his inner courtyard.

From the shaded piazza, supported by Tuscan pillars, Turnbull can see the grape arbor at the entrance and a garden filled with various trees, including fig, guava, plantain, pomegranate, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, bergamot, China, and Seville orange trees. The passage highlights the cultivated beauty of Florida, which is evident in locations such as the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine and the gardens in Palm Beach. Turnbull appreciates the potential for creating a beautiful environment through intelligent care, as the wild landscape of Florida is described as unkempt and strange.

The passage also mentions the practical considerations in Turnbull's house, such as the absence of windows on the north walls. When a strong northeasterly wind blows across Matanzas Inlet, a servant brings an urn of glowing coals to provide warmth in Turnbull's room.

Overall, the passage emphasizes Turnbull's appreciation for the beauty of Florida and the possibilities of creating a cultivated environment through care and cultivation. It also highlights the practical adaptations made to ensure comfort in the face of the region's specific weather conditions.

Pages 26-28

“The beauty and very apparent fertility of the place completely won Turnbull, and he decided to spend his life and risk his fortune in this garden forest. Although a physician, the name “Mosquito Inlet” held no

warning for him, because science did not then connect the mosquito with the deadly malarial fevers which, in the next eight years, were to reduce this colony to half its original number. Moreover it was not until summer that he saw his people black with them as they worked at clearing the dense palmetto and vine-tied thickets, and found himself helpless without our modern methods of exterminating these pests, common to the whole Atlantic coast.

It is, therefore, evident that the English government was as much interested in this undertaking as any share holder in the Company. It also continued to give substantial assistance for at least four years thereafter.”

The passage highlights Turnbull's deep admiration for the beauty and fertility of the location where he chose to settle. Despite being a physician, Turnbull was unaware of the connection between mosquitoes and the deadly malarial fevers that would afflict the colony in the coming years. The name "Mosquito Inlet" held no warning for him at the time. Only during the summer, when his people were working in clearing the thickets, did he witness the severity of the mosquito problem. However, lacking modern methods of extermination, he found himself helpless in combating these pests, which were common along the entire Atlantic coast.

The passage also suggests that the English government had a significant interest in Turnbull's endeavor. It provided substantial assistance to the project for at least four years following its establishment. This implies that the English government viewed the colonization of Florida as a worthwhile undertaking and supported it accordingly.

Overall, the passage underscores Turnbull's attraction to the natural beauty of the area and his lack of awareness regarding the dangers posed by mosquitoes. It also hints at the significant backing and support provided by the English government for the Florida colony in its early years.

Page 30

“He had to land at St. Augustine, the capital, and the only city on the East coast, and of course paid his respects at once to Governor Grant, who had already been there three years trying to clean up after the Spaniards. James Grant was a soldier who had played a prominent part in the capture of Havana, and his appointment as Governor of Florida was a direct acknowledgment of his services. St. Augustine had been partially burned and destroyed by the departing Spaniards, even the Spanish governor dismantling his beautiful garden in an outburst of hatred against the temporary English commander, a man of arbitrary methods, who had aroused the bitterest opposition. Grant, however, was as fine an administrator as he was a soldier, and his little capital had grown to three thousand inhabitants by this time.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the arrival of an individual (referred to as "he") at St. Augustine, the capital and only city on the East coast. The person being discussed pays his respects to Governor Grant, who has been in St. Augustine for three years attempting to improve the situation after the departure of the Spaniards. Governor Grant, a soldier who played a significant role in the capture of Havana, was appointed as Governor of Florida in recognition of his services.

The paragraph mentions that St. Augustine had suffered partial burning and destruction due to the departing Spaniards. Even the Spanish governor, in an outburst of hatred against the temporary English commander (presumably the individual who arrived), dismantled his beautiful garden. The temporary English commander was described as a man with arbitrary methods who faced intense opposition.

However, the paragraph highlights that Governor Grant was not only a skilled soldier but also an excellent administrator. Under his leadership, the capital had grown, and by the time of the mentioned events, it had a population of three thousand inhabitants.

Overall, the paragraph provides information about the historical context of St. Augustine, the role of Governor Grant, and the contrasting approaches of different commanders in the region.

Pages 32-33

“Although there was widespread discontent there, (Minorca) on account of England’s policy of restricting the correspondence and activities of the Catholic priests of Minorca, she (England) had promised Spain to allow them the freedom of their faith. She did not keep her treaty promises of freedom of religion in Minorca or Florida as she did in Canada, however. In proof of this, one condition of Turnbull’s grants from the crown was that the settlers were all to be Protestants. When Turnbull first received his grant, this did not promise to be a difficulty, for the original plan had been to obtain Greeks, and since the Greek Catholic Church has always been regarded by the Church of England as an affiliation, their church was not antagonistic to the Protestant provision of the grants. But Minorcans, though English subjects, were Roman Catholics, and if they were to be colonists, their religion had to be ignored, as had been done in the other English colonies, Maryland excepted. Still, Turnbull argued, the situation did not promise to be any more acute in one colony of England, such as Minorca or Virginia, than in another, namely Florida. So when he decided to enlist the Minorcans, he allowed them to take a priest and monk with them, with letters and credentials from the Vicar General of Minorca.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the discontent in Minorca, an island under English control, due to England's policy of restricting the activities of Catholic priests. Although England had promised Spain to allow freedom of religion in Minorca, it did not uphold this promise, unlike in Canada where religious freedom was granted. As evidence of England's failure to fulfill its treaty promises, it is mentioned that the conditions of Turnbull's grants from the crown stipulated that all settlers in the colonies, including Minorca and Florida, had to be Protestants.

Initially, Turnbull's grant did not pose a problem as the plan was to bring in Greek settlers, whose Greek Catholic Church was not seen as antagonistic to the Protestant provision of the grants. However, the inhabitants of Minorca were Roman Catholics, and their religion had to be overlooked if they were to become colonists, similar to what had been done in other English colonies except for Maryland. Despite this, Turnbull argued that the situation would not be more acute in Minorca or Virginia than in Florida, so he allowed the Minorcans to bring a priest and monk with them, along with letters and credentials from the Vicar General of Minorca.

This paragraph highlights the discrepancy between England's treatment of different colonies regarding religious freedom. While promises were made to allow religious freedom in certain areas, such as Canada, they were not honored in Minorca or Florida. The religious composition of the settlers in these colonies played a significant role in the decision-making process and the allowance of priests and monks to accompany the settlers.

Page 36

“Thus Turnbull scoured the Mediterranean for recruits, and collected a heterogeneous company — unruly Greek tribesmen of a strange language and different religion from the others, devout Roman Catholic farmers and a small but turbulent band of Italians. Being on the ground, Turnbull saw a great opportunity for England’s colonies in these settlers.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses Turnbull's efforts to recruit settlers for the colonies, specifically focusing on his collection of a diverse group of individuals from the Mediterranean region. Turnbull's recruitment efforts were extensive as he "scoured" the Mediterranean to find potential settlers.

The recruits he managed to gather were described as a heterogeneous company, indicating a wide variety of backgrounds and characteristics. Among them were unruly Greek tribesmen who spoke a different language and practiced a different religion compared to the others. Additionally, there were devout Roman Catholic farmers and a small but turbulent group of Italians.

Despite the diverse nature of the recruits, Turnbull, who was present in the region, recognized the potential value of these settlers for England's colonies. He saw a great opportunity in utilizing this mixed group of people to contribute to the development and success of the colonies.

This paragraph emphasizes Turnbull's efforts to assemble a diverse group of settlers and highlights the potential he saw in their abilities and contributions to England's colonies. It suggests that Turnbull believed that despite their differences, this varied group of individuals could bring value and prosperity to the colonies.

Page 38

“When the colonists at length left Gibraltar and started for the open Atlantic, there were about fifteen hundred souls in all, divided among the eight ships. This was the largest colony at its start that had ever come to the New World.”

In this paragraph, the author provides information about the size and significance of the colony that departed from Gibraltar to the New World.

According to the text, there were approximately fifteen hundred individuals, referred to as "souls," who constituted the colonists. These individuals were divided among eight ships, which were likely used for transportation to the New World.

The paragraph goes on to state that this colony, with its initial population of fifteen hundred, was the largest to ever embark on a journey to the New World. This implies that in terms of size, this particular colony surpassed any previous groups that had set out for the New World.

The information presented underscores the scale and importance of this particular colony. The significant number of individuals involved suggests a considerable endeavor and potentially substantial ambitions for settlement and colonization in the New World.

Page 44

“As always happens when a large and elaborate plan approaches its culmination, many important phases went wrong. A ship containing five hundred negroes, who had been purchased and brought direct from Africa to clear the land and do the first rough work of the settlement, was wrecked on the southern coast of Florida, and all hands were lost.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the challenges and setbacks that occurred during the final stages of a large and intricate plan. Specifically, it mentions that several important phases of the plan went wrong, resulting in significant consequences.

One such setback is described when a ship carrying five hundred enslaved Africans, who had been acquired and brought directly from Africa, experienced a shipwreck on the southern coast of Florida. Tragically, all individuals on board, referred to as "hands," were lost in the accident.

The paragraph highlights the unfortunate outcome of this particular phase of the plan. The loss of the ship and the lives of those on board had serious implications for the intended purpose of the enslaved Africans, which was to clear the land and perform initial labor for the settlement. This setback suggests that the plan faced significant obstacles and challenges as it reached its critical stages.

Overall, the paragraph emphasizes the unforeseen complications that arose during the execution of the plan, specifically the shipwreck and the loss of the enslaved Africans, which had a notable impact on the overall progress and objectives of the settlement.

Page 45

“Governor Grant had had four months provisions placed there and some great shacks erected for living quarters, but the families were crowded for shelter and sleeping during the first weeks of organization, for, since nearly three times as many people had come as were expected, they were not prepared for them. Hominy was cooked in huge copper kettles in the open, and at meal time a drum summoned the workers from the woods to line up for their share of food. Clothes by the wholesale, of heavy durable material, and mostly of uniform pattern, were distributed, so as to save the colonists what was left of their wardrobes. Most of them were badly off, in the first place, so far as clothes were concerned, and this, therefore, was a much needed ' measure.”

The passage describes the conditions and provisions during the organization of a settlement led by Governor Grant. The governor had made some preparations, such as providing four months' worth of provisions and constructing shacks for living quarters. However, the unexpected arrival of nearly three times the expected number of people led to overcrowding issues and a lack of preparedness.

To accommodate the influx of settlers, the passage mentions that families were crowded for shelter and sleeping arrangements during the initial weeks. It suggests that the living conditions were cramped and uncomfortable due to the unexpected population size. To address the food requirements, hominy (a type of porridge) was cooked in large copper kettles in an open area. A drum was used to signal mealtime and gather the workers from the woods to line up for their share of food, indicating an organized system for distributing meals.

In terms of clothing, the passage notes that wholesale quantities of heavy and durable materials were distributed. These clothes were mostly of a uniform pattern, likely to simplify the distribution process and preserve what little clothing the colonists had brought with them. It suggests that the settlers were generally in a poor state regarding their clothing, emphasizing the importance of this provision.

Overall, the passage highlights the challenges faced by Governor Grant and the settlers due to the unexpected increase in population. It illustrates their efforts to provide basic necessities such as food and clothing in a resourceful manner, despite the initial lack of preparation.

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“Governor Grant gives a more favorable report of them, however. He says that by August 10, 1768, they were all located on plantations, appeared contented and pleased with their prospects and were obedient to their overseers.”

In this passage, Governor Grant provides a positive assessment of the settlers' situation. According to him, by August 10, 1768, all the settlers had been placed on plantations, and they seemed contented and satisfied with their prospects. Furthermore, they were described as obedient to their overseers.

The governor's report suggests that the settlers had successfully transitioned to their designated plantations, indicating progress in the organization and development of the settlement. The fact that they appeared contented and pleased with their prospects implies that they were optimistic about their future in the new colony. This positive outlook could be a result of various factors such as the availability of resources, the quality of the land, or the support provided by the governor and overseers.

Additionally, the statement about the settlers being obedient to their overseers suggests a sense of order and cooperation within the settlement. This obedience could indicate that the settlers recognized the authority of the overseers and were willing to follow their instructions and guidelines.

Overall, Governor Grant's favorable report paints a picture of a settled community that has successfully adjusted to their new environment. The settlers' contentment, optimism, and obedience indicate a level of stability and potential for growth within the colony.

Page 48

“But these English overseers came from plantations where negroes had been used as laborers and, in addition to being unable to understand the language of their Minorcan, Italian and Greek charges, they made themselves unpopular by their arbitrary manner and impatience at what they claimed was the stupidity and laziness of some of the settlers. Also, the colonists had all come, as generations before and after them, with dreams of ease and plenty to be enjoyed without work in Florida. So it was not long before peremptory commands and the strict discipline necessary to preserve order in the new colony brought about a clash between the unruly element and their directors.”

The passage discusses the challenges faced by the English overseers who were tasked with managing the laborers in the colony. These overseers had previous experience working on plantations where African slaves were used as laborers. However, the settlers in this new colony were of Minorcan, Italian, and Greek origin, and there was a language barrier between them and the overseers.

