Spanish,
French,
Dutch,
and American
Patriots of the West Indies
During the AMERICAN Revolution

PART 7
SPANISH BORDERLAND STUDIES
by
Granville W. and N.C. Hough
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PREFACE

This is the seventh study we have undertaken of patriots during the American Revolution; and it is the first study of the West Indies and bordering mainland areas under Spanish, French, Dutch, or English control at the time. As we have worked our way across the Spanish Borderlands from California to Florida, we believe we have gained an appreciation of Spanish activities so that we can make a better record of Spanish individuals who participated than those historians who have preceded us. In West Florida at Pensacola, we encountered the records of French forces joining with Spanish forces to capture that place. In Louisiana, we encountered Americans arranging for clandestine support from the West Indies, Mexico, and Europe. Actually, as we look at the West Indies we find a vast theater of operations involving all the nations at war with England. Earlier historians recorded the higher level officials and activities but paid little attention to the soldiers, mariners, and volunteers who constituted the bulk of the forces involved in the West Indies.

A partial exception must be made for the French forces of the West Indies because so many of them fought on American soil or in American waters. There were Count d'Estaing's fleet and his West Indies land forces at Savannah. There were Count de Grasse's fleet on the Chesapeake and the French army forces he transported from the West Indies to Yorktown. There were General Rochambeau's French army forces which fought at Yorktown, then mostly moved to Venezuela in Dec 1782. Many of these soldiers and sailors have thus been long known and descendants have been eligible to join the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) almost from its founding. The Society in France, Sons of the American Revolution, was organized in Paris 16 Sep 1897. The French government officially authorized the establishment of the Society 18 May 1900. By that time Counts Lafayette and Rochambeau had joined, both descendants of French leaders of forces in America. The SAR chapter in Paris, with the aid of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, formed a Franco-American Commission to research and list the units and individual soldiers and sailors who fought for American Independence. The compiled lists were published in French by the Minister of the French Republic as Les Combattants Français de la guerre américaine de 1778-1783. This book was republished by the Congress of the United States as Senate Document 77, 58th Congress, 2d Session, in 1905. Thus there has been at least one basic document for establishing French ancestral service since its publication. So it can be said that descendants of some French soldiers of the West Indies have been able to join the SAR since 1900.

The Franco-American Commission noted that it did not include the naval forces of Count de Guichen, which fought in the Antilles, nor the French naval forces which fought in Atlantic, European, and Indian Ocean waters. It did not include the French army forces which fought solely in the West Indies or elsewhere. It believed these forces diverted and weakened the British so that Americans could gain control of their land internally and establish themselves as a nation. It noted, for example, that the exploits of French Admiral Suffren in the Indian Ocean probably had as great an influence on the peace negotiations as the earlier actions by Admiral de Grasse on the Chesapeake. The Commission regretted it had to limit its work to the time available, so it concentrated on the composition of French forces who fought on the land of the 13 colonies or in their waters. The Commission clearly indicated that it believed that all those who fought England in the Revolutionary time period should be included as patriots. The same reasoning could be applied to Spanish and Dutch forces as well as French.

Since the work of the Franco-American Commission 100 years ago, the SAR has indeed extended its definition of patriots beyond those who merely fought on American soil, in American waters, or on American ships if indeed that was the intent at the time. About 1925, it began accepting descendants of Spanish soldiers and militiamen who served in Louisiana during the 1776-1783 time period. In January, 2000, the SAR inducted as a member King Juan Carlos I of Spain, descendant of King Carlos III who declared war on England as King of Spain. The Prince of Asturias, the Crown Prince of Spain, son of King Juan Carlos I, joined in New Mexico later in year 2000. Their cousin, the Duke of Seville, Francisco Enrique de Borbon y Escasny, joined at Chicago in year 2002 as another descendant of King Carlos III. SAR members now include descendants of Spanish soldiers who served in California, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana. We have indeed extended the definition of patriot, and this study deals with Spanish, French, Dutch, and American soldiers and sailors and other patriots who served in the West Indies.
We know there were over 100,000 persons involved in the West Indies in the various army, naval, land and mariner units of Spain, France, and the Netherlands, with about 2500 of that number coming from the militia, Indians, or other forces living in territory within present-day United States. We believe there are thousands of persons living both in the United States or in the West Indies whose ancestor services would qualify them to join the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) or the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). For the French units and lists of individual soldiers and sailors who fought on American soil and waters, we gave the page references from Les Combattants. For others, we have prepared a consolidated list with asterisks used to designate those for whom we identified suitable records for documentation of service during the war. We have also included near patriots who were of suitable age or held suitable offices, but for whom we did not see documentation. In our previous studies, we included lists of males over 18 who may have contributed to the war fund set up by King Carlos III for defraying expenses of the war. We found references to these contributions in the West Indies, and we also found references to loans and other collections for war purposes. We found no direct record of Spanish priests actually carrying out the request of King Carlos III to pray for victory. We assume they did, so both Spanish and French priests are included as patriots. As priests normally left no descendants, the SAR interest is in finding and marking their burial sites.

We made no specific effort to identify the racial identity of any person beyond what was obvious in the records. We know that France and Spain each had units of free blacks and mulattos, including the Chasseurs Volontaires from Haiti which covered the French retreat from Savannah. A similar decisive role had been played by the Spanish blacks from Havana who beat off the assault of the British at the Village of Mobile. We also know that privateer crews enlisted mixed race people who knew the local waters well enough to guide or hide ships. Today, the West Indies is one of the most racially diverse parts of the world, and it had already established that character at the time of the Revolutionary War. As far as North America is concerned, the West Indies is the home of what we now call "diversity." We owe at least part of our history, as an independent United States, to those ordinary citizens of the West Indies who helped us when we needed help most. When they brought us guns, gunpowder, and other munitions of war; we did not check them for racial identity.

Our presentation outline includes an introduction, summary time line, units we could identify in each engagement or campaign, individuals involved, epilogue comments, then references which may be useful to other researchers.

We regret that we have been unable to travel to the libraries which hold additional information, but we have done what we could using interlibrary loan resources. We express our appreciation to those who work in interlibrary loan at the El Toro Branch, Orange County Library System, for their patience and helpfulness.

The authors may be contacted for questions or comments at 3438 Bahia Blanca West, Unit B, Laguna Woods, CA 92653-2830, email: gwhough@earthlink.net.

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# SPANISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND AMERICAN PATRIOTS OF THE WEST INDIES - DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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WICuts, 28 Sep 2001
I. INTRODUCTION

A. Theaters of Operation during the American Revolution. When the American Revolution began, it was a localized conflict in the Atlantic seaboard English Colonies of North America. For the typical American, the war began and ended there; however, from the British perspective, the American continent was merely one theater of operation. A second theater soon opened in the West Indies when Spain, France, and the Netherlands began to provide clandestine support to the Americans. This theater of operations remained active until peace treaties were signed, and more lives were lost in it to war and disease than on the North American continent. The third theater of operations was European, which can be divided into Atlantic and Mediterranean phases. The fourth theatre was that of India and the Indian Ocean. From the British viewpoint, they won in all theaters except the North American continent. They foiled a French invasion of England, they kept Gibraltar, and they gained important advantages in the West Indies and in the Indian Ocean. Even on the North American continent, they kept Canada. Above all else, they gained in their dominance as a naval power, defeating the French, Spanish, and Dutch. In the West Indies, the British were in their natural element as a seapower, and the French, Spanish, Dutch, and American forces which fought them could not gain the upper hand; but they did divert British forces away from the North American continent so that the United States could consolidate into a unified nation.

B. Geography of the West Indies. The West Indies of the American Revolution stretched from the Atlantic Ocean on the East through the West Indies waters to include the port cities of the the surrounding mainland. As Columbus had discovered, the Atlantic Ocean ended at a chain of islands stretching from the Bahamas to the border of South America. In the north, the Florida Straits led into the Gulf of Mexico. In the south, the Atlantic Ocean merged into the Caribbean Sea through the numerous passages of the Leeward and Windward Islands. The Caribbean sea merged with the Gulf of Mexico in the Yucatán Channel, between Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico and Cuba. This vast area, about a thousand miles north to south, and two thousand miles east to west, contains hundreds of islands, including the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Antilles, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands. The bordering mainland, beginning in the north, included the Peninsula of East Florida, the Gulf Coastal area of West Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Tamaulipas, Mexico itself, Central America, Columbia, and Venezuela. Ports of the mainland included Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Veracruz, Campeche, Cartagena, and Caracas. The island ports included those of Havana and Santiago, Cuba; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Montego Bay and Spanish town in Jamaica; Cap Haitien in Haiti; Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic; Nassau in the Bahamas; Saint Eustatius in the Dutch Leeward Islands; Saint Pierre in Martinique, and other lesser ports to be mentioned below.

C. Peoples of the West Indies. At the time of the American Revolution, the West Indies had almost three hundred years of history as a crossroads of European exploitation. The European adventurers were at first Spanish or Mediterranean, then later French, English, and Dutch. The native Indian peoples of the islands had been either exterminated or enslaved, except for a few villages in the jungles of Martinique. On the mainland, the native Indian peoples had mixed with the newcomers to form mestizo or mulato races. To replace the native Indians, the Europeans brought in Africans as slaves to work the plantations and to man the ships. European women seemed susceptible to tropical diseases, so that European adventurers tended to marry women of the area who had some immunity to these diseases. By the time of the American Revolution, there was great diversity in the population. The largest number of persons were in the slave populations from Africa, and that is the predominant source of DNA in the islands today. In a class approach, one would have found the rulers and wealthy entrepreneurs to be European; the middle class merchants, shopkeepers, and fishermen to be free whites and mixed people of European extraction; the working people and common sailors to be mostly free mixed people, with some lower class Europeans; and the remainder, the actual majority in numbers, to be African slaves. These were the peoples of great diversity who fought the battles on land and sea in the West Indies during the American Revolution.

D. Immediate History before the American Revolution. As noted above, the West Indies has the oldest history of any American area, as far as Europeans are concerned. It was the crossroads and launching area for expeditions into Mexico, Peru, and what is now the United States. Through it passed the wealth from
Mexico, the Philippines, and Peru on its way back to Spain. Spain had it all in the beginning, but other European countries began to muscle in and participate. Piracy and buccaneering were common in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and these activities were thinly disguised as privateering during wartime. Towns and whole islands had been settled by these entrepreneurs. After the Seven Years War in Europe (known as the French and Indian War in the U.S.), the French were well established in Haiti and on several islands of the Antilles in the Eastern Caribbean sea. The English had Jamaica and several very profitable islands in the Antilles, plus timber cutting operations in Central America. The Dutch, operating through their Dutch West Indies Company, held several Caribbean islands. During the Seven Years War, the British had taken Manila and Havana, entryways to Spanish wealth, but gave them up in exchange for West and East Florida. With the ports of Mobile and Pensacola, the British hoped to tap into the West Indies wealth. The English Colonists, not yet known as Americans, took an increasing part in the trade between the home colonies and the West Indies. The area later to be in the Louisiana Purchase, which had been part of the French holdings in North America, had been ceded to Spain in the settlement of the Seven Years War. Spanish holdings in Louisiana and the larger islands of the West Indies, namely Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo, were under the Captaincy General of Cuba, which was under the Viceroyalty of New Spain, which included Mexico. The Viceroyalty of New Spain also supervised the Captaincy General of Guatemala, which covered most of Central America through Costa Rica. The Viceroyalty of New Grenada covered Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guiana, and the East Caribbean islands which Spain still held. Venezuela had its own Captaincy General under the Viceroyalty of New Grenada.

E. Early Activities in the West Indies during the American Revolution. The history of West Indies activities during the Revolutionary War has been studied by heritage societies mostly as it related to Louisiana or to France. Before 1905, descendants of French soldiers were accepted into the Sons of the American Revolution. Since about 1925, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) have accepted as members the descendants of Spanish soldiers and Louisiana militia who served under Spain with Governor Bernardo Gálvez. For these descendants, Governor Gálvez has become a folk hero. For many Americans today, there is little recognition that Louisiana, as defined by the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803, was during the Revolutionary War a Spanish frontier area under the Captain General of Cuba, and essentially a part of the West Indies domain of New Spain. Its trade was with Havana, Veracruz, West Indies Spanish ports, and Spain. It bordered the Provincias Internas of New Spain (Mexico), but was not part of it. Its eastern borders were with British West Florida, which had been part of French Louisiana, which Spain had taken over from France at the end of the Seven Years War in 1763. Spain was not happy with its English neighbor and wanted to regain East Florida and unite it with West Florida.

So Spain was governed by self-interest in its outlook on the 1775 rebellion of the British colonies of the eastern seaboard against their English overlords. The question facing officials in Madrid, Mexico City, Havana, and New Orleans was: How can Spain take advantage of this conflict to regain its lost West Indies territories and consolidate control over its North American frontier? No other country watched the conflict as closely as did Spain. Observers were sent to the Continental Congress and to various colonies to keep close tabs on progress of the rebellion. Refugees were given sanctuary and questioned in detail about the activities which caused them to flee. The Spanish probably knew more about the war and its problems and opportunities than some of the colonies themselves. Spain could not directly and openly support the English colonies because it did not want to have problems with Portugal, which had become a British ally. Further, Spain did not want the virus of rebellion against European mother countries to spread. Perhaps Spain wanted the colonies to win, but in such a weakened condition that they would gravitate to Spanish control. Then there would be no incentive for Spanish colonies in America to follow the pull for independence. The concerns of France were similar to those of Spain.

In May 1776, Spain and France agreed on a scheme for supporting the American Colonials through dummy companies working mostly through Dutch open ports in the Caribbean. This trade was soon underway with American ships trading tobacco and American products for war materials and guns and ammunition from the West Indies ports. On 24 Dec 1776, Spain authorized clandestine support to the English Colonies through Louisiana, and it is the date of this support which the DAR now accepts as the beginning date of acceptable service for Louisiana militia and army units. Actually, those units did far less than the other entities of the West Indies. The wealth of Mexico, with its production of war materials of gunpowder and cannon, passed through Veracruz on the way to New Orleans, Havana, and other Spanish
ports. Spanish ships began using the Dutch open port at Saint Eustatius for transhipping to American colonists. All this was done through bogus French and Dutch companies. By 1778, Saint Eustatius was the busiest port in the world, with an average of seven to eight ships sailing from it each day. American products of tobacco, fish, furs, timber, and other goods were daily stored and exchanged for blankets, guns, and other war materials. When France entered the war in early 1778 Spain could be more open about her support because of her Bourbon Alliance with France.

F. Wartime Hostilities in the West Indies. A week after the French entered the war on 13 Mar 1778, the British changed their strategic priorities, with the West Indies taking second place after the homelands of Great Britain. The great stories of West Indies participation in the American Revolution are maritime, not land, and the British were the victors, not the losers. The British fleet supported operations on the American mainland mostly during the hurricane season, July to October, then returned to the West Indies. The land operations and victories at Mobile and Pensacola of General Bernardo Gálvez were possible only because Spanish and French naval forces were available to move troops and supplies when the British fleet was busy elsewhere. Even the American victory at Yorktown turned on the availability of the West Indies French fleet to come to the Chesapeake during hurricane season and deliver money and 3500 soldiers from the West Indies to Washington's command. Of course, the movement of supplies between the Colonies and West Indies accelerated as the war progressed. Privateer operations in the West Indies reached unprecedented heights, with thousands of mariners fighting under the United Colonies or United States flags. Many of the mariners on these privateers were recruited right on the spot in the West Indies. British privateers also operated first against American shipping and later against all non-British ships. These maritime activities continued until peace was declared, but one of the great British victories of naval history at Les Saints in the Windward Islands stopped the French and Spanish from retaking Jamaica and other British possessions in the West Indies. The following listing of the major islands and mainland ports is by nationality, some with their populations in 1775. An asterisk (*) designates those where some Revolutionary War hostility or major supporting activity took place.

Spanish:

*Cuba, 172,000, including Cuadro Villas *Havana, *Havana Dockyards, Matanzas, Puerto Príncipe, Santiago de Cuba;
*Dominican Republic (eastern part of Santo Domingo), 117,000, including Santo Domingo, Fort San Felipe, Louisiana, including New Orleans;
*Nueva España, including *Campeche (Yucatán, Castilla (Yucatán), *San Fernando de Omoa (Honduras), Veracruz (Mexico), San Felipe de la Huaca (Yucatán), *Fort Immaculada del Río San Juan (Nicaragua);
*Nuevo Grenada, including Columbia towns of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Porto Vello (Panama), Santa Marta; Venezuela towns of *Caracas, *Cumandá, Isla Margarita and its Castillo de San Carlos, Maracalbo, *Puerto Cabello, *Trinidad Island and its San Josef, Valencia, Valles de Araque;
*Puerto Rico, 80,000, including San Juan, Castillo San Felipe del Morro (El Morro), Fort San Cristóbal, Fort San Gerónimo, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Ponce, and Fajardo.

French:

*Gualdoupe, 98,000, including Basseterre, Désirade, Fort Fleur-de-Épée, Fort St Charles, Les Saintes (islands);
*Martinique, 86,000, including French home port of Fort de France with *Fort Desaix, *Fort Royal, *Fort St Louis, Fort Tartesoun, St Pierre;
*San Bartolomé;
*Sainte Domingue (now Haiti), 289,000, including *Cap Français (Haïti), Fort Dauphin, Port Paix, *Môle St Nicolas, Port-au-Prince, St Mark Léogane, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Gonaives, Archaic, Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Tortugas Island;
St Martin, 400 (island shared with Dutch, which calls its part St Maartens);
St Lucia, 14,100, including Castries.
Dutch:

Aruba;  
Bonaire;  
Curacao, including Fort Amsterdam, and Williamstad;  
Maria Galante;  
*Saba, 430;  
*St Eustatius, 1600, including Fort Orange;  
St Maarten, 600;  
Surinam (Dutch Guyana).

Danish:

St Croiz, 22,000, including Fort Christiansvaern, Christiansted, and Fort Frederick;  
St John, 2400, including Fort Berg;  
St Thomas, 4400, including Fort Christian.

British:

*Antigua, Leward Islands 41,600, including *Antigua Prison, *English Harbor, Falmouth, Fort Barrington, Fort James, and Saint John;  
Bahama Islands, 4300, (29 islands (including *Abaco, Andros, Bimini, Caicos Islands, Cat Island, Eleuthera, Grand Bahama, New Providence (with *Nassau), Turks Islands, 661 cays, and 2387 rocks);  
*Barbados, 88,000, including Bridgetown;  
Barbuda, 100, including Redonda;  
*Belize (British Honduras or Mosquito Coast), including *St Georges Cay (off coast of Belize);  
Cayman Islands, including George Town;  
*Dominica, 23,400, including Charlotte Town, and Roseau;  
*East Florida, including St Augustine;  
*Grenada and Grenadines, 36,700, including Fort Royal and St Georges;  
Jamaica, 219,600, including Fort Charles and Fort Clarence at Port Royal, *Kingston Prison, Montego Bay, Spanish Town;  
Montserrat, 11,600, including Plymouth;  
*Nevis, 11,000, including Charlestown;  
*St Christopher (Kitts), 25,400, including Basseterre;  
*St Vincent, 11,600, including *Fort Charlotte, and Kingstown;  
*Tobago, 11,300, including *Fort James, Fort King George, and Scarborough;  
Virgin Islands, 10,380, including Jost Van Dyke, Virgin Gorda, Tortola/Tortosa, and Road Town;  
West Florida, including *Baton Rouge, *Mobile, and *Pensacola.

WIIintro1, 23 Sep 2001
II. WEST INDIES TIME LINE

1775 - Feb 1778. American diplomats such as Benjamin Franklin and John Adams worked with French, Spanish, and Dutch officials to find ways to get supplies to the Americans. As the British controlled the European waters, they endeavored to use the ports of the West Indies for this clandestine work. American mariners were very familiar with these waters, as they had maintained trade with the British and Dutch islands. They had also tried to work with Spanish and French forces on their various islands and in their ports.

17 Feb 1776. Naval forces of the Continental Congress sailed to the West Indies 17 Feb 1776, with instructions to destroy or capture British vessels and to procure gunpowder known to be stored near Nassau on New Providence Island in the Bahamas. The fleet forces of marines and sailors captured Nassau, made prisoners of the Governor and other officials, captured several British vessels; but the governor had removed the gunpowder. The little fleet returned to Philadelphia, capital for the Continental Congress.

Early 1776. The Bourbon Alliance (French and Spanish governments) agreed secretly to provide clandestine support for the American Colonies in their fight against England. This clandestine support was to go through dummy companies set up in France and the Netherlands and designated as traders with the West Indies. This support became the lifeline for the rebelling colonies.

25 Nov 1776. In carrying out the agreement of the Bourbon Alliance, Governor Gálvez received instructions from his uncle, Josef de Gálvez, Minister of the Indies, to send secret commissioners to the English colonies to collect information. He also was to begin shipping gunpowder to the American rebels, with $70,000 worth going the first year. He also sent or arranged for other key materials to be sent. Nearly all Spanish territories in or bordering the Gulf and Caribbean waters became involved in this clandestine effort.

1777. Governor Gálvez assessed his position in Louisiana. He counted 17,926 people, with 1448 in the Illinois country (St Louis northward). 19.56 were able to bear arms to protect the 1500 mile frontier. He requested reinforcements in soldiers and settlers, which were not long in coming.

1777. France, anticipating war with England, began to send reinforcements to its West Indies possessions. Soon, about 5000 soldiers were in place to protect those lands.

6 Feb 1778. France declared war on England in its Treaty of Alliance with America. This changed the situation in the West Indies. As France was tied to Spain through the Bourbon Alliance, Spain became more involved in the war. The big ambition among the French was to invade England, and they had impressive land and naval forces available to do it. After several naval reverses, all the French could do was to send an army to America and support operations in the West Indies and other areas with naval and army forces.

1778/79. Canary Island soldier reinforcements came to Louisiana with their families as potential settler/soldiers. As quickly as he could, Gálvez settled them, and sorted out those who could best fight as soldiers from those who could best farm and guard the home front. 700 soldiers eventually came, along with 1600 wives and children.

1778/1779. Governor Gálvez arranged for Texas settlers to move cattle and horses to Louisiana as logistic support for the anticipated war with England. The Comandante-General of the Provincias Internas fully supported this export of cattle and horses.

Jan 1778. American forces successfully raided New Providence in the Bahamas for a second time to capture military supplies.

March 1778. As soon as the British learned of France entering the war, they changed their strategy and put their home islands first, then the West Indies second, then the American colonies. They withdrew from Philadelphia back to New York, then moved 5000 of the troops from New York to the West Indies, where they attacked St Lucia on 13 December and captured it on 30 December. This gave the British a safe and strong position for its fleet only thirty miles away from the French base at Fort Royal. This initial move...
proved to be a profound success for the British in the West Indies, but it also reduced pressure on the American colonies.

Sep 1778. As soon as the news of French entry into the war reached Martinique, its Governor Bouille invaded Dominica and captured it for the French, and it remained in French hands for the rest of the war.

1778/79. The first official French effort to aid America was to send a fleet under Admiral Count d'Estaing, who was by training a French General. Though he sailed on 13 April, he arrived too late for decisive actions at the Delaware River and New York. He did engage the British near Newport but bad weather halted the operations. D'Estaing moved to Boston to repair and refit. Then he moved on to the West Indies, where he unsuccessfully attempted in Dec 1778 to recapture St Lucia and other key islands. He did help capture St Vincent, then his forces captured the non-strategic island of Grenada. Though he had superior forces, he decided not to attack the British fleet at St Christopher.

12 Apr 1779. The French and Spanish agreed to the secret convention of Aranjuez. France agreed to fight until Gibraltar was restored to Spain; to give all possible aid to Spain in regaining Minorca, West Florida, Jamaica, and other areas; and to revoke British settlements and logging rights in Honduras and the Yucatán Peninsula. Spain agreed to support France in an invasion of the British Isles and recovery of France's rights to fortify Dunkirk. There was no mention of Independence for the American Colonies, as this had been done in 1776. France was already at war with England as an ally of the independent American Colonies. Spain never signed an Alliance with the American Colonies, so Spain and the American Colonies were co-belligerents against England rather than allies.

21 Jun 1779. King Carlos III declared war against England. Among his reasons were the many English incursions against Spanish ships at sea, land advances into Honduras, and the Governor of Jamaica's inciting the Indians of the Darien country against Spain. Earlier in the year, on 18 May 1779, he had forewarned all key persons in America that war with England was imminent and that they should refocus their efforts to support that war. News of the declaration reached Havana on 17 Jul 1779.

13 Jul 1779. Having been forewarned that war would be declared, Louisiana's Governor Bernardo de Gálvez held a Junta de Guerra, which recommended that New Orleans be protected. Gálvez believed New Orleans could best be protected by attacking and eliminating the threat, though that is not what the Junta had in mind.

27 Aug 1779. With colored militia and Indians as scouts, Gálvez began his secret march north to eliminate the British installations at Baton Rouge and Natchez. He reached Manchac, an outpost of Baton Rouge, on 6 Sep and took the fort on 7 Sep. He quickly moved on to Baton Rouge, which fell on 21 Sep. Under terms of surrender at Baton Rouge, Fort Panmure at Natchez was also to surrender, which it did on 5 Oct 1779. The next target for Gálvez was Mobile.

15 September 1779. Spanish forces on 15 September captured St Georges Cay, the chief port of the British logging operations in Belize (British Honduras). British forces easily recaptured the island, which was important to British timber suppliers for shipbuilding.

Sep-Oct 1779. After his inauspicious showing in the Windward Islands, D'Estaing gathered land and naval forces from the West Indies to besiege Savannah, GA, which the British had fortified into one of their strongholds. D'Estaing had 33 warships plus transports and 4500 men. The Siege of Savannah in September and October 1779 was bravely done but a failure. His retreat was covered by the colored militia of St Domingue and other French-held islands. D'Estaing gave up and sailed for France, leaving Americans to their own devices. He did send back to the West Indies the soldiers stationed there and part of the fleet under his command.

1779. British forces of 1000 men and 6 ships on 10 Oct 1779 captured and occupied the Fort of San Fernando de Omoa in Honduras, along with several treasure galleons in its harbor. In 1780, Spanish troops under command of the President of Guatemala recaptured Omoa.
1779-1783. The recovery of Gibraltar and the Minorcas were major European goals of Spain in its War with England, and they were brought under siege soon after the war began; then hopes of capturing Gibraltar prolonged the war into 1783. When British Admiral Rodney was sent to the West Indies in 1780, he was to relieve Gibraltar on the way. On 8 Jan 1780, he captured a Spanish convoy off Cape Finisterre of Northwestern Spain, and on 16 Jan 1780 defeated the Spanish Admiral Juan de Langara off Cape St. Vincent, taking or destroying 7 ships. This gave Gibraltar some temporary relief. Then Rodney moved on to the West Indies.

1780. The Mobile Campaign began in earnest and the town was captured after a 21 day fight on 14 Mar 1780 just in time, as British and Indian reinforcements were about ten miles away. Mobile was fortified with Fort Charlotte and became a base for operations against Pensacola.

1780. By 17 April 1780, British Admiral Rodney’s fleet had reached the West Indies where he had an indecisive engagement near Dominica with the French Admiral Guichen, followed by two more engagements on 15 May and 19 May 1780. Rodney was recalled to England, but he sent part of his fleet to New York.

1780/81. The Spanish Expedition to America. The Spanish sensed they could overcome the English forces in the West Indies and put together an Expedition of 10,000 men to do it. These forces were disabled by disease on the way, but the remnants did join Gálvez, fought at Pensacola, and began preparations to move against Jamaica. While in America, most were stationed in Cuba; but some were in Haiti awaiting French transport ships.

1780. In March the British sent 1600 men to Nicaragua to move up the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua. They were then to cross the lake and go down to the Pacific to capture the port town of Realejo. This maneuver would have cut the Spanish holdings in America into two parts. This expedition captured Fort of the Immaculada del Rio San Juan, also called Castillo del Rio San Juan, which guarded the River, but the attacking force came down with yellow fever and other tropical diseases and had to withdraw. Horatio Nelson, leader of the British naval forces, almost died from yellow fever and was invalided back to England. Spanish forces reoccupied the fort.

1780. In August, 1780, King Carlos III of Spain issued his call for voluntary donations to fund the war against Great Britain. Each Spanish male over 18 was asked to contribute 2 pesos, and each Indian or mixed blood male over 18 was to contribute 1 peso. References to the donativo are found in Cuban records, but it is not known how it was administered in the West Indies.

1780/81. The first effort in Spring, 1780, to capture Pensacola was aborted because the army and navy could not agree on how to do it. The second in Fall, 1780, was wiped out by a hurricane, but Gálvez went to Havana for another try. He got French support, plus support from Cuba, Mexico, and other West Indies areas. He took Pensacola 8 May 1781.

July, 1780. The Sultan of Mysore, Hyber Ali, in India, in July, 1780, declared war on Great Britain. This diverted British troops and ships into the Indian Ocean to suppress the Sultan’s forces and to prevent takeover of British strongholds there.

1775/81. Under the guise of free trade, the Dutch of the Netherlands had been involved from the beginning in clandestine support of the Americans. Along with Russia, Sweden, Italy and other European areas, they tried armed neutrality to no avail, as England declared war on them in December 1780. To the British, this was an opportunity to shut down the West Indies support centers for the Americans. Admiral Rodney was sent to do that, and on 3 Feb 1781, he captured the Dutch islands of St. Eustatius, Saba, and St Maartens, which had been centers for shipments of goods to America. Two thousand American merchants and seamen were captured and imprisoned. British privateers raided and captured Dutch Guiana outposts on the Essequibo, Demarara, and Berbice Rivers. In August, 1781, the Dutch lost heavily in a naval battle with the English off Dogger Bank in the English Channel; and thereafter Dutch naval ships only guarded their home ports. This left their overseas possessions at risk and the Dutch soon became the heaviest losers of the war.
Summer/Fall 1781. In the summer of 1781, a great French fleet under Admiral Comte de Grasse arrived in the West Indies, replacing Admiral de Guichen; and it was poised to support the Americans in their efforts to capture Cornwallis at Yorktown, but it had no money. The Spanish King's representative, Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis, arranged to collect donations and loans in Havana so the fleet could sail. (De Grasse recorded that he obtained a loan of 1,200,000 livres, for which he gave as security his private fortune.) The fleet arrived at the Chesapeake in time to beat off a British fleet and blockade Yorktown. In addition, the fleet brought 3500 French troops from the West Indies to take part. Cornwallis was forced to surrender to Washington before British relief ships could get from New York to the area. After Yorktown, Admiral de Grasse returned with the French fleet to the West Indies.

1781/82. Admiral de Grasse was able to recapture several islands which had been invaded by the British, such as St. Eustatius and others such as St Kitts (Christopher), Montserrat, and Nevis. He also took Tobago, but was unsuccessful at St. Lucia.

April 1782. The French were forced into the great naval battle of Les Saintes off Dominica in the Windward Islands of the Caribbean while moving troops into position to invade Jamaica. In the battles of 9 April to 12 April 1782, the British Admiral Rodney devastated the French fleet of the West Indies and stopped the planned operations of the French/Spanish Expeditions to take over Jamaica and liberate Charleston, SC. The French Admiral Comte de Grasse was captured and taken to London.