The overseers' lack of understanding of the settlers' language likely created difficulties in communication and coordination. Furthermore, the overseers' arbitrary behavior and impatience towards what they perceived as the settlers' stupidity and laziness made them unpopular among the colonists. This suggests that the overseers' approach to managing the laborers was harsh and unsympathetic.

Additionally, the passage highlights the expectations of the colonists. Like previous and subsequent generations, the settlers had dreams of enjoying ease and abundance in Florida without having to work extensively. This indicates that the settlers may have held unrealistic expectations of a prosperous and effortless life in the new colony.

As a result of the overseers' arbitrary manner and the clash between the settlers' expectations and the reality of the situation, tensions arose between the unruly element within the colony and their overseers. The introduction of peremptory commands and strict discipline, necessary for maintaining order in the new colony, led to conflicts between the settlers and their directors.

Overall, the passage underscores the cultural and linguistic differences between the overseers and the settlers, the unrealistic expectations of the colonists, and the clash that arose between the two groups due to the overseers' harsh management style.

Page 49

THE UPRISING OF 1768 “All seemed peaceful and busy on August 8, 1768, two months after the last colonist had arrived at New Smyrna, when Turnbull brought some planters from the Carolinas down to see the progress his settlers had made. The distinguished visitors rode over the fields where brush and pine stumps were burning, the fresh-cut outlines of the farms were just showing and the great wharfs and wells were being built of coquina.”

The passage describes the state of affairs in New Smyrna two months after the arrival of the last colonist. On August 8, 1768, when some planters from the Carolinas visited, the scene appeared peaceful and bustling with activity.

The visitors, including Turnbull, rode through the fields where the remains of brush and pine stumps were being burned. This suggests that the settlers were engaged in clearing the land for cultivation, indicating progress in developing the agricultural aspects of the colony. The presence of burning stumps also implies that the land was being prepared for future planting.

Furthermore, the passage mentions the fresh-cut outlines of the farms, which were just becoming visible. This indicates that the colonists had begun marking and shaping the land into distinct plots for farming. This demonstrates their efforts in organizing and establishing agricultural infrastructure in the settlement.

Additionally, the passage notes the construction of great wharfs and wells made of coquina. Wharfs are typically built near bodies of water and serve as docking areas for ships, suggesting that the settlers were establishing transportation and trade links. Wells, on the other hand, indicate efforts to secure a reliable water supply for the settlement. The use of coquina, a type of sedimentary rock, suggests the use of local resources in the construction, which is indicative of resourcefulness and adaptability.

Overall, the passage paints a picture of a thriving and industrious colony. The activities observed by the visiting planters, such as land clearance, farm delineation, and construction of wharfs and wells, indicate progress and development in various aspects of the settlement. The scene suggests that the colonists were actively working towards establishing a functional and prosperous community in New Smyrna.

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“On the night of the 19th, they sat around the great hall in Mr. Oswald’s home, resting from their tour of inspection, until about ten o’clock, when they retired, in order to be ready to start on their way to St. Augustine the next morning. At midnight an express rider dashed up to the quiet house and hammered on the door, calling for Dr. Turnbull.”

The passage describes a scene in which a group of individuals, including Dr. Turnbull, are gathered in Mr. Oswald's home, presumably after a tour of inspection. They are resting in the great hall until around ten o'clock at night when they retire, likely to get some rest before their journey to St. Augustine the following morning.

However, the peaceful atmosphere is suddenly interrupted at midnight when an express rider arrives at the house. The rider urgently knocks on the door, specifically requesting to see Dr. Turnbull. The

mention of an "express rider" implies that this person is delivering an important and time-sensitive message.

The abrupt arrival of the express rider and the urgency in seeking out Dr. Turnbull suggest that something unexpected and potentially significant has occurred. The passage leaves the nature of the message undisclosed, leaving readers curious about the reason for the rider's arrival and the potential impact it might have on the individuals gathered in Mr. Oswald's home.

Overall, the passage creates a sense of suspense and anticipation as the tranquility of the evening is disrupted by the sudden arrival of the express rider, who brings news that is likely to have immediate consequences or require urgent attention.

Page 55

“He arrived at his plantation sometime in the morning of the 20th, and at once started, with a small company of servants, to rescue his wounded overseer. The marauders were down at the waterfront, loading their spoils, and the terrified Minorcans were hiding in their quarters, so he went down the littered street to the storehouse without interruption. Cutter was soon located and brought out — one of his ears and two fingers had been cut off and continued bleeding and severe handling had reduced him to a serious condition.”

The passage describes the actions of an individual, presumably Dr. Turnbull, who arrives at his plantation in the morning of the 20th. Upon his arrival, he immediately sets out with a small group of servants to rescue his injured overseer.

It is revealed that marauders had been present at the waterfront, looting and collecting stolen goods. Meanwhile, the frightened Minorcans (likely referring to the settlers of Minorcan origin) were hiding in their quarters, presumably out of fear of the marauders.

Undeterred by the situation, Dr. Turnbull proceeds along the littered street to the storehouse without facing any interruptions. It is here that he locates Cutter, the overseer, who has been wounded. The passage describes Cutter's injuries, stating that one of his ears and two fingers have been cut off, and he is experiencing continuous bleeding. Additionally, Cutter's condition has worsened due to severe handling, resulting in a serious state.

The passage portrays Dr. Turnbull as a determined and courageous individual who, despite the presence of marauders and the fearful atmosphere among the Minorcan settlers, takes immediate action to rescue his injured overseer. The severity of Cutter's injuries highlights the violent and dangerous nature of the situation.

Pages 71-72

“They are destitute of every convenience, they are ill clothed, many of them almost naked — and are obliged to live in small Huts put up in a hurry to shelter them from the Weather upon their first arrival. Dr. Turnbull has neither money nor credit to supply them with clothes and has not the necessary Tools and Materials to build Houses for them, in that distressed situation he can only look up to His Majesty for his most gracious support by ordering the Royal Bounty to be continued to enable him to carry an extensive and useful undertaking into Execution with Success — he presses me to lay his case before Your Lordship and to transmit for Your Lordship's consideration an indent of such things as are absolutely necessary for the existence of the settlement.”

In this paragraph, the author describes the dire living conditions and lack of resources faced by the settlers in the colony. The inhabitants are depicted as destitute, lacking basic necessities and proper clothing. They are forced to live in hastily constructed huts to provide shelter from the weather upon their arrival.

The paragraph highlights the challenging situation faced by Dr. Turnbull, who is leading the settlement. It is stated that he does not have the financial means or credit to supply the settlers with clothing or the necessary tools and materials to build proper houses. In this distressed state, he looks to His Majesty, presumably the ruling monarch, for support through the continuation of the Royal Bounty.

Dr. Turnbull urges the author of the text to present his case to a higher authority, referred to as "Your Lordship," likely a person of influence or power. The request is to transmit an indent, a detailed list or inventory, of essential items required for the survival and sustenance of the settlement.

Overall, the paragraph conveys the severe hardships faced by the settlers, the limited resources available to Dr. Turnbull, and the plea for support and assistance from higher authorities to provide the necessary resources for the success and survival of the colony.

Page 74

“They prospered for the most part in a rough, backwoods way, and their hardships were not to be compared with the sufferings of the earlier colonists of North America, They had a mild climate, soil of wonderful fertility, and a river abounding in fish, oysters and turtles. Game was also plentiful, and while the Indians troubled them, it was as thieves and not as murderers. Still, sickness continued to reduce their numbers and the occasional shortage of clothes, food or tools caused by Turnbull’s recalcitrant London partners caused grumblings, which centered on Turnbull himself. He was the only organizer they knew anything about, and him they held responsible for all things, good or bad, which happened to them.”

The passage provides an analysis of the settlers' experience in the context of their prosperity, hardships, and grievances. It compares their situation to the earlier colonists of North America, suggesting that their hardships were relatively mild in comparison.

The settlers are described as prospering, albeit in a rough and backwoods manner. They benefited from a mild climate, fertile soil, and a river rich in fish, oysters, and turtles. Abundance of game further contributed to their well-being. Although they faced troubles from the indigenous population, the passage notes that it was primarily in the form of theft rather than outright violence.

However, despite their relative prosperity, the settlers still faced challenges. Sickness continued to afflict them, leading to a reduction in their numbers. Additionally, occasional shortages of clothes, food, and tools caused grumblings among the settlers. These shortages were attributed to the behavior of Turnbull's London partners, who were described as recalcitrant.

In the eyes of the settlers, Turnbull, as the only organizer they were familiar with, bore the brunt of responsibility for both positive and negative occurrences. They held him accountable for all aspects of their experience, attributing both good and bad events to his actions or lack thereof.

Overall, the passage presents a nuanced view of the settlers' situation. While they enjoyed certain advantages such as fertile land and abundant resources, they still faced challenges and expressed grievances. The focus of their discontent primarily centered on Turnbull, the figure they associated with their organization and overall well-being.

Overall, the passage captures a moment of urgency, with Dr. Turnbull risking his own safety to assist his wounded overseer in the face of marauders and the terrified state of the settlers.

Pages 85-86

CHAPTER VI

“THE NEW GOVERNOR at New Smyrna proceeded uneventfully on the surface for a time. Mr. Frazier, the Protestant Minister at New Smyrna, died in 1772, and Moultrie wrote the Earl of Hillsborough that he had arranged for Mr. Forbes, the Minister at St. Augustine, to visit New Smyrna at intervals. Mrs. Turnbull, with her seven children, and her nephew, Andrew, presided in the Turnbull mansion, a large house, built of coquina, which stood about four miles back from the settlement, and there Mr. Forbes was entertained, as were the prominent men who travelled to see the colony by sailing vessel or horseback. Grant had provided for the building of a splendid road to New Smyrna, which Moultrie continued. The roads built during the English occupation of Florida, are still called King’s Roads, and show how well they were built, by their splendid lasting qualities. One ran from St. Augustine to New Smyrna, and another to Cowsford, (now Jacksonville) and thence to the St. Mary’s River.”

The passage describes the period of time when a new governor took charge at New Smyrna. Initially, things proceeded without significant events. However, several notable developments are mentioned.

Firstly, it is stated that Mr. Frazier, the Protestant Minister at New Smyrna, passed away in 1772. In response, Moultrie, who is likely a significant figure in the colony, arranged for Mr. Forbes, the Minister at St. Augustine, to periodically visit New Smyrna. This arrangement ensured that religious services and guidance continued to be provided to the settlers.

The passage also introduces Mrs. Turnbull, who resided in the Turnbull mansion along with her seven children and nephew, Andrew. The Turnbull mansion is described as a large house made of coquina, located approximately four miles away from the settlement. It serves as a venue for entertaining important visitors, including Mr. Forbes and prominent individuals who traveled to see the colony by sailing vessels or on horseback.

Furthermore, it is mentioned that Governor Grant had overseen the construction of a splendid road to New Smyrna, and this initiative was continued by Moultrie. These roads, referred to as King’s Roads, were built to a high standard and exhibited exceptional durability. One road connected St. Augustine to New Smyrna, while another led to Cowsford (now Jacksonville) and extended to the St. Mary’s River.

The passage highlights the efforts to maintain religious services, the prominent status of the Turnbull family, and the infrastructure development under Governor Grant and Moultrie’s administrations. It also underscores the lasting impact of the roads constructed during the English occupation of Florida, which were known for their high-quality construction.

Pages 95-96

CHAPTER VII

SPANISH INTRIGUE

“There was no middle class in Florida at this time. Slaves were brought in shiploads direct from Africa, and some of the planters along the St. Johns River owned thousands of them. Thus the colonists at New Smyrna were an isolated class, ignored by their wealthy white neighbors as poor and small farmers, and looked upon by the negroes as “poor white trash,” just as the few poor people of the Carolinas and

Virginia were regarded by the slaves, all of which was naturally resented by the Minorcans. This was the feeling as well, of the indentured colonists in Georgia and Virginia, only not so pronounced, because their nationality was the same as those about them, and in a few years they could not be marked out; while the Minorcans remained a distinct class in Florida for many years. Yet, the Minorcans proved themselves vastly superior to the rest of Turnbolls colonists at New Smyrna in industry and honesty, and, while unpopular alike with Greeks, Italians and English, they kept together, and worked steadily at paying off their debt to the Company. The main complaint which they had to make against their situation, was the number of deaths which had occurred among them up to 1773, for their numbers dwindled in that time from fourteen hundred to six hundred in the nine years that they lived at New Smyrna. But aside from the natural course of events, many things happened to them which molded the opinions of succeeding generations. One of these was a plot of the Spaniards to gain a foothold in Florida once more.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the social dynamics and unique position of the colonists in Florida during this time. They emphasize the absence of a middle class, with the wealthy planters along the St. Johns River owning thousands of enslaved Africans who were brought directly from Africa. This created a distinct division between the wealthy white planters and the colonists at New Smyrna, who were seen as poor and small farmers. The enslaved Africans, in turn, viewed the colonists as "poor white trash," a term that was commonly used to denigrate poor white individuals.