May 1782. Governor Gálvez was appointed Field Marshal and took over military operations for the entire West Indies. While waiting for replacement ships to support the Jamaican operation, he moved to take over the island of New Providence and its town of Nassau, a haven for British privateers. Once he held New Providence, the Bahamas came under Spanish control; but British volunteer forces from St. Augustine, East Florida, were able to recapture them on 7 May 1783.

Nov 1782. Provisional Articles of Peace were signed between the United States and Great Britain on 30 Nov 1782. Great Britain also negotiated provisional articles of peace with its other foes. This stopped direct hostilities, though skirmishes did occur.

Dec 1782. Before it was known that provisional articles of peace had been signed, most of General Rochambeau's forces in America in Dec 1782 were sent from Boston to Puerto Cabello in Venezuela, where they arrived in Feb 1783. They were scheduled to help invade Jamaica and other British Caribbean islands.

Fall, Winter, and Spring 1782/1783. The French and Spanish army units were held in readiness for a Jamaica invasion at their various island and land bases until after the hurricane season. The combined French and Spanish invasion force agailast Jamaica included 20,000 soldiers and 60 ships. News of the preliminary peace agreements stopped the action. A French force seized the Turks Islands early in 1783, and a relief force under Nelson unsuccessfully counterattacked the garrison at Grand Turk on 9 Mar 1783.

1782/83. For the remainder of the war, the West Indies was a center for naval maneuvers and privateering. British, American, French, and Spanish privateers roamed the seas, capturing any ships which were not clearly identified. Some Americans operated privateer ships licensed by Spain or France after the Provisional Articles of Peace went into effect.

1781-83. French veterans of the West Indies sea battles moved to the Indian Ocean to counter British moves there. Admiral Suffren, who had fought in the West Indies and at Chesapeake Bay, became Commander and fought the British Admiral Hughes five times on 17 Feb, 12 Apr, 6 Jul, 3 Sep, 1782, and 20 June 1783.

3 Sep 1783. General Articles of Peace were signed in Paris. The United States became truly independent, but the British gained naval supremacy in the West Indies, Europe, and India. Spain regained West and East Florida. France gained a few minor concessions. The Netherlands lost more heavily than any other country, both in the West Indies and in the Indian Ocean. News of the end of the war reached the most remote frontiers by early 1784.

WITmLnl, 23 Sep 2001.
III. WEST INDIES GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE WAR ACTIVITIES

A. Summary. Those who contributed to America's Revolutionary War, and the wars of France, Spain, and the Netherlands against England, as it related to the West Indies, directly or indirectly, included individuals, groups of citizens, militia, merchant mariners, Spanish naval ships and privateers, French naval ships and privateers, American naval ships and privateers, Spanish Army units, French Army units, Dutch mariners and settlements, and other American groups. There were those who risked their lives in pre-war clandestine activities supporting the Americans. There were background planners in Havana, Mexico City, Madrid, Paris, Amsterdam, the Hague, and other places who saw no combat, but whose roles were absolutely essential as government officials, financiers, and expediters for those who fought. There were militia groups which saw no action, but were ready for it. Many ordinary men and women were asked to make donations to defray expenses of the war and did so. The following listings try to summarize what is known about participating units in each major campaign.

B. Clandestine Aid. The Dutch were first to provide clandestine aid, with the overall motive being profit through free trade. They built on the established smuggling routes for American traders trying to avoid British restrictions and taxes. The Dutch holdings in the Caribbean were ideal transshipment centers to the American colonies for powder, guns, and other war materials, whether from Europe, Mexico, or South America. Spain's initial aim was to weaken England in any way she could, and one obvious way was to support the rebellion in the American colonies. She did not want her own colonies to be infected with revolutionary fervor, but that was a risk she had to take. In 1776, the Minister of the Indies, Josef de Gálvez, communicated to his nephew, Governor Bernardo de Gálvez, the order to begin surveillance of the activities of the English colonies and to provide clandestine support to them through Louisiana. The Spanish had already been involved in free trade exchanges and arrangements with the Dutch. The West Indies agents for the Continental Congress in arranging this aid were William Bingham on Martinique, and Oliver Pollock in Louisiana. West Indies transhipping centers for this aid included Martinique, St. Eustatius, Curacao, Cape Francois, Mole St. Nicholas, Havana, and New Orleans. The busiest port was St. Eustatius, where in 13 months of 1778-79, 3182 ships sailed from the port. This support went through various French and Dutch cover companies and other merchant channels, and arrived at American seaports, as arranged by Bingham; or it went up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to reach the colonies from the west, as arranged by Pollock. The center for the aid through the river system was New Orleans in Louisiana. Later, many of these supply efforts moved directly from Europe to eastern ports of the colonies. Thousands of people were involved in clandestine aid, and the British officials in New Orleans and other ports complained to the Governors of Louisiana or Cuba or to the governments in Madrid and Paris about each ship they suspected. Thus the Governor's correspondence shown below is a good source of information about shipping under the purview of the Governor of Louisiana. No effort has ever been made to collect the names of all the thousands of ships involved in this clandestine support.

C. New Providence Expedition of 1776. While only a minor episode in the totality of the Revolutionary War, the 17 Feb 1776 Expedition to New Providence was a good beginning for the American Continental Navy. Under Commodore Hopkins, it was to rendezvous at Abaco, in the Bahamas, then to disrupt British shipping and to capture stores of gunpowder known to be on New Providence Island in the Bahamas. It also indicated that the early Continental Congress considered the West Indies to be part of the theatre of operations. The force captured Nassau, took several British ships as prizes, and then returned to Philadelphia. The forces included:

Flagship Alfred, commanded by Commodore Hopkins and Captain Saltonstall, crew of 220, including 60 marines. John Paul Jones was an officer on the Alfred.
Brig Andrew Doria, commanded by Captain Biddle, crew of 130, with 30 marines.
Brig Cabot, commanded by Captain John B. Hopkins, son of Commodore Hopkins, crew of 120, with 30 marines.
Ship Columbus, commanded by Captain Whipple, crew of 220, including 60 marines.
Sloop Providence, commanded by Captain Hazard, crew of 90, with 28 marines.
Schooner Wasp, commanded by Captain Alexander.
Sloop Hornet, commanded by Captain Stone, had a collision with the Fly and had to return to port.
Schooner Fly, commanded by Captain Hacker, after a collision with the Hornet, was caught in bad weather and had to put in at a port in South Carolina.

D. Recruiting. Onry Islanders. Governor Gálvez took a census in 1777 and found he had only about 2000 persons to defend an ill-defined frontier several thousand miles in length. He asked for settlers and army volunteers, and he was promised 700 Canary Island volunteers for the Louisiana Infantry Regiment. This number would allow a second battalion to be formed. The recruiting campaign began in the Canary Islands and was successful in finding 700 volunteers, who along with their families, were sent to America in nine ships beginning in 1778. The first was the packet boat Santísima Sacramento with 125 recruits, 53 with families, which embarked 10 Jul 1778. Sickness broke out on this ship, 6 recruits died, and several more were so sick that the ship stopped in Havana to leave them there to recover. This first ship went on to New Orleans with about 110 recruits. The second ship, the pelagre La Victoria, embarked 22 Oct 1778 and went direct to New Orleans with 88 recruits, 53 with families. The third ship, the frigate San Ignacio de Loyola, embarked 29 Oct 1778 and went direct to New Orleans with 115 recruits, 95 with families. The fourth ship, the packet boat San Juan Népomuceno, embarked 9 Dec 1778 and went direct to New Orleans with 53 recruits, 48 with families. The fifth ship, the frigate La Santa Fas, embarked 17 Feb 1779 and went direct to New Orleans with 102 recruits, 90 with families. The recruits from these five ships later saw action either in the Louisiana Infantry Regiment or in the militia units where they were settled.

The remaining ships were caught up in the beginning of the war with England. The sixth ship, the frigate El Sagrada Carazon de Jesus, embarked 6 June 1779 and got to Havana with 423 passengers, where they were held for most of the war. The total number of soldiers shipped at that time was 600, 444 with families. Remaining in the Canaries awaiting transportation were 100 recruits, 75 with families. The seventh ship, the brigantine San Carlos, embarked in 1780 with 47 recruits and 112 dependents. The British captured this ship and put the passengers ashore in Tortosa, where with great difficulty, they made their way to Puerto Rico, thence to Havana. The eighth ship, the brigantine San Pedro, embarked in 1780 with 35 recruits and 84 dependents; and she wound up in Caracas and never reached Louisiana. The ninth ship, the brigantine Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, embarked in 1780 with 17 recruits and 72 dependents and delivered them to Havana, where they were held with the others. Thirty-six of the families who were in Havana were sent to Pensacola after it was captured in 1781, and they show up there on the 1784 census. To replace the recruits stranded in Havana, Governor Gálvez accepted a number of replacements from Mexico.

After hostilities were over, those remaining in Cuba were moved to New Orleans in two ships, the frigate Margarita, which left Havana 28 June 1783, and in the packet boat Santísima Trinidad, which embarked from Havana 19 Aug 1783. The Delfín carried six more to New Orleans in Dec 1783. A few people stranded in the Canary Islands and in Havana moved later, on whatever ships had space.

E. France Enters the War. When France declared war on England in 1778, the nature of the conflict began to change. The British had held domination of the seas and were able to transport troops to America and to blockade American ports. The French had in her ports at Brest in the Mediterranean and Toulon in the Atlantic 80 ships of the line, 50 frigates, and 67,000 men on the rolls of the maritime conscription. Once the French were into the war, England had to face the French fleet in European waters. In the first engagement off Ushant, the British could not defeat the French fleet from Brest under Compte d'Orvilliers. Afterwards, French and Spanish ships could get to the West Indies or even cruise the English Channel. The French fleet from Toulon under Admiral d'Estaing was sent to America to help General Washington. The French fleet arrived on 8 Jul 1778 at the mouth of the Delaware, but that was too late to intercept the British evacuating Philadelphia. D'Estaing then threatened the British in New York on 11 Jul 1778, but did not attack. On 11 August, he finally engaged the British fleet unsuccessfully at Newport, then repaired at Boston until 4 Nov 1778. He then sailed to the West Indies to protect French interests there. A consolidation of all the French warships to serve in the West Indies follows: in 1779, on the way to America were the 80-gun ships, Langueauc, Torment; the 74-gun ships César, Guerrier, Hector, Marsessais, Protecteur, Zélée, the 64-gun ships Fantasque, Provence, Vaillant, and the 50-gun ship, Sagittaire. By 1 Jul 1779, these had been joined by the 74-gun ships Annilai, Blaude, Fendani, Magnifique, Robuste, the 70-gun ships Dauphin-royale, Artésien, the 64-gun ships Réfléchi, Sphinx, Vengeur, and the 50-gun ships Amphion, & Fier. By 1 Jul 1780, these had been joined or replaced by the 80-gun ships Couronne, & Triomphant; the 74-gun ships Citoyen, Destin, Hercule, Intrépide, Palmer, Pluton, Souverain, Victoire, and the 64-gun ships Actionnaire, Caton, Indien,
Solitaire, Triton, and the 60-gun ship Saint-Michel, and the 50-gun ship Experiment. En route to America were the 80-gun ship Duc-de-Bourgogne, the 74-gun ships, Conquérant, Neptune, and the 64-gun ships Ardent, Eveillé, Jason, and Provence. By 1 April, 1781, the fleet of Count de Grasse was on the way to the West Indies with the 100-gun Ville-de-Paris, the 80-gun ships Auguste, Languedoc, & Saint-Espirit, the 74-gun ships, Bourgogne, César Cloven, Diadème, Glorieux, Hector, Hercule, Magnanime, Marseillais, Northumberland, Pluton, Sceptre, Scipion, Souverain, Zélée, and the 64-gun Vaillant. Just before the battle of Les Saintes, in April 1782, on the way to France from the West Indies were the Victory, Provence, Solitaire, Triton, and Vaillant. Most of those listed above were in the West Indies preparing for the invasion of Jamaica, including several ships which had moved from North America, the 80-gun Duc-de-Bourgogne, the 74-gun ships Conquérant, & Neptune, the 64-gun ships Ardent, Eveillé, Jason, Provence, and 50-gun Sagittaire.

F. Beginning French Naval and Land Actions of the West Indies. Under the leadership of General Bouillé, the French consolidated their West Indies holdings and began to move against the British. His work was taken over by Admiral d'Estaing in 1778, who had little more success than in his previous effort in Northern waters. He failed at St. Lucia where he fought Admiral Barrington on 15 Dec 1779. D'Estaing lost most naval opportunities, but he successfully fought Admiral Byron at the Battle of Grenada on 6 Jul 1779. The action at Grenada was led by Captain Suffren, whose ship, Fantasque, lost 62 men. D'Estaing did capture the non-strategic islands of St. Vincent, Grenada and the Grenadines. Ships of the d'Estaing fleet included: Le Languedoc, flagship of Admiral d'Estaing, L'Aimable, L'Alcône, frigate, L'Alert, L'Amphion, L'Andromaque, L'Annibal, Le Artésien, La Blanche, frigate, Le César, La Chimère, frigate, La Concorde, L'Étouarde, Le Fantasque, Le Fendant, Le Fier, Le Guerrier, Le Marseillais, Le Protecteur, La Providence, Le Prudente, Le Tonnant, Le Vengeur, and Le Zélée. D'Estaing was joined by the de Grasse squadron in Feb 1779, which included: Le Dauphin Royal, Le Magnifique, Le Robuste, flagship of de Grasse; and Le Vengeur. Land forces included 7000 soldiers who unsuccessfully attacked St. Lucia in Dec, 1778: Regt D'Hainault (one battalion/Bn); Regt de Fois (one Bn); and others not identified.

G. Spain Enters the War. When King Carlos III declared war on England in June 1779, his staff took inventory of the forces available for combat. They found an army with 112,748 men with 67,795 in Infantry, 2,953 in Artillery, 12,000 in Cavalry and Dragoons, and 30,000 in militia. Soon they were able to dispatch 10,887 men to America in the Expedition of Victoriano de Nava. Already in America available for service were the Regiment of Vitoria and the Regiment of Bruselas in Puerto Rico, for a total of 2754 men. The Regiment of Príncipe, Regiment of España, and the Regiment of Navarra were in Havana (or Cuba), for a total of 4231 men. The Regiment of Asturias was in Veracruz for a total of 1377 men. The totals for available professional soldiers in America after Nava's arrival was 20,526 men. Militia units were also available in each area.

The naval forces included 131 ships, of which 57 were ships of the line and 25 were frigates, with the remainder of smaller size. Of these naval units, 36 were in North American waters, 9 in South American waters, 18 in the Bay of Gibraltar, 42 in Cadiz, 12 in Ferrol, 10 in Cartagena, and 4 in Brest. The number of mariners was likely well over 40,000 men. The names of ships which eventually served in the West Indies, with their respective armament, follow. At Havana on 1 Jul 1779, all with 70 guns, were the Dichisso, Magnánimo, San Gabriel, San Juan Nepomuceno, and San Ramón. The rest of the fleet focused on Gibraltar or were in other waters. On 1 Jul 1780, the same five warships were in Havana, and at Guadeloupe were the 80-gun ships, the San Luis, & San Nicolás de Bari; the 70-gun ships, Arrogante, Gallardo, Guerrero, San Agustín, San Francisco de Asís, San Francisco de Paula, San Jenaro, Velasco; and the 60-gun ships, Astuto, & Dragón. By 1 April 1781, all these ships were in Havana except for one warship at Pensacola, the San Ramón. By 1 April 1782, when preparations were underway for the invasion of Jamaica, there were still 17 Spanish warships in the West Indies. Undergoing repair at Havana were the Dichisso, San Gabriel, Velasco, and Dragón. Available for duty in Havana were the San Agustín, & San Francisco de Asís. At St. Domingue were the Glorioso, Santo Domingo, San Juan Nepomuceno, San Fermín/San Felipe, & San Pedro Apóstol. En route to St. Domingue were the San Luis, San Nicolás de Bari, Magnánimo, San Francisco de Paula, San Jenaro, & San Ramón. If there were 36 ships in North American waters, the remainder were frigates.

H. Baton Rouge Campaign. As soon as he learned war was to be declared, Governor Gálvez of Louisiana began planning to eliminate the threats to New Orleans from the British forces near the Mississippi River. He used forces he could move secretly, which were almost entirely units or boats he controlled in Louisiana.
Records show that Gálvez arrived at Manchac on 6 Sep 1779, an outpost of Baton Rouge, with 1427 men including 330 recruits (from Mexico and Canary Islands). He was successful at Manchac and at Baton Rouge.

I. Siege of Savannah, Georgia. After his lack of success in the West Indies, Admiral d'Estaing took his fleet and several West Indies units and attempted to intervene in the war in the southern part of the United States by lifting the British occupation of Savannah in September and October 1779. He could not prevail there, so he abandoned the enterprise and sailed for France. Count de Grasse and Admiral la Motte-Piquet took the West Indies fleet back there. The American coast was left open to British fleets, which soon took the ports and overrun the Southern states. The units which took part in the Siege of Savannah included 20 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 6 smaller ships under d'Estaing, plus transports for 4456 soldiers from: Regt Dillon (one Bn); Regt D'Hainault (one Bn); Regt Gálinas; Regt de Foix (one Bn); Regt Belzunce (cavalry detachment of 50); Chaussiers Volontaires des Coulour (750/800 free blacks from Haiti under Viscount de Rouvrail and Viscount de Fontanges), (British sources show Colony Troops of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Cap Français and Port-au-Prince were present, which would have included these chaussiers); Grenadiers under des Framais, 356 total; Marines and sailors from the fleet, 500; others from Regt Agenais, Regt Armagnac, Regt Auxerrois, Regt Cambrais, Regt Campagnie, and Regt Viennois, and from the Regiments of Guadeloupe, Cap Haitien, and Port au Prince (probably the named regiments). British sources show the Regt Bram and Regt Royal Roussillon were also represented. In the Siege, d'Estaing personally commanded 1000 men, Dillon, 900, Noailles, 900, and Conde, 50, de Rouvrail 750, des Framais, 356, with 500 marines and sailors attached to various of these units. The ships included most of those from d'Estaing's fleet: First Division – under Bougainville had the Caesar, Fantasque, Guerriere, Magnifique, Marsouins, Provence, & Vengeur; Second Division – under Comte d'Estaing had the Amiral, Artisien, Languedoc, Robuste, Sagadour, Villant & Zéde; Third Division – probably under la Motte-Piquet, had the Dauphine Royal, Diademe, Hector, Pendu, Rejédé, Roderigue (storeship), Royal (?Recole), Sphinx, & Tonant; Frigates included the Alcmenè, Amazon, Blanche, Bourdeau, Bricoli, Chimere, Fortunée, Iphigene, & Lys; English sources show Triompha – 74 guns, Ellis – 26 guns, Fleur de la Mere – 16 guns, Barrington – 8 guns, and Truite – 26 guns, plus several unarmed sloops and schooners for debarking troops; English ships taken included Alert Cutter – 14 guns, Ceres – 18 guns, Experiment – 50 guns, and Lively – 20 guns. After the battle, de Grasse was sent back with the troops to Dominique and Martinique with his four warships and four frigates. Captain la Motte-Piquet was sent to Fort Royal with two warships and the warship, Magnifique, which had sprung a leak. Admiral d'Estaing encountered a terrible storm on his way to France, and his ships were scattered. He got to Brest in his flagship, Le Languedoc, in December, 1779. One warship, Le Tonnant, was driven into Havana. Three frigates, L'Alcmenè, La Fortunée, & La Blanche, were captured by the British.

J. Mobile Campaign. As soon as the Mississippi River area was secure, Governor Gálvez sent Estévanez Miró to Havana to seek 2000 more troops for an attack on Mobile, but Miró could only get 567. Gálvez combined the forces he had with these and moved against Mobile in Feb 1780. His force of about 1300 soldiers included the 567 soldiers from the Regiment of Navarre and 50 soldiers from the Havana Regiment. In addition, there were crews for the four transports which brought the Regiment of Navarre to Mobile and crews of other ships which moved troops from New Orleans and Havana. The best reference for the ships involved at Mobile is William S. Coker and Hazel P. Coker, The Siege of Mobile, 1780, in Maps, with Data on Troop Strength, Military Units, Ships, Casualties, and Prisoners of War including a brief history of Fort Charlotte, the Perdido Bay Press, Pensacola, 1982. They showed:

El Cayman, frigate with 177 men in Feb 1780 from Havana, 22 cannon.
El Kasulcan, King's brig, 14 guns, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
El Volante, frigate from New Orleans in Jan 1780.
El Renombreado, brig, 110 men, 18 cannon, Feb 1780 from Havana.
El Terrible, sloop, cargo of salt, Feb 1780 from Havana.
Gálvez/Gálveztown, brig, from New Orleans, Jan 1780.
La Merced, galley, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
Los Dos Hermanos, brig sent 1 Jan 1780 to Havana to get more troops.
Missicordia, merchant frigate, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
Rosario, packet boat, hospital ship, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
San Francisco de Paula, galley, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
San Fio, packet boat, 141 men, 18 cannon, Feb 1780 from Havana.
San Salvador de Orta, brig from New Orleans in Jan 1780.
San Vicente de Ferrer, galley, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
Santa Teresa, brig, 101 men, 14 cannon, Feb 1780 from Havana.
Venezuela, galley from New Orleans in Jan 1780.
Unknown galley, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
Unknown galley, Jan 1780 from New Orleans.
Unknown Catalán galley, Feb 1780 from Havana.

K. French and Spanish Operations in the West Indies (from Savannah to Yorktown). Soon after Spain entered the war, a combined French and Spanish fleet captured a large English convoy in the Atlantic. In this engagement, Capt Suffren commanded the Zélée. On Jan 16, 1780, In 1780, British Admiral Byron was replaced by Admiral Rodney who defeated a Spanish fleet under Admiral de Langara off Cadiz on the way out on 16 Jan, 1780. Admiral Rodney failed to defeat the French fleet of Admiral de Guichen at the Battle of Martinique on 17 April, May 15, and May 19, 1780. Captain la Motte-Piquet fought an inconclusive engagement on 20 Mar 1780 off Hauli with Capt. Cornwallis. Rodney returned to England in 1781 but sent his second in command, Admiral Hood, to New York with 14 ships. The 22 fighting ships of the de Guichen fleet plus others with Capt. la Motte-Piquet and Captain de Grasse included: L'Actionnaire; L'Amphion; L'Amiral; L'Artésien; Le Caton; Le Citoyen; Couronne (flagship of Admiral de Guichen); Le Dauphin-Royal; Le Destin, commanded by Capt. De Golmy; Le Dindémont; La Fantasque; Le Fendant; Le Hercule; L'Indien/Le Réflétché; L'Impétueux; L'Iphigenie; Le Marseillais; Le Palmier; Le Robuste; Le Saint Michee; Le Solitaire; Le Souverain; Le Triomphant; Le Traxon; Le Vaillant; Le Venguer; and Le Victoire.

L. Spanish Expedition to America. After initial successes by Gálvez, the Spanish sent the great Expedition of Victoria de Nava to America in early 1780, arriving in June, 1780, with the soldiers under Don Josè Solano, and 12 ships of the line. These included 1377 soldiers from the Regiment of the King, 1377 from the Regiment of the Crown, 1377 from the Regiment of Soria, 1377 from the Regiment of Hibernia, 1377 from the Regiment of Aragon, 1377 from the Regiment of Flanders, and 1248 from the Second Regiment of Catalonia. Because of scurvy and other diseases aboard the ships, only about half the Expedition's forces were effective when they reached Havana. More soldiers died on this expedition before it arrived than were killed in all its later actions in the West Indies. Members of most of the Regiments were at Pensacola, but the main forces were intended for later campaigns against Jamaica and other British possessions. The 12 Spanish ships of the line protecting this convoy have not been identified.

M. British Invasions of Central America. Of minor importance to the war, but indicative of British thinking, were two attempted invasions of Central America. The first was made in present-day Honduras by a Captain Luttrell who was to subdue the port of San Fernando de Omoa in 1779 while several treasure ships were in port. Main British interests in Honduras were in cutting timber and establishing holdings there. The treasure ships were easily taken but the Fort of San Fernando was too formidable for sea attack. It did fall to a land operation from its landward side, as its guns could not fire in that direction. The British left an insufficient force to hold San Fernando, and it soon was back in Spanish hands. The second effort was the Mar 1780 attempt to cut the Spanish holdings in America into two parts. The British force was up the San Juan River to the northern side of Lake Nicaragua, then across to its southern side, then ten miles to the Pacific Ocean. Led by Frigate Captain Horatio Nelson, the British captured the Fort at the outlet of San Juan River; and the force moved up the San Juan River toward Lake Nicaragua. However, yellow fever intervened, and most of the force died from it. The effort was abandoned, and Nelson was invalided back to England.

N. French Expeditionary Force to America under Rochambeau. Chevalier de Terney, Squadron Commander of a convoy of 12 warships and 36 transports, brought 5000 French troops to America under Comte de Rochambeau in July 1780. These French troops were later of great service at Yorktown. Ships which brought the Rochambeau forces to America included: warships Brave, Conquerant, Duc de Bourgogne, Ile de France; other ships Comtesse de Noailles; Concorde, Ecurueil, Gentile, Provence, Surveillante. Those which took them on to Venezuela in Dec 1782 from Boston and Portsmouth included the frigates Amazone, Iris, Neride, the cutter Clairvoyant, and 13 ships of the line, the Auguste, Brave, Bourgogne, Citoyen, Couronne, Duc de Bourgogne, Hercule, Magnifique, Neptune, Northumberland, Pluton, and Souverain.
Magnifique was lost when it hit a rock in Boston Harbor. The Bourgogne was lost when it hit a sandbank in Puerto Cabello. Those which took troops back to France from Boston in 1783 included: L’Emeraude, Triomphant, Warwick. Those which took troops back to France from Venezuela in 1783 have not been identified.

O. Dutch Participation in the War. The Dutch had been involved from the beginning with clandestine support to the American Colonies. Their ports in the West Indies were centers for transferring goods and war materials to ships moving to American ports or to Louisiana. Dutch bankers were involved with loaning money to Spanish and French entrepreneurs in the clandestine effort. The Dutch people were divided on whether to support the Americans directly and 16 December 1780 voted to join the “armed neutrality” pact supported by Catherine II of Russia. On learning this, Britain declared war on the Dutch 20 Dec 1780 and 27 Jan 1781 ordered British forces to take all Dutch overseas possessions. First to be taken was the Dutch supply center at St Eustatius, which fell 3 Feb 1781, along with 150 merchantmen either in the harbor or trying to leave. Among the prize ships were 50 armed American merchantmen, including some privateers. 2000 American merchants and mariners were taken as prisoners. The Dutch lost their 64-gun warship, the Mars, near St Eustatius, while it was protecting an outgoing convoy. Their West Indies forces of four battleships and 4 frigates at Guadeloupe and Martinique merely protected their ports later. The Dutch did engage the British in an indecisive naval battle in August, 1781, at Dogger Bank in the North Sea, then gradually lost to them all their West Indies possessions. At the end of the war, they also gave the British their colony, Negapatam, in Southern India, and allowed the British to navigate through the Moluccas. The Dutch were the heaviest losers of the war.

Dutch forces involved in the war included those which sailed from the Dutch naval base at Texel 20 Jul 1781 and probably fought at Dogger Bank, then returned to Texel: Amiral Général, 76 guns; Amiral Ruyster, 64 guns; Amiral Flet Heyn, 54 guns; Batavier, 54 guns; Erprins (Prince Heréditaire), 54 guns; Hollande, 64 guns; and others not yet identified.

Dutch forces at Fort Orange guarding the Port of St. Eustatius in the West Indies included: the frigate Mars in St. Eustatius port with 36 guns and 280 men, the warship Mars, 64 gun, 418 man, lost as mentioned above, and the 60 man Garrison of Fort Orange. Battleships at Curacao were the Nassau, 64 guns and the Nassau-Weilbourg, 56 guns. Four battleships and four frigates at Guadeloupe and Martinique were mentioned by some authors but were not identified. The merchant fleet lost included the ships of the convoy taken by the British near St Eustatius, and hundreds of other ships taken individually by British privateers or warships.

Ships remaining at the Dutch base in Texel or which returned there from elsewhere for refitting: Amiral Tromp (54 guns); Amsterdam (68 guns); Glindehoorst (54 guns); Goes (54 guns); Kortenaer (64 guns); Prince Frederich (68 guns); Princesse Royale Frederique Sophie Wilhelmine (54 guns); Rhinland (54 guns), Schiedam (54 guns), Union (68 guns), Zierikzee (64 guns), and the Zuidbeveland (64 guns). Ships in the Mediterranean area in 1781 not mentioned later: Princesse Louise (56 guns); Princess Marie-Louise (56 guns).

P. Pensacola Campaign. Pensacola, as capital of West Florida and home for the major British force for the Gulf Coast, was the main target after Mobile. There were actually four phases, the first in early 1780 not landing, the second in 1780 being destroyed by a hurricane, the third able to attack and isolate the area, and the fourth the reinforcements from Mobile, New Orleans, and Cuba. The best way to show all the ships and units which participated is to consolidate them into one list. The best reference is: Coker, William S. and Hazel P. Coker, The Siege of Pensacola in 1781 in Maps, with data on Troop Strength, Military Units, Ships, Casualties and Related Statistics, indicated as C&C:page. (An alternate source for land units is that of Albert W. Harrmann, “The Siege of Pensacola: An Order of Battle,” Florida Historical Quarterly, vol 44 (Jan 1966):193-199, Florida Historical Society, St Augustine, FL.) Spanish ships included:

Andaluca, chambequin frigate.
El Angel de la Guarda, C&C:92, 95, 107, galley transport ship, 6 guns, crew of 18, its launch boat used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Arrogante, C&C:111, warship of the line,
Asia, C&C:111, warship of the line,
Astuto, C&C:94, 111, warship of the line,
Baptista, de Vadillo, C&C:96, brigantine,
La Begoña, C&C:104, sloop, crew of 12.
Bertha, C&C:107, small boats used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Buen Viaje, C&C:96, galley,
Calvario, C&C:94, galley,
Calvario, de Cala, C&C:96, brigantine,
El Calvario de Españo, C&C:96, galley,
Cahomera, C&C:92, 107, brigantine, its launch boat used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Carmen, C&C:95, sloop,
Carmen, de Forrell, C&C:95, galley,
Carmen, de Graciós, C&C:96, galley,
Carmen, de Pascual, C&C:95, brigantine,
Caymán, C&C:91, 94, 98, 103, frigate tender, 22 guns, crew of 154.
Chambequín/Caymán, C&C:12, 99, war corvette,
La Concepción, C&C:104, polacre, crew of 25.
La Concepción, C&C:104, schooner, crew of 5.
Concepción, C&C:94, galley,
Concepción, de Ferrer, C&C:95, brigantine,
El Conde de Aranda, C&C:95, 103, polacre, crew of 12.
El Conde de Aranda, C&C:104, packetboat, crew of 16.
El Cordón de Jesús, C&C:91, frigate transport ship, 1 gun, crew of 24, which may include some soldiers.
Duc de Cornwallis, armed lugger in 2d expedition.
Los Desamparados, C&C:95, galley,
Dragón, C&C:94, 111, warship of the line,
Gallardo, C&C:111, warship of the line,
Gálvez, C&C:36, 40, 52, 54, brigantine, flagship for Bernardo de Gálvez.
Guerrero, C&C:94, 111, 115, warship of the line,
Industria, C&C:95, sloop,
Jesús María y José, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 8 guns, crew of 19.
Jesús María y José, C&C:95, galley,
Jesús Nazareno, C&C:95, sloop,
El Kaukáí, C&C:91, brigantine, 14 guns, crew of 99, which may have included some soldiers.
La Luisiana, C&C:92, 95, frigate transport ship, 9 guns, crew of 29.
La Luz, C&C:95, frigate,
Mazamá, C&C:111, warship of the line,
Merced, C&C:95, frigate,
Mexicana, C&C:111, frigate hospital ship,
Nuestra Señora de la Concepción, C&C:92, schooner dispatch boat, crew of 6.
Nuestra Señora de la Luz, C&C:109, frigate,
Nuestra Señora de la Mar, C&C:96, galley,
Nuestra Señora de la Merced, C&C:94, brigantine,
Nuestra Señora de la Merced, C&C:103, frigate, crew of 25.
Nuestra Señora de la Merced, C&C:109, galley,
Nuestra Señora de la Merced, C&C:104, galley, crew of 20.
Nuestra Señora de la Merced, C&C:109, galley,
Nuestra Señora de las Cruz, C&C:92, schooner dispatch boat, crew of 8.
Nuestra Señora de la O, C&C:91, 94, 111, frigate, 42 guns,
Nuestra Señora de la Paz, C&C:109, frigate,
Nuestra Señora de Regla, C&C:92, coaster dispatch boat, crew of 5.
Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 2 guns, crew of 13.
Nuestra Señora de los Remedios, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 5 guns, crew of 13.
Nuestra Señora del Carmen, C&C:92, brigantine transport ship, crew of 13.
Nuestra Señora del Carmen, C&C:92, 103, frigate transport ship, 8 guns, crew of 18/19.
Nuestra Señora del Carmen, C&C:92, 109, galley transport ship, 4 guns, crew of 16.
Nuestra Señora del Carmen, C&C:91, sloop, 14 guns.
Nuestra Señora del Carmen, C&C:92, sloop dispatch boat, crew of 13.
Nuestra Señora del Carmen, C&C:104, sloop, crew of 8.
Nuestra Señora del Rosario, C&C:95, packet boat,
Nuestra Señora del Toro, C&C:95, 104, sloop, crew of 7.
Padre de Brú, C&C:95, galley,
Pájaro, C&C:111, brigantine,
La Pastora, C&C:92, 95, sloop dispatch boat,
Paula, C&C:107, galley, its launch used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Paula, C&C:111, warship of the line,
Paula, de Genes, C&C:95, packet boat,
Puan, de Trelm, C&C:95, galley,
La Paz, C&C:95, frigate,
Poder de Dios, C&C:95, sloop,
Príncipe de Asturias, C&C:95, frigate,
Prudencia, C&C:104, sloop, crew of 10.
La Pura y Limpia, C&C:94, 104, brigantine, crew of 10.
La Pura y Limpia Concepción, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 4 guns, crew of 16.
La Pureza de María, C&C:92, schooner dispatch boat, 8 guns, crew of 9.
Los Remedios, C&C:95, galley,
Los Remedios, C&C:95, sloop,
El Renombrado, C&C:91, 111, brigantine, 18 guns,
Rosario, C&C:95, 109, packet boat.
El Rosario, C&C:104, sloop, crew of 5.
Rosario, de Picha, C&C:95, sloop,
San Cayetano, C&C:92, 95, galley transport ship, 7 guns, crew of 21.
San Felipe, C&C:95, galley,
San Francisco de Paula, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 5 guns, crew of 16.
San Francisco de Paula, C&C:98, galley,
San Francisco de Paula, C&C:96, 109, polacre,
San Francisco de Paula, C&C:98, transport,
San Francisco de Paula de Escardó, C&C:109, galley,
San Francisco de Paula No 99, C&C:109,
San Francisco Xavier, C&C:91, brigantine, 10 guns,
San Gabriel, C&C:91, 111, warship of the line, 70 guns, crew of 600, including soldiers.
San Genaro, C&C:94, warship of the line,
San Gil, C&C:98, 109, packet boat,
San Ignacio de Loyola, C&C:92, 95, frigate transport ship, 6 guns, crew of 21.
San José, C&C:104, polacre, crew of 18.
San José y San Joaquín, C&C:103, packet boat, crew of 12.
San Josef, C&C:96, brigantine,
San Josef, C&C:109, polacre,
San Josef y las Animas, C&C:104, brigantine, crew of 16.
San Josef y las Animas, C&C:10, 95, sloop,
San Juan Bautista, C&C:91, frigate transport ship, 8 guns, crew of 23.
San Juan Bautista, C&C:95, brigantine,
San Juan Bautista, C&C:91, brigantine, 10 guns, crew of 24.
San Juan Bautista, C&C:92, 107, brigantine transport ship, 4 guns, crew of 13, its launch boat used to move Mobile troops.
San Juan Bautista, C&C:95, packet boat,
San Juan Bautista, C&C:103, 109, packet boat, crew of 16.
San Juan Nepomuceno, C&C:91, 94, warship of the line, 70 guns, crew of 551 (included some soldiers).
San Luis, C&C:111, 115, warship of the line,
San Magin, C&C:92, packet boat,
San Miguel, C&C:109, polacre,
San Miguel, C&C:98, transport,
San Miguel y Remón, C&C:98, transport,
San Nicolás, C&C:111, 115, warship of the line,
San Pedro, de Vitoria, C&C:95, sloop,
San Peregrino, C&C:91, galley, 14 guns,
San Pié, C&C:34, 91, 94, 103, packet boat, 18 guns, crew of 110.
San Rafael, C&C:30, 32, 38, 91, 94, 103, warship of the line, 64 guns, crew of 410.
San Vicente Ferrer, C&C:96, pink, its launch was used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Santa Catalina, C&C:34, sent to help move Mobile troops to Pensacola. (See next entry as well).
Santa Catalina, C&C:104, packet boat, crew of 12.
Santa Cecilia, C&C:94, 103, frigate, crew of 283.
Santa Clara, C&C:103, frigate, crew of 292.
Santa Eulalia, C&C:92, brigantine transport ship, 4 guns,
Santa Ignes, C&C:95, sloop,
Santa Martin, C&C:91, frigate, 36 guns,
Santa Matilde, C&C:92, 94, frigate, 36 guns,
Santa Rosalia, C&C:94, frigate,
Santa Rosalia, C&C:96, 103, frigate, crew of 21.
Santa Rosalia, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 8 guns, crew of 19.
Santa Rosalia, C&C:95, 98, 109, galley,
Santa Rosalia, C&C:107, its launch boat used to move troops from Mobile to Pensacola,
Santa Rosalia, C&C:98, transport,
Santa Teresa, C&C:91, brigantine, 14 guns,
El Santo Cristo del Calvario, C&C:92, 96, galley transport ship, 8 guns, crew of 19.
El Santo Cristo del Calvario, C&C:92, galley transport ship, 6 guns, crew of 19.
Santo Servanto, C&C:26, a support ship for Bernardo de Gálvez captured by the British.
Valenzuela, C&C:36, 40, war sloop, assigned to Bernardo de Gálvez.
Velasco, C&C:94, warship of the line,
La Victoria, C&C:103, frigate, crew of 21.
Virgo Potens, C&C:104, polacre, crew of 16.
El Vizcayno, C&C:104, frigate, crew of 13.
Western Norland, C&C:104, frigate, crew of 20.
Schooner of Mademoiselle Agustin, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Schooner of Mr. Alexandre, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Boat of Mr. Colon, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Boat of Mr. Delivois, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Schooner of Mr. Favre, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Sloop of Florentin, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Boat of Mr. LaForre, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Sloop of Marcelino, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Sloop of Narbona, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Sloop of Orbane, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Sloop of Mr. Parent, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Sloop of Trouillet, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Boat of Mr. Ward, C&C:107, used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.
Launches from the frigate, and the packet boat, both at Mobile at the time but not specifically identified, were also used to move Mobile troops to Pensacola.

French vessels taking part in the Pensacola operations:

L’Intrépido, C&C:111, 113, warship of the line, 74 guns,
L’Andromaque/Andromache, C&C:56, 111, 113, frigate, 40 guns,
Le Destin/Destino, C&C:111, 113, warship of the line, 74 guns,
Le Levrette/Lebrete/Lebrel, C&C:111, 113, brigantine,
Le Licorne/Unicornio, C&C:111, 113, frigate, 22 guns,
Le Palmier/Palmier, C&C:111, 113, warship of the line, 74 guns,
Le Serpent/Serpiente, C&C: 111, 113, cutter,
Le Triton/Trión, C&C: 111, 113, warship of the line, 64 guns,
Le Souris, C&C: 20, French schooner sent to Mobile.
Le Bienfaisant, brigantine which may have remained in support in Havana.
Le Gustave, brigantine which may have remained in support in Havana.
Le Petite Minerve, schooner which may have remained in support in Havana.

The first expedition departed from Havana on 7 March 1780 with 20 transports and 11 men-of-war, and over 5900 officers and men. It arrived at Pensacola but did not attack because the army and naval forces could not agree on tactics. The force went on to Mobile, then returned to Havana. The second expedition included seven warships, five frigates, one packet boat, one brig, one armed lugger, and 51 transports carrying 3829 men. Counting the ship crews, there were over 5000 men. En route, the convoy was struck by a hurricane which raged from 18 to 31 Oct, 1780. Some of the ships wound up in New Orleans, others in Mobile, but most got to Campeche (Yucatán Peninsula). Of the transports, 23 reached Campeche, 6 Mobile, 3 New Orleans, 8 Havana, and 11 to other Cuban ports. Soon afterwards 7 Jan 1781 the village of Mobile was attacked by British forces from Pensacola, which were beaten off with considerable losses. It was clear that the English were going to fight hard to hold West Florida. (700 men from the second battalion of the Regiment of Spain in the Pensacola expedition had been shipwrecked at Mobile by the hurricane, and they formed the backbone for the successful defense of the Mobile Village.)

Gálvez returned to Havana to re-form for a third expedition on Pensacola in Feb 1781. In the 1781 attack, Gálvez led the entry into the bay. Gálvez had brought 1315 men from Havana in 31 transports. Later he was joined by 905 men from Mobile and 1348 from New Orleans, bringing his total command up to 3768 for the initial attack, plus the naval forces. There were detachments from Louisiana, Cuba, other parts of the West Indies, Mexico, Spain, and France. The fourth phase of reinforcing the Pensacola siege came in Apr, 1781. Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis, the direct representative of King Carlos III, made it his business to know what was going on. He came with the reinforcements from Cuba, and he showed 22 Apr 1781 that the attacking forces included 7806 men, including: 1607 in Manuel de Cagigal's detachment, 1505 seamen, and 275 Frenchmen (part of the reinforcements). (Harrmann showed the Spanish forces numbered 7224 officers and men.) There were about 2500 British defenders. Pensacola surrendered 10 May 1781 and Spain regained all of West Florida. Units of many regiments took part, and individual officers of other regiments joined in the action. Some of those mentioned are included below:

Regiment of Spain (regular infantry regiment from Spain). C&C: 92, 94-95, 98, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 116, (492 troops). (Harrmann shows 3 officers and 128 men.)
Segundo Voluntarios de Catalunia (regular infantry regiment). C&C: 95, 97, 112, 116, (228 troops including detachment of dragoons). (Harrmann shows 12 officers and 335 men.)
Volunteers of Cataluña. C&C: 109, (91 troops). (Harrmann probably included these volunteers in the Catalonian regiment.)
Regiment of Guadalajara (regular infantry regiment, shown by Harrmann to be from Spain). C&C: 98, 103, 105, 109, 112, 116, (328 troops). (Harrmann shows 19 officers and 442 men.)
Fixed Regiment of Havana (a garrison regiment from Cuba). C&C: 90, 93-95, 97, 101, 107, 109, 114, 116, (244 troops). (Harrmann shows 3 officers and 59 men.)
Regiment of Hibernia (Irish regiment from Spain). C&C: 80, 103, 105, 109, 112, 116, (467 troops, but this regiment had more casualties than any other). (Harrmann states there were 22 officers and 558 soldiers.)
King's Inmemorial Regiment (regular infantry from Spain). C&C: 48, 66, 94-95, 97, 103, 105, 109, 116, (419 troops). (Harrmann shows 13 officers and 258 men.)
Fixed/Garrison Regiment of Louisiana. C&C: 116, (149 troops). (Harrmann shows 10 officers and 125 men.)
Regiment of Navarro (regular infantry regiment from Spain). C&C: 90, 94-98, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 116, (672 troops, members of the 5th, 7th, and 8th Companies.). (Harrmann shows 14 officers and 344 men.)
Regiment of Mallorca (regular infantry regiment from Spain). C&C:80. (Harrmann stated the number of troops from this regiment are not known.)

Fixed Regiment of New Orleans.

Regiment of Soria (regular infantry regiment from Spain). C&C:98, 103-105, 190, 112, 116, (495 troops). (Harrman states there were 26 officers and 590 soldiers).


Regiment of Zamora. Not mentioned by C&C or Harrmann.

3rd Marine Company. (Probably one of the companies organized from the naval forces on land.)

Regiment of Toledo (regular infantry regiment from Spain, detachment.) (Harrmann states the number of soldiers in this detachment are not known.)

Regiment of Naples (detachment). Not mentioned by C&C or Harrmann.

Royal Corps of Artillery. C&C:90, 97, 107, 110, 112, 116, (471 seamen and marines, French and Spanish). (Harrmann shows 5 officers and 318 men.)


Colored Militia of New Orleans. C&C:116, (173 troops). (Harrmann divides these into mulatto militia with 5 officers and 130 men, and Negro militia with 5 officers and 139 men and shows them all from Louisiana).

Dragoons of America. C&C:98, 109-110, (97 troops). (Harrmann shows 3 officers and 82 men, and he shows this unit to be from Louisiana. Other references show it to have been from Cuba).

Dragoons of Louisiana C&C:109, (43 troops). (Harrmann also shows 3 officers and 40 men).

Grenadiers of Louisiana. C&C:109, (included 53 whites, 143 colored militia and 123 free blacks). (Probably included by Harrmann as Colored Militia of Louisiana.)

Rangers of Louisiana. C&C:109, (included 82 whites, and colored militia and free blacks in the totals with Grenadiers). (Probably included by Harrmann as Colored Militia of Louisiana.)

Carabiniers. (Harrmann shows 11 men, from Louisiana.)

4th Brigade at Pensacola. C&C:116, (all Navy and attached, total of 1323). (Harrmann shows 1504 men in the naval forces ashore, organized into 3 battalions of Infantry, plus some artillery.)

French Division. C&C:116, (509 troops) (Harrman showed 725 men). There is some indication that the French troops were from the Agénois Regiment (the Foresters), including the Chasseur Company. Other researchers show there were small detachments from the regular Regiments Poitou, Gâtinois, Cambrésis, and the colonial Regt du Cap (from Haiti). Harrmann also mentions the Regt Orléans, but there seems to be no evidence of that Regiment in the West Indies.

General Headquarters. C&C:116, (13 Carbineers and 107 sappers (mostly armed slaves working on fortifications). (This probably includes the Carabiniers mentioned by Harrmann.)

Q. Naval Engagement of Admiral d'Grasse and Hood. After the British victories over the Dutch, de Grasse arrived in the West Indies with a new French fleet and convoy for Fort Royal. He engaged Admiral Hood April/May 1781 and gained superiority at sea with 18 warships and 3 frigates. He successfully attacked Tobago with 1300 soldiers but his attack on St Lucia with 1400 soldiers was aborted. The French fleet eventually included 34 ships of the line, but not all in one time or place: Auguste, 80 guns, Capt de Bougainville; Ardent, 66 guns, Capt de Gouzillon; Brave, 74 guns, Capt d'Amblimont; Bourgogne, 74 guns, Capt Charite; Cézar, 74 guns, Capt Castellane, (at Les Saintes, commanded by Capt de Marigny); Croyen, 74 guns, Capt Dety; Conquérant, 74 guns, Capt Grandière; Couronne, 80 guns, Capt Mithon; Dauphin Royal, 70 guns, Capt Monpéron; Destin, 74 guns, Capt de Gouinpy; Diadème, 74 guns, Capt Montéclerc; Duc de Bourgogne, 80 guns, Capt Despinouse; Eevillé, 64 guns, Capt de Tilly; Gleroux, 74 guns, Capt Désvars; Hector, 74 guns, Capt Dalain (at Les Saintes commanded by Capt la Vicomté); Hercule, 74 guns, Capt Turpin (at Les Saintes, commanded by Capt la Clocheterie); Jason, 60 guns, Capt de Vilage; Languedoc, 80 guns, Baron d'Aroso; Magnanime, 74 guns, Capt le Bègue; Magnifique, 74 guns, Capt de Macarty; Marselis, 74 guns, Capt d'Eripinouse; Neptune, 74 guns, Capt Dalain; Northumberland, 74 guns, Capt Briqueville (at Les Saintes commanded by Capt de St Césaire); Palmier, 74 guns, Capt de Martilly; Pluton, 74 guns, Capt D'Albert Rions; Réfléché, 64 guns, Capt de Médine; Sagittaire, 50 guns, Capt Montluc; Sceptre, 74 guns, Marquis de Vaudreuil; Scipion, 74 guns, Capt Clavel; Souverain, 74 guns, Capt Glandeves; St Esprit, 80 guns, Capt de Chabert; Triomphant, 80 guns, Count de Vaudreuil; Vaillant, 64 guns, Capt Marigny; Ville de...
Naval Battles of Chesapeake Bay and Yorktown. The battles of Chesapeake Bay were to establish control of that key waterway so that Cornwallis, trapped at Yorktown, could either be taken or rescued. As soon as the French fleet at Newport learned of the situation at Yorktown, Captain Destouches sailed for the Chesapeake where on 16 Mar 1781 he fought the British from New York under Capt Arbuthnot. He was able to gain possession of the Bay entrances, and Arbuthnot returned to New York to get reinforcements.

The French ran out of money in the West Indies and Admiral De Grasse could not find a way to take his fleet to the Chesapeake Bay to help the Americans and French in besieging Cornwallis in Yorktown. The King's Representative, Saavedra, was able to arrange funds for De Grasse by asking for donations and subscriptions from the citizens of Havana and other Spanish areas. With these funds, De Grasse was able to sail, taking with him contingents of West Indies troops equivalent to three regiments of French soldiers (3464 men), and arrived in the Chesapeake on 5 Sep 1781 to await the arrival of a siege train carried in 8 ships from Newport under Commodore De Barras.

The British Admiral Hood, on the way from the West Indies to New York in August 1781 had looked in at the Chesapeake Bay where Lord Cornwallis was under siege. Seeing no French vessels, he continued to New York to get more ships. By the time he returned on 5 Sep with Admiral Graves in command, the French fleet was in control with 24 ships of the line and fought the British off in an inconclusive engagement. By the time Hood was ready to fight again, Admiral de Barras had arrived on 10 Sep and the French had the upper hand. The siege was concluded, Yorktown surrendered, and de Grasse took the French fleet back to the West Indies.

French ships under de Grasse are recorded as including 16,900 naval personnel (possibly a high number), and 800 seamen on the various ships, which included: L'Aigrette, patrol ship at Chesapeake Bay entrance, crew published in Les Combattants, page 116; L'Amazone, p 184; L'Auguste, under Commodore Louis-Antoine de Bougainville, p 164; La Bourgogne, 152; Le Caton, p 160; La Concorde, p 125; La Couronne et le Pluton, 80 guns, p 147; Le Diadème, p 118; La Diligente, frigate, p 178; L'Engageante, p 123; L'Esperiment, p 186; Le Glorieux, p 156; L'Hector, p 170; L'Ively, p 131; Le Magnanime, p 127; Le Northumberland, p 138; Le Sagittaire, p 174; Le Saint-Esprit, 84 guns, p 179; Le Sceptre, p 142; Le Scipion, p 138; Le Serpent, p 177; La Ville de Paris, flagship of 110 guns, then the largest warship in the world, p 109.

French ships from the fleet of Admiral de Guichen which he left in the Antilles and which were added to the fleet of Admiral de Grasse, included: L'Actionnaire, p 204; Le Citézen, p 199; L'Hercule, p 215; L'Indien/Le Réfléché, p 191; Le Marseilla, p 195; Le Souverain, p 212; Le Vaillant, p 209.

French ships under de Barras included: L'Ardent, p 243; Le Conquérant, p 239; Le Duc de Bourgogne, p 221; L'Eveillé, p 236; Le Jason, pp 226, 230; Le Neptune, p 246; La Provence, p 233.

Other French ships mentioned by Bonsal (p 137), Scott (p 204), or other researchers included: L'Andromaque, a frigate; Le César; Le D'Estalng; L'Experiment, warship; Le Languedoc; Le Palmier; Le Romulus; Le Solitaire; La Triton, warship; La Victoire; Le Zéphyr, warship.

Land forces with de Grasse from the West Indies (3464 men) under Col Saint-Siméon included: Regt Agénais, p 302, officers only; Regt Gâtinais, p 304; Regt Touraine, p 319; Regt Dillon (one Bn), p 348, officers only.

Land forces under under General Rochambeau of 4800 included: Regt Bourbonnais, p 253; Regt Soissonnais, p 269; Regt Saintonge, p 285; Regt Royal-Deux Ponts, p 301, officers only; Regt Metz (10 companies of artillery), p 356; Legion Lanzon, no listing; Regt D'Auxonne (2d Bn), p 349; Regt Dillon (one Bn); French seamen, 800 men from the fleet, making a total of over 8600 men in the French land forces.

Battle of St Kitts and Nevis. As soon as Yorktown was over, Admiral de Grasse returned to the West Indies, where he was joined by a new fleet to the West Indies from France. Captain Suffren's fleet headed for the Indian Ocean had been with the new fleet as far as the Portuguese Azores. Admiral de Grasse retook St
Eustatius in Nov 1781, but it had been burned and destroyed by the British. He then attacked the British islands of St Kitts and Nevis in January, 1782 with 29 ships to the 22 ships of the British under Admiral Samuel Hood. Admiral de Grasse was able to capture the islands, but he later faced Hood again when Hood was second in command at Les Saintes. De Grasse also recaptured the Dutch islands of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. Naval forces under Comte de Grasse at St Kitts and Nevis included 29 ships from those listed above. Land forces included: Regt Touraine; Regt Agénois (part), and others not yet identified.

T. Naval Battle of Les Saintes, off Dominica. Admiral de Grasse had his home port at Fort Royal in Martinique. In April, 1782, he was protecting the French and Spanish convoy on the way to attack Jamaica. British Admiral Rodney in April 1782 was able engage the French fleet in a running engagement between 9 April and 12 April in the sea off Dominica in the Windward Islands of the Caribbean. The French had 33 excellent ships, but lost to the 35 slower English ships. At least five ships were taken and one was sunk. (The Spanish reported the French lost eight ships). This was a battle which revolutionized naval tactics because the British were able to break the French line, sail through, and disorganize the French defense. This was a costly battle for the French, who lost 3000 men, counting the soldiers who were to fight on Jamaica. On the return trip with the prizes to England, a storm sank several ships including the Ville de Paris, and 3500 other sailors and prisoners were lost. The 33 or more French ships and 150 merchant and escort ships engaged in this battle included:

Amable, French frigate lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Ardente, French ship of the line, 66 guns, lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Caton, French ship of the line, 64 guns, lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Cérès, French sloop lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Cesar, French ship of the line, 74 guns, lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Glorieux, French ship of the line, 74 guns, lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Hector, French ship of the line, 74 guns, lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Jason, French ship of the line lost to Admiral Rodney in April, 1782.
Ville de Paris, French ship of the line, 104 guns, flagship of Admiral de Grasse, captured by Admiral Rodney in April 1782, founndered on the way to England.

The names of the ships engaged and surviving included: Actionnaire, ship of the line; Amphion, 50 guns; Annibal, ship of the line; Astrée; Auguste (frigate); Auguste, ship of the line, 80 guns, engaged; Brave, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Burgoyne/Duc de Burgoyne, ship of the line, 80 guns, engaged; Citoyen, ship of the line, 74 guns engaged; Conquérant, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Couronne, ship of the line, 84 guns, engaged; Dauphin-Royal, ship of the line, 70 guns; Destin, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Experiment, convoy escort; Evellée; Hercules, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Iris, a frigate; Languedoc, ship of the line, 84 guns, engaged; La Magnanime (incl one Bu, Regt de Foix); Magnifique, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Marsellais, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Neptune, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Newton, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Northumberland, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Palmier, ship of the line, 74 guns engaged; Pandour, a cutter; Platon, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Provence, convoy escort; Réfléchi, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Sagittaire, 50 guns, convoy escort; Sceptre, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Scipion, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Solitaire, ship of the line; Souverain, ship of the line, 74 guns, engaged; Triumphant, ship of the line, 84 guns, engaged; Victoire; and Zéloé, ship of the line, and the ships of the convoy.

U. Gálvez’ Later Campaigns. As Field Marshal and Commander of Spanish Forces in America, Gálvez after 1782 was located in Havana. There he and Saavedra, the King’s representative, planned to attack Jamaica and other English strongholds in the West Indies, and eventually to liberate Charleston from British occupation. However, they were depending on the French fleet to support them, which was not possible after its mauling at Les Saintes in April, 1782. By early 1783, Gálvez had 20,000 army troops ready to attack Jamaica. While they waited for new support from Europe, Gálvez sent a force to the Bahamas and captured Providence Town, which had been a haven for British privateers. That force has not been identified. By early 1783, preliminary agreements had been made to end the hostilities, and the Jamaica operation never took place. Both the Spanish and French forces remained ready so that the British would continue to negotiate for peace. By terms of the peace agreement, Spain got West and East Florida, and the Bahamas were returned to England.
French army forces waiting to attack Jamaica included: the major portion of Rochambeau’s forces in America which left Boston in Dec 1782 for South America and landed in Puerto Cabello (Venezuela) in Feb 1783; Regular forces assigned to the French Colonies in the West Indies; Militia forces of the French colonies in the West Indies.

Spanish army forces waiting to attack Jamaica included: forces poised in Saint Domingue awaiting French transportation; forces poised in Cuba awaiting Spanish transportation; forces poised in Venezuela awaiting French or Spanish transportation.

V. Louisiana Governor’s Correspondence. The pre-war correspondence of the Louisiana Governors included many references to persons and ships involved in clandestine operations. The wartime correspondence mentions persons in direct action or in support. The correspondence after the war mentions persons or vessels which may have been active during the war. The best reference is: Arthur, Stanley Clisby, Index to the Dispatches of the Spanish Governors of Louisiana, 1766-1792, New Orleans, Polyanthos, 1975. The period from 1776 through 1783 was covered in Books Two and Three, and each book is divided into volumes, and each volume into numbered pages. In the listing of ships below, we use Abook#volume:page (example A2:VI:15). To learn what each ship was doing, one would have to use original records in Spain or use a photocopy of the original file. One copy was placed in the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1917. Some of the ships are known to have participated in Mobile and Pensacola campaigns; however, all are listed because crews changed through time. Also, the nationalities of some of the ships are in question, but known British ships have been eliminated. Considering normal crew size, there may be about 2000 persons who would qualify as Patriots of Spain’s 1776-1779 clandestine supply efforts to the English colonies or in Spain’s 1779-1783 War with England.

La Bolisa, brigantine, A2:IX:63, c 1779.
Bostonian/Bostonese, schooner, nationality not specified, A2:VII:70, c 1777.
La Carlota, schooner, A2:IX:28, c 1779.
La Carmen, sloop, A2:VIII:14, c 1778.
La Charmante, schooner, A3:XI:4, c 1781.
La Concepción, schooner, A2:VII:11, c 1777.
El Condé de Aranda, packet boat, A2:X:56, 64, c 1780.
Constantino Marzo, A2:IX:28, c 1779.
Doña Marina, schooner, A2:IX:38, c 1779.
El Dulce Nombre de Jesu, settee, A2:VI:29, c 1776.
El Espíritu Santo, A2:VII:26, c 1777.
La Felicidad, frigate, A3:XII:36, 37, c 1781.
Galvestown, brigantine, A3:XI:27, c 1781, also at Pensacola.
El Golpucoano, brigantine, A3:XIV:8, c 1784.
El Hercules, brigantine, A3:XII:46, c 1782.
Islanden/Isleño, brigantines, A2:IX:55, c 1779.
Jesus y Jose, schooner, A2:IX:37, c 1779.
Kawli-Cin, brigantine, A2:IX:28, 30, 31, 40, 59, 63, c 1779. A2:X:18, 21, 25, 40, 42, 43, 46, 48, c 1780, also at Pensacola. It had moved Mexican soldiers to Louisiana.
La Maria, sloop, A2:IX:25, c 1779.
La Maria, golette (river boat), A2:VIII:40, c 1778.
La Maria, schooner, A2:VI:64, c 1776. A2:VII:11, 52, c 1777.
La Mariana, schooner, A2:VI:14, c 1776.
La Matilda, frigate, A3:XI:56, c 1781.
La Mercidita, frigate, A3:XII:46, c 1782.
Las Misericordias, frigate, A2:IX:77, 1779.
La Mosca, ship, A3:XI:48, c 1281.
Nuestra Señora de Belen, A2:VIII:39, c 1778.
Nuestra Señora de la Concepción, brigantine, A2:X:52, c 1780.
Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, golette (river boat), A3:XI:44, c 1782.
Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados, settee, A2:IX:42, 43, c 1779, also at Pensacola.
Nuestra Señora de la Leche, sloop, A3:XI:24, 26, c 1781.
Nuestra Señora de Montenegrillo, polacre, A2:VI:7, c 1776.
Nuestra Señora de Montserrat/Monserrat, A3:XI:12, 13, 14, 15, c 1781.
Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, sloop, A2:IX:72, 75, 82, c 1779, also at Pensacola.
La Pastora, sloop, A2:X:56, c 1780.
El Postillon de Mexico, mail boat, A2:VII:67, c 1777.
El Principe de Asturias, brigantine, A2:VII:37, 38, 39, 44, c 1777.
El Príncipe de Asturias, frigate, A2:X:62, 64, c 1780.
El Príncipe de Orange/Nuestra Señora del Amparo, brigantine, A2:VI:23, c 1776.
Prudente, sloop, A3:XI:30, c 1781.
La Pureza de María, golette (river boat), A2:VIII:65, 73, c 1778.
Rebeca, frigate, A2:VIII:1, c 1780.
San Agustín, saetia, A2:VIII:25, 55, c 1778.
San Bernardo, settee, A2:IX:77, c 1779.
San Diego, packet boat, A2:VII:37, 42, c 1778.
San Francisco de Paula, settee, A2:IX:77, c 1779.
San Francisco de Paula, packet boat, A3:XI:60, c 1784.
San Francisco de Paula, brigantine, A2:XI:62, 64, c 1781.
San Francisco Xavier, packet boat, A2:VIII:68, c 1778.
San Gironimo, saetia, A2:VI:14, c 1776.
San Joaquín, packet boat, A2:VI:46, 57, c 1776.
San Joseph/José, schooner, A2:X:56, 70, c 1780.
San Juan Bautista, brigantine, A2:X:57, c 1780.
San Juan Nepomuceno, packet boat, A2:IX:39, c 1779.
San Lio, packet boat, A2:X:26, c 1780.
El San Lorenzo, packet boat, A2:VI:19, c 1776.
San Luis, packet boat, A2:VIII:50, 62, 63, 67, 70, c 1778.
San Pedro, brigantine, A2:VI:81, c 1776.
San Telmo, schooner, A2:IX:55, c 1779.
San Vicente Ferrer, settee, A2:IX:76, 77, c 1779.
Santa Catalina, brigantine, A2:VI:58, 59, 68, 69, c 1776.
Santa Catalina Martir, brigantine, A2:VII:5, 9, c 1777.
Santa Christe del Calvario, A2:VI:4, 7, c 1776.
Santa Christo, xebec, A2:VI:24, c 1776.
Santa Eulalia, brigantine, A3:XII:21, 27, 29, c 1782.
Santa Marta, frigate, A2:X:57, c 1780.
Santa Rita/La Glorieta, A2:IX:71, c 1779.
Santa Rosa, sloop, A3:XII:1, c 1781.
Santa Rosalia, santee, A2:X:29, c 1780, also at Pensacola.
La Santissima Trinidad, sloop, A3:XIII:37, c 1783.
Valentuela, sloop, A3:X:27, c 1781, also at Pensacola.
La Virgen del Carmen, brigantine, A3:XIV:12, c 1784.