This class divide and the resulting treatment by both wealthy whites and enslaved Africans naturally led to resentment among the colonists, particularly the Minorcans. The author draws parallels with the indentured colonists in Georgia and Virginia, who faced similar dynamics, albeit to a lesser extent due to shared nationality and the possibility of assimilation into the larger population over time. However, the Minorcans remained a distinct class in Florida for many years.

Despite their marginalized position, the Minorcans demonstrated industry and honesty, distinguishing themselves from the rest of Turnbull's colonists. They worked diligently to pay off their debts to the company. However, the paragraph also mentions a significant number of deaths among the Minorcans during their time at New Smyrna, resulting in a decline in their population from fourteen hundred to six hundred in nine years.

The paragraph hints at external factors that influenced the opinions of future generations. One such factor was a plot by the Spaniards to regain control of Florida, suggesting that the colonists faced additional challenges and events that shaped their experiences and perspectives.

Overall, the paragraph sheds light on the social stratification and tensions within the colony, highlighting the distinct position of the Minorcans and the difficulties they faced, as well as external threats that affected their circumstances.

Page 97

“This one in the Minorcan colony was a most carefully concealed campaign, and little attention has been paid to' the discovery of it, or the effect of it on these inhabitants of Florida, though the entire correspondence of the ambassadors of the King of Spain and the Catholic Bishops interested (as naive an acknowledgment as was ever recorded) has long been in print in this country. These were collected in what are known as the A. M. Brooks papers, from the records in Seville, Spain; and a translation of these documents, published under the title of "Unwritten History of St. Augustine," by Mrs. Avarette. The letters in their proper order tell the story for themselves.”

The passage highlights a covert campaign that took place within the Minorcan colony in Florida. It emphasizes that this campaign has received little attention or recognition, despite the fact that the correspondence between the ambassadors of the King of Spain and the Catholic Bishops involved in the campaign has been publicly available for some time. The correspondence is said to be collected in the A. M. Brooks papers, sourced from records in Seville, Spain. A translation of these documents, titled "Unwritten History of St. Augustine" by Mrs. Avarette, was published, providing insight into the story told within the letters.

The passage suggests that the campaign was intentionally concealed, implying that secrecy played a crucial role in its execution. The lack of attention or acknowledgment regarding the campaign's discovery and its impact on the inhabitants of Florida indicates that its significance has been largely overlooked or downplayed.

It further mentions the availability of the correspondence between the ambassadors and the Catholic Bishops, suggesting that these records hold valuable information about the campaign. The fact that the letters are described as telling the story for themselves implies that they contain substantial evidence and details about the covert campaign, offering a comprehensive account of events.

Overall, the passage draws attention to a hidden campaign within the Minorcan colony in Florida and criticizes the lack of recognition it has received. It points to the availability of correspondence and translated documents that shed light on this historical event, emphasizing their importance in understanding the true narrative.

Pages 99-100

“A secret correspondence with Havana continued for five years when, in 1774, a vessel which had lurked suspiciously near the colony, was seized by Turnbolls order, and evidence of these activities found in letters in charge of the master of the vessel. Great was the agitation of all the Minorcans! Terror seized those directly implicated, and grief the rest, because now the comforting assurances of their nearest Bishop were interrupted. A priest and several Minorcans were convicted at St. Augustine of high treason and executed, and strange fishing vessels were henceforth forbidden to touch at New Smyrna. These events definitely antagonized the Minorcans, and they continued to hear indirectly from Cuba through the few Spaniards who still remained in Florida, and who had been opposed to English rule from the first, on account of the harsh policy of Major Ogilvie, the military commander of Florida before Grant’s arrival. Thus the best element of New Smyrna endured the hardships and suffered the restrictions of living in a new land under foreign masters, but joined at once the political plots of a tireless enemy of England. It is not, therefore, surprising, but nevertheless amusing, to note that the sym pathetic and excitable Romans reported the seizure of the fishing vessel as ‘a diabolical assault on the kindly tars for giving food to the starving Minorcans!’“

In this paragraph, the author describes a secret correspondence that took place between the colony and Havana for a period of five years. In 1774, suspicions arose about a vessel that had been lurking near the colony, leading to its seizure by Turnbull's order. Evidence of the secret activities was discovered in letters held by the vessel's master.

The revelation of this secret correspondence caused great agitation among the Minorcans. Those directly involved were seized by terror, while the rest experienced grief because the comforting assurances from their nearest Bishop were now interrupted. Subsequently, a priest and several Minorcans were convicted of high treason and executed in St. Augustine. As a result, fishing vessels were forbidden from touching at New Smyrna.

These events further antagonized the Minorcans, who continued to receive indirect information from Cuba through the few remaining Spaniards in Florida. These Spaniards had opposed English rule from the beginning due to the harsh policies of Major Ogilvie, the previous military commander of Florida before Grant's arrival.

Despite enduring the hardships and restrictions of living in a new land under foreign masters, the best elements of New Smyrna, presumably referring to the Minorcans, actively joined the political plots against England led by their tireless enemy. Interestingly, the sympathetic and excitable Romans, likely referring to the Roman Catholic community, reported the seizure of the fishing vessel as a "diabolical assault" on the kind-hearted sailors who were providing food to the starving Minorcans.

The paragraph highlights the clandestine activities and subsequent consequences within the colony, particularly the secret correspondence with Havana, the execution of individuals involved, and the ongoing opposition to English rule. It also touches upon the contrasting perspectives between the Minorcans and the Roman Catholic community regarding the seizure of the fishing vessel.

Page 101

“Governor Grant had not been absent a month from Florida before Moultrie had to deal with Indian troubles at New Smyrna and his sense of insufficiency became evident.

Seventy-two Indians, led by Cowkeeper, a Creek Chief, came to New Smyrna the first part of May, under the impression that it was a settlement of Spaniards and Yemassee Indians, both bitter enemies of the Creeks. They were very sulky and, on meeting a boat's crew at Turnbull's cow pens, beat the Minorcans severely and terrified the whole community. Turnbull treated the Indians diplomatically, invited the head man to his house and gave them plenty to eat and more to drink, so that they were restored to a good humor, when he explained to them the nationality of the Minorcans, as Grant had done before, and told them that the new Governor at St. Augustine would be glad to see them.”

The passage describes a situation that arose at New Smyrna following Governor Grant's departure from Florida. Moultrie, who presumably assumed a leadership role in Grant's absence, had to confront troubles with the local Indian population, highlighting his sense of inadequacy in handling such challenges.

In May, a group of seventy-two Indians led by Cowkeeper, a Creek Chief, arrived at New Smyrna. They mistakenly believed that it was a settlement of Spaniards and Yemassee Indians, both of whom were enemies of the Creeks. The Indians displayed sullen behavior and, upon encountering a boat's crew at Turnbull's cow pens, they violently assaulted the Minorcans and instilled fear throughout the community.

In response, Turnbull, adopting a diplomatic approach, treated the Indians cordially. He invited the head man to his house, provided them with ample food and drink, and managed to restore their good mood. Turnbull, like Governor Grant before him, explained to the Indians the true nationality of the Minorcans and informed them that the new Governor in St. Augustine would be pleased to meet them.

The passage highlights Moultrie's early challenges as he faced Indian troubles and felt his own insufficiency in handling such situations. It also underscores Turnbull's diplomatic efforts in managing the situation, using hospitality and communication to defuse tensions and correct the Indians' misconceptions about the settlers' identity.

Overall, the passage provides insight into the encounters between the Indians and the settlers at New Smyrna, shedding light on the complexities of relationships and the challenges faced in maintaining peaceful interactions.

Page 142

“The probabilities are that the long absence of Turnbull, and the hostility of the Governor, had precipitated many troubles. Andrew Turnbull, Jr., his nephew, was not able to control his overseers, who were, undoubtedly, brutal to the people. These farmers had come from an island where there was no great aristocracy to oppress them, and they were independent and often impertinent by their own reports, but their punishments must have been out of all proportion to their offenses. Whenever they complained to young Andrew Turnbull, they had to speak through their interpreters, the very men who oppressed them.’ The lash and irons, so frequently and cruelly used in Eng- land and the other colonies, — Virginia, for example — were new to them, and their hatred of their oppressors grew daily.”

In this paragraph, the author provides an analysis of the causes behind the troubles faced in the colony. It suggests that the long absence of Andrew Turnbull, the colony's leader, and the hostility of the Governor played significant roles in precipitating these difficulties.

The paragraph continues by noting that Andrew Turnbull's nephew, Andrew Turnbull Jr., was unable to effectively control the overseers, who were described as undoubtedly brutal toward the people. The farmers in the colony originated from an island where they were not oppressed by a great aristocracy. As a result, they were accustomed to independence and often displayed impertinent behavior, as reported by themselves. However, the punishments they received were deemed to be greatly disproportionate to their offenses.

The farmers' complaints were further compounded by the fact that they had to communicate through interpreters, who were the very individuals responsible for oppressing them. The use of the lash and irons, practices commonly employed in England and other colonies like Virginia, were new and unfamiliar to the farmers. As a consequence, their hatred toward their oppressors grew day by day.

This analysis highlights the role played by the absence of effective leadership, the brutality of overseers, and the harshness of punishments in exacerbating the troubles within the colony. It also underscores the contrast between the farmers' expectations of independence and their experiences of oppression and mistreatment. The growing resentment and daily increasing hatred toward their oppressors are emphasized as a result of these conditions.

Pages 146-150

“So, evidently the contracts had been investigated before Turnbull left for England, and had been found valid, for no settlers left New Smyrna until two years after this. But the alarm of the Minorcans here referred to was due to a doubt which Tonyn circulated as to their right to own lands in Florida under the grant which Turnbull held. The old clause requiring that the settlers be Protestants was unearthed and challenged, and the Minorcans were told that Turnbull intended to cheat them of their allotted land when their term of servitude had expired. It required little effort to spread the inference that since this could be done, it had been planned by Turnbull from the beginning. It was with difficulty that he had explained that by the same clause he could have deprived them three years after they had settled. And the damning fact remained that somebody actually could deprive them of their hard-earned land by officially revealing their religion and producing Turnbolls grant. It mattered little to them that England and not Turnbull was responsible for this policy — they hated England and longed for Spanish rule to bring again their familiar

language and the Catholic religion to Florida. Their confidence in Turnbull was destroyed and his name became anathema to them. This was the situation which Turnbull left behind him in Florida though he did not know that Tonyn would be bold enough to deliberately push on the ruin of New Smyrna in the face of ministerial disapproval. Tonyn was indeed unprincipled in all his methods, for the Memorials continued to say that he had borrowed money from many people in Florida, giving them in exchange, bills payable by men in London, and these men had declared "they had none of Tonyn's money in their hands" so the bills were protested and returned to America through the hands of Mr. John Graham of Georgia and Mr. James Penman of Florida. Turnbull flatly called this swindling, and declared with withering sarcasm that as it had not been tried before in Florida, it must be termed one of Governor Tonyn's innovations. Tonyn had also bought up staple provisions and put them in the hands of a monopoly to be sold at double price. An accusation against Tonyn which followed this is particularly interesting because a year later Tonyn made the same charges against Turnbull. Turnbull said "That Govr. Tonyn's Cruelties to his Servants and Negroes which he often inflicts with his own Hands, (for he generally is the Executioner himself), is an intolerable Nuisance, and greatly distressing to the Inhabitants of St. Augustine; not only by the Cries of the Sufferers, and a total disregard of all Decency in the Mode of his Punishments, but also by the Severity of them, which he carries to an incredible Height of Inhumanity, and by Cruelties unheard of before in that Province." Turnbull claimed that Drayton had been suspended two days before the trial of Tonyn's coachman for flogging a man to death, because Drayton would have found out that Tonyn was present and party to that crime. What irony of fate it is to know that the writer of these words has, through Tonyn's friends, borne a more terrible name for cruelty than even his shocked description of the Governor's actions portrayed!"

In this paragraph, the author provides a detailed analysis of the situation and events surrounding Turnbull's departure from Florida. The contracts between the settlers and Turnbull had been investigated and found valid before Turnbull's departure for England. However, concerns arose among the Minorcans due to doubts circulated by Tonyn regarding their rights to own land in Florida under Turnbull's grant.

Tonyn challenged the old clause that required the settlers to be Protestants, suggesting that Turnbull intended to cheat the Minorcans out of their allotted land once their period of servitude ended. This doubt spread, leading to the inference that Turnbull had planned to deceive them from the beginning. Turnbull explained that he could have deprived them of their land three years after their settlement using the same clause, but the damning fact remained that their religion could be officially revealed, and Turnbull's grant could be used to strip them of their hard-earned land.

The Minorcans' confidence in Turnbull was shattered, and they began to harbor a deep resentment toward him. They associated his name with betrayal and regarded England with hatred, longing for Spanish rule to restore their familiar language and Catholic religion in Florida.

The author also criticizes Tonyn for his unprincipled methods, including borrowing money from people in Florida and providing them with bills payable by individuals in London, only for the bills to be protested and returned. Tonyn's alleged monopolization of staple provisions and selling them at inflated prices is mentioned as well.