W. Privateering Operations in the West Indies, 1776-83. More resources of the American Colonies went into privateering operations than into the navy. In fact, naval ships were frequently unable to go to sea because of inexperienced crews, all experienced seamen having deserted or gone over to privateering. Congressional records show that 1,697 vessels were issued Continental letters of Marque (commission to go privateering). Several states and agents in the Caribbean and in Europe also issued commissions. Perhaps over 2000 vessels became involved in privateering activity. The favorite hunting ground was the Caribbean, where British merchant vessels were captured carrying provisions to British forces in the islands, and which were taking rich cargoes of sugar and rum back to London. Lloyd's of London estimated that, not counting those ransomed or recaptured, 2208 British ships were taken by privateers, mostly in the West Indies. The privateers and the Navy took 16,000 British prisoners, compared to 20,000 taken by the Army. The demands for protection of the merchant ships caused the British Admiralty to organize and protect convoys, taking fighting naval ships away from American shores. One can estimate that about 1000 vessels with 50 men each for a total of as many as 50,000 mariners served on privateers in the West Indies. If this seems high, the British Admiralty reported that at the beginning of the war, there were 19,000 experienced American mariners. Most eventually turned to privateering, bringing in with them others who wanted to share in the prize money. The estimate of 50,000 has to include all those recruited in the West Indies, of every race and nationality, including British deserters and captured British crewmen. In his research, the writer Fred J. Cook, found records showing 2000 American privateers, carrying 18,000 guns, with 70,000 men. (Records from Salem, MA, shows there were 158 vessels from that small port, several thousand sailors, 445 prizes taken, 54 Salem armed vessels captured). Names of the vessels may be in the letters of marque, but the names of crewmen have not been found in readily available form. One source of information on privateers and their crews can be found in prison records kept by survivors from various prisons, the best known being Mill and Fortin Prisons in England. Records from prisons in Jamaica and other islands of the Antilles and for the prison ships of New York have not been studied. As the records below are for the vessels captured, there were many others which are not included. Some of those listed below were captured in European or North American waters, as the prison record keepers did not usually record where the captures took place.

* Adventurer, privateer brig of Boston whose prize was taken Oct 1781, prize crew sent to Mill Prison. The Adventurer was itself taken Dec 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Alliance, privateer whose prize was taken 1779 and prize crew sent to Mill Prison. The Alliance, privateer cutter of Dunkirk, was itself taken June 1781, and its crew sent to Mill Prison.
Alliance, frigate manned by captured British seaman, almost in a takeover plot in 1777.
Amelie, merchant ship, provided by Beaumarchais, moving supplies from West Indies to America, 1777.
America, privateer whose prize was taken Nov 1778 and prize crew sent to Mill Prison.
American Union, cutter taken Sep 1780, and Captain sent to Mill Prison.
Andrew Doria, American warship flying the Great Union Flag salute by Fort Orange on St. Eustatius 16 November, 1776. This was the first salute by a foreign power of the U. S. flag. The Andrew Doria was
attacked near Puerto Rico by the British Racehorse, but it won the battle and took its prize to Philadelphia. The Andrew Doria was later scuttled in the Delaware River to prevent its capture by British.

Angelica, brigantine from Boston taken May, 1778, and crew sent to Forton Prison.

Ann, schooner taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Aurora, privateer brig was taken June, 1780 and crew sent to Mill Prison.

Beaver, ship taken Mar 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Betsy, Boston brig taken Mar 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Betsy, merchant ship in West Indies trade, 1776. This may have been the brig which moved muskets and gunpowder via Portugal in 1776.

Black Prince, Cutter's prize, drove on shore Jul 1779, one of crew to Mill Prison. Seamen from the Black Prince were also at Forton Prison, and later served on the Bon Homme Richard.


Black Snake, privateer, taken Aug 1777, part of crew to Mill Prison.

Bonetta. Bonsal: 195, 197, French corvette and messenger ship headed for the West Indies captured by British after Yorktown.

Bonhomme Richard, flagship of Capt John Paul Jones in his famous fight with the Serapis. Many of his crew were exchanged prisoners from Mill and Forton Prisons in England.

Booty, brig taken Aug 1778, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Boston, U.S. Navy frigate which operated in English waters in 1778.

Brutus, privateer whose prize was taken Oct 1780, prize crew to Mill Prison.

Cabot, privateer brig whose prize was taken Oct 1776, crew to Mill Prison.

Captain Lee, privateer brig from Marblehead in 1777.

Cassandra, Chatham, ship taken June 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Charming Polly, privateer sloop taken May 1777, crew to Mill Prison.

Charming Sally, privateer taken in Jan 1777, with crew sent to Quebec.

Civil Usage, privateer, 14 guns, at Port Gelot (Bilboa) in Spain in 1777.

Comet, sloop taken Oct 1780, part of crew to Mill Prison.

Cornella & Molly, merchant ship in West Indies trade, 1777.

Confederacy, ship taken Apr 1781 and part of crew sent to Mill Prison. This may have been the Continental man-of-war which had taken John Jay to Martinique in 1779.

Countess of Marlboro', cutter taken May 1781, part of crew to Mill Prison.

Dalton, brig captured 1776, crew to Mill Prison.

Deane, frigate at Martinique in 1779.

Dennis, schooner taken at St Martin's Mar 1781, part of crew to Mill Prison.

Diana, brig taken at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Dismain, privateer whose prize was taken Sep 1781, and part of prize crew sent to Mill Prison.

Dolphin, Cape Cod to Barbados, c 1776.

Eagle, brig from Boston, taken in Oct 1778, and part of crew sent to Forton Prison.

Easty, snow from Newfoundland filled with fish, captured by Americans at Bilboa, Spain in 1777.

Effingham, privateer taken Jan 1779, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Elizabeth, merchant ship owned by William Bingham, 1776.

English, brig taken and sent to Quebec, 1781.

Esperance, brig

Essex, ship taken June 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Fabby, American ship moving supplies from Spain to America, 1777.

Fanny, sloop in West Indies trade, 1776.

Fancy, privateer brig taken Aug 1777 and crew to Mill Prison.

Flammand, merchant ship provided by Beaumarchals, 1776.

Franklin, privateer sloop whose prize was taken May 1781, and prize crew sent to Mill Prison. Another prize was taken Oct 1781, and part of prize crew sent to Mill Prison. The Franklin was itself taken Oct 1781, and its crew sent to Mill Prison.

Freedom, privateer whose prize was captured in 1776, and prize crew sent to Mill Prison. Freedom itself captured in 1777, and crew sent to prison.

Friends Goodwill, privateer, taken May 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Friendship, schooner taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Gascon, sloop taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.


General Mercer, brig taken Dec 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

General Mifflin, ship taken June 1780, part of crew sent to Mill Prison.

General Nash, ship taken at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.

General St Clair, ship taken Oct 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

General Sullivan, privateer whose prize was taken Jan 1779, and crew sent to Mill Prison.

General Washington, ship/sloop taken May/June 1781, part of crew to Mill Prison.

La Gentille, Bonsai·, French frigate which moved the Berthier brothers from Cap Haitien to Boston, 1780.

Grand Turk, Salem privateer whose prize was taken Nov 1781 and part of the prize crew sent to Mill Prison.

De Graafé, Greyhound, schooner taken Oct 1780, crew to Mill Prison.

Hannibal, ship taken Sep 1780, crew sent to Mill prison.

Harlequin, ship taken June 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Hasket and John, brig taken May 1781, crew to Mill Prison.

Hawk, schooner taken 1779, part of crew sent to Mill Prison. One of her prizes had been captured in Jul 1778, and the prize crew sent to Forton Prison.

Hawke, privateer schooner whose prize was taken in 1777, crew to Mill prison. The Hawke herself taken in West Indies, Apr 1778, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Hector, ship taken Sep 1780, crew to Mill Prison in 1781.

Hera, a Baltimore privateer which took a British merchantman at St Kitts 1 Dec 1776.

Fineship, sloop taken Oct 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Holker, a Philadelphia brig which was the most famous privateer, with a crew of 100 men.

Hornet, Philadelphia ship taken 1777, crew sent to Forton Prison.

Hunter, sloop taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Independence, sloop privateer whose prize was taken in 1777, prize crew sent to Forton Prison. The Independence moved supplies from Martinique and St Eustatius to American ports in 1776.

Industry, brig taken Jul 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Jack, ship taken Jul 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Jason, taken Sep 1779, part of crew sent to Mill Prison.

John, schooner taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatia, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Jolly Tar, brig taken July 1780, part of crew sent to Mill Prison.

Lady de Graafé

Lark, schooner of Salem to Casco Bay, 1777, captured by British, recaptured by Americans.

Lark, snow fishing vessel from Newfoundland, captured Oct 1777, out from Bliboa.

Lexington, privateer brig whose prize was taken Apr 1777 and crew sent to Mill Prison. The Lexington herself taken Sep 1777 and crew sent to Mill Prison.

Little Betsy, British ship captured on its way to Venice.

Little Pongy, brig taken 1781, part of crew sent to Mill Prison.

Lively, brig taken Sep 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Lucretia, privateer sloop taken Jul 1778, part of crew to Mill Prison.

Lusserne, ship taken Apr 1781, crew to Mill Prison.

Lyon, ship taken June 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Marryboys, brig taken Oct 1780, crew to Mill Prison.

Marquis

Marquis Marbeck, cutter of Dunkirk, taken Sep 1781, crew to Mill Prison.

Mariana, schooner, taken June 1779, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Marlborough, ship taken June, 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Marquis Lafayette, ship of Philadelphia, taken June 1781, part of crew sent to Mill Prison.

Mar, privateer whose prize was taken June 1778, and one of crew sent to Mill Prison.

Mary & Catherine, armed merchant ship, provided by Beaumarchais, 1777.

Maryland, brig taken Sep 1780, Capt sent to Mill Prison but ran away.

Medley, brig taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill Prison.

Mère Boble, armed merchant ship furnished by Beaumarchais, 1777.
Minerva, ship taken June 1780 and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Monmouth, brig taken Jul 1779, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Montgomery, privateer brig captured by British in 1777, and recaptured by Americans. Part of the original crew were sent to Forton Prison. When it was recaptured by the British, Aug 1781, part of the crew was sent to Mill Prison.
Morris, prize ship used by Oliver Polleck to protect shipment of supplies, 1778, captured by the British in 1778.
Muscetor/Miscator, privateer of Virginia, taken 1777 and part of crew to Forton Prison.
Musquito’s Tender, privateer taken in West Indies, one of crew to Mill Prison.
Nancy, brig taken at St Eustatius Jan 1781, part of crew to Mill Prison.
Neptune, snow departing Bilboa, Spain in Oct, 1777.
New Adventurer, privateer brig whose prize was taken Dec 1780, and the prize crew sent to Mill Prison.
Notredame, South Carolina ship, captured in 1777, and officers sent to Forton Prison.
Oliver Cromwell, fitted out in Beverly in 1777, 16 guns, 100 men, taken in West Indies May 1777, crew to Mill and Forton Prisons.
Oliver Cromwell, privateer whose prize was taken in June 1779, part of crew to Mill Prison, part to Forton Prison.
Peggy, merchant ship in West Indies trade, 1777.
Petomne, privateer brig taken Jul 1780, part of crew to Mill Prison.
Phoenix, brig taken Feb 1779, part of crew to Mill Prison.
Phoenix, brig of Boston, taken Apr 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Pilgrim, Salem privateer whose prize was taken June 1779, part of prize crew sent to Mill Prison. Another prize was taken June 1781 and prize crew sent to Mill Prison.
Polly, brig taken Mar, 1780 and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Protector, ship taken May 1780 and part of crew sent to Mill Prison, part of crew to New York and later to Mill Prison.
Providence, U. S. Navy frigate, operated in English waters in 1778.
Providence, privateer whose prize was taken in May 1779 and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Rambler, brig taken Oct 1779, crew to Mill Prison.
Randolph, merchant ship in West Indies trade, 1777.
Randolph, American warship (brig) sent to the West Indies by the Continental Congress in 1777, commander Captain Biddle, with instructions for William Bingham on Martinique and other persons in the clandestine aid business at St. Eustatius, Curacao, Cape Francois, and Mole St. Nicholas.
Randolph, American frigate blown up on first cruise from Charleston, 7 Mar 1778, in an engagement with a British warship
Ranger, U. S. Navy frigate, under John Paul Jones, operated in Irish Channel in 1778. A ship of this name was captured at St Eustatius.
Ranger, privateer whose prize was taken in West Indies Feb 1778 and crew sent to Mill Prison. Ranger, a brig, was itself taken at St Eustatius in 1781, and crew sent to Mill prison. Ranger, s slop of war under Capt John Paul Jones was sent to Paris in 1777 with a duplicate message of Burgoyne’s surrender.
Rattlesnake, taken in 1778, and crew sent to Forton Prison.
Resolution, brig taken Nov 1780, crew to Mill Prison.
Reprisal, sloop-of-war which took Franklin to Paris in 1776, under Capt. Lambert Wickes. On his return, he took this ship plus the brig Lexington and the cutter Dolphin into the Irish sea and disrupted shipping. His ship and crew were lost in a storm.
Reprisal, privateer whose prize was taken June 177 and crew to Mill and Forton Prisons.
Revenge, cutter, privateer of Gustavus Conyngham, and its prize, taken Apr 1778, crews sent to New York, later to Mill Prison. This ship operated out of Martinique in 1778 and captured or destroyed 60 British vessels.
Rising States, brigantine taken Apr 1777, and crew sent to Forton Prison.
Robertson, schooner taken Jan 1781 at St Eustatius, crew to Mill Prison.
Rosie, ship taken Oct 1780, crew to New York, thence to Mill Prison.
Royal Lewis, taken Nov 1778, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Sally, merchant ship owned by William Bingham, 1776.
Sally, sloop captured in 1777, and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Sally, brig taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatius, crew sent to Mill prison.
Saraboga, privateer whose prize was taken Oct 1780, prize crew to Mill Prison.
Satisfaction, privateer brig/sloop whose prize was taken Jul 1778, and prize crew sent to Forton Prison.
Smack, smuggler to Amsterdam, 1775.
South Carolina, privateer man of war of 40 guns, manned by 540 men, which left the Texel (the Netherlands) on 25 August 1781. This vessel was the property of France, loaned to the State of South Carolina for 3 years for privateering. The ship was taken by the British in Sep 1782. One of its prizes was taken Sep 1781 and part of prize crew sent to Mill Prison.
Sturdy Beggar, privateer whose prize was taken Oct 1776, crew to Mill Prison. The Sturdy Beggar was itself taken in in 1778 and part of its crew sent to Forton Prison.
Success, ship taken Feb 1781, part of crew to Mill Prison.
Surprise, a lugger under Capt Conyngham which operated out of France to capture British ships in 1776.
Susannah, schooner taken at St Eustatius mar 1781, part of crew to Mill Prison.
Swallow, Rhode Island ship taken in 1778, and Capt sent to Forton Prison.
Terrible, ship taken Sep, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Thom, brig taken Jul 1780, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Three Sisters, prize sloop captured in 1777 by Americans and sent to Salem.
Tom Lee, ship taken Mar 1781, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Tracy, ship taken Sep 1780, part of crew moved from New York to Mill Prison in 1781.
Trion, ship out of Newbury taken in 1777 by the Theis, crew sent to Quebec.
Trooper, a brig
True American, Letter of Marque schooner, 90 tons, 7 carriage guns, manned by 25 men, in Port Gelot (Bilboa) in Spain in 1777.
True Blue, privateer schooner out of Newbury, taken Jan 1778, Captain to Mill Prison, others to Forton Prison.
Twin Sisters, privateer taken June 1781 and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Two Sisters, schooner taken Mar 1781 at St Eustatia, crew sent to Mill Prison.
Vengeance, schooner
Venus, brig taken June 1781 and crew to Mill Prison.
Viper, brig taken Sep 1781 and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Warren, privateer schooner taken Dec 1777, and crew sent to Mill Prison.
Wild Cat, brig taken Oct 1779, crew to Mill Prison.
Wolf, brig departing Bilboa, Spain in Oct, 1777.
Yankee, armed sloop of Boston, taken in 1777, and part of crew sent to Forton Prison.
Young Neptune, schooner

Prisons where privateers were sent: Jersey, an old ship in New York Harbor where 7000 prisoners perished; Whiby, prison ship in New York Harbor; Antigua, in the Leeward Islands of the Caribbean; Port Montego in Jamaica; Old Mill Prison near Plymouth in England; Forten prison near Portsmouth harbor at Gosport; Halifax in Nova Scotia, and others not yet identified.

X. Indian Ocean Activities. Veterans of the West Indies sea battles in 1781 were sent to the Indian Ocean to counter British activities there. On the way Commodore Suffren mauled a British fleet at Porto Praya in the Cape Verde Islands, reinforced the Cape in South Africa, then moved into the Indian Ocean to join Admiral Count d’Orvel. When that Admiral died 9 Feb 1782, Suffren became commander and moved to attack British Admiral Hughes. Against innumerable odds, he fought Hughes on 17 Feb, 12 Apr, 6 July, 3 Sep, 1782 and 20 June 1783. He in effect prevented Hughes from carrying out British aims in India and the East Indies and kept British leaders focused on India rather than America in the final months of the war.

Y. Notes on French Participation. Two basic sources for listings of French units and individuals which served in America are: Thomas Balch, The French in America during the War of Independence of the United States, 1777-1783, volumes I and II, Philadelphia, Porter & Coates, 1895, and U. S. Senate Document #77, 58th Congress, 2d Session, Les Combattants Francais de la Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783, a reprint from one prepared by Du Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres, France; Washington Imprimerie Nationale, 1905. The second work was prepared by a Franco-American Commission which limited its listings to those persons who actually served in the thirteen American colonies or in their waters. Thus it includes those units which served
under Admiral d'Estaing's fleet in both the United States waters, in the West Indies, and at Savannah; and it includes those units under Admiral de Grasse who came from the West Indies to fight in the Yorktown campaign but who immediately returned to the West Indies. The Commission excluded those units which fought exclusively in the West Indies or in other theaters of operation. Some names of those persons who fought in the West Indies are found in Volumes I and II of the work by Thomas Balch. Neither of these compilations include the French privateers of the West Indies nor those who took part in the clandestine support of the Americans before hostilities began. Neither specifically includes the French units at Pensacola. The Commission, to the extent it could find records, identified the following who served in the United States (an asterisk is shown for those which also served in the West Indies):

*1. The crews of Comte d'Estaing's fleet, pages 22-100, listed above by ship.
The crews of the fleet successively commanded by Ternay, Destouches, and Barras, pages 221-253, listed above by ship.

*3. The crews of Admiral de Grasse's fleet, 109-221, listed above by ship.

*4. The infantry garrisoned on the several vessels of these three fleets, for these troops were engaged in the same combats as the sailors, pp 22-221.

*5. Rochambeau's four full regiments plus the full and partial regiments (from the West Indies) which took part in the siege of Yorktown, along with other partial regiments, the legion of Lauzun, and companies of artillery, sappers, and miners/engineers.
  - Regiment Bourbonnais, p 253. (Entire regiment listed.)
  - Regiment Soissonnais, p 269. (Entire regiment listed.)
  - Regiment Saintonge, p 285. (Entire regiment listed. At some time during this period, it incorporated within it the former Regiment Cambrésis, which had been at Môle St Nicholas, St Domingue in 1777.)
  - Regiment Royal Deux Ponts, p 301 (Officers only listed).
  - Regiment Dillon, 1st Bn (from West Indies), and 2d Bn, p 348, (Officers only listed).
  - Regiment Agénais from the Antilles (all at Yorktown, part at Savannah, part at Saint Christopher), p 302 (Officers only.)
  - Regiment Gâtinais/Royal-Auvergne from the Cape of St Domingue (at Yorktown and at Savannah), p 304. (Entire regiment listed.)
  - Regiment Touraine from the Antilles (at Yorktown and Saint Christopher), p 319. (Entire regiment listed.)
  - Regiment Auxerrois from Martinique (at Dominica, Saint Lucia, and St Eustatius).
  - Legion of Lauzun, two companies of lancers, two companies of hussars. (No record found.)
  - Regiment d'Auxonne (artillery), 2d Bn, p 349.
  - Regiment Metz (artillery), ten companies, 2d Bn, p 356. (Ten companies listed.)
  - Regiment Grenoble (artillery), company of Capt. Savourun. (No record found.)

Regiments from the West Indies which had fought at Savannah:
* Regiment Hainaut from the West Indies, 1st Bn, at Savannah, p 335-342. (Entire Bn listed)
* Regiment Foix from the West Indies, one Bn at Savannah, p 342-347, entire Bn listed.
* Regiment Dillon from the West Indies, 1st Bn, at Savannah, p 348, (Officers only listed).
* Regiment Walsh from the West Indies, 2d Bn, at Savannah, p 348 (Officers only listed).
* Chaussers Volontaries, composed of 800 mulattoes and free negroes from Saint Domingo, covered the French retreat at Savannah. (No record found).
* Regt Belzunge, dragoons at Savannah (No record found).
* Regt Champagne from the West Indies, 2d Bn, at Savannah (no record found.)

Additional units stationed in the West Indies, as recorded by Balch, included:
* Regiment Armagnac, from Guadeloupe, fought at Tabago, Saint Christopher, Saint Lucia, and Dominica.
* Regiment Metz (2d Bn, artillery) (Officers detached for West Indies duty listed).
* Corps of Miners (forty men on Martinique from company of Barbarini).
* Royal Corps of Engineers, detachments on Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Dominica.
* Regt Belzunce in the West Indies. (No record found.)
* Regt Berwick, one Bn to the Windward Islands, 1777-1783. (No record found.)
* Regt Champagne, fought at Saint Vincent, and the whole regiment was in Battle of Les Saintes.
Regiment Royal-Comtois, 2d Bn, took part in captures of St Eustatius and Tabago.
Regiment Dillon, 1st Bn, went to Martinique in 1780, then took part at Grenada, Savannah, St Eustatius, Tabago, Saint Christopher, and Yorktown. (officers only listed.)
Regiment Enghlen, in St Domingue in 1780. (Incomplete list of officers.)
Regiment Viennois, served in Windward Islands on Martinique and Dominica. (Incomplete list of officers.)

It should be noted that Rochambeau's forces stayed in the United States for one year after the defeat of Cornwallis. At one time his entire army was scheduled to go to the West Indies to help the Spanish retake Jamaica and other islands; indeed the major portion of his troops did move to South America in Dec 1782. The French and Spanish were unable to supply sufficient ships to move against the British islands, and the end of the conflict turned on events and peace negotiations in Europe.

Capt. Joachim Merlant summarized French losses during the war to be 45,289 men and other materials: at sea - 63 ships of the line, 3668 cannon, 32,609 officers and mariners; on land - 697 officers and 11,830 soldiers; costs of $50,000,000; and uncounted merchantmen and smaller ships and supplies lost to privateers and mishaps.

2. Miscellaneous Ships in Other Maritime Operations.

Alexandrie, French ship of the line, 64 guns, at sea in Jul 1778.
Amphitrite, American ship, provided by Beaumarchais, moving supplies and volunteers from France to America, 1777.
Aurore, French frigate which took John Jay to Europe from Martinique, 1779.
Beau Sabreur, Bonsal: 97, French ship taking French volunteers to America, 1780.
La Belle Poule, French frigate damaged 18 June 1778, later captured in July, crew sent to Forton Prison.
Boston, Continental frigate, Captain John Manley, who with the frigate Hancock, captured the British ship Fox at Grand Banks, 1777.
Bretagne, French ship of the line, 110 guns, 7 Jul 1778.
Cornwallis, French brig in use, Nov 1781.
La Courre, French frigate taken by the British 18 June 1778, crew sent to Forton Prison.
George, American ship from Cape Ann, MA, moving supplies from Spain to America in 1778.
Hancock, Continental frigate, 1777.
Hannah, first schooner built, Capt Nicholson Broughton, 1775.
Hermione, Bonsal: 15, French frigate returning Lafayette to America in 1779.
Junon, French ship which captured a British frigate, 11 Sep 1778.
Lee, a schooner captained by John Manley, captured British ordnance brig Nancy in 1775.
Locrine, French frigate captured by British 18 June 1778, crew sent to Forton Prison.
Margarita, French boat on the Mississippi River stopped by British Capt. Lloyd in 1777.
Maria, Spanish boat on the Mississippi River stopped by British Capt. Lloyd in 1777.
Mercury, American ship, provided by Beaumarchais, in which Henry Laurens of SC was captured by the British in 1780.
Pallas, 32 gun French frigate, 220 men taken in the battle with Admiral Keppel on 18 June 1778.
Penet, French merchantman sent to Paris in 1777 with duplicate message of Burgoyne's surrender. This ship was first to arrive in Paris with the news.
Sachem, Continental armed sloop, 1776.
Santa Barbara, Spanish packetboat stopped by British in 1776.
Santa Matilda, Spanish frigate, 1782.
Seine, armed merchant ship provided by Beaumarchais, captured by British, 1777.
Surveillance, French ship of the line at Brest, 15 Nov 1781.
Thérèse, armed merchant ship provided by Beaumarchais, 1777.

AA. Swedish Participation with the French. When France declared war on England, Swedish Navy and Army officers saw the activities as an opportunity for them to gain experience without compromising Swedish neutrality. They gained permission from their King to leave their Swedish units and join the French navy and army as officers, usually at lesser rank than they held in Sweden. They were scattered through the French fleet, usually one or two on each of the major ships of war. Because they were trained observers and
kept careful diaries, their records are some of the most accurate accounts of the various actions which we have today. There were fewer than 100 persons involved, but they became leaders of the Swedish Navy later, reaching the highest ranks. Their experience served them well later in Sweden's war with Russia and in rebuilding Sweden's Navy. (Reference: Karl Gustaf Tornquist, *The Naval Campaigns of Count de Grasse During the American Revolution, 1781-1783*, translated by Amandus Johnson, who added a list of Swedish Officers who took part and listings of ships in the De Grass fleet, Swedish Colonial Society, International Printing Company, Philadelphia, PA, 1942.) There were also 108 Swedish volunteers who joined the Dutch Navy, but no record has been found with their names. The present King of Sweden, a descendant of the wartime King Gustavus III, has joined the Sons of the American Revolution, based on the acts of his ancestor in allowing Swedish officers to serve in the War against England.

WIUnits1, 25 Sep 2001.
IV. WEST INDIES PATRIOTS AND NEAR PATRIOTS, 1776-1783

References:

A book; volume: pages. Arthur, Stanley Clisby, Index to the Dispatches of the Spanish Governors of Louisiana: 1776-1792, New Orleans, La, Polyanthos, 1975. We were not able to obtain copies of the translations which are said to be in the Louisiana State Museum Library in New Orleans, at LSU, Baton Rouge, and other major libraries in the Louisiana area. We have included the names of Spanish soldiers we could identify for the period 1775-1792, and for other citizens for the period, 1776-1791.


Bourgard: page. Bourgard, Shirley Chaisson, Early Settlers on the Delta: Families of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and Orleans Parishes, Louisiana, privately published by author, 1987. The only settlers shown below are those who were not listed among Louisiana Patriots, or others for whom there was new or different information. The center for the Canary Island settlers was St Bernard Parish, including Woodlake, Delacroix Island, Shell Beach, Yscloskey, and Hopedale.


Ch: number. Churchill, C. Robert, "The Gálvez Expedition:1779-1783," The New Orleans Genesis, beginning with #60, which is Vol XVIII (Sep 1776), and continuing for several years. Churchill listed all the soldiers he could easily identify.


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Coker: Coker, William S., and G. Douglas Inglis. The Spanish Censuses of Pensacola, 1784-1820: A Genealogical Guide to Spanish Pensacola. Pensacola, FL, The Perdido Bay Press, 1980. The 1784 census does not designate who is a soldier and who is not. For this reason, all free males over 19 are listed, provided they are not living with their parents. Wives are shown and children, if any, are indicated. Other records would have to be studied to determine if any of the Pensacola males were Patriots during the 1779-1783 period. (It is clear that a number of the families are those of Canary Islander soldier volunteers for Louisiana who had been stranded in Cuba during the hostilities.)


Coleman: Morlant, Capt Joachim, Soldiers and Sailors of France in the American War of Independence (1776-1783), translated by Mary Bushnell Coleman, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Only key persons are named.


Corrotte: Conrotte, Manuel, La intervención de España in la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte, Madrid (Spain), Librería general de Victoriano Suárez, 1920.


DeGrasse: The Operations of the French Fleet under the Count De Grasse in 1781-1782, as Described in Two Contemporaneous Journals, New York, The Bradford Club, 1864. (150 copies were made, and we were the first ever to read the copy we used.)


K:page. Kuehe, Allan J., *Cuba, 1753-1815. Crown, Military, and Society*, Knoxville, TN, University of Tennessee Press, 1986. Family names most frequently encountered in the wartime leadership positions of the militia of Cuba include: Agramonte, Agüero, Arango, Armenteros, Arzendondo, Barerra, Basabe, Betía, Beltrán, Boza, Caballero, Calvo de la Puerta, Camacho, Cárdenas, Castillo (of Havana), Castillo (of Puerto Príncipe), Chacón, Chavarria, Cisneros, Coca, Cruz, Duarte, Escobar, Ferrer, Hernández, Herrera, Justiz, Lopez Silvero, Menocal, Meyreles, Miranda, Molina, Montalvo, Morales, Mustelier, Núñez, O’Farrell, Peñalver, Pita, Porlier, Pozo, Quesada, Sánchez, Santa Cruz, Socarrás, Sotolongo, Torre, Vásquez, Velasco, Zaldivar, Zayas (of Havana), Zayas (of Puerto Príncipe), and Zequeira. Some of the individuals of these families are listed below; however, each of their records of service would have to be studied to verify their wartime service.


and key soldiers who served in America also shows the Legajo (bundle, or record), which was prepared for each person. Each service record summarizes service to the year of record, usually in the 1790’s. Those who had achieved rank of Capt or higher by 1800, Lt or Sgt 1st Cl by 1795, Sgt or Sub-Lt by 1790, were probably in service by 1783. Each individual service record must be studied to determine when each person entered service. Among those not included below may be others who served during the war. Legajo 7289 covers Puerto Rico and Legajo 7290 covers Santo Domingo, and most of the entries were checked.