The paragraph highlights the deteriorating relationship between Turnbull and the Minorcans, with the former leaving Florida unaware of Tonyn's intentions to further undermine New Smyrna. Turnbull's accusations of Tonyn's cruelty towards his servants and slaves are presented, with Turnbull referring to Tonyn's punishments as inhumane and unprecedented in the province. The author concludes with a

sense of irony, noting that the writer themselves has been associated with a reputation for cruelty, ironically paralleling Turnbull's shocked portrayal of Tonyn's actions.

Overall, the paragraph provides insights into the complex dynamics, accusations, and tensions between Turnbull, the Minorcans, and Tonyn, shedding light on the deteriorating trust and animosity that characterized the situation in Florida during that time.

NOTE: Turnbull had a prolonged absence from the colony when he traveled to England to present his case. Ultimately, both Turnbull and Tonyn received instructions from Lord George Germain to cooperate for the well-being of the Crown and to work towards the advancement of the colony. It is likely that the period of Turnbull's ten-month absence was when harsh treatment from the overseers occurred. Further exploration of this period of time in detail, coupled with the depositions provided by the men in St. Augustine in 1777, would serve as a valuable supplement to fully understand the extent of the harsh treatments the Minorcans endured.---Bob Jones---

Pages 157-165

CHAPTER X

THE FALL OF NEW SMYRNA

“TONYN had known, since Drayton's I reinstatement, which way the winds blew; and he had been proceeding industriously to execute justice upon his enemies himself. Tempting offers were made to the Minorcans to join the Militia, freedom from indentures, land in St. Augustine, assurances of protection if they ran away — all were put before them by Mr. Forbes' agents, most conspicuous of whom was Joseph Purcell, the Minorcan interpreter, who later went to work as draughtsman for Romans.

The latter part of March, a few of the settlers came to St. Augustine. The manner of their escape from New Smyrna is picturesquely told by Romans. On the pretense of making a fishing trip to the coast, (Romans must have forgotten that he had said previously the Minorcans were forbidden to fish) a small group of men received leave of absence for several days, and, on reaching the beach, at once set out to walk the eighty miles north to St. Augustine. They were hardy countrymen now, and knew their ground, so they reached St. Augustine safely, and swam Matanzas Inlet with their clothes on their heads. Tonyn simply told Germain that they were persuaded to return, but they must have received some assurances of support for, the 1st of May, ninety men appeared in town, demanding to be released from their indentures, which they declared had expired. They applied to the District Attorney, Mr. Henry Yonge, Jr., who told them they must make their complaints before a Justice of the Peace, which they accordingly did. Eighteen men were chosen to represent the rest who were told by Governor Tonyn to return and secure the crops. Mr. Yonge formally reported these occurrences to the Governor and said: “I observe a number of Cruelties and indeed Murders committed by some of the Doctor's servants (which from his character certainly could never had come to his knowledge). I therefore think it my duty to lay a Copy of the Several Depositions before your Excellency. How he could have read the depositions, as sworn to by the Minorcans, and thought that Turnbull was ignorant of them is inconceivable. Either his statement is a studied pose, or he did not believe all the accusations made in these documents, for many of them were astonishing charges against Turnbull himself. Upon first reading these short but dreadful papers, the writer was inclined to try to revise the point of view of this narrative and to show Turnbull as the villain he was painted, but the whole preceding correspondence, mass of documents and public papers were in direct conflict with such a viewpoint and clearly showed such a position historically wrong — they bore nothing but testimonials in Turnbull's favor. Then, on re-reading the Minorcans' statements, and thoroughly analyzing them, a harmonizing solution offered itself, for it was found that all the charges of

violent crime were placed against Turnbull's overseers, without implicating Turnbull himself. The misdeeds with which he was personally credited, were fraudulent dealings with his settlers, or small meannesses worthy only of an irresponsible or ignorant underling or servant. The most serious charges made against Turnbull were that he refused to allow the men to leave when their indentured time was up, and even forced two witnesses to sign a forged contract against Lewis Sanche in order to prolong his term.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the events surrounding the escape of some settlers from New Smyrna to St. Augustine. According to Romans, a few settlers obtained permission for a fishing trip to the coast, despite previous restrictions on fishing imposed on the Minorcans. Taking advantage of this opportunity, a small group of men embarked on an eighty-mile journey on foot to reach St. Augustine. They displayed their resourcefulness by swimming across Matanzas Inlet with their clothes held above their heads.

Governor Tonyn simply informed Lord George Germain that the settlers were persuaded to return. However, it is likely that these individuals received assurances of support because, on May 1st, a group of ninety men arrived in St. Augustine, demanding to be released from their indentures, claiming that their terms had expired. They approached the District Attorney, Mr. Henry Yonge, Jr., who advised them to present their complaints before a Justice of the Peace, which they promptly did. Out of the group, eighteen men were selected as representatives, while the rest were instructed by Governor Tonyn to return to New Smyrna and tend to the crops.

Mr. Yonge officially reported these events to the Governor and expressed his observations of numerous cruelties and even murders committed by some of Dr. Turnbull's servants, which he believed Turnbull himself could not have been aware of given his character. However, it is inconceivable that Turnbull could have read the depositions made by the Minorcans and remained ignorant of the accusations. The author suggests that either Turnbull's statement claiming ignorance was a deliberate pose or he may not have believed all the accusations, as some of them were astonishing charges against Turnbull himself.

Upon further examination, the author notes that the charges of violent crimes were directed primarily at Turnbull's overseers, with Turnbull himself not directly implicated. The misdeeds attributed to Turnbull were characterized as fraudulent dealings with the settlers or minor acts of meanness more fitting of an irresponsible or ignorant subordinate. The most serious allegations against Turnbull were his refusal to allow men to leave after their indentured time had ended and his alleged coercion of witnesses to sign a forged contract against Lewis Sanche to extend his term.

The paragraph highlights the contrasting viewpoints regarding Turnbull's character and actions. While some accusations were made against him, the majority of violent crimes were attributed to his overseers. The author suggests that a more nuanced analysis reveals a possible harmonizing solution where Turnbull may have been guilty of certain wrongdoings, particularly in his dealings with the settlers, but may not have been directly involved in the violent offenses outlined in the depositions.

Overall, the paragraph presents a nuanced perspective on the accusations against Turnbull, analyzing the allegations against his overseers and differentiating between the charges against Turnbull himself. It also references the author's examination of the larger correspondence and historical documents, which generally provide testimonials in favor of Turnbull.

“Sanche was an overseer, but one who was in favor with those of the colony who made complaints. He said that Turnbull had ordered him to beat the people very hard and not to mind killing a man, but that he

had refused. Beyond a doubt, if these charges were true, Turnbull was not the good man that he had always been considered, but the hitherto unknown events' leading up to these affidavits have been related in much detail because they do not by any means bear out these statements. Turnbull was the friend and partner of a Prime Minister and a Member of the British Cabinet, he was well known to have other powerful friends and to have been the social protegee of that estimable man, the Earl of Shelburne. The lifelong friendship of such men as William Drayton, James Penman and Captain Bisset is testimonial enough that he could not have been such a petty schemer and monster of cruelty as these accusations describe. When it is considered that his reputation rests upon the statement of a Governor who had been for two years his outspoken enemy for other reasons, and the accusations of a few of the poor foreigners, whom no one could blame for wishing to escape servitude, it must be left to the impartial judge to declare whether their stories of Turnbull are true or not. There is no reason to believe that during the latter period of the colony, the Minorcans at times were not ill-treated by the overseers, however. Their stories of the ingenious cruelties of some of their overseers are too fully and heartrendingly told to be denied. They are the voices of the innumerable difficulties of the colony now reaching a climax. The undertaking was too large for a private concern and yet the English government was unwilling to shoulder it in such turbulent times, while the Governor was a political enemy of the proprietor, and reluctant to guard against Indian raids or to urge merchants to deliver shipments of supplies in the face of Revolutionary disturbances. Add to this the religious pressure brought to bear by Spain on the colonists and their natural distaste for a long term of service in a community of freeholders and it is easy to see how men without proper authority or scruples could lead the Minorcans to believe that the future held nothing for them at New Smyrna.”

In this paragraph, the author analyzes the charges made against Turnbull, particularly the testimonies provided by Sanche, an overseer who was favored by those making complaints. Sanche claimed that Turnbull had ordered him to beat the people severely, even to the point of killing someone, but he refused to carry out those orders. The author acknowledges that if these charges were true, it would cast doubt on Turnbull's reputation as a good man. However, the author argues that the previously unknown events leading up to these affidavits, which have been detailed, do not support these allegations.

The author asserts Turnbull's association with influential figures, such as a Prime Minister and a Member of the British Cabinet, as well as his close friendships with respected individuals like William Drayton, James Penman, and Captain Bisset, as evidence that he could not have been the scheming and cruel person depicted in the accusations. The author raises doubts about the credibility of the accusations, considering that they stem from a Governor who had been an open enemy of Turnbull for other reasons and a few of the impoverished foreigners who would understandably desire to escape servitude.

While acknowledging the potential mistreatment of the Minorcans by overseers during the later period of the colony, the author suggests that their stories of cruelty align with the numerous difficulties faced by the colony as a whole. The author attributes the challenges to the ambitious scale of the private enterprise, the unwillingness of the English government to assume responsibility during turbulent times, the political enmity between the Governor and the proprietor, and the religious pressure from Spain. Additionally, the Minorcans' aversion to a long-term servitude arrangement in a community of freeholders further contributed to their disillusionment and susceptibility to the influence of individuals lacking proper authority or moral scruples.

Overall, the paragraph examines the charges against Turnbull and questions their validity based on the broader context of the colony's challenges and the reputation and associations of Turnbull himself. It acknowledges the potential mistreatment experienced by the Minorcans but suggests that their

negative perceptions of the future at New Smyrna may have been manipulated by unscrupulous individuals given the difficult circumstances they faced.

“Between May and July, 1777, Tonyn said that many of the settlers were freed by the Courts and the rest set at liberty by Turnbull’s attorneys. As a matter of fact, the only ones freed by the Courts were a few who had been contracted for by their parents when under age. The Court of Sessions declared the others still legally bound to serve the proprietors of New Smyrna and ordered them back to the settlement. But Governor Tonyn had by this time firmly implanted in their minds the idea that he would protect them if they repudiated their contracts. When they were confined to prison and a diet of bread and water until they should consent to fulfill their con- tracts, Tonyn sent them extra provisions and forced Mr. Penman, Turnbulla attorney, to pay for these things. Encouraged by the Governor’s disregard of the Courts, the whole settlement moved bag and baggage to St. Augustine, despite the protests of Turnbull’s attorneys. But no provision whatever had been made for housing or feeding these people, and sixty-five of them died (without medical attendance being offered them) after sleeping under the trees and beside old walls in the heavy rains of August and September. There had not been a single death at New Smyrna during the ten months of Turnbull’s absence in England, but there were ten deaths a week among these unfortunates after they came to St. Augustine. In December over a hundred women and children were begging around the Governor’s house for bread. The men who were still able bodied had taken service on the cruisers or enlisted in the corps of Rangers, and the remainder were left to build miserable hovels for the women and children on the small lots assigned to them north of St. Augustine. They had no money with which to buy supplies to start farming and led a most pre- carious existence as fishermen along the shore of the Inlet. Tonyn was not seriously concerned about them — they had served his purpose and were left to shift for themselves.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the events that occurred between May and July 1777 in relation to the settlers of New Smyrna. Governor Tonyn claimed that many of the settlers were freed either by the courts or by Turnbull's attorneys. However, the author asserts that the only ones actually freed by the courts were a few who had been contracted while under age. The Court of Sessions ruled that the rest of the settlers were still legally bound to serve the proprietors of New Smyrna and ordered them to return to the settlement.

Despite the court's decision, Governor Tonyn had successfully planted the idea in the settlers' minds that he would protect them if they repudiated their contracts. When some of the settlers were imprisoned and subjected to a diet of bread and water until they agreed to fulfill their contracts, Tonyn provided them with extra provisions and compelled Mr. Penman, Turnbull's attorney, to pay for those supplies. Encouraged by the Governor's disregard for the courts and his support, the entire settlement relocated to St. Augustine, disregarding the protests of Turnbull's attorneys.

However, no arrangements had been made to house or feed the settlers in St. Augustine, resulting in dire consequences. Sixty-five of them died, without receiving any medical attention, while sleeping outdoors in heavy rains during August and September. Remarkably, there had not been a single death in New Smyrna during Turnbull's ten-month absence in England, but after moving to St. Augustine, there were ten deaths per week among the settlers. In December, over a hundred women and children resorted to begging for bread near the Governor's house. The able-bodied men had either enlisted in the military or found service on cruisers, leaving the remaining settlers to build inadequate shelters for the women and children on small, assigned lots north of St. Augustine. They lacked the funds to purchase supplies for farming and resorted to a precarious existence as fishermen along the shoreline.

The author suggests that Tonyn showed little concern for the settlers, as they had served his purpose and were left to fend for themselves. The paragraph highlights the difficult and tragic circumstances faced by the settlers after their relocation to St. Augustine, including lack of provisions, high mortality rates, and a vulnerable existence.