Mob: page. De Borja Medina Rojas, E., José de Espeleta: Govenrador de la Mobila, 1780-1781, Publicaciones de la Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla, Sevilla (Spain), 1780. (This work is in Spanish, but it contains some names and events not found in other books.)


Haiti: page. Steward, Theophilus Gould, The Haitian Revolution, 1791 to 1804; or Sidelights on the French Revolution, New York, Russell & Russell, 1914, reissued 1971. Leaders of the Haitian Revolution are listed, but not all are shown as veterans of the war with England, 1778-1783. Further research must be done to determine which were veterans.
In the following consolidated listing of soldiers, officers, sailors, and others, we have designated with an asterisk those whom we believe would be a suitable ancestor for an applicant to the Sons of the American Revolution. We show with an asterisk all Captains and above through 1800, all Lieutenants through 1795, and most SubLts and Sgts through 1790. Others we list as near patriots. They may also qualify, but we did not see specific information which would confirm this. Descendants may know of other references which would qualify these persons. For example, a Sgt or SubLt (Alferre) in 1800 may have been in service for 20 years, and this could be confirmed by finding the service record for that person. For any case, the applicant would have to provide source documentation for ancestor service. In the following, “Fijo” is translated as “Garrision,” moreno refers to blacks, and pardos refers to mulattos.

*Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea, Conde de Aranda (1718-1799). Cummins:207, Spanish Ambassador to France during the American Revolution, in 1792 becoming President of the Council of Ministers.
*José Fernando/Fernández Abascal. Legajo 7263:1:5, Brigadier, San Cristóbal de La Habana, 1797.
*José María Abate. Legajo 7277:1:22, Capt, Dragoons of Spain, 1800.
*José María Abela. Legajo 7269, II, 7, Capt of Infantry, Garrison of Guatemala, 1793.
*José María Abilera. Legajo 7261:XV:38, Sgt, 1791, Militia Bn, Cuatro Villas, Cuba.

*Francisco Abreu y Borjas (1739 Campeche - ), married. Legajo 7296, VII, 12, and Legajo 7297, II, 21, Lt veteran of Granaderos Batallón de Infantería de Milicias Disciplinados de Blancos de Campeche, 1796.

José Abreu. Legajo 7255, II, 5, Sgt, Veterans Corps, Infantry, Trinidad, 1795.
*Diego Antonio Acevedo (1739 Africa - ), married. SubLt, 1781, Vol Blancos, Mérida Legajo 7297, V, 10, Sgt Major, graduate Lt Col, En Inf Milicias Disciplinadas Voluntarias de Blancos de Mérida de Yucatan. Manuel Acevedo/Assevedo (St Andres of Anzen, Portugal - ). Bourgard:22, in Louisiana md Maria Josefa de Torres, a Canary Islander, and they had ch.
Joaquín de Acosta. A:4:XXVIII:24, SubLt, c 1789.
*José de Acosta. S:121-122, Comandante of the Navy Yard at Havana, 1781.
Josef Melchor Acosta. Cummins:77, Spanish naval Captain in Cuba, 1777.
Juan Crisóstomo de Acosta. Cuba:291, and others, treasurer at St Augustine, 1793.
Manuel de Acosta. Legajo 7261:XXVII:15, Sgt, Cuban Cavalry, 1791.
*Tomás de Acosta. A4:XI:19, 22, 26, Capt, c 1789.
Ygnacio de Acosta. A5:XXV:37, SubLt, c 1791.
*Joseph de Acuña (1752 Braga, Portugal - ), widower in 1786. Legajo 7290, Sub-Lt, 1778, Lt, 1784, Inf Vols of España.
*John Adair. Mill:75, American sailor, born Ireland, captured in the West Indies on the Oliver Cromwell, imprisoned 17 May 1777, exchanged.
*Santiago Aguado. Legajo 7264:XVI:18, Capt, Havana Inf, 1799.
*José Aguayo (1752 Mérida - ), married. Cadet, 1779, Campeche Garrison. Legajo 7297, VI, 10, Capt, Bn Inf Mil Discip. Vol de Blancos de Mérida de Yucatán, 1799.
*José Antonio Aguayo/Aguilal. A3:XII:3, 4, Capt, c 1783.
*Miguel Aguayo (1753 Lucena, Spain - ), married. Garzón, 1770-1788, Plana Mayor, 1st Div, Baccalar Presidio. Legajo 7297, III, 4, Adjutant Major, Plana Mayor de Blancos agregadas a las Comp sueltas de Pardos, Milicianos Discip de Campeche, 1796.
*Fernando Aguero. Legajo 7263:XII:7, Capt, Inf Mil Bn, Puerte Príncipe, 1797.
Luís de Aguilar. Legajo 7263:XIV:49, SubLt, Havana Inf, 1797.
Rafael de Aguilar. Legajo 7264:XII:133, Chaplain, Havana Inf, 1799.
Francisco Javier Aguilar. Legajo 7297, III, 3, Adjutant Major, Plana Mayor de Blancos with the Comp de Pardos, Mil Discip de Campeche, 1796. (Service record began in 1785, but he may have had previous service.)
José Aguilar. Legajo 7264:XVI:129, Lt Havana Inf, 1799.
*Juan Aguilar. Legajo 7296, XVIII:13, Capt, Bn Inf Mil Vol Blancos de Mérida de Yucatán, 1789.
*Pedro Aguilar. Legajo 7281, XI, 4, Adjutant Major, graduate Capt, Inf Vol Blancos de Panamá y Partido de Nata, 1797.
*Sebastián Aguilar (1754 Canary Islands - ). Sub-Lt, Canary Islands Infantry, 1782. Legajo 7289, VI, 18, Capt, Inf, Garrison of Puerto Rico, 1793, single.
*Alejandro Aguilera. Legajo 7263:IX:34, Capt, Inf Mil Bn of Cuba, 1797.
*Juan de Aguirre. C&C:98, Capt, packet boat San Gil, at Pensacola.
Philippe Aguirre. Cuba:290 and others, treasurer at St Augustine, 1792.
*Madamisselle ??? Agustin. C&C:107, furnished schooner for moving troops from Mobile to Pensacola.
Cristóbal Alme. Legajo 7264:VII:61, SubLt of Grenadiers, Inf of Cuba, 1799.
*Antonio Alamo y Rando. Legajo 7262:VIII:17, Lt, Cav, Havana Mil, 1795.


*Juan Felipe de Alba. Legajo 7277, III, 30, Capt, Inf, Crown, 1800.

*Andres de Albear. Legajo 7264:XV:16, Capt, Dragoons of America, 1799.


Pedro Albear. Legajo 7264:XII:25, Lt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1799.


*Franfols-Hector, Comte d'Albert de Rions. LCAR:1175, French naval officer during American Rev. DeGrasse 47, 111, he was in the blockade of Tobago and commanded the Pluto, 74 guns, in the Battle of Les Saintes in 1782.

*??? St Hippolyte d'Albert. DeGrasse 164, French commander who took a convoy from Cape Français to France after the Yorktown victory, 1781, consisting of the Victoire, Vaillant, Triton, and Provence/


Juan Alberto. Legajo 7261:V:33, Sgt, Inf Bn of Mil, Cuba y Bayamo, 1792.


Francisco Alcántara. Legajo 7264:XII:77, Lt, Mil Inf of Havana, 1799.

*Conde de Alcaraz. Legajo 7277:1:17, Col, Dragoons of Spain, 1800. Archer:Ch2,fn89, Brigadier, 1804.

*Jaime Alcaraz. Legajo 7262:V:14, Lt, Mil Bn of Cuarto Villas, 1795.

*José Alcaraz. Legajo 7270, XVI, 5, Capt, Inf, Corona, 1786.

Juan Alcaraz. Legajo 7261:XXII:72, Lt, Inf Mil of Havana, 1799.

*Antonio Maria de Alcazar. Legajo 7264:XV:14, Capt, Dragoons of America, 1799.


*Antonio Alociza. C&C:105, from Havana Regt., wounded at the Village, Mobile, 7 Jan 1781.


*Juan Alderete. Legajo 7264:VIII:7, Capt Bn Inf Garrison of la Plaza de Panamá, 1800.


Juan Alentado. Legajo 7264:XIII:72, Lt, Inf Mil of Havana, 1799.

*Mr. ??? Alexandre. C&C:107, furnished schooner (goleta) for moving troops from Mobile to Pensacola. Mob:38, this may be either François or Janbatiste Alexandre, who took the oath of loyalty at Mobile.


*Juan Antonio Alfayo/Alfallo. A5: XXIII:72, Capt, c 1789.

*Francisco Alfonso. Legajo 7264:VII:9, Capt, Mil, Dragoons of Matanzas, 1799.

*Juan Alfonso. Legajo 7262:IX:57, Capt, Inf Mil of Havana, 1795.

Pablo Alfonso. Legajo 7260:IX:84, SubLt, Havana Mil, 1789.

*Philip Luis Alfonso. Bourgard:6, soldier with wife Maria Manta Carrera, came on "La Santa Fas" from Canary Islands to Louisiana.


*Pedro Alhama (1745 Cuenca - ). Lt, Militia, San Juan, PR, 1781. Legajo 7289:VII:26, Lt, Mil Discip Inf of Puerto Rico, 1795, married.

*Pedro Allande y Saavedra. Legajo 7270:I:6, Capt, Dragons of Spain, 1790.


*??? Allende. C&C:104, Captain of the sloop Le Becofia at Pensacola, 1781.

José Alloran. Legajo 7262:XX:51, Sgt Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.

Manuel de Almansa. Cuba:293, and others, guarda almacen at St Augustine, 1795-96.

Mariano de Almansa. Cuba:440, in 1787 on Isla de Amalia.

Miguel Alfazid. A2:VII:19, Capt, c 1777. This may be Miguel Almonacid, Capt Inf of Havana, 1789, Legajo 7260:VI:82.


*Simón Almeida/Alneida. A2:IX:45, soldier, 1779. Ch1:12, soldier arrived on La Pareza de Maria in Havana, June 1779.


*Juan Alonso. Mob:378, comandante del destacamento, 1780, Mobile.

Juan Alonso Miranda. Legajo 7261:XI:109, Sub Lt, Havana Inf, 1792.


*Galtier d’Aloe. Roch:583, Capt-Commandant, Tourain Regt, 22 May 1780.


*Alvaro Alvarado (1721 Xerez de la Frontera - ), single. Sgt Major, 1777-1778, grad Lt Col, Inf Vets, Caracas, Legajo 7293:XXV:30.

*** Alvarez. C&C:103, Capt., frigate La Victoria, at Pensacola, 1781.

Antonio Alvarez. Legajo 7261:XI:64, Sgt, Inf of Havana, 1792.


Fulgencio Álvarez. Legajo 7261:XXII:25, Sgt Escuadrón de Dragones de América, 1791.

*Joseph Álvarez. C&C:101, from the Regt. of Spain, killed at the Village, Mobile, 7 Jan 1781.

*José Álvarez (1735 Andalusi - ), single. Capt, 1778-1787, Campeche Garrison. Legajo7297:I:84, Capt, grad Lt Col, Bn de Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, 1793. This may be the same person as José Álvarez, Lt Col, grad Sgt Major, Bn Inf Garrison of la Plaza de Panamá, 1800.

José Ignacio Álvarez. Sgt, 1796, Bn Inf Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:I:57, (service entry date not found.)

*José León Alvarez. Legajo 7269:II:92, Lt, Inf, Garrison of Guatemala, 1791.


*Manuel Álvarez. Legajo 7259:VI:40, SubLt, Havana Cav Mil, 1789.

Miguel Álvarez. Legajo 7260:IX:69, Capt Mil Inf de Havana, 1789.


Andrés de Alvear. Tanner:183, Lt in charge of horses at Fort Mora.


M. Amarthon. Mir:190, French Capt of Light Inf, commanded 100 troops at Pensacola, 1781.


Vicente Amores. Cuba:113, he was on the frigate Paz, corresponding with others in 1780.


François Claude Amour, Marquis de Bouillé. Tuchman:230, Governor of Martinique who participated on an attack on the British in 1781.


José de Ampudia y Valdes. Legajo 7297:II:8, Adjutant Major Veteran, Bn Inf Mil Discip de Blancos de Campeche, 1797.

José Anaya. Legajo 7262:XIV:21, Sgt, Comp of Inf of Catalonia in Havana, 1793.

Juan Francisco de Anda. Cuba:113, 2326, took part in Mexico correspondence, 1794-95.


José Antonio de Andrade. Legajo 7277:IX:30, Capt, Dragon de España, 1800.

Manuel Andry. Legajo 7292:XII:16, Capt, German Coast Militia, Louisiana, 1797. LAClor:48, he and his son were killed in a slave revolt in 1811, at which time he was a Colonel in the Militia.


Manuel Añez Franco (1731 Maracaibo - ), married by 1787. Lt, 1780, Urban Mil Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7293.


José Anillo. Legajo 7263:XXII:15, Sub-Lt, Arty Corps of Havana, 1796.

David Ankarloo. Swedes:136n, Captain of the Swedish frigate Ilerim when he became an accidental victim of the war in 1780.

Fredrik Magnus Ankarloo (31 Dec 1750 - mortally wounded on the Bizarre 3 Sep 1782, Indian Ocean, died in Ceylon Hospital). Swedes:136n, Captain of the Swedish frigate Ilerim when he became an accidental victim of the war in 1780.


José Anton. LDS Roll #1156336, Legajo 7271, served under Bernardo de Gálvez from 1 Feb 1782 until 23 Jul 1783 in the West Indies. In 1780, he was a Sgt, 2d Cl, in Regiment of Zamora.

Juan Bartholomé Antonio (Rome, Italy - ). Bourgard:19, C:73, Louisiana soldier in 6th Company, 1779, md (1) Catalina Molero, widow of Diego Luis, and they had one dau.


José Antonio de Andrade. Legajo 7277:IX:30, Capt, Dragon de España, 1800.

Pedro Aparici. Cuba:176, 177, and others, Director de Real Hacienda in correspondence with the Governors of Louisiana, 1792-93.

Juan Aparicio. A2:VI:4, soldier, c 1776.


José Aracil. Legajo 7259:VII:6, Adjutante Garzón, Plana Mayor del Bn de Pardos de Havana, 1787.

Bonifacio Arada. Legajo 7264:XIV:11, Lt, Inf Mil de Puerto Príncipe, 1799.
*Domingo Aragón (1740 Madrid - ), Lt, 1769, Capt 1790, Zueta Inf. Legajo 7289:II:8, Capt, Inf Garrison of Puerto Rico, 1799, married.

*Francisco Aragón. C&R:152, killed at Pensacola, 4 May 1781 as SubLt, Mallorca Inf Regt.


*Thomas Aragón. C:64, 72, 74, 2d Cpl, 8/LE Bu, 1 May 1779, later sick at Manchac.


*Caspár/Gaspar de Aranda. A4:XXVI:29, Capt, c 1790.

Joaquín de Aranda. Tides:102, frigate Captain and first pilot, 1776.

*Juan de Aranda (1743 Malaga - ), married in 1788. Legajo 7290:VI:4, Capt, 1777-1799, Santa Domingo Inf.

*Francisco Aragón y Parreño. K:122, represented Havana at the wartime court of Carlos III.

*Juan de Aranda. C&C:92, Capt., schooner, Nuestra Señora de la Merced, at Pensacola, 1781.

*Francisco Aragón. C&R:I52, killed at Pensacola, 4 May 1781 as SubLt, Mallorca Inf Regt.


*Caspár/Gaspar de Aranda. A4:XXVI:29, Capt, c 1790.

Joaquín de Aranda. Tides:102, frigate Captain and first pilot, 1776.

*Juan de Aranda (1743 Malaga - ), married in 1788. Legajo 7290:VI:4, Capt, 1777-1799, Santa Domingo Inf.

*Francisco Aragón y Parreño. K:122, represented Havana at the wartime court of Carlos III.

*Juan Ar vagina. Legajo 7270:XXVI:21, Lt, Inf de Corona, 1786.


*Marcus Aragón. A5:XXII:73, 74, Capt, c 1790.

*Juan de Araoz. Cuba:101, 105, and others, Comandante General de Marina, Havana, 1788-1792.

*Joaquín Aranda. Legajo 7268:IV:204, Capt Inf del Rey, 1800.

*Anastasio Arango. Legajo 7290:VI:4, Capt, 1777-1799, Santa Domingo Inf.

*Juan de Araoz. C&C:92, Capt., schooner, [Nuestra Señora de la Merced], at Pensacola, 1781.


*Caspár/Gaspar de Aranda. A4:XXVI:29, Capt, c 1790.

Joaquín de Aranda. Tides:102, frigate Captain and first pilot, 1776.

*Juan de Aranda (1743 Malaga - ), married in 1788. Legajo 7290:VI:4, Capt, 1777-1799, Santa Domingo Inf.

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*Caspár/Gaspar de Aranda. A4:XXVI:29, Capt, c 1790.

Joaquín de Aranda. Tides:102, frigate Captain and first pilot, 1776.

*Juan de Aranda (1743 Malaga - ), married in 1788. Legajo 7290:VI:4, Capt, 1777-1799, Santa Domingo Inf.

*Juan José Arizabala (1754 - ), single in 1789. Legajo 7290:V:2, Lt, 1781, Capt, Arty, Santo Domingo, 1789.


*José de Jesús Armenteros. Legajo 7259:VI:3, Sub-Lt, Cav Mil of Puerto Rico, 1787.


**?? D'Armentières. B:28, Capt, Regt Armagnac, c 1780.

Bartholomé Fernando Arnesto. Cuba:1330, 186-2c, in records 1781-82 and 1777-81.

*Antonio de Armas (La Gener, Isla de Gomera - ). Bourg:19, in Louisiana with Luisa Ravelo Mendez, widow of Jean de Acosta, a Canary Islander and they had ch. This must be Antonio Jose de Armas who came as a soldier with his wife Maria Delgado and children in 1778 on the San Juan Nepomuceno.


*?? Armora. Mob:277, Capt, schooner, Del Rey la Galga, Mobile, 1780.

*Juan de Armora. Mob:611, Capt, balandra, Lézère, Mobile, 1781.


*José Arnao (1743 Rueda - ), married in 1795. Capt, 1772-1795, Militia, San Juan, PR. Legajo 7289:VII:11, Capt Militia Discipl Inf, Puerto Rico, 1795.


Juan Francisco Arnaud de Courville. Cuba:39, 229, and others, treasurer at Pensacola, 1791-93.


Fray Juan Arnaul. Cuba:700, death and legal proceedings, 1790.


*Domingo Aróstegui. Legajo 7269:V:3, Lt, Bn Mil Inf of Granada in Nicaragua, 1793.

*Matías de Arredondo. Legajo 7269:V:77, Cadet, Cav Mil of Havana, 1792.

*Bernardo Arredondo (1753 Fuente Rabta - ), married in 1786. Legajo 7290:XI:7, Sub-Lt, Cav Mil, Garrison of Santo Domingo, 1791. He was a wartime volunteer in three campaigns, one under Admiral Solano.


**?? Arriola. Mir:189, Capt, Grenadiers of Aragon, wounded at Pensacola, 1781.

*Baron ?? d'Arros d'Argelos. DeGrasse:112, 123, commanded the Languedoc, 80 gun French battleship of the Central Division, at the Battle of Les Saints, 1782. He was promoted to Commodore, 20 Aug 1784.

José del Carmen de Arrue. Legajo 7282:IX:19 and 60, Lt, Vol Inf Blancos, Prov Panama and Partido de Nata, 1800.


*??? D'Artus. Roch:585, Capt, Regt d'Hainault, served through the entire war in America.
*Domingo Antonio Ascano. V:Ign:19, Maria Hernandez, ch, 1778.
Manuel de Aspres. Cuba:104,626, mentioned in 1788-1792 letters of the consul of Spain in France.
*Baron de Asros. Swedes:105, French naval captain, Commander at Saintes of the Languedoc.
Ignacio de Asso. Cuba:104-e, mentioned in 1788-1792 letters of the consul of Spain in France.
*Manuel Astor (1746 Cataluña - ), married by 1787. Lt, 1777-1786, Capt, 1799, Inf Vets, Guayana, Legajo 7295: XII:3.
Manuel Joseph Astor. Legajo 7293, Capt, Inf Vets of Guayana, 1787.
*Pedro Aubry. Legajo 7260:II:58, Sgt Inf of Cuba, 1790.
Pierre Aubry. Tides:83, surviving Captain of shipwreck in TX of French ship, Renombrado, 1777.
*Chevalier d'Auteville. French:148-149, with West Indies troops at Yorktown.
*Willem Aull. Dutch:10, Tuchman:53, Dutchman living on St. Eustatius involved in clandestine support of the American Colonies, also accused of privateering in 1776.
*??? D'Aure. LCAR:1194, French official involved with supply for Rochambeau's Expedition.
*David Austin. Mill:141, American sailor from NC captured 20 Jan 1781 at St Eustatia on the schooner Robertson, sent to Mill Prison.
*Pedro Autorán de la Torre. C&R:128, naval Captain, commanded warship Dragon in 1780 Pensacola invasion.
José Antonio Avendano. Legajo 7271:II:43, Sgt, Dragoons of Spain, 1792.
*Luis Avilés. Legajo 7270:X:45, Sgt Inf Corona, 1789.
*Antonio Ayala (1761 Caracas - ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1781, Lt, 1796, Inf Vets, Caracas, Legajo 7295:III:56.
Juan de Dios Ayala. Legajo 7281:IX:5, Adjutant Major Inf Garrison of la Plaza de Panamá, 1797.
*Manuel Ayala (1757 Caracas - ), single in 1787. Cadet, 1776-1784, war service of 3 years and 6 months as a voluntary engineer in the towns of la Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo. Legajo 7294:III:18, Lt, Bn Inf Vet of Caracas, 1790.  
*Salvador Ayala. Legajo 7294:VIII:3, Sgt, Inf de Blancos de Guayana, 1790.  
*José Aymerich. Legajo 7264:XIV:2, Sgt Major, grad Lt Col, Bn Inf Mil de Puerto Príncipe, 1799.  
*Juan de Ayusa. S:39, governor of Nicaragua captured by English and imprisoned on Jamaica, 1780.  
*Miguel Calixto de Azeda. Cuba:150, 604, mentioned in 1786 correspondence.  
*Diego Azero. A4:XXVII:2, mentioned, c 1790.  
*Díez Antonio Azevedo y Conchillos. Lt Col and Sgt Major, Bn of Inf Vol Blancos de Mérida de Yucatán, 1790.  
*José Joaquín Azpilcueta. Legajo 7276:XII:8, Capt, Cav. de Príncipe, 1800.  
*Miguel Antonio Azpuru. Legajo 7272:IV:2, Capt, Bn Inf Garrison of Veracruz, 1795.  


Patriotic Organizations  
Research in this series of publications is intended to support the patriotic inclusiveness of two organizations, the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). If other organizations can and do benefit, the authors will be pleased.  
The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has its national headquarters, offices, and library at 1000 South Fourth St, Louisville, KY 40203-3292; Ph: (502) 589-1776; Fax (502) 589-1671; email:nassar@sar.org; Web site: http://www.sar.org. There are about 490 local chapters, plus state organizations, and organizations in several foreign countries. There are over 25,000 active members. The National Society publishes The SAR Magazine quarterly for its members.  
The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has its national headquarters, offices, and library at 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303; Ph: (202) 628-1776; Web sites: http://www.dar.org and http://members.dar.org. There are a few thousand chapters, and there have been 804,361 members, of whom over 200,000 are still active. The National Society publishes The National Spirit quarterly for its members, and in 2001 began a new bi-monthly publication, Daughters of the American Revolution Newsletter.  
When the SAR was founded by men, their wives asked to join, pointing out that they too descended from patriots of the Revolutionary War. The men were taken aback, but stood their ground and said in effect: “Oh no, men did the fighting; this is for Sons, not Daughters.” BIG MISTAKE. The wives said in reply: “All right, we will form our own organization,” which they did with the result that today it is ten times larger than that of the men. Each organization has been fiercely independent as to eligibility rules for membership.
IV. WEST INDIES PATRIOTS AND NEAR PATRIOTS, 1776-1783, (continued, B - C)

See V for some B names.


*Jean-Baptiste du Bac (- killed in 1781 on the frigate, La Diane). Comm:320, SubLt, Regt Touraine, 1781.


Pedro Badia. Cuba:683-g, 684-d, involved in 1787 civil case filed in New Orleans.

*Andrés de Baena. Legajo 7259:IX:3, Lt, Plana Mayor Pardos de Cuba y Bayamo, 1787.

Blas Baena. Legajo 7269:II:151, SubLt, Inf Garrison of Guatemala.

*Pierre Bailly. LAColor:27-28, 67, member of the colored militia of New Orleans serving under Gálvez. He was later a Lt, when he was accused of being sympathetic to the goals of the French Revolution.

*Nicolas-François Baillyat de Prechateau (26 Feb 1753 - ). Comm:320, made Capt, en second, Regt Touraine, 1 Jan 1782.

Marquis de Bajamar. A7:306, Spanish Minister of Grace and Justice, c 1793.


Juan Balazar. Legajo 7260:X:46, SubLt, Mil Cav of Havana, 1789.


*?? Balheon. Savannah: French midshipman, idled at Savannah, 9 Oct 1779.


Pedro Thomas Bammon/Barnmon. Legajo 7293, Sgt, Inf Vets of Guayana, 1787.


*Seraphin Bandol. Chaplains:250, French Franciscan chaplain under Comte E'Etatting aboard Le Languedoc. He became chaplain to the French ambassadors Gerard and Luzerne and was well known in the Philadelphia area.


Pedro Baratt. Legajo 7264:VII:3, Adjutant Major, Dragones de Mil de Mantanzas, 1799.


*Francisco Barba (1760 Santo Domingo - ), married in 1788, son of Colonel. Legajo 7290, apparently in service early during the war, then went to Barcelona to study mathematics for 4 years and three months, then rejoining his unit in 1784. (Magdalena shows a person of this name as Sgt Major, 1809, Inf Mil of Havana, Legajo 7265:1:2.)


*??? Barberin. B2:12, French Capt, Corps of Miners, had 40 men in Martinique, 1779.


*Barber. Thomson:190, courier in 1779.

Roman Barbero. Legajo 7297:VIII:12, Lt, 1799, Comp Veterano Dragones of Mérida in Yucatán.


Rafael Bareta. Legajo 7261:II:12, Surgeon, Piana Mayor del Batallon de Morenos de La Habana, 1792.


*??? Bareta. Misc:189, Capt, Grenadiers of Navarre, wounded and died at Pensacola, 1781.


José Ignacio Rafael Barreto. Legajo 7297:1:39, Lt, Bn Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, 1796.

*Sebastián Barrero. Legajo 7266:1:155, Sgt Major, Retired, 1793.


*Jose Barrero. C&C:92, commanding galley Nuestra Señora de los Remedios at Pensacola, 1781.

*José Ignacio Rafael Barrero (1751 Campeche - ). Married. SubLt, 1782, Vol Blancos, Campeche. He was a volunteer to go to Honduras. Lt, 1796, Bn Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, Legajo 7297:1:39.


*Jean Germain de Barras (1740 Saint-Antoine, Dauphiné - ). Roch:578, paymaster Regt d'Agénois, at Savannah, 1779.

*??? De la Barre. B2:46/47, Lt, Squadron of the King in the troops at Savannah in 1780, where he was wounded. (This may be the officer in Regt d'Hailnaut.)


*Hernandez del Barre. Mob:733, naval Lt, frigate Santa Cecilia, 1781.

*??? Barre. S:302, Capt, Regt of Aragon, 1782.


*Jacques Melchior Saint Laurent, Comte de Barras (1755-1829). Tuchman 195-96, 240-241, Commander of French fleet from Rhode Island who brought the artillery siege train to Yorktown. B2:44, he was shown as Louis, Count de Barras, who had distinguished himself in the battle at Grenada, then had taken command of the French fleet at Newport 8 May 1781. DeGras:67, he later fought on 25 and 26 Jan 1782 against Admiral Hood at Saint Christopher. He later captured Névis and Montserrat, then returned to France where he was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1783.

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*Jean Germain de Barras (1740 Saint-Antoine, Dauphiné - ). Roch:578, paymaster Regt d'Agénois, at Savannah, 1779.


José Alselmo Barrios. Legajo 7269:V:7, SubLt, Bn Mil Inf de Granada de Nicaragua, 1793.

*Juan de Barrios. Legajo 7260:IX:48, Sgt, Mil de La Habana, 1789.

Juan José Barrios. Cuba:564, sea captain, volandra from San Tomás with negros and flour, New Orleans, 1786.

*Juan Ignacio Barrios. Legajo 7269:V:4, Lt Mil Inf de Granada de Nicaragua, 1793.

Charles Barrois/Barrois c 1726 Charentes Dauphine, Grenoble, France - 13 Oct 1785, bur St Louis Cem. Bourgard:27, md Margarita Lambert (1741 - 1794), and had ch. They lived in St. James, Par LA, then settled in Plaquemines Par.

Pierre Barrois (c 1755 - ). Bourgard:27, son of Charles Barrois, on 24 Jul 1780 in Louisiana md Marie Louise Miller/Millet and lived in Plaquemines Par, LA. They had ch.

*??? De la Baronnals. Chaplain:250, French chaplain from 1778-1781 aboard L'Artesien.

*Francisco Barroso. Legajo 7261:XIX:~4, Capt Mil Inf de La Habana, 1791.

*Juan Barru. Chl:Attachment, Sec. of Treasury, Pensacola Staff, 1781.


*Gregorio Barrutia. Legajo 7264:V:1, Capt, Plana Mayor del Bn de la Habana, 1799.

*José Maria Barrutia. Legajo 7269:IV:10, Capt, Dragones Mil Prov Discip de Guatemala, 1794.

*Juan Antonio Barrutia. S:29, Intendant of Spanish Army, 1799.


*David Barry. Comm:348, SubLt, Regt Walsh, c 1779.

*Elisha Barry. Milit:2D, American sailor taken 19 Dec 1781 on the Adventurer, taken to Mill Prison 21 Jan 1782. *John Barry. Bingham:4, American naval captain who commanded the Lexington, and also was involved in the defense of the Nancy.


Francisco Bas. A4:XVI:15, mentioned, c 1789.


*José Basarte. Legajo 7277:1:29, Capt Dragoons of Spain, 1800.

*Josef Basols (1754 Catalufia - ), single in 1787. 2s Sgt, 1782, Sgt, 1790, Inf Vets, Caracas, Legajo 7294:III:41.