Overall, the paragraph exposes the dire consequences of the settlers' relocation, shedding light on the insufficient support provided to them, the significant loss of life, and their struggle to sustain themselves in their new circumstances.

Pages 165-171

“Since Turnbull could not say that Tonyn was disloyal, he did not succeed in having him removed from office, but he returned to America triumphantly bearing his own re- instatement in office. When he landed in New York in November, 1777, he received his first news of the ruin of New Smyrna and an embargo on ships held him there in a state of great uncertainty and distress for some time. Needless to say, his relations with the Governor were anything but cordial when he finally reached Florida. He found his colonists settled in St. Augustine, without provisions, his property damaged by American raiders and Indians, and crops in the worst condition they had been in since the beginning of the colony. He openly accused Tonyn of being the cause of this wholesale destruction. Some idea of the value of the larger part of the equipment at New Smyrna and of the extent of this loss is given in the account of carpentry work completed by 1777:”

“Pounds

Dr. Turnbull’s house 270

2 Large store houses .- 500

1 Smaller store house 100

Wind mill 300

Indigo house 100

145 Other houses @ 35 pounds each. 5075

4 Bridges, cedar, @ 30 pounds each 120

22 Double sets of Indigo vats 1100 7565

or \$37,390.01%”

In this paragraph, the author examines Turnbull's return to America and the circumstances he faced upon his arrival. Turnbull was unable to accuse Tonyn of disloyalty, so he did not succeed in having him removed from office. However, Turnbull himself returned triumphantly, having secured his own reinstatement in office. Upon landing in New York in November 1777, Turnbull received news of the ruin of New Smyrna and found himself held there due to an embargo on ships, causing him uncertainty and distress.

When Turnbull finally reached Florida, his relations with Governor Tonyn were far from cordial. He discovered that his colonists had settled in St. Augustine without provisions, his property had been damaged by American raiders and Indians, and the crops were in the worst condition since the

establishment of the colony. Turnbull openly accused Tonyn of being responsible for the extensive destruction.

The paragraph hints at the significant loss suffered by Turnbull, as mentioned in the account of carpentry work completed by 1777, which provides an indication of the value of the majority of the equipment at New Smyrna and the extent of the damage.

Overall, the paragraph highlights the challenging situation that Turnbull faced upon his return to America. It emphasizes the strained relationship between Turnbull and Governor Tonyn, the dire conditions of the colonists in St. Augustine, and the extensive losses suffered by Turnbull's property and the colony as a whole.

“One of Tonyn's methods of working among the Minorcans is revealed in a short battle of words over the aforementioned Joseph Purcell, one of Tonyn's interpreters. Turnbull accused Purcell of serving the ends of his enemies and stirring up revolt at New Smyrna; and Purcell wrote to the Governor to be exonerated, receiving in reply a letter of praise for his upright character and a broadside of condemnation for Turnbull. “You are at liberty to make use of this Letter in your Justification against the Calumnies of the Malicious,” concluded the Governor. Turnbull must have, also, accused Purcell of exaggerating the charges of the colonists, for Tonyn says, in the same letter, “I had no reason to think that in the presence of so many Witnesses, that you did not explain that Language into English without exaggeration.” ”

The author suggests that Tonyn used Purcell as a tool to further his agenda among the Minorcans. Turnbull likely accused Purcell of amplifying the charges made by the colonists, prompting Tonyn to assert that he had no reason to believe that Purcell had not faithfully translated the language into English without exaggeration, especially in the presence of numerous witnesses.

This incident exemplifies Tonyn's manipulation tactics, using Purcell to counter Turnbull's accusations and support his own narrative. It reveals the power dynamics at play and the willingness of Tonyn to undermine Turnbull's credibility while simultaneously elevating Purcell's reputation.

Overall, the paragraph sheds light on the methods employed by Governor Tonyn to control the narrative and discredit Turnbull, showcasing the role of Joseph Purcell as an interpreter and the manipulation of language and testimonies to serve specific agendas.

“Tonyn’s description to Germain of his coup de grace at New Smyrna is not without grim humor. ^“In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have paid. My Lord, and shall pay, particular attention to the Smyrna Settlement; but, my Lord, I am convinced that your Lordship does not desire that I should give the least countenance to Injustice, Tyranny and Oppression. He took occasion to complain that Drayton refused to have the Minorcans' case brought before him, directing another Magistrate to preside. Drayton was always careful to avoid the appearance of partizanship while in office. The judge who took his place instructed the colonists to return to New Smyrna and finish their contracts with Turnbull, a decision which would certainly have been challenged as colored by friendship for Turnbull if it had been rendered by Dray ton. Tonyn calmly announced the most ' evident falsehood concerning the financial consequences of his actions at New Smyrna: “Whatever Ideas the gentlemen in England concerned in it (New Smyrna) have of its success, I will venture My Lord, to affirm, and I am confident that the discharging of the white people will be no real loss to them; as the expense of their and their Families’ maintenance will ever equal the value of their labor. Germain’s opinion of his high handed course may be gathered from his reply to Tonyn.”

In this paragraph, the author delves into a specific incident involving Joseph Purcell, one of Governor Tonyn's interpreters, and the methods employed by Tonyn to manipulate the Minorcans. Turnbull accused Purcell of serving the interests of his enemies and inciting rebellion at New Smyrna. In response, Purcell wrote to the Governor seeking exoneration, which resulted in Tonyn praising Purcell's character and condemning Turnbull.

In this paragraph, the author analyzes Governor Tonyn's description of his actions at New Smyrna and his interactions with other individuals involved in the situation. The author notes that Tonyn's account contains grim humor. Tonyn states that he is obeying Lord Germain's commands to pay particular attention to the Smyrna Settlement but insists that he does not want to give any support to injustice, tyranny, and oppression.

The author highlights Tonyn's complaint against Drayton, who refused to have the Minorcans' case brought before him and instead directed another magistrate to preside over it. Drayton likely wanted to avoid any appearance of favoritism during his tenure in office. The judge who took Drayton's place instructed the colonists to return to New Smyrna and fulfill their contracts with Turnbull. The author suggests that if Drayton had made this decision, it might have been perceived as biased due to his friendship with Turnbull.

Tonyn further makes a false claim about the financial consequences of his actions at New Smyrna, asserting that discharging the white settlers would not result in any real loss for the gentlemen in England involved in the venture. He argues that the expense of maintaining the settlers and their families would equal the value of their labor. The author implies that this statement is an evident falsehood.

The paragraph concludes by mentioning Lord Germain's response to Tonyn's high-handed course of action, suggesting that Germain's opinion of Tonyn's actions can be gleaned from his reply.

Overall, the paragraph highlights Tonyn's description of his actions, his complaint against Drayton, his false claim regarding the financial consequences, and the response of Lord Germain. It provides insights into Tonyn's attitude and approach, shedding light on the dynamics and complexities of the situation.

“Whitehall 19th Feby. 1778

Govr. Tonyn Sir

The desertion of the Smyrna Settlement by the People is an unfortunate circumstance for the province and must occasion a severe loss to the Proprietors. If it be in your power to lessen that loss, or to give them any assistance in retrieving their Affairs, I must desire you will exert your Endeavors on their behalf.

I am, etc.,

Geo. Germain.”

“No comment on the black charges heaped against Turnbull is to be found. Tonyn had spent his thunder in England in vain, but he had accomplished his destructive purposes in Florida without official sanction. Turnbull found that the young men of the colony had been sent to help the Indians scalp the American settlers on the Georgia border, a mission which Tonyn declared was favored by England. “If this is the case, I cannot expect any redress,” wrote Turnbull in great indignation at this cruelty to defenseless women and children, but he added, “If the Grenvilles join me, I am resolved to pursue this Governor of an American Province to infamy.” Messrs. Penman, Drayton and Bisset declared that Tonyn deliberately

broke up the settlement to get recruits for his Rangers, since there were more men of fighting age in the colony than in the rest of the Province.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the absence of comments on the black charges made against Turnbull, indicating that no official response or rebuttal to these accusations is available. The focus then shifts to Tonyn, who had failed to achieve his objectives in England but had successfully executed his destructive purposes in Florida without official sanction.

Turnbull discovers that the young men from the colony had been sent to assist the Indians in scalping American settlers along the Georgia border, a mission that Tonyn claimed was favored by England. Turnbull expresses great indignation at this cruelty towards defenseless women and children, stating that he cannot expect any redress if this is the case. However, he adds that if the Grenville's join him, he is determined to pursue Tonyn, the Governor of an American Province, to infamy.

The author further highlights the claims made by Messrs. Penman, Drayton, and Bisset, who assert that Tonyn deliberately dismantled the settlement in order to recruit soldiers for his Rangers. The colony apparently had a higher number of men of fighting age than the rest of the Province, which may have motivated Tonyn's actions.

Overall, the paragraph addresses the absence of comments on the charges against Turnbull and shifts the focus to Tonyn's actions in Florida. It highlights Turnbull's outrage at the mission involving the young men of the colony, Tonyn's motives for dismantling the settlement, and the resolve expressed by Turnbull and others to hold Tonyn accountable for his actions.

“On August 7, 1778, Turnbull wrote a curt note to Tonyn, saying that he intended to live in St. Augustine henceforth, and would act himself as Secretary and Clerk of the Council. Tonyn stood his ground — he replied that he could enjoy the salary, but that his conduct, since his return from England, had been so extraordinary that he would not allow him the exercise of his offices. This conduct was admitted and described by Turnbull himself: “The misery and wretchedness in which I found the Smyrnan people provoked me to reproach Governor Tonyn with it in such a tone and terms as I never made use of before to any Gentleman; which contrary to his usual manner, he took very tamely. But Tonyn sent someone else to do his fighting for him. “A few days ago' wrote Turnbull, 'he sent a big man of his connections to insult me, but he proved so much of a bully that he put up with the reproof of a good cane for his Impertinence." The old Scotchman was not to be tamed, and so Tonyn retaliated by depriving him of his Secretaryship. Though he continued to fight gamely, his ruin and the failure of his long cherished settlement weighed heavily upon Turnbull. To not give Tonyn or his mean Prowler Lieut. Gov. Moultrie, the Satisfaction of seeing that their underhand Machinations or avowed oppressions affect me in the least. It was the harshness with which his family was treated in his absence which had wounded Turnbull most of all. Mrs. Turnbull had been kept in a constant state of terror by the governor who refused to send protection to the settlement, but sent such threats,- rumors and warnings to induce her to leave her post at New Smyrna, that she kept a small vessel ready to fly at a moment's notice, to the Bahamas. Her health and spirits were for a time seriously impaired, and Turnbull vowed that “The treatment of my family in my absence can never be forgiven. I really believe," he said in the tone of fond protection which he always used when alluding to his wife, “that he is the only Person, male or female, she ever knew that would have given her such Pain, especially when without a Protector.””

In this paragraph, the author discusses the interactions between Turnbull and Tonyn, highlighting their confrontations and the impact on Turnbull and his family. On August 7, 1778, Turnbull informs Tonyn through a curt note that he intends to live in St. Augustine from then on and will take on the roles of Secretary and Clerk of the Council himself. Tonyn, however, stands his ground and responds

that while Turnbull can enjoy the salary, his conduct since his return from England has been so extraordinary that he will not allow him to exercise his offices.

Turnbull acknowledges his own behavior, describing how the misery and wretchedness he witnessed among the settlers at Smyrna provoked him to reproach Tonyn in strong terms, something he claims he had never done before to any gentleman. Tonyn, instead of engaging directly, sends a man from his connections to insult Turnbull, but according to Turnbull, the man quickly backed down after being reprimanded with a cane for his impertinence. In retaliation, Tonyn deprives Turnbull of his Secretaryship.

Despite the setbacks, Turnbull remains determined and defiant, refusing to let Tonyn or Lieutenant Governor Moultrie's underhand machinations or oppressions affect him. However, Turnbull expresses great distress over the harsh treatment of his family in his absence. Mrs. Turnbull, in particular, experienced constant fear and intimidation from the governor, who failed to provide protection to the settlement and instead sent threats, rumors, and warnings to pressure her into leaving. This treatment severely impacted her health and spirits, and Turnbull deeply resents the governor's actions, stating that they can never be forgiven. He emphasizes his wife's vulnerability in the absence of a protector and expresses a sense of fond protection towards her.

Overall, the paragraph sheds light on the confrontations between Turnbull and Tonyn, showcasing their exchanges and the resulting consequences. It also highlights the emotional toll on Turnbull and his family, specifically focusing on Mrs. Turnbull's experiences and Turnbull's strong sense of protectiveness towards her.