*Juan Antonio Bassot. A5:XXV:98, Lt in 1791. Cuba:167-Lt, 1791 civil case in New Orleans. This may be the Lt, Vol Prov de Guayaquil, 1797.

*Juan Bautista Bassot. A5:XXV:79, 80, Lt, c 1771.

Isidro Battida. Lt of Grenadiers, 1800, Bn Inf Garrison Plaza de Panamá, Legajo 7282:VIII:12.

Baron de Bastrop. Cuba:179, Governor of Louisiana, c 1800.

*Luis Antonio Batista. Legajo 7261:XXVIII:5, Lt, 3rd Comp, Cav, of Cuba, 1791.

*Jean-François-Dominique La Battot. Comm:343, SubLt, Regt Fois, c 1779.

Louis Francis Baudin/Bodin. HamV:324, 366, called Monlouis, had 1782 Mobile land grant, died in 1787.


*Vijan Arrol de Bandreuil (1751 - ). Roch:583, Capt, Touraine Regt, at Yorktown.

*Pedro Baurelle/Borrel/Borelle. M:111, Appendix F, Mil Lt killed at Mobile, 1780.

*Jean Baptista. A4:XX:24, Lt, c 1791.

*Louis-Jacques Bauvals. Heini:36, S0, 52, 66, Haitian leader who had served with the Chausseurs Volontaires at Savannah.


Bonaventura Bayhi (c 1743 Barcelona - ), md Maria Josepha Carel Soler in Louisiana on 30 Nov 1785, and they were plantation owners in Plaquemines Parish, LA. They had ch.
Eusebio Bayle. Legajo 7260:X:60, Sgt, Mil, Cav de la Habana, 1789.


Beale, Bingham:19, an American merchant ship captain moving supplies to West Indies for transshipment to the Colonies, 1776.


Besie, Bingham:19, an American merchant ship captain moving supplies to the Colonies, 1776.


Pedro Bazin y Chac6n. A3:XIV:15, 24, Cpl, c 1785.


Luis Toutant Beauregard. A2:VIII:61, mentioned, 1778. Bourgard:33, this must be Michel Louis Toutant Beauregard who on 3 Apr 1784 married Victorie Marie Ducros and had a family. He was a merchant with his father, Jacques, owned several brigantines, and had a plantation in St Bernard Parish.

Beauval. DV:21, NO Mil, 1777.


Joseph Beaussage/Bosage. HamV:327, 328, settled in Mobile in 1786 with wife, Louisa Budro, and 7 ch.

Commodore ??? Beauset. Dull 182, French commander of 5 ships of the line at Cadiz, Spain, in 1780.


Jose Francisco de Belidia. Legajo 7264:XII:10, Capt, Havana Mil, 1799.

Pedro de Bejar. Legajo 7280:IX:39, SubLt, Inf Garrison of the Plaza de Panamá, 1792.


Juan Belesta. Legajo 7171:XVIII:5, Capt, Inf, Engineer ordinarho de Veracruz, 1791.

Major General ??? Bellecombe. Dull 252, at St Domingue in 1781 when he as designated to be second in command in the invasion of Jamaica. S:297, 323, Governor of French Cape, 1782. Cuba:223-f, from Guarico, mentioned in 1782 correspondence, "...sobre la goleta de la guardia y soldado del req que intentava conocer el senescal."


Juan Belester/Ballester. Cuba:169-d, 1785 civil case, Pensacola.


Enrique Beltrán. Legajo 7294:XXXV:4, Sgt, Corps of Veterans, Trinidad, 1794.

Nicólás Beltrán. Mob:275, blacksmith/armorer, Mobile, 1780.


Samuel Flagg Bemia. Cummins:28, observer who reported Spain wanted to declare war on Great Britain.


Jean Baptiste Benet. A2:X:45, 64, 67, 68, mentioned, c 1780.

John Benezet. Bingham:47, 57, 86, 90, 101, brother-in-law to William Bingham who was also involved in moving supplies from the West Indies to the American colonies, lost at sea, 1781.


Andrés Berde. Legajo 7295:XI:1, Capt, Comp Arty Mil de Blancos de la Margarita, 1789.


Joseph Antonio Beazal. Cuba:70, 1785-86 letters from Chihuahua to Estevan Miró.

Francisco Bequet. Legajo 7269:II:1, Capt, grad, Estado Mayor de San Cristóbal de la Habana, 1797.

Christophe-Philippe Bérard de Mairie/Moré. AS:VI:97, soldier, c 1777.

Jean Charles Benoit c 1746 Acadia. Bourgard:41, DV:4, Louisiana soldier who md 9 Jan 1770 Anne Marie Hache, and they had a family.


José Bernal. Legajo 7282:IX:3 and 4, Sgt Major, Inf Vol Prov Panamá y Partido de Nata, 1800.
Ignacio/Ygnacio Berfiasco (1746 Turin - ), single in 1787, service record began in 1786, but he was a Sgt 1st Class in 1787. He either had a prior enlistment or he was well educated.


*Ramón de Bertendona. M:105, fn7, Lt of Navy, Capt of El Kauyican at Mobile and earlier, 1779, 1780, also at Pensacola.


*Charles-Louis-Jean Berthier. French:2-3, 112, French volunteer for America who went first to the West Indies, then to Boston.


*?? Bexon. Capt, Royal Engineers, at Martinique, c 1780.

*Francisco Betancourt. Capt, 1799, Mill Discip Blancos de San Felipe de Austria, Prof de Cumaná, Legajo 7295: VII: 76.


*?? Bexon. Capt, Royal Engineers, at Martinique, c 1780.


?? Biasson. Haiti: 67, Haitian Governor-General serving under Spain in 1793 and who remained in Spanish service until he was assassinated.


*J. B. Bicker. Dutch:43, 44, administrator of the West India Company in 1778.


* Frédérico-François-Louis de Blen de Chevigny (13 Apr 1737 Avallon - ). B2: 54, Lt of Chasseurs de Sossonnaus at Savannah where he lost half his company on 25 Nov.

Juan Bilacha. A5: XXV: 43, Cpl, c 1791.


*Carl Daniel Bildt (4 Apr 1754 - Jan 1781??, Cape of Good Hope). Swedes: 147, Swedish volunteer as a French officer serving on the Artesian in the Indian Ocean. (He is also said to have died a natural death on the way home from the Indian Ocean in the Fall, 1783.)

William Bingham. Thomson:46, was authorized to transfer supplies for Americans, 1776. Allen:196, American naval agent at Martinique, 1776-1778. LCAR:147, William Bingham papers.

*Carl Rayalin Biochete. Swedes:147, in Dec 1776, French naval captain commanding the 64 gun ship St. Michel.

Joseph Biriones. Cuba:1, ltr, 1773-79 from San Juan to Gov. Gálvez.


*Count Nils Bjelke (5 June 1763 – 12 Apr 1782 killed in action against English Admiral Hughes in the Indian Ocean). Swedes:146-47, Swedish volunteer for the French Navy who joined in 1780 and served on the Zété and the Héros. He took part in the capture of Pensacola.


*Philipert-François Roussel de Blanchelande (1735 Dijon – executed 11 Apr 1793). B2:56-57, Lt Col 2d Bn, Regt Viennols, defended St Vincent, and was Governor of Tobago, later of Dominica. DeGrasse:144, Haiti:31, he was Governor of Santo Domingo in 1791.


*??? Boisneuf. Savannah: Lt, killed 9 Oct 1779 at Savannah, Regt from Port au Prince.

*?? Boisrond-Tonnere. H:237, actual author of the Declaration of Independence of Blacks of Santo Domingo in 1803. Haiti:S5, there had been a Haitian mulatto general Boisrond at Port-au-Prince in 1791.


*José Bolcan (1742 Caracas - ), single in 1787. Cadet, 1779, Caracas, SubLt, 1790, Comp Inf Vet de Guayaquil, Legajo 7294:IX:8.


*Juan Manuel Bonilla. Archer:196, 220, Lt Col and Commander, Bn of Veracruz, 1799.

*Marquis de Bonille. A7:126, Spanish official, c 1792.

*Pedro Thomas Bonnou (1746 Cumani - ), married by 1787. 2d Sgt, 1776-1787, SubLt, 1799, Inf Vets, Guayaquil, Legajo 7295:XI:10.


*Jean, Chevalier de Bonne (22 Jul 1750 Vivier-les Montagues - ). B2:58, Capt, Regt Touraine, pensioned in 1782 for his good conduct at Saint Christopher.


Nicolas Bordieux/Bordieux. A3:XII:30, mentioned c 1781.


*Pedro Borell ( - d by 1781). Thomson:222, Lt, Louisiana militia.

Carlos Borell. Legajo 7264:XVII:37, Lt, Inf de Cuba, 1779.

José Domingo Borka. Legajo 7272:III:40, Portugálón, Dragones of Spain, 1795.


José Antonio de Borja. Cuba:1484, Secretary to the Supreme Council of War, 1792.

*Juan Borla/Borja. V:Trin:90, ship captain, Santisima Trinidad, 1783, bringing Canary Island volunteers.
*Juan Borque (1744 Gerona - ). Legajo 7289:???, Lt, 1772, Capt, Militia, San Juan, PR, 1791, in PR in 1795, single.
M. Borregal. A2:VII:3, mentioned, c 1777.
*Tomás Borrego. Legajo 7259:VI:28, SubLt, Mil Cav of Havana, 1787.
José Bosadas. Legajo 7297:III:26, Veteran Lt in 1796, service entry date not found. Possibly he is the same person as José Bosada.
*Juan Bosque. Legajo 7289:VII:19, Capt, Mil P.~.~ip Inf de Puerto Rico, 1795.
*Francis Bosseron. Thomson:157, trader with Americans, 1778.
*Esteban Botía de Echevarría. Lt in charge of 17 CI volunteers and their families, 89 in all, on the Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, which got to Havana in 1780.
*Ensign ??, Boubée. DeGrasse:62, 147, commanded the convoy escord frigate Fée, which was forced into several fights near Saint Domingue. He returned to France and was in Suffren’s squadron in India in 1783.
*Captain ?? de Boudet. Grasse:158, commander of the warship Réfléchi when he died in action at Virginia Capes, 5 Sep 1781.
*Blas de Bouchet. Cuba 26, 42, at Natchez in 1793. Legajo 7264:VI:1, Lt Col, 1799, Comp Inf de Cataluña de Havana.
Maximo de Bouchet. Cuba 26, 124, ltr of 1793. Legajo 7264:VI:8, SubLt, 1799, Comp Inf de Cataluña de Havana.
*Rafael Bonifacio. Cuba 26, 42, at Natchez in 1793. Legajo 7264:VI:1, Lt Col, 1799, Comp Inf de Cataluña de Havana.
*Gregorie de Boza. Legajo 7261:XX:1, Col, Bn Mil de Puerto Rico, 1791.
*José Agustín Boza. Legajo 7261:XVIII:1, Capt, Comp of Cav, Cuban Military, 1791.
*Count Bozon de Périgord. B2:66, rejoined troops in 1782 at Crampound, then went from Boston to Porto Cabello with Dumas.


*??? Briqueville. Swedes:130, 154, French brigadier who went to the Leeward Islands in 1781 in the Northumberland.

Thomas Brisbane. A4:XVII:54, Lt, c 1791.


*Pedro Britos. Mob:546, killed at the Village, Mobile, 1781, from Príncipe Regt.

Pedro Brizzio. S:39, 42, 228, captured by British and imprisoned in Jamaica, 1781.


Bartolomé Broseta. Legajo 7264:XIV:17, Lt, Bn Inf Mil de Puerto Príncipe, 1799.


Juan Rodulfo, Baron de Brouner/Brounier. Cuba:119, 121, mentioned in correspondence in 1788 with Governor Miró. A7:24, this may be Baron de Brouner, militia commander of the German Coast, Louisiana.

*??? Brow. Savannah: Major, Regt Dillon, killed at Savannah, 9 Oct 1779.


*Jean Baptista Brucieras. SL:149, inf. II Mil, 1780.

*François-Paul Brueys d'Aigalliers (1753 Uzès – killed 24 Aug 1798, battle of Aboukir). B2:70, served as Lt in fleet of Count de Grasse and took part in five against against Admirals Hood and Graves.

*?? Brun de Boade. DeGrasse:70, 195, killed at the Battle of the Chesapeake, 5 Sep 1782 while commanding the Réfléchy.


*Alexis de Brussic. Chaplains:250, French chaplain from June 1778-Jul 1780 aboard Le Fier.

*Count de Bruyères (1734 - Jul 1821). B2:71, distinguished himself under Count d'Estaing and later under the Bailli de Suffrene. He commanded the Illustré, when it and the Héros drove away 12 English ships.

*Antonio María de Bucareli y Ursúa Hinostroza Lasso de la Vega (1717-1779). Cummins:207, Viceroy of New Spain, 1771-1779. He supported shipping materials from New Spain to the Americans.

Ignacio Buceta. Legajo 7272:III:63, Sgt Dragons of Spain, 1795.


*Ramón Buelta Flores. Mob:226, Lt Col at Mobile, 1780. This may be Ramón de Buelt'a, in 1786, Capt, grad Lt Col, Escuadrón de Dragons of America, Legajo 7259:XIII:2.

Rucosa Buenaventura. A2:VI:14, mentioned c 1776.


*Manuel Buentetempo. LDS Roll 1156336, Company 1, in the taking of Pensacola and later in the fighting against English on the Coast of Guatemala.


*?? Bujac. Cuba:1447, arrested, 1793, Louisiana.

*Juan Antonio Bullosa (1742 Vilar - ). Legajo 7289:VII:28, Lt, 1782, Militia, San Juan, PR, Lt, Mil Discip Inf Puerto Rico, 1795, married.

*Abraham du Buq de Marcussy. Comm:304, SubLt, Regt D'Agénola, c 1779.


José Ignacio Bustillos. Legajo 7297:II:21, Sgt, 1st Class, 7th Comp, Bn de Inf de Castilla Fijo de Campeche, 1796.


*Count Frederik van Bylandt. Jameson:700, commanded Dutch frigate in St Eustatius harbor on 3 Feb 1782 during the English attack.

*Lodovijk Bylandt. Tuchman: Dutch rear-admiral protecting merchantman fired on and taken by British 31 Dec 1779.

See S or Z for some C names.

*Antonio Caballero. Ch1:11 brought Malagans to Havana, Apr 1779.

Antonio Caballero. SubLt, 1795, Bn Inf, Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:I:51.
Bruno Caballero. Legajo 7261:XXVI:35, SubLt, Cuban Inf, 1791.

*Francisco Caballero (1721 Villa de la Parra, Estremadura - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290:V:12, Capt, 1771, grad Lt Col, 1784, 1789, Santo Domingo Regt.

*Francisco Caballero (1767 Santo Domingo - ), son of Captain, married by 1786. Legajo 7290:II:30, Cadet, 1779, SubLt, Inf Bn, Puerto Principe, 1794.


Jose Caballero. Legajo 7290:III:60, Cadet, Inf Bn, Santo Domingo, 1791.

*Manuel Caballero (1754 Santo Domingo - ), married by 1786, son of Captain. Legajo 7290:1:14, Cadet, 1773-1783, volunteer engineer, 1779-1783, Sub-Lt, Jan 1783, Capt, Santo Domingo Regt, 1798.

*Silvestre Caballero. Legajo 7260:XI:8, Capt, Inf Garrison of Panama, 1795.


*Vetrepis Cabaret. Cuba:192, 193, correspondence in 1779 with Germans in Louisiana.

*?? Cabarrús. Thomson:85, banker and fund transfer agent working with Americans, 1780.

*Domíngio Cabello, Thonhoff, Cuba, many references, Governor of TX who authorized wartime cattle shipments to LA, later Governor of Cuba.


*José Cabichaca. A4:XXVII:59, Capt, c 1790.


*Antonio Cabrera (1749 - ). Legajo 7290, Inf Vets of Santo Domingo, 1788.


*Francisco Cabrera (1745 Isla Margarita - ), married in 1787. Sgt 1st CI, 1777-1788, 2d Comp, Inf Blancos, Margarita. Legajo 7295:XI:43, Sgt, 2d Comp Milia Inf Blancos de Margarita, 1797.


*Joaquín Cabrera (1735 Eilla Escalon - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290:VII:1, grad Lt Col, 1779, Garrison of Santo Domingo, Brigadier, Mil Inf Discip Santo Domingo, 1798.

Juan Antonio Cabrera. Bourgard:xxii, Spanish bachelor allowed to settle in St Bernard Parish, LA, among the Canary Islanders.


*Luís Cabrera. Legajo 7275:VII:15, Capt of the keys of the city of Veracruz, 1798.

Miguel Cabrera. Legajo 7290:1:34, SubLt, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, 1795.


*?? De Rouverie De Cabrères (1741 - ). Roch:580, 582, A2:28, Capt-Commandante, Regt Gâtinais, 1779, received cross of Chevalier of St Louis for good conduct at Yorktown.


*Chevalier Jean-Baptiste-Gédant-Duplex de Cadignan (22 May 1738 Condom - ). B:303, Lt Col Regt D'Agénois, distinguished at Saint Christophe, 1782.


*Juan Manuel de Cagigal. Caughay:208, 244, 247, Spanish Field Marshal in Havana and Pensacola during the war years. Legajo 7290:III:10, Brigadier in 1799, Bn Vet de Caracas.


*Jean-François Caliòiu de la Forgerie. Comm:304, SubLt, Regt D'Agénois, in the 12 April 1782 battle at Les Saints.


*?? Cala. Mob:449, head of transport boat, Pensacola convoy, 1780.
Francisco Claudio Calandro (1730 St Sulpice, Paris, France – 6 June 1809, bur St Louis Cem). Bourgard:49, c 1760 in Louisiana md Marie Rosa Talon (1736 Gaurica, Santo Domingo – 10 June 1806), and they had ch. He was a shoemaker, and they lived in the Delta of Louisiana.

Manuel Caldero. A3:XI:36, c 1781. This may be Manuel Calbeto, in 1796 a Sgt, Comp Inf de Catalafia in Havana, Legajo 7263:VI:15.


*Cristóbal Calderon (1736 Yucatán), married son of titled official Capt, 1776-1784, Campeche Garrison. Legajo 7296:II:6, Capt, grad Lt, Bn de Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, 1790.


*Felipe Santiago Calderon (1765 Yucatán), single, son of Lt Col. Cadet, 1780, Campeche Garrison, Lt, 1797, Bn Inf de Castilla Fijo de Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:5.


*José María Calderon (1761 Mérida), single, Cadet, 1773-1783, Campeche Garrison. Legajo 7297:II:23, Lt, Veteran, Bn Mil Discip de Blancos de Campeche, 1796.


*SubLt Carlos Caifat. LAColor:21, leader of pardos in the Pensacola Campaign, 1781.


*Antonio Calliz. Legajo 7272:III:15, Lt, Dragoons of Spain, 1795.

*Mariano Calonge. Legajo 7264: XVII:15, Capt, Inf of Cuba, 1799.


Calvé. Thomson:197, half-breed and Indian trader, 1780.


José Aniceto Calvo. Legajo 7272:II:45, Capt, Dragoons of Spain, 1795.


*Marqués de Camacho. Cuba:105, 462, a veteran of Gálvez Expedition from Havana in 1784 writing letters to Arturo O'Neill.

*Agustín Romeo de Camaña. Mob:267, signed military report for Mobile, 1780.


*Bahamonde de la Camara. Legajo 7297:VI:7, Capt, Bn Inf Mil Discip Vol Blancos de Mérida de Yucatán, 1799.

*Chevalier de Camis. French naval Lt captured at Savannah, Sep, 1779.

Anselmo Campanoni. Legajo 7264:XI:41, Lt, Inf Bn, Mil of Cuba and Bayamo, 1799.
*Bernardo del Campo. S:343, 355, Secretary to the Spanish Minister of State, 1782.
José Mariano Campo. Lt, 1800, Corps Prov Cav Lanceros de Veracruz, Legajo 7276:XIV:15.
*Antonio Campos. Mob:564, SubLt, 1781, Pensacola.

*Francisco Campos (Lanzarote, Canary Islands - 4 Nov 1813). Bourgard:51, in Louisiana md Leonor Cubas and they had ch in St Bernard Parish. This is likely the soldier who came in 1783 with wife Maria and settled in St Bernard Parish.
*Francisco Campos. Legajo 7264:V:2, Capt, Plana Mayor de Blancos, Bn de Pardos Libres Mil Disçip de La Habana, 1799.

*José Mariano de Campos. Capt, grad Lt Col, 1795, Comp Inf Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Legajo 7277:1:3.
*Fray Pedro Campos. Cummins:3, priest in British East Florida who reported on events there. Lawson:176, priest of the colony, New Smyrna, where Spanish spy Luciano de Herrera lived and served as god-parent.
* ??? Campos y Piñeda. Cuba:2, 1780-1786 correspondence to Miró of Louisiana.

Josef Cama. Cuba:683-q, case filed in New Orleans over illegal trade in the bergantine Famoso Cathalain.

*Domínguez Camuñez. Legajo 7277:VII:9, Capt, Bn Inf Garrison of Veracruz, 1800.

??? Camus. S:42, fn 47, French Captain of the Alexandre.
*Miguel Camacho. Legajo 7264:XVII:14, Capt, Inf of Cuba, 1799.


Francisco Canapari. Legajo 7262:IX:35, Sgt, Inf Mil de La Habana, 1795.
*Dionisio de Canas (1750 Catahúa - 1779), single. Lt, 1776-1785, Mil Vol Blancos Campeche, volunteer for service in Honduras. Legajo 7296, Lt of Granaderos, Bn Inf Mil Vol Blancos de Campeche, 1788.
Francisco Canedel. Cuba 2328, 515, guardia almacén at Baliza, 1792, also at Natchez, and New Orleans.
*Jaimz Canca. Legajo:VIII:14, Lt, Bn, Mil de Inf de Puerto Príncipe, 1792.
*Francisco Cano. Legajo:7261:VIII:12, Lt, Bn de Mil de Inf de Puerto Príncipe, 1792.
*Juan José Cano. Legajo 7269:II:5, Capt, Inf Garrison of Guatemala, 1793.
Victor Cano. Legajo 7297:II:44, Sgt, Veteran, Bn Inf Mil Discip de Blancos de Campeche, 1796.
* ??? Cantel d'Anetville. B2:13, Capt, Royal Engineers, at Saint Dominica, c 1780.
*Ramon Cantero. Legajo 7259: X:33, Sgt, Bn, Inf, Mil de Cuba y Bayamo, 1787.
*Ramon Cantero. Legajo 7259: X:33, Capt, Bn Inf Mil Discip Vol Blancos de Mérida de Yucatán, 1799.
*Antonio Canzi. Legajo 7290: I:1, Brigadier, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, 1795.
*Jean Derk van der Capellen tot den Pol. Dutch: many references, Dutch baron who was an American sympathizer and friend of John Adams during the American Revolution. He contributed or loaned 26,000 guilders to the American cause.
*Robert Jasper van der Capellen ven de Marsch. Dutch: 29, proposed to be envoy to America during the American Revolution.
*G. Th. Van der Capellen van Schonauwen. Dutch: 199, Dutch nobleman from Utrecht who took part in the Peace Negotiations in 1782.
*Juan Capiro. Legajo 7264: X:12, Capt, Bn de Mil de las Cuatro Villas, 1799.
*Juan María de Cara. Legajo 7296: XXI:12, Lt, Bn Inf Mil Vol Blancos de Mérida de Yucatán, 1785.
*José Joaquín Carballo. Legajo 7262: XVII:6, Chaplain, Bn Mil Inf Cuba y Bayamo, 1787.
*Juan de Caraillac. Cummins: 38, coastal observation officer at Cabo Corrientes, 1776.
*José Rafael Caraveo. Legajo 7297: X:2, Capt, Bn de Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, 1797.
*?? Cardaillac. Sweden: 147, French naval captain in 1781 of the 64 gun ship L'Artésien, destined for the East Indies.
*Francisco Cardelino. Legajo 7280: IX:15, Capt, Inf Garrison, Plaza de Panamá, 1792.
*Miguel Mariano Cárdenas. Legajo 7264: XII: 32, SubLt, grad Capt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1799.


*Jaime Garmisolas. Mob:466, Capt, frigate, Nuestra Señora de la Merced, Mobile, 1780.


*Pedro Carmén de Oviedo (1755 Santo Domingo - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290:V:8, Capt, Inf Garrison of the Plaza de Santo Domingo, 1789. (This may be a record of two persons.)

José Caro, son of the Captain. Cadet in 1780's, Sub-Lt, 1795, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:I:52. (José Ignacio Caro, Cadet, 1789, Inf Vet Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:XIX:54, may be the same person).


*José Carrillo. Legajo 7261:XXV:29, Lt, Inf of Havana, 1791.


*Antonio Carrillo. Legajo 7261:XXII:28, Lt, Inf of Cuba, 1792.


José Carrillo y Andrade. S:240, Governor of Mexico state, 1781. Cuba:150, 226-g, Governor of Vera Cruz in 1778-1782 correspondence.


Juan Vicente Carret. Mob:277, Capt, brig Roy San Francisco Xavier at Mobile, 1780.

José de Caritas. S:31, 38, wartime prisoner of the English.


José Joaquín Carvajal. Sgt 1º Ci, Veteran, 1800, Inf de Santa Marta, Legajo 7282:XVI:34.


Felipe Casuardor. Legajo 7265:I:1, Col, Mil Inf of Havana, 1809.

Cipriano Casabona. Cuba:669, S81, guardia almacen at Plaquemine, Louisiana, 1793.

Marqués de Casa-Calvo. Legajo 7264:XXII:2, Lt Col grad Brigadier, Inf of Cuba, 1799.


José Casamayor. Ch1:Attachment, Capt, Aide to the Major-General, Pensacola, 1781.


Conde de Casa Montalvo. Legajo 7264:XXII:5, Lt Col, Cav de Mil de Havana, 1799.


Juan/Luis Antonio Casanova. Bourgard:62, md Marcelline La Mar, and they had ch. They lived in Southern Louisiana.


Juan de Casas (1737 Valencia del Cid - ), married by 1787. Capt, 1779, Sgt Major, Col, 1799, Bu Inf Vet de Caracas, legajo 7295:III:11. Cuba:701-g, possibly the same person in 1787 case in New Orleans.


Josep Case. DV:62, IL Mil, First Comp, 1780.

Ángel Casillas. Mob:570, Cpl, Regt of Navarra, 1780, at Mobile.

??? Casimir. Chaplain:250, French Capuchin chaplain in 1782 aboard Le Magnifique.


Francisco Caso y Luengo. A3:XXV:77, Lt, c 1787.

Santiago Casa. Sgt 1º Ci, vet, 1790, Comp Inf Blancos de Guayana, Legajo 7294:VIII:5.


Juan Casquillo. Legajo 7264:XIII:19, Adjutante Major, Mil Inf de Havana, 1799.


Marqués Gonzales de Castellón. Cummins:34, Spanish wartime minister of the Navy. Mob:725, received military correspondence from Mobile, 1781.


Capt ??? de Castellane Majustre. DeGrasse:26, 111, commanded the French warship, Marseillais, 74 guns, at Les Saintes in 1782. He was promoted to Commodore, 1 Nov 1786.

Antonio Castellanos. Legajo 7297:II:67, Lt, Bu Inf Mil Discip de Blancos de Campeche, 1793.

Francisco Antonio Castellanos. Chaplain, Plana Mayor de Blancos agregada al Bu de Pardos, Mil Discip Inf of Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7264:IX:10.


??? Castellet. Swedes:155, French naval captain commanding in 1782 the Suffisant in the battle with Admiral Howe.
Guillermo Castely. Legajo 7260:XI:38, Sgt, Bn Mil Inf de Puerto Príncipe, 1789.
Marqués de Castillías. S:371, commander of a Spanish naval squadron, 1783.
Antonio Castiliá. Legajo 7264:VI:11, SubLt, Catalanian Comp, Havana, 1799.
Juan Castiliá. Legajo 7261:XXV:47, SubLt, Inf of Havana, 1791.
Manuel Castiliá. Legajo 7259:II:60, SubLt, Havana Inf, 1788.
Possibly also Manuel Castilla, Legajo 7264:XVII:22, Capt, Inf of Cuba, 1799.
Pedro Castiliá. Legajo 7264:XVI:17, Capt, Havana Inf, 1799.
Alonso Castilleja. Cuba:483-4, Apothecary, Royal Hospital, Pensacola, probate proceedings, 1790, New Orleans.
Agustín del Castilló. Legajo 7259:VI:31, SubLt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1787.
Félix del Castilló. Legajo 7262:XX:90, Distinguished soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.
Juan del Castilló y Morales. Legajo 7262:XX:29, SubLt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.
Juan Núñez del Castilló y Sucre. X:184, Capt, Vol Cav Regt, Cuba, 1781.
Miguel del Castilló. Legajo 7262:XVI:8, Chaplain, Plana Mayor Blancos en Bn Pardo Mil de Cuba y Bayamo, 1793.
Pedro del Castilló. Legajo 7261:XX:24, SubLt, Bn Inf Mil, Puerto Príncipe, 1791. A4:XVII:56, this may be the person mentioned, c 1790.
*Antonio de Castro. Legajo 7261:XI:26, Lt, Inf of Havana, 1792. A4:XI:10, this may be the Lt, c 1791.
José Castro y Luna (1753 Santo Domingo - ), married by 1788. Legajo 7290, Distinguished Volunteer, 1778, Sub-Lt, 1788, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo. (Magdalena shows a person of this name as Lt, Militia of Havana, 1809, Legajo 7265:IX:33.)
Juan de Castro. A3:XII:18, mentioned c 1783.
Rafael de Castro. Lt, 1799, Bn Inf Mil, Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7264:XI:15.
Pablo Catafal. A4:VIII:13, SubLt, c 1791.
*José Rafael Catalán. Legajo 7264:XVI:5, Capt, Inf of Havana, 1799.
*Pedro Catherán. Tornero:379, officer in charge of the economic side of recruiting Canary Islanders for Louisiana, 1777.
*?? De Caupenne, B2:27, Col-Commandant, Regt Gátinaia, 1777.
*Andrés José Cavall. Mob:19, Capt, sloop, Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Mobile, 1780.
Jose Ceballos. Legajo 7262:XI:30, Sgt of Granaderos, Bn Mil Inf de Puerte Príncipe, 1795.
*Manuel Ceballos (1745 Yucatán - ), widower. Lt, 1779, Campeche Garrison. Legajo 7296:II:15, Lt, grad Capt, Bn Inf of Castilla Garrison of Campeche, 1790.
Miguel Ceballos. Lt, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7294:VII:44.
*José Cebollero (1748 Torrelluala - ). Legajo 7289:VII:93, Sub-Lt, 1774, Lt, 1785 Naples Regt, at Gibraltar in 1782, Lt, Mil Discip Cav de Puerto Rico, 1795, married.
*Francisco Javier Cedeño (1726 Isla Margarita - ), married in 1787. Capt 1777, 3rd Comp, Inf Blancos de Margarita. Legajo 7294:XXX:1, Capt, 3rd Comp, Mil, Inf, de Blancos de Margarita, 1793.
Francisco de Paula Celín. Chaplain, 1799, Cav de Mil de Havana, Legajo 7264:XII:85.
Francisco Cerbone. A4:IV:14, 2d Lt, c 1790.
*Alejandro Cerdán. Legajo 7276:XIII:10, Capt and Adj Major, Cav Lanceros de Veracruz, 1800.
Juan Manuel Cerere. Legajo 7269:IV:27, SubLt, Dragoon Mil Prov de Guatemala, 1794.
José Ceron. Legajo 7297: VII:16, Garzón, 1st Div, Pardos Discip de Mérida de Yucatán, 1793.

*José Cerralbo. Legajo 7259: X:16, Sgt Ecuadór, Dragones de América, 1786.


*Joseph Cerrato. RQ: 11, naval officer in command of the chambequin "Caimán".


Antonio Cespedes. Legajo 7260: V:37, SubLt, Inf of Cuba, 1790.

*Josef Mariano de Cespedes Clavijo, 1785 lawyer in the Royal Audiencia of Cuba.


*Vicente de Cespedes. Legajo 7261: XII:24, Lt, Inf of Cuba, 1791.


*John Bernard, Marquis de Chabert (1723 Toulon – 2 Dec 1805). B2: 74, commanded the "Vaillant" under d'Estaing at Grenada. As captain of the "Saint Esprit", he was in the actions of 19 April, 2 June 5 Sep, and 8 Sep 1781, when he was wounded. He became Chief of Squadron 20 Jan 1782. DeGrasse: 52.

*Claudio Chabot. Mob: 18, Capt, frigate "La Louisiana", Pensacola, 1781.


*Bonifacio Chacon. Legajo 7262: VII:22, Lt, Mil Inf de Cuba y Bayamo, 1795.


*José María Chacón. Mob: 106, App C, Lt, Sr Grade, brigantine "Las Renombrada", at Mobile, 1780. Mob: 667 shows him as Naval Lt on packet boat "San Pío" at Pensacola, 1781.


Terrato Chacon. Cuba: 2, mentioned in 1780-1786 Pensacola correspondence.

*?? De la Charlie. B2: 75, from the Regt Auxerrois, commanded a detachment of 30 men who captured Fort Loubières on Dominica, 7 Sep 1778. He was under the orders of Viscount de Damas.


*Francisco Versailles Chalaire (5 Mar 1798 - ). Bourgnard: 68, 69, New Orleans soldier who md c 1778 Marie Elizabeth Bailly/Bayhi and had ch. They lived in St Bernard Par.

*Pierre Chalaire/Chaler (19 Dec 1763 - ). Bourgnard: 69, Natchitoches soldier who in Louisiana on 6 Sep 1786 md Marie Victoire Derbume, and they had ch.


*?? Chalignon. Savannah: French officer wounded at Savannah, 1779.


*?? De Champcenoz. B2: 76, made excursions into Columbia. He had been on the "Aigle" and had showed great courage in trying to save the vessel and crew at the mouth of the Delaware River.

*Cice Champion. Sweden: 43, French captain in Martinique in 1781 of the "Solitaire".

*?? Chamson. Savannah: Lt, Regt Cambreast, wounded at Savannah, 1779.


*Chevalier Jean François Chastellux. LCAR:471, 1204, French officer who travelled in the U. S. and wrote about it after Yorktown. Scott:310, took part in surrender ceremonies at Yorktown, 1781.


*Ignatius Romain D'Avistry de Chateaufort. LCAR:1150, 1192, one of the wartime French consuls to the U. S. Monterno du Chatelard des Brets. Roch:585, Lt, d'Hainault Regt, wounded at Savannah, 1779.

*Chevalier Chatailloux. Scott:357, French officer who distinguished himself at Yorktown and was publicly thanked by Washington.


*L. R. de Chaumont. Dutch:72, French naval officer who helped John Paul Jones outfit a naval squadron in 1779 in Texel, the Netherlands naval base.


*Monumento du Chatelard des Brets. Roch:258, 585, Lt, d'Hainault Regt, wounded at Savannah, 1779.

*T. R. de Chaumont. Dutch:72, French naval officer who helped John Paul Jones outfit a naval squadron in 1779 in Texel, the Netherlands naval base.


*Chevalier Jean François Chastellux. LCAR:471, 1204, French officer who travelled in the U. S. and wrote about it after Yorktown. Scott:310, took part in surrender ceremonies at Yorktown, 1781.


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**?? De Cillart. Maha1: French naval captain under Suffren in the Indian Ocean, 1781-1783. Swedes:132, 146, 152, he commanded at different times the REFLECHY and the ACTIVE.


*Joaquín de Cisneros. Legajo 7262:IX:9, Lt Col, Bn Inf Mil, Cuba y Bayamo, 1793.

*José Felipe de Cisneros. Legajo 7264:XI:12, Capt, Mil of Cuba y Bayamo, 1799.

Juan Cisneros. Legajo 7264:XI:4, SubLt, Bn Inf Mil, Cuba y Bayamo, 1799.

*Pasqual de Cisneros. Cummins16, 19, interim commander at Havana, 1771. Archer:Ch1,In49, Capt-General of Cuba, 1783.

*?? De Clairaud. B2:82, French infantry officer, killed at naval action off Grenada, 7 Jul 1779.


*David Clark. Alderman:IS, privateer in Seaflower in 1778, then a prisoner at Matengo Bay in Jamaica, then help take over a British ship.

*Francisco Clausell. Mob:667, Capt, polaca San José, at Pensacola, 1781.

*?? Clavel. Sweden:105, French naval captain commanding at Les Saints LE SCIPION.

*Pedro Claver. Legajo 7290:V:3, SubLt, Artillery, Santo Domingo, 1789.


Pablo Clemente y Palacios. Lt, 1799, Bn Inf Mil Discip Vol Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:XXI:44.

*?? Clanart. Sweden:96, French naval Lt commanding the frigate Richmond, which was towing the GLORIOUS after the battle of Les Saints.


*Tibure Cloupet. Chaplain:251, French chaplain, Jan 1781-Apr 1783, aboard LE SCIPION.

*?? Coateux. Sweden:73, French general thanked by General Washington for his conduct at Yorktown.

*Joseph Cobachicha. A4:XIX:9, Capt, c 1791.

*?? Cochetterie/Clochetterie. Sweden:105, France naval captain commanding at different times LE JASON, TRITON, HERCULES, killed at Les Saintes on L'Hercules.

*?? Coleau. Savannah: Lt, Regt Cambreiss, wounded at Savannah, 1779.


*Antonio de Coca (1756 Santo Domingo – ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290, Lt, 1777-1788, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo.


*??? Chevalier de Coetendn. Savannah: commander of Le Lively which captured two British ships during the Siege of Savannah, 1779.


*Tomás Col. Ch1:12, American on route from LA to American colonies through Havan, Aug 1779.


Joseph Colomb. Ham:324, 326, applied for a Mobile land grant in 1782.


Luis Colomina. Legajo 7264:VI:&, Lt, Comp Inf Catalonia, Havana, 1799.

*??? Colon. Mob:718, sloop of Mr. Colon assigned to Fusileros, Mobile to Pensacola, 1781.


*?? Combeau. Grasse:245, French warrant officer at Les Saints, 12 Apr 1782. Swedes:95, left in charge of Le Northumberland after all the other officers were killed or wounded.


*Fernando de la Concha. S:373, regimental captain, 1783.

*Conde del Campo de Alange. K:126, Minister of the Indies, c 1790.


*Francisco Conde. S:261, in 1781, prebendary of the Holy Church of the Pueblo de Los Angeles, Mexico.

Juan Conde. Ch1:Attachment, Capt, Aide to the Commander, Pensacola, 1781.


*Carlos Connely. Legajo 7272:III:4, Capt, grad Col, Dragoons of Spain, 1795.


*Rafael Contador. Legajo 7259:II:10, Capt, Inf of Havana, 1788.


*José Contreras (1747 Ciudad de Santiago, Spain - ), widowed by 1788. Legajo 7290:VI:2, Lt, 1777-1788, Capt, Adj Major, Mil Inf, Santo Domingo, 1799. During the war, he was in a detachment to Puerto de Plata.


*Jean-Gaspard le Coq de Bois Baudran. Comm:320, 2d Lt, 1 Aug 1780, Regt Touraine.

*Gabriel-François Coquet. Comm:304, B2:7, SubLt, Regt Agénois, c 1780, at 12 April 1782 Battle of Les Saintes. Roch:578, this may be the Capt Coquet of the same regiment.
*José Corral. Cuba: 24, 35, received letters from Baron de Carondelet of LA. Legajo 7272: VI: 6, Capt of Grenadiers, grad Lt Col, 1795, Inf of Mexico.


*René-Anne-Gilbert-François de la Corbière (11 Feb 1742 Saint-Martin-de-Juliers, near Avranches - ). B2: 85, Capt, Regt Agénols, served in Antilles, distinguished at Yorktown and decorated.


*Bautista Corra. Mob: 611, Capt, goleta Besaña, Mobile, 1781.


*Diego Cortés. Lt: Attachment, 4th Engineers, Pensacola Staff, 1781.

Dimas Cortés. Tanner: 28, Treasurer official who went to East Florida in 1785.

Pedro Cortés. Legajo 7262: XXVII: 35, Sgt, Mil Inf de Puerto Príncipe, 1793.

*Juan Cos. LA Color:21, free negro member of the New Orleans Militia at Pensacola. He was captured by the British and sold as a slave to the Indians. He was later bought from the Indians and regained his freedom.

Bentura Cosider. A2:VI:16, lay brother, c 1776, probably Louisiana.

*Joseph Cosset. Ch3:101, Grenadier of the LA Regt. Bourgard:78, this may be Joseph Cósse (c 1761 LA - ), on 8 May 1779 md Elizabeth Bar:ra Cavelier, and they had a family in the Louisiana Delta.

Pierre Fleurant Cosse (c 1758 LA - ). Bourgard:78, on 4 Jul 1785 md Theresa Cavelier and had a family in Plaquemine Parish.

Joaquín Cosío. S:262, involved in grain trade, 1781.


*Pedro Antonio Cosío, S:240, Intendant of New Spain, 1781.


**? Costelan. Swedes:105, French captain commanding at Les Saintes the Marseillais.

*Felipe Cotarro. K:126, Col, inspecting charges made by Moreno unit in Havana, 1790. Legajo XXVI:1, Col, Inf of Cuba, 1791.


*Rafael de Cotilla. Legajo 7261:XI:93, Capt, Inf of Havana, 1792.


Andrew Couies. Cuba:115, apparently a 1781 land grant in West Florida or Louisiana.

***? De Courcy. Bingham:29, 34, 43, 67, French Governor of Martinique while Bingham served there.


Juan Covarrubias. Legajo 7264:XVII:38, Lt Inf of Cuba, 1799.

*F. W. Cragin. Tuchman:57, American resident of Dutch Surinam who commissioned an artist to do a portrait of Governor de Graaf, first foreign official to salute the American flag.


*Sebastián Creagh. Legajo 7260:IV:86, Lt, Inf of Cuba, 1790.


*Antonio Crespo y Neve. A2:X:21, Lt, c 1782. This may be Antonio Crespo, Lt, Inf of Cuba, 1792, Legajo 7261:XII:19. This may be the same person, Capt, Grad, involved in probate proceedings, 1783, New Orleans. Nicolás Crespin. A3:XI:12, mentioned, c 1785.


*Antonio Crespo, Lt, 1792, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7261:XII:19.


*José Crespo. Legajo 7270:1:47, Sgt, Dragoons of Spain, 1790.

*José Crespo. Legajo 7264:X:8, Capt, Mil de las Cuatro Villas, 1799.


69
Count Gustav Creutz (1731-1785). Swedes: 27n, 28n, 145n, Swedish Ambassador to Paris during the war.


*?? Crommelin. Dutch: M, 108, Dutch merchant family of Amsterdam with close American ties, which engaged in clandestine support for the colonies.


*?? Crubler de Saint-Cyr. B2:13, Capt, Royal Engineers, at Martinique, c 1780.


*James Cruise. Comm: 348, SubLt, Regt Walsh, c 1779.

*Willem Cruul/Krull ( - 4 Feb 1781, buried in the churchyard of the Reformed Church of St. Eustatius). Bartog: 17, Tuchman: 98, Dutch Rear Admiral killed commanding the Dutch warship Mars, while protecting a convoy near St. Eustatius.

Bartolomé de la Cruz. Legajo 7262: VIII: 105, Distinguished Soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.

Francisco de la Cruz. Legajo 7262: XX: 107, Distinguished Soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.

Gregorio de la Cruz. Legajo 7262: XX: 91, Distinguished Soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.

José María de la Cruz. Legajo 7262: XX: 82, Distinguished Soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.

*Juan de la Cruz. Legajo 7263: II: 11, Lt, retired, San Cristóbal de Havana, 1797.


*Miguel de la Cruz (1759 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290: VI: 16, Distinguished Volunteer, 1775, Sub-Lt, 1786, Lt, Santo Domingo Mil, 1799.

Pedro Cruz. Sgt, 1790, Bn Mil Inf Diósip Vol Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7294: I: 32.


*Tomás de la Cruz. Tides: 153, 154, Maya Indian from Yucatán, lone seaman survivor in 1779 at age 20 of Senor de la Yedra.

Antonio Cruzat. A5: XXV: 78, cadet, c 1791.

José María Cruzat. A4: XX: 86, SubLt in 1791.

José Cubillas. Cuba: 169-d, involved in civil case, 1785, Pensacola.


Pedro de Cuenda. Legajo 1794: XVI: 10, SubLt, Veteran Corps, Trinidad, 1799.


*Manuel Cueto y Vierna. Legajo 7264: XV: 9, Capt, Esquadron de America, 1799.

Antonio de la Cueva. No rank given, 1797, Bn Inf Mil Blancos de Campeche, Legajo 7297: II: 3 bis. Service entry date not found.

Juan Cumplido. A3: XIV: 61, mentioned, c 1785.


Josef Curbel. Cuba: 173-g, assaulted in 1783 in Pensacola.


*Juan Francisco de la Curilla/Courville. Mob: 270, Treasurer and Official Real interino, Mobile, 1780.
NSSAR INCLUDES THE FRENCH

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized 30 Apr 1889, and was incorporated by Act of Congress of the United States of America on 9 June 1906. The objects of this Society were declared to be patriotic, historical, and educational, with a focus on the Revolutionary War and on the democratic institutions established at that time. By 1899, the NSSAR elected to include descendents of French soldiers and sailors, but the War Department had no record of the French soldiers and sailors who took part. In Oct 1899, the NSSAR leadership appointed a Commission to research the French archives to prepare a list of those who served. To make the research manageable, the list was to include persons of known units who served in the thirteen colonies or in their adjacent waters. The Commission worked for many months and the work was first published in French by the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, with title: Les Combattants, Française de la Guerre Américaine, 1778-1783. This work, with parallel English translations of major parts, was republished by the United States Congress, 58th Session, Senate Document No. 77, printed at Washington, Impression Nationale (Government Printing Office), 1905. Since that time, it has been a basic document for NSSAR use with applicants of French soldier or sailor ancestry. It contains more than 50,000 names. However, one must note what the Chairman of the Commission placed in the Introduction, first, with respect to its completeness and second, with respect to its inclusiveness.

"But before placing the work of the commission under the eyes of readers, it is not without utility to remark how incomplete is the list. In the first place, all the documents which should figure here were not found; our lists, those of the fleets, contain nearly all the sailors who had effectually taken part in that campaign, but those of the infantry comprise only about one-half of those who actually fought in the United States; the documents about the troops garrisoned on each ship notably have not been established in an absolute manner and are not included in this work, and each ship of d'Estaing's fleet as that of de Grasse, had on board 100 to 150 infantry men; also the documents concerning the legión Lauzun, companies of artillery and engineers, and the company of the regiment Grenoble, have not been found."

"These researches deal only with the direct and official participation of France in the American War. On the one side the rolls of the French ministerial departments from which the lists have been taken exclusively, and which will be found in this volume, give no indication of volunteer inscriptions, nevertheless numerous, which preceded governmental interference; on the other hand, it is not only the French fleets which have figured in American waters, nor only the French armies which fought on American soil, which have contributed to the enfranchisement of America, but all the French fleets and armies which struggled against England at the same time. The exploits of Suffren, for example, in the Indian Ocean, contributed, perhaps, as much as those of which the Chesapeake was the theater, to achieve the final result. Also, at the same time that d'Estaing had set sail for America, the French fleet sustained on the coast of Europe against English fleets splendid combats, of which the duel of the Belle Poule and the Arethuse and the combat at Ouessant remain famous episodes, and which, in weakening Great Britain, gave great aid to the colonies in their efforts for liberty."

"In our desire to include in this publication only troops which have fought either in the waters or on the soil of America, we have excluded the fleet of Count de Guichen, which fought in the Antilles and was there in constant contact with the fleets whose operations were being carried out on the other side of the Atlantic. The names of all the French soldiers and sailors engaged in that war would have been given here if we had not been obliged to circumscribe the limits. (Italics added, GWB)."

IV. WEST INDIES PATRIOTS AND NEAR PATRIOTS, 1776-1783 (continued, D-I)


?? Daguin. Haiti:55, mulatto general officer at Port-au-Prince in 1791.

?? D'Albert de Rios. Mahan:French naval captain of the Flouton who led in the attack on the British under Admiral Hood at St Kitts in 1782.


*Isaac van Dam. Dutch:39-40, Tuchman:8, Jameson:688, Dutch resident of St. Eustatius who served as middleman for Americans in Dutch and other clandestine support, beginning in 1776.


?? Damas. Chaplains:250, French Franciscan chaplain, 1778-79, aboard L'Aimable. This may be Bernady Damase, Franciscan, Jan 1781-Sep 1783, on board Le Sagittaire.

*Pierre-François Dampierre de Millancourt. Comm:348, Capt, Regt Walsh, c 1780. Roch:586, This may be the Capt, Foix Regt, at Savannah, 1779.


*Carlos Daniel. Mob:611, Capt, goleta Doado at Mobile, 1781.


Enrique Darcantel. Cuba:577, 578-1, mentioned in 1785 New Orleans correspondence.

2d Lt Pablo Darcantel. LAColor:29, assigned in 1797 in one of several units to hold Fort San Fernando below New Orleans against any French attack.

*Phillipe Darrel. Comm:348, SubLt, Regt Walsh, c 1780.


*Jean-François Darguene. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, 1778-81, on board L'Artesien.

*Juan D'Arguilla. Mob:722, owner of goleta La Libre, paid for service in 1781.


St. Eloi Daubard (c 1742 Boarquinon, France - ). Bourgard:87, md Rosa Charles of New Orleans, and they had a family downriver from New Orleans.


*Bernardy Daumars. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, Mar 1778-Dec 1779, on board Le Zec.


*John Davis. Mill:210, sailor from NC taken at St Eustatia 20 Jan 1781 on the schooner Robertson, to Mill Prison 28 Jul 1781.
*Joshua Davis, Privateer from MA. “A Narrative of Joshua Davis, an American Citizen, who was Pressed and Served on Board Six Ships of the British Navy [June 1779-Dec 1787],” Boston, 1811.
*** Dayon. Savannah: Lt, Dillon’s Regt, wounded at Savannah, 1779.
*Chevalier Paul-Esprit de Deaunous (30 June 1744 Serignan, d/Avignon - ). Capt Regt d’Agénois, c 1780.
Gérónimo Debenes. AS:XXV:28, SubLt, c 1791.
*Carlos Luís DeBlanc. Cuba:5, 8, 19, 22, received letters from Gov Miró of Louisiana in 1788-1791. Cuba:14, 696, this may be Luis DeBlanc, commandant at Natchitoches, with cargo records, 1788-1799.
*Stephen Decatur. Alderman:66, Capt. of privateer brig, Fair American. He was father of the Stephen Decatur who became famous in the war of 1812.
*Alejandro DeCloutet. Cuba:116, 119, correspondence from Governor of Louisiana, 1783. Legajo 7292:XIII:11, Capt, Legion Real Mixta, Mil Frob Discip, Mississippi, 1797.
*?? Delbos. Savannah: 2d Lt from Cape Haitien, wounded at Savannah, 1779.
*Rafael Delgado. Lt Col, 1799, Castellano de las Fuerzas de la Barra, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:1:11.
*J. H. Delapp. James:352, Bingham:47, Bourdeaux, France, merchant lender of money and supplies to America.
*Samuel Delapp. Bingham:47, Bourdeaux, France, merchant lender of money and supplies to America.
*Deblos. Savannah: 2d Lt from Cape Hali ten, wounded at Savannah, 1779.
*Rafael Delgado. Lt Col, 1799, Castellano de las Fuerzas de la Barra, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:1:11.
Tomás Delgado. SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, Legajo 7289:VII:45.
*François Del’hornes. LCAR:339, French merchant furnishing supplies to America.
Francisco Xavier Lomba/DeLomba (Havana, Cuba - ), md Manuela Antonia Acosta of the Canary Islands and they had ch in Southern Louisiana.
*?? DeLorimer. Mob:258, 264, apparently a surgeon in Mobile in 1780.
*?? Demars. B2:95, director of hospitals, left on the Ardent with de Villemanzy.
*?? Demars/Demerr. LCAR:339, French merchant corresponding with Jean Holker, c 1777.
Jean Derk, Baron van der Capellen van der Pol. LCAR:1274, from the Archief Capellen in Gemengd, the Netherlands, unofficial adviser to John Adams, includes a catalog of Dutch merchants, with their reputed political characters.

Elias Derby. Wilbur:25, builder of 25 privateers and part owner of 50 more.

Derneville. Savannah: wounded at the Siege of Savannah, 1779.

Jean Derk, Baron van der Capellen van der Pol. LCAR:1274, from the Archief Capellen in Gemengd, the Netherlands, unofficial adviser to John Adams, includes a catalog of Dutch merchants, with their reputed political characters. *T?? Demorion. Roch:S86, Cap{, Foix Regt, commanding sharp-shooters at Savannah, 1779. Comm:348, Capt, Regt Walsh, c 1780.


Carlos Descoudreanx. Cuha:lll, 188-1, in correspondence with Governor of Louisiana, 1772-75.


Elias Derby.' Wilbur:.25, builder of 25 privateers and part owner of 50 more.


Esteban Detmony (1736 IJorna - ). Capt, 1778, Lt Col grad, 1783, Napoles Regt. Sgt Major, Lt Col, 1793, Inf Garrison of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7289:VI:3, singl. #

Pierre-Marie-Félicité, Baron de Desoude (1750 - 1812 Lyons). B2:96-97, at Yorktown as aide-de-camp to Chevalier de Vionnand, then in 1782 joined the Rochambeau forces which went from Boston to Puerto Cabello.

Inriquez/Enrique Desperez/Depré. Thompson:222, Capt, NO Mil, recommended for promotion to Lt of Inf in 1781.


Esteban Desmonz (1736 Liorna - ). Capt, 1778, Lt Col grad, 1783, Napoles Regt. Sgt Major, Lt Col, 1793, Inf Garrison of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7289:VI:3, singl. #

???? Desmones. Savannah: Major, from Guadaloupe, wounded at Savannah, 1779.

???? Desombregr. Savannah: Lt from Cape Haléten, wounded at Savannah, 1779.

Pierre-Marie-Félicité, Baron de Desnote (1750 – 1812 Lyons). B2:96-97, at Yorktown as aide-de-camp to Chevalier de Viomnnand, then in 1782 joined the Rochambeau forces which went from Boston to Puerto Cabello.


Carlos Descoudreanx. Cuba:111, 188-1, in correspondence with Governor of Louisiana, 1772-75.


Esteban Detmony (1736 IJorna - ). Capt, 1778, Lt Col grad, 1783, Napoles Regt. Sgt Major, Lt Col, 1793, Inf Garrison of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7289:VI:3, singl. #

???? Desaoyes. Savannah: Major, from Guadaloupe, wounded at Savannah: 1779.

???? Desombrages. Savannah: IA from Cape Haitien, wounded at Savannah: 1779.

Jean De54rehan. A3:XlI:42, Capt, c 1781.


Carlos Descoudreanx. Cuha:lll, 188-1, in correspondence with Governor of Louisiana, 1772-75.


Elias Derby.' Wilbur:.25, builder of 25 privateers and part owner of 50 more.


Deslouiseaux. Cuba:671, case against his estate, his widow also deceased, New Orleans, 1791.


Comte Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector Théodat D’Estaing (1729 Chateau de Revel in Rueergue - guillotined 28 Aug 1794). B2:117-120, French Admiral or Lieutenant General, leader of first French expedition to America, which was generally a disappointment for all concerned. Roch:247, wounded at Savannah, 1779. Allen:360, brought first French troops to America, threatened the British in New York, then moved to the West Indies where he had some successes, then moved to siege Savannah, where he failed. Starr:14$, ftno, fleet at Jamaica, 1779. (His letter book for 1778-1779 is included in Philip Hamer’s Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States, published by New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961.

???? Destiniuk. Savannah: 2d Lt, French Navy, killed 9 Oct 1779 at Savannah.


Desruisseaux. Cuba:671, case against his estate, his widow also deceased, New Orleans, 1791.


???? Destruivenan. Savannah: 2d Lt, French Navy, killed 9 Oct 1779 at Savannah.


???? Destruittenan. Savannah: 2d Lt, French Navy, killed 9 Oct 1779 at Savannah.


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???? Destruittenan. Savannah: 2d Lt, French Navy, killed 9 Oct 1779 at Savannah.


???? Destruittenan. Savannah: 2d Lt, French Navy, killed 9 Oct 1779 at Savannah.
*William/Guillaume Forbach Deux-Ponts, Comte de Deux-Ponts. French:156-158, at Yorktown, and carried the news to France. He was also promoted to Col and given the order of St Louis. He prepared My Campaigns in America: a Journal Kept Count William Deux-Ponts, 1780-1781, translated by Samuel Abbot Greene, Boston, 1868.


Pedro DeVolsey. Cuba:2370, letter from St Louis, to Esteban Miró in 1786.


*Angel Díaz. Sgt, 1789, Mil Ca inte of Havana, Legajo 7260:X:75.


Francisco Díaz. A2:VI:75, mentioned c 1776. BR:241, bur 18 May 1794, soldier from Cordova, unm, SJO.


Juan Díaz. Legajo 7261:II:10, Capt, Inf of Cuba, 1792.

Juan Díaz. Sgt, 1792, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7261:VI:105.

*Juan Díaz Láz. A4:XXII:56, Capt, c 1790.


*Vicente Díaz (1747 Villa de la Miel, Castille - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290:VIII:15, Lt, 1782-1795, Santo Domingo Vol Inf.

*??? De Diene. Thommen:30, merchant trading with Americans, 1776.


*??? Dicoudonne. Chaplains:252, French Capuchin chaplain, 1781–83, aboard La Citoyen. This may be the same person shown in Chaplains:252, for 1780–2, aboard L'Indien / La Réfléchi.

Jan Dijker. Hartog:83, Dutch merchant at St Eustatius from Borne, Twente, The Netherlands, and who maintained a private Catholic church.

Ramon Diliz. A2:DX:53, 57, mentioned c 1779.


*José Domí. S:234, 265, Capt, warship Azor, 1781.

*?? Domene. S:286, 298, Spanish mail packet captain, 1780–81.


*Juan Domínguez. A5:XXIV:48, Capt, c 1791.
*Diego Domínguez. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Havana, wounded at the Village, Mobile, 1781.

Francisco Domínguez, (c1756 Campeche - ). Bourgard:105, md Francisca Hernández and had two surviving sons who lived in St Bernard Par, LA.

*José Domínguez Fraga (1742 Canary Islands - ), married by 1787. SubLt, Banderas, 1781, SubLt, grad Capt, 1796, Mil Discip Inf, Vol Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:II:102.

*Juan Marcos Donaire (1743 Estremadura - ), single in 1787. 1st Cpl, 1771-1783, 1st Sgt, Apr 1783, Inf Blancos Valencia, Caracas, Legajo 7293.

Simón Zimonz Donker (1714-1796). Rartog:87, Dutch merchant and planter on St Eustatius whose home was taken over by Admiral Rodney for his headquarters.

*John Dority. M111:75, American sailor taken on West Indies, 17 May 1777 on the Oliver Cromwell, to Mill Prison, later exchanged.


*John Dorsey. Cummins:175, Philadelphia merchant who engaged in Cuban trade during the war.


Josef Dufresne. Cuba:182, in 1779-83 Governor of Louisiana correspondence.


Valerian Durand. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, Mar 1778-Mar 1780, aboard La Chimere. He had performed a baptism at Chester, PA in Oct 1778.


Count de Durat/Duras. B2:114, Col, Regt Cambrésis, commanded 50 volunteers and 130 grenadiers who composed the vanguard of the column of attack against Grenada in Jul 1779. He was likely at Savannah, previously and later Governor of Grenada in 1781.


Juan Nicolás Durón. A4:XX:29, soldier, c 1791.

Duro. Petty:195, Spanish naval captain who urged fleet be preserved for use in the West Indies.

Francisco Dutliel. A8:XX:46, SubLt, c 1791.


Mariano Eceta. Capt, 1794, Dragonets, Mil Prov Discip, Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:11.


Francisco Dutliel. A8:XX:46, SubLt, c 1791.

Mariano Eceta. Capt, 1794, Dragones, Mil Prov Discip, Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:11.


Estevan Botillo de Echevarría. Din:20, Lt in charge of Canary Islands volunteers on Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, which made the voyage safely to Havana after the war started in 1779.


Juan de Ecljá. Lt, 1798, Cav Lancers of Veracruz, Legajo 7274:IX:8.


Francisco de Eguílaz. C&R:153, Capt, Toledo Inf Regt, breveted Lt Col for actions at Pensacola.


José Eligio. Lt of Grenadiers, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:XVII:51.

*Jofre María Eligio de la Puente (1748 Campeche - 1780, probably Georgia frontier). Abbey:64, 68, Cummins:208, former resident of Florida, worked as spy, died on frontier.

Juan José Eligio de la Puente. Abbey:64, former Floridiano in Havana as auditor, Court of Accounts, 1777, brother of José. Cummins:208, advisor on British East Florida.


*?? Elliot/Elliot. James:351, 1778 Lt. Cuba:231-1, this may be Jaime Elliot, who in 1786 received permission to start a rope factory in New Orleans.

Ricardo Ellis. A7:448, mentioned, c 1791.


*Count Maurice-Julien Eméritau (20 Oct 1762 Carhaix, Finistère - ), as volunteer on the Intrepid and the Diadème, was present at Savannah, Grenada, and later on the Triomphant at Les Saintes. Cuba:189-2, this may be Comte d’Emery in Santo Domingo correspondence, 1776.


Gerónimo de Enrile, Marqués de Casa Enrile. Abbey:58, Cummins:207, Director of the Asiento de Negros in Cuba, 1776.

*Angel Antonio Enríquez (1753 Mérida - ), married. SubLt, 1782-1790, Comp Vets, Garrison of Presidio Bacalar, Legajo 7296:1X:2.

Fernando Enríquez. Cadet, 1790, Comp Vet, Garrison of Presidio Bacalar, Legajo 7296:1X:5, (service entry date not found.)


José María Enríquez. SubLt, 1800, Comp Inf Vet, Garrison, Presidio Bacalar, Yucatán, Legajo 7297:IV:4, (service entry date not found.)