“A letter to Germain from Tonyn again begs for Turnbull's dismissal, but on the ground of disloyalty to England, very probably because of the latter's outspoken disapproval of the scalping raid into Georgia. Tonyn makes an interesting admission about the Revolution in this letter. “They (Turnbull and his friends) are gentlemen, but, my Lord, in all the colonies, Georgia excepted, the principal people have been at the head of this rebellion. This must have been a very reluctant admission on Tonyn's part, for Turnbull's disdain had dug deep into his official pride. Twice he mentioned in letters the fact that, for two years, when Turnbull came to town, he had not paid his respects at the Governor's house, but passed by with his friends in haughty aloofness. The fact that the higher officers at the post in St. Augustine still sided with Turnbull was a similar thorn in the Governor's side, for not only did they treat him cavalierly, but their absence deprived his court of their social prestige. Tonyn accused General Prevost and Lieut. Colonel Fuser of disloyalty and affection for Turnbull's cause, adding to this list Mr. Penman and Mr. Mann. The longer the Governor's list of "traitors" grew, the more creditable they appeared — the soldiers and planters who had made Florida prosperous under Governor Grant.”

In this paragraph, the author analyzes Tonyn's letter to Lord Germain, which aims to secure Turnbull's dismissal. Tonyn's grounds for this request are Turnbull's alleged disloyalty to England, likely stemming from Turnbull's outspoken disapproval of the scalping raid into Georgia. Tonyn makes an interesting admission in the letter, acknowledging that gentlemen like Turnbull and his friends have been at the forefront of the rebellion in all the colonies except Georgia. This admission may have been reluctant on Tonyn's part due to Turnbull's disdain for him, which had deeply affected his official pride.

Tonyn emphasizes Turnbull's aloofness and lack of respect towards him, noting that for two years, when Turnbull came to town, he did not pay his respects at the Governor's house but instead passed by with his friends in a haughty manner. This fact, along with the support of higher officers in St.

Augustine who sided with Turnbull, poses a challenge to Tonyn's authority and diminishes the social prestige of his court.

Tonyn further accuses individuals such as General Prevost, Lieutenant Colonel Fuser, Mr. Penman, and Mr. Mann of disloyalty and affinity for Turnbull's cause. The author notes that as Tonyn's list of "traitors" grows, it ironically enhances their credibility, as these individuals include soldiers and planters who had contributed to Florida's prosperity under Governor Grant.

Overall, the paragraph highlights Tonyn's attempt to discredit Turnbull and those who support him by labeling them as disloyal, while also shedding light on the strained relationship between Tonyn and Turnbull, as well as the impact of Turnbull's disdain and the support he receives from influential figures in St. Augustine.

“Both of Turnbull's partners had died, and the period for division of their grants had passed, so their heirs in England, seeing that the colonists were disbanded, now requested a division of the grants according to their agreement. Tonyn, of course, received this information officially, and though Turnbull protested that he was quite willing to divide? and had filed his papers and accounts with the Attorney General, the management of the property was taken over by Tonyn. The latter said that Turnbull’s conduct during these proceedings was extravagant, and it may well be imagined that the hot-headed old Scotch- man, long an autocrat in Florida, fought at bay like a wounded tiger. His family was living in St. Augustine, now, his younger sons at school, his grown son and daughters joining the faction which was rocking the tiny capital with its quarrel. In one of his complaints against this friction, an interesting hint of the extent of his former travels comes out, “It is extraordinary that a man who lived long in Turkey, who wandered among wild Arabs and was even respected in Barbary, cannot live under the English Governor of an American province. The Minorcans, who lived in the section of the city assigned to them by Tonyn, did not detract from the bitterness of the feeling on both sides, and their former condition of indenture was represented to them by the champions of the Governor as degrading and cruel. It was, verily, a tempest in a teapot. On June 24, 1778, when about one thousand Americans landed at Amelia Narrows, and started to cut a passage through, there was such dissension between the officers and their men that Colonel Fuser could not muster enough men to oppose the invaders, and had to retire and fortify St. Johns Bluff, near the mouth of the St. Johns River. On August 30th of the same year, the Americans sailed down the coast and carried off thirty negroes from New Smyrna, but soon after this, the brilliant campaign of General Prevost in Georgia, removed the press of the Revolution beyond the Florida boundary.”

In this paragraph, the author discusses the circumstances surrounding Turnbull's partners and the division of their grants. With both of Turnbull's partners having passed away and the period for division of their grants having elapsed, their heirs in England requested a division of the grants as per their agreement. Tonyn, as the official in charge, received this information, while Turnbull insisted that he was willing to divide the grants and had filed the necessary papers and accounts with the Attorney General. However, Tonyn took over the management of the property, claiming that Turnbull's conduct during the proceedings was extravagant.

Turnbull, who had become an autocrat in Florida, now found himself in a contentious situation. His family resided in St. Augustine, with his younger sons attending school and his grown children joining the faction that was causing turmoil in the capital. In one of his complaints, Turnbull makes a remark indicating the extent of his previous travels, noting that it is extraordinary that a man who had lived in Turkey, interacted with wild Arabs, and even earned respect in Barbary could not get along with the English Governor of an American province.

The presence of the Minorcans, who lived in a section of the city assigned to them by Tonyn, added to the bitterness on both sides. The champions of the Governor portrayed the Minorcans' former condition of indenture as degrading and cruel. The paragraph also briefly mentions a dissension between officers and their men during an American invasion at Amelia Narrows, which resulted in Colonel Fuser being unable to gather enough men to oppose the invaders. The Americans later sailed down the coast and took thirty slaves from New Smyrna. However, the campaign led by General Prevost in Georgia shifted the focus of the Revolution away from the Florida boundary.

Overall, the paragraph highlights the division of grants among Turnbull's partners and the management of the property by Tonyn. It also touches on the tension within Turnbull's family, the presence of the Minorcans, conflicts during an American invasion, and the shifting dynamics of the Revolutionary War in the region.

Pages 171-173

“On August 7, 1778, Turnbull wrote a curt note to Tonyn, saying that he intended to live in St. Augustine henceforth, and would act himself as Secretary and Clerk of the Council. Tonyn stood his ground — he replied that he could enjoy the salary, but that his conduct, since his return from England, had been so extraordinary that he would not allow him the exercise of his offices. This conduct was admitted and described by Turnbull himself: “The misery and wretchedness in which I found the Smyrnan people provoked me to reproach Governor Tonyn with it in such a tone and terms as I never made use of before to any Gentleman; which contrary to his usual manner, he took very tamely. But Tonyn sent someone else to do his fighting for him. “A few days ago' wrote Turnbull, 'he sent a big man of his connections to insult me, but he proved so much of a bully that he put up with the reproof of a good cane for his Impertinence." The old Scotchman was not to be tamed, and so Tonyn retaliated by depriving him of his Secretaryship. Though he continued to fight gamely, his ruin and the failure of his long cherished settlement weighed heavily upon Turnbull. 'T do not give Tonyn or his mean Prowler Lieut. Gov. Moultrie, the Satisfaction of seeing that their underhand Machinations or avowed oppressions affect me in the least. It was the harshness with which his family was treated in his absence which had wounded Turnbull most of all. Mrs. Turnbull had been kept in a constant state of terror by the governor who refused to send protection to the settlement, but sent such threats, rumors and warnings to induce her to leave her post at New Smyrna, that she kept a small vessel ready to fly at a moment's notice, to the Bahamas. Her health and spirits were for a time seriously impaired, and Turnbull vowed that “The treatment of my family in my absence can never be forgiven. I really believe," he said in the tone of fond protection which he always used when alluding to his wife, “that he is the only Person, male or female, she ever knew that would have given her such Pain, especially when without a Protector.””

This passage provides a glimpse into a historical event involving Turnbull and Tonyn, which took place on August 7, 1778. Turnbull wrote a brief note to Tonyn, expressing his intention to reside in St. Augustine and assume the roles of Secretary and Clerk of the Council himself. Tonyn, however, responded by refusing to grant Turnbull the exercise of these offices due to Turnbull's peculiar conduct since returning from England.

Turnbull admits to his own behavior, describing it as reproaching Governor Tonyn about the miserable state of the Smyrnan people in strong terms, unlike any he had used before with anyone. Surprisingly, Tonyn reacted calmly, but instead, he sent someone else to confront Turnbull. Turnbull recounts how this individual proved to be a bully and was reprimanded with a cane for his impertinence. Nonetheless, Tonyn retaliated by stripping Turnbull of his Secretaryship.

Despite facing such adversity, Turnbull remained resilient, refusing to let Tonym's underhanded machinations or overt oppressions affect him. The mistreatment of his family in his absence, particularly the harsh treatment of Mrs. Turnbull, deeply wounded him. Mrs. Turnbull lived in constant fear due to Tonym's refusal to provide protection to the settlement. She received threats, rumors, and warnings compelling her to abandon her post at New Smyrna, prompting her to keep a vessel prepared for a hasty escape to the Bahamas. This ordeal had a detrimental impact on her health and spirits.

Turnbull vowed that he would never forgive the treatment of his family in his absence, emphasizing that Tonym, especially as someone without a protector, was the only person, male or female, capable of causing such pain to his wife.

Overall, this passage highlights the strained relationship between Turnbull and Tonym, the former being disheartened by the failure of his settlement and the mistreatment of his family. It portrays Turnbull as a resilient individual who refused to be broken by the actions of his adversaries.

Pages 173-175

“A letter to Germain from Tonym again begs for Turnbull's dismissal, but on the ground of disloyalty to England, very probably because of the latter's outspoken disapproval of the scalping raid into Georgia. Tonym makes an interesting admission about the Revolution in this letter. “They (Turnbull and his friends) are gentlemen, but, my Lord, in all the colonies, Georgia excepted, the principal people have been at the head of this rebellion. This must have been a very reluctant admission on Tonym’s part, for Turnbolls disdain had dug deep into his official pride. Twice he mentioned in letters the fact that, for two years, when Turnbull came to town, he had not paid his respects at the Governor’s house, but passed by with his friends in haughty aloofness. The fact that the higher officers at the post in St. Augustine still sided with Turnbull was a similar thorn in the Governor’s side, for not only did they treat him cavalierly, but their absence deprived his court of their social prestige. Tonym accused General Prevost and Lieut. Colonel Fuser of disloyalty and affection for Turnbull’s cause, adding to this list Mr. Penman and Mr. Mann.

Both of Turnbull's partners had died, and the period for division of their grants had passed, so their heirs in England, seeing that the colonists were disbanded, now requested a division of the grants according to their agreement. Tonym, of course, received this information officially, and though Turnbull protested that he was quite willing to divide? and had filed his papers and accounts with the Attorney General, the management of the property was taken over by Tonym. The latter said that Turnbull’s conduct during these proceedings was extravagant, and it may well be imagined that the hot-headed old Scotch- man, long an autocrat in Florida, fought at bay like a wounded tiger.”

The passage provides insight into the tense relationship between Turnbull and various officials, particularly Governor Tonym. A letter from Tonym to Germain seeks Turnbull's dismissal, likely based on accusations of disloyalty to England, possibly stemming from Turnbull's vocal disapproval of a scalping raid into Georgia. Tonym reluctantly acknowledges that the principal people in the colonies, with the exception of Georgia, have been at the forefront of the rebellion, hinting at the support for the American Revolution among influential figures. Turnbull's disdain for Tonym is evident in his failure to pay respects at the Governor's house for two years, passing by with his friends in haughty aloofness.

The passage also mentions the division of grants among Turnbull and his deceased partners' heirs. The heirs request a division of the grants as per their agreement, considering that the colonists have been disbanded. Tonym, in his official capacity, receives this information and assumes control of the

property's management. Turnbull claims to be willing to divide and has submitted his papers and accounts to the Attorney General, but Tonyn characterizes his conduct during the proceedings as extravagant. It is implied that Turnbull fiercely contested the management takeover, fighting like a wounded tiger.

Overall, the passage illustrates the strained relationship between Turnbull and Governor Tonyn, with accusations of disloyalty, personal disdain, and a clash over the division of grants. It provides a glimpse into the internal tensions and power struggles within the Florida colony during this period.

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“Things were going very badly for his party in Florida too. Drayton had finally been removed for his refusal to allow the Minorcans’ cases to be tried in his court, and was living at Magnolia Gardens, then known as Drayton House, near Charleston. As a final insult, Tonyn declared that he believed Turnbull intended to join Mr. Drayton in Charleston and evade paying an indebtedness charged to him on the Smyrna estate. This was all the more absurd, since Tonyn himself had said that Turnbull’s reverses had left him without money, so he had nothing with which to pay anyway. Then an order requiring him to pay four thousand pounds bail was issued against him on February 17, 1780, and on his failure to give it, he was placed in the custody of the Provost Marshal. Turnbull filed his demurrer to this action, in which he declared that, for his own sake, he had no intention of leaving Florida until the estate was divided, and that he had furnished every document and account in his possession to hasten the settlement.”

In this passage, we see a description of the difficult situation faced by a character named Turnbull and his party in Florida. Let's break down the key points:

Removal of Drayton: Drayton, likely a political figure or a person in authority, was removed for refusing to allow the Minorcans' cases to be tried in his court. The reason for this refusal is not specified, but it likely caused dissatisfaction among the affected parties.

Drayton's current residence: After being removed from his position, Drayton is said to be living at Magnolia Gardens, which was then known as Drayton House, near Charleston. This detail suggests that he was forced to leave Florida and settle in a different location.

Tonyn's declaration: Tonyn, who is mentioned as another character, declares his belief that Turnbull, who may be associated with Drayton, intends to join Drayton in Charleston to evade paying an indebtedness charged to him on the Smyrna estate. This declaration is seen as an insult, as it implies that Turnbull is trying to escape his financial obligations.

Turnbull's financial situation: Tonyn had previously stated that Turnbull's losses or reverses had left him without money. Consequently, it is mentioned that Turnbull does not have the means to pay the indebtedness charged to him, making Tonyn's claim of his intention to evade payment appear absurd.

Order and custody: On February 17, 1780, an order is issued requiring Turnbull to pay four thousand pounds bail. However, he fails to provide the bail and is subsequently placed in the custody of the Provost Marshal. The reasons behind this order and custody are not explicitly mentioned.

Turnbull's demurrer: In response to the action taken against him, Turnbull files a demurrer. A demurrer is a legal pleading that challenges the sufficiency of the opposing party's claim without admitting or denying guilt. Turnbull's demurrer states that he has no intention of leaving Florida until the estate is divided for his own sake. Additionally, he claims to have provided all the necessary documents and accounts to expedite the settlement process.

Overall, this passage portrays a challenging situation for Turnbull and his party in Florida. There are legal complications, financial troubles, accusations of evasion, and disputes regarding estate settlement. The details provided create a sense of conflict and tension surrounding Turnbull's circumstances.

“As a matter of fact, Tonyn was using Germain's request, already quoted, that he aid the partners in England in recovering their property, to ruin Turnbull. Tonyn did not at this time even know the names of the heirs of Turnbull's partners and issued his orders against Turnbull, using the name of Earl Temple, who had died previously.”

In this passage, we learn about the intentions and actions of Tonyn, a character who seeks to harm Turnbull. Let's analyze the key points:

Tonyn's motive: It is stated that Tonyn is using a request made by Germain to assist the partners in England with reclaiming their property as a means to ruin Turnbull. This suggests that Tonyn is manipulating the situation for his own advantage, using external requests or directives to target Turnbull specifically.

Lack of knowledge: The passage mentions that Tonyn did not know the names of the heirs of Turnbull's partners at this time. Despite this lack of knowledge, Tonyn proceeds to issue orders against Turnbull using the name of Earl Temple, who had already passed away. This indicates that Tonyn is acting without proper information or possibly misusing the authority granted to him.

Ruining Turnbull: Tonyn's actions, driven by his ulterior motives, are aimed at causing harm to Turnbull. By issuing orders against him, using inaccurate information or exploiting external requests, Tonyn is likely attempting to weaken or discredit Turnbull, potentially with the intention of damaging his reputation or causing financial harm.

This passage reveals Tonyn's manipulative and potentially malicious behavior towards Turnbull. By misusing Germain's request and issuing orders without accurate information, Tonyn seeks to undermine Turnbull's position and possibly achieve his own personal or political objectives. The details provided shed light on the tactics employed by Tonyn and the unjust treatment Turnbull is facing.

“Turnbull did indeed plan to leave Florida as soon as New Smyrna was divided, for he wrote to his old friend the Earl of Shelburne for a letter of introduction to Lord Cornwallis at Charleston. He was still in the custody of the Provost Marshal and the illegality of the measures which had been taken against him by Tonyn was clear and bitter in his mind. His family alone was his consolation. “Mrs. Turnbull presents her Respects to your Lordship. We are happy in seeing that the part of our family which is formed turn out well, two out of three Daughters are married much to our Mind, and the third is promised. My eldest Son, after having had as liberal an Education as I could give him, has most cheerfully taken to farming as an Employment, and for a better Reason, that is, to get a living by it. My three youngest sons are at School here, and promise well. This Detail, my Lord, would be impertinent and troublesome to many, but I am not apprehensive that it will be so to your Lordship.”

In this passage, we gain insights into Turnbull's plans, his current situation, and his personal reflections. Let's analyze the key points:

Turnbull's departure plan: It is stated that Turnbull intended to leave Florida once the division of New Smyrna, likely an estate or property, was completed. He had written to his old friend, the Earl of

Shelburne, requesting a letter of introduction to Lord Cornwallis in Charleston. This indicates Turnbull's intention to relocate and potentially seek support or assistance in Charleston.

Custody and illegality of measures: Turnbull is still in the custody of the Provost Marshal, which suggests that he is detained or under some form of confinement. He strongly feels that the actions taken against him by Tonym were illegal and unfair. This indicates his awareness of the injustice he has faced and the bitterness it has caused him.

Family as consolation: Turnbull finds solace in his family despite his challenging circumstances. He mentions that his family members, specifically his daughters, have turned out well, with two of them married and the third promised in marriage. His eldest son has chosen farming as an occupation to make a living, and his three youngest sons are attending school and showing promise.

Sharing personal details: Turnbull acknowledges that sharing such personal details might be considered impertinent or bothersome to many, but he believes it will not be the case for Lord Cornwallis. This implies that Turnbull feels comfortable opening up and sharing his family's progress and circumstances with Lord Cornwallis.

Overall, this passage provides a glimpse into Turnbull's future plans, his thoughts on the legality of the actions taken against him, and his familial support system. It portrays his resilience and determination to improve his situation despite the challenges he faces.

“Finally through the combined pleas of his attorney, Mr. Penman and his friends in England, he arrived at an understanding with Lady Mary Duncan and the Grenvilles, the heirs of his original partners. Though they owed Turnbull for late disbursements, and though he had secured by his efforts more additional grants of land than they did, only a small part of the estate remained for Turnbull. He was not allowed his liberty under any other condition than the surrender of all but a small portion of his share. He accordingly relinquished claim to the other lands and henceforth the properties were owned separately.”

In this passage, we learn about the resolution of Turnbull's situation through negotiations involving his attorney, Mr. Penman, and his friends in England. Let's analyze the key points:

Negotiations with Lady Mary Duncan and the Grenvilles: Through the combined pleas of his attorney and friends, Turnbull manages to reach an understanding with Lady Mary Duncan and the Grenvilles, who are identified as the heirs of his original partners. These negotiations likely revolve around the division of assets and settling any outstanding debts.

Owed funds and additional land grants: It is mentioned that Lady Mary Duncan and the Grenvilles owed Turnbull for late disbursements. Additionally, Turnbull had obtained more additional grants of land than them through his own efforts. These details highlight Turnbull's contributions and investments in the estate.

Surrender of a portion of his share: Despite the owed funds and additional land grants, Turnbull is not allowed his liberty, meaning he cannot regain complete control or ownership of the estate. The condition imposed on Turnbull's freedom is the surrender of all but a small portion of his share. This indicates that Turnbull had to relinquish his claim to a significant portion of the estate.

Separate ownership of properties: As a result of Turnbull's relinquishment of his claim to the other lands, the properties are now owned separately. This suggests that Lady Mary Duncan and the Grenvilles retain ownership over the majority of the estate, while Turnbull is left with only a small portion.

Overall, this passage highlights the outcome of negotiations between Turnbull, his attorney, and his partners' heirs. While Turnbull had made significant contributions and secured additional land grants, he is compelled to give up a substantial portion of his share in order to regain his liberty. The separate ownership of properties indicates a division of assets between the parties involved.

“Turnbull was now free, after being in custody for one year and seven months, but he vowed that as he was the victim of extortion, he would do all in his power to recover his property. He left Florida with his family and Mr. James Penman on May 7th, in a small sailing vessel which he chartered. Another small vessel with all that remained of his personal property was wrecked on the journey north, and so very much reduced in worldly possessions, he landed in Charleston May 13th. Tonym’s malignity never slumbered, however. He had even tried to persuade the captain not to take the Turnbells and also wrote to Sir Henry Clinton at Charleston, saying he had heard that Mr. Penman was to act as Commissary and that Drayton and Turnbull expected to be employed in the army departments there. Therefore he had taken it upon himself to say that they were men of a desperate faction and ought not to hold office in the government.”

In this passage, we see the aftermath of Turnbull's release from custody and the challenges he continues to face. Let's analyze the key points:

Release from custody: After being in custody for one year and seven months, Turnbull is finally free. However, it is important to note that his freedom is obtained after an extended period of time, indicating the difficulties and obstacles he had to overcome.

Vow to recover property: Turnbull, considering himself a victim of extortion, vows to do everything in his power to recover his property. This shows his determination and commitment to seeking justice and reclaiming what he believes is rightfully his.

Departure from Florida: Turnbull leaves Florida with his family and Mr. James Penman on May 7th, on a small sailing vessel that he chartered. This signifies his decision to leave the region and potentially seek support or resources elsewhere.

Loss of personal property: Another small vessel carrying Turnbull's remaining personal property is wrecked during the journey north. This event further diminishes Turnbull's worldly possessions, highlighting the hardships he encounters during this period.

Tonym's actions: Tonym, the antagonist mentioned earlier, continues to show malice and hostility towards Turnbull. He tries to persuade the captain not to take the Turnbells on board and writes to Sir Henry Clinton at Charleston, making false accusations against Turnbull and Penman. Tonym's goal is to undermine their reputation and prevent them from holding positions in the government.

This passage reveals the challenges faced by Turnbull even after his release from custody. Despite his determination to recover his property, he experiences setbacks such as the loss of personal belongings and ongoing opposition from Tonym. It portrays a difficult journey for Turnbull and his family as they strive to regain their rights and establish a new life.

“And so Turnbull stuck to his determination of remaining a British subject in the face of all suspicion. He had said to Germain, “It is probable that Govr. Tonym flatters himself of being able to drive me, thro’ Despair, to such a Step, but he will find himself grossly mistaken, for the Amor Patriae, and of the British Constitution, while it lasts, will always hold me fast as a British Subject, which, however, is not meant to imply, that I am in love with the present Ministers, nor with their Measures, he concluded dryly.”

In this passage, we witness Turnbull's unwavering determination to remain a British subject despite suspicion and the actions of Governor Tonyn. Let's analyze the key points:

Turnbull's determination: Turnbull firmly sticks to his decision of maintaining his status as a British subject, despite facing suspicion and likely pressure to do otherwise. This determination indicates his loyalty and commitment to his identity as a British citizen.

Opposition from Governor Tonyn: It is implied that Governor Tonyn, possibly due to personal motivations or political agendas, tries to drive Turnbull towards taking a different course of action. However, Turnbull remains resolute and is determined not to succumb to despair or act against his allegiance to Britain.

Love for the country and the constitution: Turnbull expresses his strong attachment to the amor patriae (love for his country) and the British Constitution. This further underscores his unwavering commitment to his British identity and values.

Criticism of ministers and their measures: While Turnbull maintains his loyalty to Britain, he also makes it clear that he does not necessarily support the present ministers or their policies. He dryly concludes that his loyalty as a British subject does not equate to an endorsement of the current government or their actions.

This passage highlights Turnbull's strong sense of identity and his refusal to let suspicion or external pressures sway him from his commitment to being a British subject. It reveals his love for his country and its constitution, while also indicating his critical stance towards the current government. Overall, it portrays Turnbull as someone who remains steadfast in his beliefs and principles, even in challenging circumstances.

“This loyalty was all the more praiseworthy when it is known that he was still in sore financial straits as a result of Germain’s latest policy of simply letting the trouble with Tonyn wait until the greater question of the rebellious colonies was settled.”

In this passage, Turnbull's loyalty to Britain is highlighted as commendable, particularly considering his ongoing financial difficulties. Let's analyze the key points:

Loyalty in the face of financial challenges: The passage emphasizes that Turnbull's loyalty to Britain is even more praiseworthy given his precarious financial situation. Despite facing financial hardship, Turnbull remains loyal to his British identity and does not waver in his allegiance.

Financial straits caused by Germain's policy: It is stated that Turnbull's financial difficulties are a result of Lord Germain's policy. Specifically, Germain's approach is described as allowing the trouble with Tonyn to persist until the larger issue of the rebellious colonies is resolved. This suggests that Turnbull's financial troubles were exacerbated by delays and lack of attention from the authorities.

Waiting for resolution of the rebellious colonies: The passage implies that Germain prioritized resolving the larger issue of the rebellious colonies over addressing Turnbull's specific troubles with Tonyn. This delayed resolution likely contributed to Turnbull's financial distress.

Overall, this passage highlights Turnbull's commendable loyalty to Britain despite his challenging financial circumstances. It also sheds light on the impact of Germain's policy, which left Turnbull in a vulnerable financial position while awaiting the resolution of larger political matters. It portrays Turnbull as someone who remains steadfast in his loyalty even in the face of personal difficulties resulting from governmental decisions.

“To relieve some of the burden of his father’s large family, Nichol Turnbull had stayed at St. Augustine as Assistant to the Deputy Commissary of Provisions, and though he had a good education took the first work that offered itself, issuing rations to the garrison. The two oldest girls had married but their husbands died at the very beginning of their careers, and one young widow had returned to her father with her two children, while the other had remarried. Three sons still at school and the child of one of Turnbull’s friends (who had been persecuted to his death by Tonym, in the opinion of Turnbull) lived at home, making a family of nine people dependent upon the efforts of the doctor, now in his sixty-second year.”

In this passage, we learn about the circumstances surrounding Nichol Turnbull, the son of Dr. Turnbull, and the challenges faced by the Turnbull family. Let's analyze the key points:

Nichol Turnbull's role: Nichol Turnbull remains in St. Augustine to assist the Deputy Commissary of Provisions. Despite having received a good education, Nichol accepts the first job that becomes available, which involves issuing rations to the garrison. This indicates his willingness to contribute to the family's financial support.

Marriages and widowhood: The two oldest daughters of Turnbull have married, but unfortunately, their husbands passed away early in their careers. One of the widows returns to her father with her two children, while the other daughter remarries. These events highlight the family's experience of loss and the resulting changes in their living arrangements.

Dependence on the doctor: Three sons of Turnbull are still attending school, and there is an additional child living with the family who belonged to one of Turnbull's friends. In total, there are nine people in the household relying on the efforts of Dr. Turnbull, who is now in his sixty-second year. This emphasizes the financial burden placed on Dr. Turnbull to support the family.

Persecution by Tonym: Turnbull believes that one of his friends was persecuted to death by Tonym, the antagonist previously mentioned. This indicates the hostile environment in which the family operates and further adds to their challenges.

Overall, this passage depicts the difficulties faced by the Turnbull family. Nichol's employment choices reflect the need to provide for the large family, and the marriages and subsequent widowhood of the daughters contribute to the family's changes in dynamics. Their dependence on Dr. Turnbull, coupled with his friend's alleged persecution by Tonym, demonstrates the strain they experience in their livelihood.

“When Turnbull wrote again to Germain, he said he had left Florida and would never return while Tonym was governor Germain therefore accepted his resignation and his former Deputy, Mr. Yeats, became Secretary. Mr. Yeats was the husband of Tonym’s niece and therefore very acceptable to the governor.

The state of New Smyrna by 1783 may be judged from the following description attached to one of the grants:

“I was at Smirna last in November 1783. The place was very well situated for trade being so near the Inlet; and the Country round it for planting as the land was of a good quality, the river also abounded in a remarkable degree with various kinds of fish — I had the curiosity when there to count all the houses both in Town and Country and to the be'st of my recollection there w'ere some few more than one hundred fram'd buildings left standing, or unburnt, including those in the homble — Grenville's part — many of them were inhabited by Refugees at that time.”

In this passage, we observe developments regarding Turnbull's relationship with Germain, the appointment of a new Secretary, and a description of the state of New Smyrna in 1783. Let's analyze the key points:

Turnbull's resignation: Turnbull informs Germain that he has left Florida and declares that he will never return as long as Tonyn remains the governor. Germain accepts Turnbull's resignation, indicating a formal severing of ties between Turnbull and his former position.

Appointment of Mr. Yeats: Turnbull's former Deputy, Mr. Yeats, assumes the role of Secretary. It is noted that Yeats is the husband of Tonyn's niece, suggesting a favorable association with the governor. This appointment highlights the potential influence of personal connections and favoritism in governmental appointments.

State of New Smyrna in 1783: The description attached to one of the grants provides insight into the condition of New Smyrna at the time. The location is deemed favorable for trade due to its proximity to the inlet, and the land in the surrounding area is described as being of good quality for planting. The river is noted for its abundance of various fish species. The description mentions the presence of approximately 100 framed buildings, including those in the humble Grenville's part. Many of these buildings are inhabited by refugees.

Overall, this passage reveals the severed ties between Turnbull and Germain, the appointment of a new Secretary with connections to Tonyn, and a description of the state of New Smyrna in 1783. It portrays Turnbull's departure and emphasizes his refusal to return as long as Tonyn remains in power. The description of New Smyrna provides insights into its potential for trade, agricultural productivity, and the presence of refugees in the area.

“Florida was ceded to Spain and the English were given eighteen months to get out or become Catholics. The heaviness of this calamity to the English inhabitants must be described to be appreciated. For twenty years the English government had induced many wealthy men to aid in the settlement of Florida and in 1778 alone nearly seven thousand loyal planters had been persuaded to leave the rebel colonies’ so that they were now unable, on account of their open stand against America, to return to the United States. It may be imagined that Governor Tonyn was not popular with these men then. The property of the planters consisted mainly of lands and slaves, and when they were obliged to sell at once to any Spaniard willing or in any way able to buy, the result was ruinous.”

In this passage, we learn about the significant impact of the cession of Florida to Spain and its consequences for the English inhabitants, particularly regarding their loyalty, property, and livelihoods. Let's analyze the key points:

Cession of Florida to Spain: It is mentioned that Florida was ceded to Spain, which means that Spain took control of the region. This event has significant repercussions for the English inhabitants of Florida.

Requirement to leave or convert: The English were given a period of eighteen months to leave Florida or convert to Catholicism. This choice presented a heavy burden for the English inhabitants and had profound implications for their lives.

Government-induced settlement efforts: The English government had actively encouraged wealthy individuals to settle in Florida for a period of twenty years. These individuals had invested in the region and built lives there.

Inability to return to the United States: Many of the English settlers, due to their open loyalty to the British crown and their opposition to the American rebellion, were unable to return to the United States. This restriction further exacerbated their situation, leaving them stranded in a region where their status and security were threatened.

Unpopularity of Governor Tonyn: Governor Tonyn, who was previously mentioned, was not popular among these English settlers due to his perceived role in their predicament. His actions or policies may have contributed to their difficulties and resentment.

Ruinous consequences: The English settlers' property primarily consisted of lands and slaves. However, the requirement to sell their properties immediately to any willing or capable Spanish buyer resulted in ruinous consequences for them. The forced sales likely led to financial losses and significant upheaval in their lives.

Overall, this passage underscores the significant challenges faced by the English inhabitants of Florida following its cession to Spain. It highlights the plight of loyal settlers who were unable to return to the United States, the unpopularity of Governor Tonyn, and the devastating impact of forced property sales. The situation portrayed reveals the disruptive and ruinous nature of the events for the English settlers in Florida.

“The Minorcans gave Tonyn to understand that they intended to leave also, and some actually were sent to Dominica, the Bahamas and Europe. But when Governor de Zéspedes came to Florida in June, 1784, he brought a promotion for Pietro Campo, the Minorcan priest, and soon the majority of the Minorcans were firmly ensconced as Spanish subjects. This seemed to be a distinct disappointment to Tonyn, who wrote Lord Sydney that he considered it a violation of the treaty of peace.”

In this passage, we witness the actions and reactions of both the Minorcans and Governor Tonyn in response to the changing circumstances in Florida. Let's analyze the key points:

Intentions of the Minorcans: The Minorcans, a group of people likely from the island of Minorca, expressed their intention to leave Florida. Some of them were indeed sent to Dominica, the Bahamas, and Europe. This suggests that they were considering leaving the region due to the changing political landscape and possibly seeking better opportunities elsewhere.

Governor de Zéspedes and Pietro Campo: In June 1784, Governor de Zéspedes arrived in Florida. His presence brought a promotion for Pietro Campo, the Minorcan priest. This event appears to have had a significant impact on the Minorcans' decisions.

Becoming Spanish subjects: Following de Zéspedes' arrival and Campo's promotion, the majority of the Minorcans solidified their status as Spanish subjects. They likely embraced the opportunities and security offered by the Spanish rule, which resulted in their allegiance shifting from being English subjects to becoming Spanish subjects.

Tonyn's disappointment: Governor Tonyn, as indicated in the passage, was disappointed by the turn of events. He wrote to Lord Sydney, expressing his belief that the Minorcans' actions violated the treaty of peace. This suggests that Tonyn viewed their decision to become Spanish subjects as contrary to the terms outlined in the peace agreement.

Overall, this passage highlights the shifting loyalties and actions of the Minorcan population in response to the arrival of Governor de Zéspedes and the changing political landscape in Florida. The Minorcans, initially considering leaving the region, eventually chose to embrace Spanish rule and

become Spanish subjects. Tonym, on the other hand, expressed disappointment and considered this shift a violation of the treaty of peace. It showcases the complexities and dynamics at play during this period of transition in Florida.

“Drayton was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court of South Carolina in 1789, and died the following year. Turnbull died two years afterwards, March 13, 1792. His will is a remarkable expression of his amiable and generous nature. He provided that his wife who was eleven years younger than himself, should remain as an executrix of his will whether she married again or not, and should inherit two-tenths of his estate without the power to give it away before her death, “because her good nature and love for her children might induce her to part with her share and be in distress.” Gracia did not marry again, however. In a corner of the old portion of St. Philip's church yard at Charleston, now seldom unlocked, there is a small headstone, which reads:

“Sacred to the Memory of Maria Gracia Turnbull, Relict and Consort of Dr. Andrew Turnbull. She departed this life Aug. 2nd, 1798, aged 68 years.”

No Stone of any kind marks Turnbull's grave, but his obituary stated that he was to be buried there. This quaintly worded document, published in the Charleston Gazette, ends — “his name will long live and his virtues be held in the most pleasing remembrance, when this inconsiderable tribute of respect to his memory will be consigned to oblivion.”

In this passage, we learn about the posthumous events and sentiments surrounding Drayton and Turnbull. Let's analyze the key points:

Drayton's appointment and death: Drayton was appointed as the Judge of the Admiralty Court of South Carolina in 1789 but passed away the following year. This provides information about his career and the timeline of his life.

Turnbull's death and his will: Turnbull died two years after Drayton, in 1792. His will is described as a remarkable expression of his amiable and generous nature. Notably, he ensured that his wife, who was younger than him, would remain as an executrix of his will regardless of whether she remarried or not. He also protected her inheritance by preventing her from giving it away before her death, as he was concerned that her good nature and love for her children might lead her to part with her share and face financial distress. It indicates Turnbull's concern for his wife's well-being and the preservation of their assets.

Gracia's life and death: Gracia, Turnbull's wife, did not remarry. She passed away on August 2nd, 1798, at the age of 68. The passage mentions her grave, marked by a small headstone in the old portion of St. Philip's churchyard in Charleston. This provides insights into her life and final resting place.

Absence of a marker for Turnbull's grave: While Gracia's grave is marked by a headstone, no such marker is mentioned for Turnbull's grave. However, his obituary states that he was to be buried there, implying that his final resting place is alongside his wife. The passage further reflects on the enduring memory of Turnbull and his virtues, expressing the belief that his name and positive attributes will be cherished long after the physical tributes to his memory fade into oblivion.

Overall, this passage highlights the posthumous aspects of Drayton and Turnbull's lives. It touches upon Drayton's appointment and death, the provisions in Turnbull's will, Gracia's life and death, and the lack of a marker for Turnbull's grave. It provides insights into the individuals' characters and their final resting places, while emphasizing the enduring impact of Turnbull's virtues on remembrance.

“The tide of subsequent events made strange mock of this remark. For a time everyone forgot about Florida. Scattered in other lands — back in England, away in Nova Scotia or suffering from the jealous policy of their own people in Jamaica, the English exiles of Florida gave little thought to the bitter feuds which had seemed so engrossing to them for the last few years of English rule there. A force beyond their control had borne down upon them and swept them off forever from that strenuous, happy life, leaving them no connection with it thenceforth. Spain settled once more upon her scanty Florida nest, pursued her usual unenterprising course, and the splendid plantations, which had been built up with so much blood and toil, sank back into the forest, occasionally plundered by Indians, but more permanently injured by ignorance and neglect. Thirty-seven years afterwards, when Spain ceded Florida to the United States, of the English occupation there remained hardly a scratch upon the unkempt face of the wilderness, and the New Smyrna colony had become little more than a memory.”

In this passage, the author reflects on the subsequent events that unfolded after the English occupation of Florida, emphasizing the diminished significance of the bitter feuds and the eventual decline of the English presence. Let's analyze the key points:

Forgotten Florida: The author notes that, in the wake of subsequent events, everyone seemed to forget about Florida. The scattered English exiles who had settled there, whether back in England, in Nova Scotia, or facing challenges in Jamaica due to their own people's policies, gave little thought to the conflicts that had consumed them during the final years of English rule in Florida.

Exiles disconnected from their former life: The English exiles experienced a force beyond their control that disrupted their lives, separating them forever from the strenuous and once-happy existence they had known in Florida. They lost their connection to that life and were dispersed to different lands.

Spain's return and lackluster approach: After the English departure, Spain once again settled in Florida but pursued an unenterprising course. The author describes the splendid plantations built through much effort and sacrifice now sinking back into the forest. Spain's lack of proactive development and maintenance, coupled with neglect and ignorance, contributed to the decline of these once thriving plantations.

Florida's transformation: By the time Spain ceded Florida to the United States thirty-seven years later, the English occupation had left minimal visible traces on the wilderness. The former New Smyrna colony had largely faded away, existing only as a memory.

Overall, this passage highlights the fading importance of the English occupation in Florida and the subsequent decline of the once-prosperous plantations. It reflects on the dispersion and disconnection of the English exiles, the lack of sustainable development under Spanish rule, and the ultimate transformation of Florida into a wilderness where the remnants of the English presence became nearly invisible.