**Pedro Enríquez. A3:1X:4, Sgt, c 1785. This may be Pedro Enríquez, Corps of Arty of Havana, SubLt in 1788, Legajo 7295:IV:18.


*Juan Pedro Eo. HamV:347, 365, 366, curé and abbé, died in Mobile, 1786.


*Baron de Escardó. Mob:417, 1st Judge, c 1791.


Thomas Gage Escardó. A7:417, 1st Judge, c 1791.


*Fidel Eslea. Mob:446, Navy Capt, warship Guerraño, for Pensacola, Oct 1780.

*Miguel Eslea. HamV:333, 335, 358, storekeeper at Natchez, 1782-84, at Mobile later.


Antonio Espejo. Cuba:169-q, in 1794 a carpenter of the King at Fortress de la Confederation. This may be the SubLt, Inf of New Spain, 1800, Legajo 7277:V:57.

*Jorge Espeleta. A2:X:67, Col, c 1780. (this may be José Expeleta.)

Cayetano Esperanza. Lt, 1799, with the Capt-Gen of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:1:25.


Diego Espinosa. SubLt, 1790, 3rd Comp Mil Inf Blancos, Margarita, Legajo 7294:XII:7.


*José María de Jesús Esplinosa de Contreras y Júrjé y Zayas-Bazan, second Conde de Giboca. K:120, became Lt Col c 1790, Matanzas Dragoons, Cuba.

*Manuel Espinosa. Mob:733, frigate Lt, commanding chamequin Cayman at Pensacola, 1781.


*?? Espinouse. Sweden:105, French general, chief of squadron, at Les Saintes, on Duc de Bourgogne.


Sebastián Espinosa (1755 Guipuscoa province - ), married by 1787. SubLt, 1784-1799, Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, prior service not recorded, Legajo 7295:VI:8.

Juan Esquivel. A4:XX:8, soldier, c 1791.


*Hilario de Estenoy. Caughey:151, Captain, 1779 Junáb de Guerra.

*Antonio Estevan (1733 Cataluña - ). Sub-Lt, 1782, Militia, San Juan, PR, married, in 1795 in PR, Legajo 7289.

Manuel Esteban. A2:VI:72, soldier, c 1776.

*Pablo Esteban. Lt, 1793, Mil Inf of Cuba and Bayamo, Legajo 7262:XI:23.


André Estevan. SubLt, 1795, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7262:VIII:25.

Diego Ventura Tupinar/Estopean. Bourgard:125, son of Canary Islander volunteer for Louisiana who m the María Concepción de la Barossa and had a family in Southern Louisiana.


*Andrés José Estrada. Capt, 1799, Mil Inf of Cuba and Bayamo, Legajo 7264:XI:37.

Diego Estrada. Surgeon, 1787, Mil Inf Cuba and Bayamo, Legajo 7259:X:7.


*Ignacio de Estrada. Lt, 1794, Escuadrón Dragoons of America, Legajo 7262:XII:10.


Luis Estrada. Cuba:121, from Pensacola records, 1789. This may be the Cadet, Comp Cav, Urban, Cuba Y Bayamas, 1779, Legajo 7263:XVII:10.


*Rafael Estrada. Capt, 1797, Mil Inf Cuba y Bayamo, Legajo 7263:IX:32.

*Claude, Baron de l'Estrade (5 Apr 1730 Puy,Velay - ). Comm:304, B2:130, Lt Col, Gätínais Regt, served in 14 sieges or battles of this regiment, including Yorktown.


*Antonio Ezquerra. Capt, 1783, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7260:VI:5.


*Matthew Farrow. Mill:141, American sailor taken 20 Jan 1781 at St Eustatia on the schooner Robertson, sent to Mill Prison.

*Isaac Farrow. Mill:141, American sailor taken 20 Jan 1781 at St Eustatia on the schooner Robertson, sent to Mill Prison.


*Nathaniel Fanning (1755 CT - 1805). Cook:92, American sailor who served on Angelica, Bon Homme Richard, & Serapis, later commanded Count de Guichen, and the Eclipse.


*Fray Ferdinand Farmer. Cummine:146, Roman Catholic priest in Philadelphia who proposed in 1779 the congregation there come under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cuba.


*Francis FarrelL Thomson:169, doctor at Natchez, 1778.


*Francisco Favi. LCAR:539, 1261, Spanish official in wartime diplomatic service.  
*Carlos Favre. Mob:719, furnished schooner for moving troops from Mobile to Pensacola, 1781.  
*Luis Favre/Favrot. Cuba:122-1, 599, 1786-1791 correspondence from Natchez.  
*Gaspar Feo. SubLt, 1789, Mill Cav, Havana, Legajo 7260:V:43.  
*Joseph Fernan. A3XV:57, soldier, c 1781.  
*Benito Fernández. CHI:11, soldier of the 20th Comp., arrived in Havana, Mar 1779.  
*Eugeno Fernández. Lt, Escuadrón Dragones of America, Legajo 7265:II:182.  
*Fernando Fernández. LDS Roll 1156336, Co 5, a Sgt 2d CI in Zamora Regt, fought at Gibraltar in 1781, then came to America.  
*Ignacio Fernández de Velasco. A5:XXIII:69, Lt, c 1791.  
*José Fernández. A4:XXII:54, mentioned, c 1790, probably one of those below.  
*José Fernández. SubLt, 1786, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:XI:52, probably the person in Tanner:109, aide to Governor Zúñez in East Florida.  
*José Fernández Gil. Lt, 1794, Mill Prov Discip Dragones de Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:15.  
*Juan Fernández. Lt, 1800, Garrison of la Plaza de Panamá, Legajo 7282:VIII:16.  
*Juan Fernández. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Havana, killed at the Village, Mobile, 1781.  
*Valentín Fernández (1747 Aragua - ). Sgt, 1780, Militia of San Juan, SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, single, Legajo 7289:VII:46.
*Lanrent Fereau. Heine:3, 14, 18, 28, 29, Haitian leader who had served in the Chasseurs Volontaires at Savannah.
*Domingo Ferradus. Lt, 1789, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7260:IX:72.
*Carlos Ferrar. A4:VI:36, 41, 52, Capt, c 1789.
*Joseph Ferrera. A4:XIX:10, soldier, c 1791.
Rafael Ferrer. SubLt, 1794, Mil Dragones de Guatamala, Legajo 7269:IV:25.
*??? De la Ferté. B2:8, Lt, Regt Armagnac, c 1780.
Vicente Feu. A4:VI:22, mentioned, c 1790.
Manuel Ventura Figueroa. Cummins:147, footnote 21, 1779 letter from José de Gálvez.
Juan Figueroa. Surgeon, 1799, Mil de las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264:X:73.
Vicente Figueroa. A2:VII:46, 57, soldier, c 1776, also shown as sailor.
*John Fiske. Cook:32, privateer from Salem who served on Tyrannicide in 1776, and later on the Massachusetts.
*Thomas de FitzMaurice de Chevalier de Walsh. Roch:588, Comm:348, Capt, Regt Walsh, at Savannah, 1779.
*Charles-François-Joseph, Count de Flesch de Vamin. B2:124, Capt Regt Touraine, distinguished at Saint Christopher, which he defended with 300 grenadiers and chasseurs against 1400 English soldiers. Swedes:85, probably the person indicated to be commander of troops at Basse Terre.
*James Fletcher. Mill:140, Philadelphia sailor taken on the Revenge and sent to New York, thence to Mill Prison, Jan 1781, where he died.
*Joly de Fleury. LCAR:1178, from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Manuscrits, correspondence of Joly de Fleury, Sartine, and Ghardon, including regulation of privateers, prizes, and neutral vessels.
*??? Florentin. Mob:719, his Mobile sloop assigned to Regt of Havana, 1781.
*Jose Maria Flores (1745 Mérida - ), a natural son, married. 1st Sgt, Grenadiers, 1771-1796, Mil Discip Inf Vol Blancos, Mérida, Legajo 7297:V:36.
Juan de Florés. A2:VI:16, soldier, c 1776.
*Juan Flores. Col & Sgt Major, 1789, Inf Garrison of Guatemala, Legajo 7269:II:118.
Pedro de Flores. Cadet, Inf Vets of Cumaná, 1787, Legajo 7293.
*Cromwell Folger. Mill:141, Nantucket sailor taken at St Eustatia 20 Jan 1781 on the schooner Robertson, to Mill Prison.
Alfonso Font. A2:IX:42, 43, mentioned c 1779.
*Viscount de Fontanges (21 Mar 1740 Montlufon in Allier - 13 June 1822 France). B2:129-130, major-general of landing forces at Savannah, covered retreat with his legion of over 800 black and mulatto soldiers.
*Fontaine/Fountaine. A7:186, major of Louisiana militia killed in attack upon Indians, c 1791.
Francis Fontanilla. HamV:326, sold land in Mobile, 1786. Cuba:687-4, this may be the guardia almacén at Tombigbee, 1797-99.
Josef Fons (Alcante, Spain - ). Bourgard:140, md Rosalia Lamar from Canary Islands, and had a family in St Bernard Par, LA.
François Solomon de Fontenelle/Chevalier. Bourgard:140, c 1767 md Françoise Barrols and had a family in Plaquemines Parish, LA.
*Caleb Foot, Private and Privateer from MA. "Reminiscences of the Revolution: Prison Letters and Sea Journal of Caleb Foot (Oct 1775-Jan 1782), Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, vol 26 (1889):90-120. He served on the Dolphin to Barbados, later on the Lark and Gates. After his capture on the Gates, he was
imprisoned at Forton Prison from 1778 until his escape in Oct 1780. He made his way to France, joined as a
volunteer on the privateer South Carolina, headed for the West Indies, thence home.
*George Fordham. Mill:140, American sailor taken on the Revenge, sent to New York until Oct 1780, thence
to Mill Prison, Jan 1781.
*??? Foret. B:2:130, Sg, Regt Gâtinais, who at Yorktown, led the contingent to chop down the palisades and
the abatis.
*??? De la Forgerie. B:2:7, 130, SubLt, Regt Agénols, killed at the naval action off Saint Lucia.
*Jaime Fornell/Juan Fornella. Mob:466, 449, Capt, galley Nuestra Señora del Carmen, 1780 Mobile and later,
Pensacola convoy.
*Antonio Forras (1742 Sevilla - ). Lt, 1772, Capt, 1784, Militia, PR, Capt, 1795, Mill Discp Cav of Puerto
Rico, married, Legajo 7289:VII:89.
Juan Francisco Forrester. A:4:XX:24, soldier, c 1791.
*Capt Miguel Fortier. LAColor:29, wealthy sugar planter who commanded the colored units of New Orleans
in the 1790a.
*Jean-Simon-David Foucault (26 Feb 1741, island of Rho - ). Comm:306, B:2:130, Capt, Regt Gâtinais,
wounded at Savannah, served later with La Motte-Piquet, and at Yorktown.
*Tomás Fouché. Mob:611, Capt, goleta Matilde at Mobile, 1781.
Etienne Foulgoit de Pellegrein. Cuba:200, letter on observations re: smallpox, 1788.
*Jean-Gabriel-René-François Fouquet D'Auvillers (13 Mar 1751 Metz - ). B:2:130, commanding Regt
Armagnac, decorated for bravery at the capture of Saint Christopher.
*Louis Henry Foyreouge. Swiss Col in Dutch service, commanding 21st Marine Regt in Surinam, 1772-1779,
and probably during wartime. He also had nominal command of the 300 black ex-slave militia of that land.
*??? Fournoiie. Swedes:155, French naval captain in 1782 in command of Le Lion.
*William Fowler. Mill:139, American sailor from Casco Bay taken on a prize of the cutter Revenge on 8 Apr
1778, to Mill Prison in May, exchanged.
*John Foye. Mill:137, American sailor from Boston taken 13 Apr 1778 in the West Indies on the sloop Hawk,
to Mill Prison 16 Oct 1778, died in prison.
*??? De Framais. Savannah: commanded 356 Grenadiers at the Siege of Savannah, 1779.
*Tench Francis, Jr. Bingham:90, 91, 107, 112, Philadelphia merchant engaged in West Indies trade
supporting the American colonies.
Juan Francisco. A:5:XXII:2, soldier, c 1791.
*Juan Franco. A:3:XI:64, soldier, c 1781.
*Manuel Añón Franco. Capt, Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, 1787, Legajo 7293.
*Jean François (12 Jul 1735 -. ). B:2:36, SubLt, Regt Touraine, c 1780. Roch:583, Comm:320, pensioned
and retired 4 Apr 1781.
*José Severiano Frayre (1756 Campeche -. ), married. SubLt, 1776-1787, Capt, 1796, Mill Discp Inf Blancos
*??? Frederic. Chaplains:251, French Capuchin chaplain from Bourges, Jan 1781-Sep 1782, on board Le Sagittaire.
For 1780-82, he was also shown on board Le Jason.
1782.
José Freire. SubLt, 1795, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:I:36.


**de Fresne. B2:8, Capt, Regt Armanac, c 1780.


Tomás Fromesta. SubLt, 1795, Mil Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:VI:27.


*Aquileo Frouard. A2:XXV:90, Capt, c 1791.


*Alonso Frutos. Adjutant, grad Capt, 1799, Mil Inf of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7264:XIV:3.

*Vicente Fudela (1739 Villa de Olivia - ), married by 1788. Legajo 7290, Sgt, 1771-1784, Inf Vets of Santo Domingo.

Marqués de la Fuente. Cuba:1336, in 1783 correspondence with Gov. Unzaga of Louisiana. This may be Juan José Aliaga, Marquis de Fuente Hermosa, in 1800, Col Militia Provincial, Urban Dragoons, Carabayillo, Legajo 7288:IV:1.


*Francisco Fuentes (1763 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788, Legajo 7290, Cpl, 1782, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo.

Juan Antonio Fuentes, Adjutant, 1799, Planas Mayor Bn de Pardos, Havana, Legajo 7264:V:5.


Ramón Fuentes. Cuba:411, apothecary at St Augustine, accounting 1784-1821.

Vicente Fuentes. A2:VII:45, soldier, c 1777.

José Fuentes. Cuba:40, in Havana correspondence, 1781-83. This may be the Sgt José María Fuentes, 1797, Cav Militia of Havana, Legajo 7263:X:52.


*M. de Fugan. LCAR:1183, aide to Admiral Bouillé in the Caribbean.


??? Gabriel. French:93, Grenadier of the Royal Deux-Ponts Regt at Yorktown.

?? Gablán. Mob:277, carpenter of the barge Dey San Francisco Xavier, at Mobile, 1780.


Francisco Gachet. LM2:5, from Delfinado in 1785 to Margarita Dupon.


*** Galaup. BZ:15, Major, Regt Auxerrois, 1779. He had been a Capt-Commandant at the capture of Dominica.


*Gaspar Gallard. Tuchman:258, major on staff of Royal Deux-Ponts Regt, at Yorktown.


*?? Gallisoniere. Swedes:149, French naval captain in late 1782 at Cadiz of the 74 gun ship Conquerant.


*Miguel de Conde de Galvez 8:224, 346, uncle of Bernardo de Glez. A person of this name was SubLt of Bandera, Inf of the Crown in 1789, Legajo 7270:XI:34.


*?? Gandeu. Mir:195, SubLt, LA Regt, died from wounds at Pensacola, 1781.

*Patricio Gandia (1771 PR - ). Cadet, 1783, Militia, San Juan, PR, Cadet, 1795, Mil Disc Inf, PR, married, Legajo 7289:VII:72.


*Henri-Honoré-Joseph-Antoine, Count de Gantheume (13 Apr 1755 - 28 Sep 1818). B2:133-134, naval officer present at Grenada on 12 Jul 1779 on the Fier-Rodrique. He was later present at the capture of Grenada and the Siege of Savannah, and took part in the last actions fought by the Surveillance and the Apollon.

*Jose Ganuza. Capt, 1792, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7261:XII:15.

*Manuel Gaoni. Lt, 1799, with the Capt-General of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:I:22.


*Federico Garcen de San Just (1765 Avila - ). Lt, Graduate, 1782 Napoles Regt, at San Felipe, Menorca, and Gibraltar, married, Legajo 7289.


*?? Garcia. Lt, Grenadiers of Nvarre, wounded at Pensacola, 1781.


*Alonso Garcia. Lt, 1800, Estada Mayor (Major Staff) of San Cristóbal of Havana, Legajo 7264:III:15.


*Antonio García de Tejada. Adjutant, 1792, Dragones de España, Legajo 7271:II:22.


Francisco García Bringas. Adjutant, Dragones of Spain, Legajo 7277:1:34.


Joaquín García de Luca. Cummins:142, Spanish captain whose ship was captured by American privateers, 1778.

*Joaquín Esteban García (1769 Santo Domingo - ), son of Colonel, single. Cadet, 1782, SubLt, 1792, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:II:35.


*José García. Sgt, 1789, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7259:VI:70.

*José García. Capt, 1799, Mil of Las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264:X:3.


*José Antonio García. Capt Adjutant, Mil de las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7261:IV:11.


*Juan García Barros (1753 Tul Galicia - ), married. SubLt, 1777-1793, Mil Discip Inf Vol Blancos de Mérida, Legajo 7297:V:75.


*Manuel García de Villalba. Lt, 1789, Inf Garrison of Panamá.


Mariano García. A5:XXIV:58, Sgt, c 1791.


*Pedro García de Lorena. SubLt, 1788, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7289:II:61.


*Vicente Garcin. Ch1:Attachment, Col, Pensacola Staff, 1781.
*??? de la Garde. C2:8, Capt, Regt Armagnac, at Pensacola.
*Eduardo Gardin. Lt, 1793, Escuadron Vol Cav, Caracas, Legajo 7294:XXVI:9
*Joseph Gardoqui. Cummins:60, head of trading firm of Balbao, Spain, active in supporting Americans in Revolution.
*José Garibay y Leones. Lt Col, grad, 1798, and Gov del pueblo de Mazatán, Legajo 7279:III:5.
Antonio Garnery. Sgt, 1790, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7260:IX:91 or 61.
José Garrido. Lt, 1799, Mil Inf of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7264:XIV:14 (service entry date not found).
*José Lino Garzon (1756 Badajoz - ), Cpl 1778 Napoleon Regt, 1st Sgt, 1787, Militia, San Juan, PR, Sgt, 1795, Mil Disc Inf, PR, single, Legajo 7289:VII:58.
*Peregrino Gazet (Spain - ), married by 1789 with King's license. Capt, 1778, Lt Col, 1789, Arty of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:V:1.
*Juan Gastón. Mob:611, Capt, schooner, Santa Rosa, Mobile, 1781.
*José Arturo/Antonio Gatell. Mob:18, commanding galley Santa Rosalía, Mobile, 1780.
*Ignacio Gatica. Mob:277, Capt, goleta Del Rey San José, Mobile, 1780.
*Pedro Gaudiche (1732 Rennez, France - ), single in 1787. Sgt, 1776-1784, in wartime blockade of Gibraltar, served in 6 regiments before 1787, SubLt, 1787, for the enseñanza de Artilleros Mil de Pardos de Maracaibo, Legajo 7293:VII:2.
Antonio Gavilan. Surgeon, 1793, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7262:XXI:120.
*Juan Antonio Gayarré. Thomson:183, head of Commissary for War, 1779.
*Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. A7:24, Governor of District of Natchez, c 1791.
*George Geddes. Alderman:64, first Captain of the privateer Holker.
*??? de Gemat. French volunteer for American Army, aide to Lafayette.
Fray Hilario de Geneux de Bar. Cuba:81, 192, subject of 1775 letters from Louisiana.

Geoffroy de Bourget. B2:12, Col, Corps of Engineers, at Martinique, 1780. This may be the same person as Geoffrey, B2:33, Chief of Brigade, Royal Corps of Engineers, at Martinique.

Pedro Georgert. Mob:196, owned balandra Belova, used in Mobile, 1780.


Diego Gerardo. Lt, 1799, Mil Inf of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7264:XIV:16.


Pedro Georget. Mob: 196, owned balandra Belona, used in Mobile, 1780.


Roque Jacinto Gil. Garzón, 1797, Comp sueltas de Pardos Mil Discip de Campeche, Legajo 7297:III:1, service entry date not found.


Juan Manuel Gil SubLt, 1793, Inf Garrison of Guatemala, Legajo 7269:II:110.


Juan Manuel Gil SubLt, 1793, Inf Garrison of Guatemala, Legajo 7269:II:110.


Juan Godoy. Lt, 1788, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:II:38. A5:XXV:52, prob Juan Godoy shown as SubLt in 1791.

Manuel de Godoy y Alvarez de Faria, Duque de Alcudia. Tides:212, Spanish Minister of State, 1793.


Francisco González (1765 Campeche - ), single. Distinguished Soldier, 1779, Cadet, 1782-1793, Mil Discip Inf Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:89.


José González. Sgt Major, 1792, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7261:VII:3.

José González. Lt, 1795, Mil Inf, Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7262:V:13.

José González. Portaestandarte, 1795, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7262:VIII:47.


José González. Capt, Adjutant, 1799, Mil Inf of Cuba and Bayamos, Legajo 7264:XI:3.


Lorenzo González. Lt, 1790, Mil Discip Vol Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7294:IV:19.


Manuel González. A2:XXIII:85, soldier, c 1785, possibly one of those listed below.


Manuel González. Capt, 1795, Mil Inf of Puerto Rico, Legajo 7262:X:5.


Manuel González. A3:XX:17, 43, may have served in Louisiana.


Raphael González. Cummins:40, captain of Spanish ship, Santa Barbara, captured by a British frigate in June 1776 at Philadelphia, then detained in Virginia, then sent to Bermuda.


William Goodrich. Dutch:39-40, official of Virginia who received supplies from St Eustatius, c 1776.

Juan del Gordo. Sgt Major, graduado, 1797, Inf Vol of Santa Marta, Legajo 7281:XV:3.

*Johannes de Graaf (1729 St Eustatius - ). Dutch:37-38, 40-45, Jameson:690, Governor of St Eustatius, 1776-1781, who approved salute to an American ship, 16 Nov 1776.
*??? De la Grandière. B2:137, son of the above naval captain, he was killed in the naval action off Saint Lucia on 19 Mar 1780.
*Carlos Grand Pré. Cuba:many references, Spanish officer in Louisiana and West Florida.
*Lorenzo Gram. Mob:611, Capt, goleta Cousin, at Mobile, 1781.
*François-Joseph-Paul, Count de Grasse, Marquis de Tilly (1723 Valette in Provence – 11 Jan 1788). B2:137-140, French admiral who brought a fleet to the West Indies which successfully supported the Siege of Yorktown, and retook several islands before he was defeated and captured 12 Apr 1782 at the Battle of Les Saintes. His five children, from his first marriage, came to America and settled in Charleston, SC.
Abbe Gregoire. Haiti:52, sent letter to French National Assembly on behalf of blacks and mulattoes, 1791.
Barthelemy Gretel. HamV:327, resident of Mobile who moved to Bay St Louis by 1786.


*Enrique Grimarest (1748 Cataluña - ), widower, son of Brigadier. M:111:App F, Capt, Navarra Regt, Sgt Major of Trenches at Mobile, wounded, 1780, later Governor of Mobile. Legajo 7296:IV:1, Col and Lt of the King, Estado Mayor de la plaza de Campeche, 1787.

Dirk Groeneveld. Hartog:69, wartime member of the Dutch Council for St Eustatius, sent to prison for contradicting President Commander de Graaffin a Council Meeting.


*Juan de Guardamoro. Mob:546, Lt, Regt of Spain, at Mobile, 1781.


*Juan Bautista Güell (1758 Cumana - ), widower. Lt, 1783, Capt, 1796, Inf of Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:1:33.


*Juan Angel de la Guardia (1746 Alaba - ), single in 1787. Lt, 1774-1786, Vets of Caracas. Adjutant, grad Capt, 1793, Corps Vet Inf, Trinidad, Legajo 7294:XXII:3.

Ignacio Guasugs. A3:XX:34, mentioned c 1782.


*Juan Güell. Mob:207, commanding galley Santa Rosalia at Mobile, 1781.


Ben Guerard. Cuba:1354, in 1782-84 correspondence from Charleston, SC.


*Antonio Guerra (1760 Maracaibo - ), single in 1787. Cadet, 1779-1787, SubLt, 1799, Inf Vets, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:X:9


José Francisco Guerra. SubLt, 1795, Dragones of Spain, Legajo 7272:III:32.


*Pedro Guerra (1769 PR - ). Cadet, 1782, Militia, PR, Cadet, 1795, Mil Disc Cav, PR, married, Legajo 7289:VII:108.


Juan Guerati. Cuba:223-g, traficante, criminal case, Pensacola, 1783.

*Parre Marguerite Guerret de Granon. Comm:343, SubLt, Regt Walsh, c 1780.

*Francisco Xavier Guesar. A7:343, 392, Capt, c 1791.


Santiago de Guevara (1753 Isla Margarita - ), married in 1787. Lt, 1779, Arty, Blancos, de Margarita. Lt, 1789, Comp Arty Mil Blancos, Isla Margarita, Legajo 7293:XL1:3.

*Comte de Guibert. LCAR:1185, 3 boxes of papers, 1776-1785, reports to Minister of War.


*Comte de Guichen. Grasse:90, son of Comte de Guichen who was killed in a naval encounter 17 Apr 1780.


*George Abbot Hall. Cummins:125, Charleston merchant who went into partnership with Juan de Miralles to move supplies to the Revolutionists.

*William Hallock. Ningham:20, 24, Captain of the sloop Hornet originally designated to take William Bingham to Martinique, but the ship was disabled.

*Seth Harding. Bingham:74-76, Captain of Continental frigate, Confederacy, taking John Jay to Spain, which had to divert to Martinique for repairs, 1779.

*Joseph Hardy. Bingham:80-81, Marine Captain on the Confederacy in Martinique, 1779.

An Jeff Hare. A7:241, messenger, c 1791.

*Capt ??? Harmon. Wilbur:88, Capt of General Putnam from Saco, Maine.

*Benjamin Harrison, Sr. Ab:271, member, American board of war, 1777. Bingham:17, 24, 40, member of group which sent William Bingham to Martinique.

*Benjamin Harrison, Jr. Bingham:66, proposed in 1780 to join William Bingham in privateering activities.

*Richard Harrison (1750-1841). Jameson:685, copartner with Abraham Van Bibber while he was agent for Virginia at Martinique. Thomson:86, 87, purchase agent for clothing, 1781. LCAR:21, one volume of accounts of Harrison as agent for Virginia at Martinique, later merchant and unofficial consul at Cádiz (1780-1786).


*Juan Hebert. Thomson:222, in Iberville, Louisiana, militia, 1781.

*Count de Hector. Dull:256-260, 278-279, 308, French Commandant at Brest, 1781. Swedes:125, Lt General, instructed the Swedish officers they were free to return home, 1783.

*Francisco Luis Hector, Baron de Carondelet (1747 Flenders -1807). H:ll, Governor of Louisiana, 1791-1797, said to have served with distinction at Pensacola. Tides:213, 309, fn37.

*??? Hidalgo. Thomson:154, 156, American captain, 1778.


*Francisco Heredia y Vergara. Adjutant, 1799, Plana Mayor Bn Mil Inf de Mérida, Legajo 7297:VI:46.

*??? Heredia. S:303-04, Spanish Col. Conrotte:164, this may be Ignacio de Heredia, Secretary to the Ambassador in France, 1782.


*Manuel Heredia (1741 Santo Domingo - ), married by 1788. Capt, 1771-1789, Mil Inf Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:VI:3.

Juan Hermosa. A5:XXIII:52, soldier, c 1791.

Agustín Hernández. Legajo 7262:X:26, SubLt, Inf Mil of Puerto Príncipe, 1795.


*Andrés Hernández. Legajo 7261, Capt, Inf Mil of Havana, 1792.


Francisco Hernández. Legajo 7261, SubLt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1791.


José Hernández. Legajo 7264:IX:4, Lt, Ba Pardos Mil of Cuba y Bayamo, 1799.


*Joseph Hernández (1746 Campeche - ), married. 1st Sgt, 1778-1788, Vol Blancos Campeche, wartime service in Honduras and at Bacalar Presidio, Legajo 7296 or 7297.


Manuel Hernández. Sgt, date not shown, Mil Inf de Havana, Legajo 7261:VI:90.


* John B. Hernant. Cummins:IS3, sent to Havana by the Governor of South Carolina as liaison for a joint attack on Florida with the Spanish in 1778.


* Juan de Herrera. Mob:17, commanding galley San Peregrino, for Pensacola, 1781.


José Antonio Herran. Legajo 7264:XVI:1, Capt, Havana Inf, 1799.


* Abraham Heyliger. Dutch:38-39, Tuchman:12, 13, temporary governor at St Eustatius in Jan 1776. Hartog:60, he was vice-commander of St. Maarten, and father-in-law to Johannes de Graff. Hartog:170, it was likely his son who was later Governor of St. Eustatius, 1785-1789.


*??* Himman. Allen:100, Lt from the Cabot who became commander of a sloop, the Endeavor, impressed at Nassau in 1776 to move captured stores back to Philadelphia. Wilbur:22, this may be Elisha Himman, Capt. of the Deam.


* Juan de Hinojosa (1748 Santo Domingo - ), son of Captain, single in 1786. Lt, Jan 1783, Capt, 1795, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:1:8.

* Luis Hinojosa (1759 Santo Domingo - ), son of Captain, married in 1786. Distinguished soldier, 1781, served for 8 months as Avanderada during war years, Lt, 1799, Mil Inf of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:VI:17.

* Pedro de Hinojosa (1753 Santo Domingo - ), son of Captain, single in 1786. Sub-Lt, 1781, Capt, 1795, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:1:12.


* Francis Hobday. Chaplains:252, American priest, as a French chaplain, Feb 1780-Jun 1783, aboard the Neptune. (He was possibly from the West Indies.)
*Juan Hogan. Irish: 223, Capt, Irish Brigade, Pensacola, 1781.

Bingham: 60,

*Pedro Horruitiner. Lt, 1795, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7262: IX:17.


**Carlos Howard (1739 Ireland - ). Tanner: 26- 27, Secretary to Governor Zépedes, 1784. He had served with Spanish forces since 1761. H: 129, Col, 1806, LA Regt, in Expedition to America, 1780, and served on Santo Domingo, single. Legajo 7292: X: 2.

*Simon Howard. Mill: 141, American sailor taken at St Eustatia 20 Jan 1781 on the schooner Robertson, to Mill Prison.

*Hoyos. Mob: 275, blacksmith/armorer, Mobile, 1780.
Antonio de Hoyos. SubLt, 1795, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290: I: 35.
*Amos Hubbell. Wilbur: 76, Capt of privateer Julius Caesar, 1783.

Tides: 72, figure 13, maps of Cuba, 1776. Ch: Attachment, Brigadier and Quartermaster, Pensacola, 1781.
*??? Huger. French commander at Siege of Savannah, 9 Oct 1779.

*Samuel Huntington. Cummins: 158, wrote 1779 letter to Luzerne regarding an operation against the Floridas. Bingham: 79, 86, President of the Continental Congress, after John Jay was sent to Spain, who worked with William Bingham.
*Francisco Hurtado. Ch: Attachment, Lt, Engineers, Pensacola Staff, 1781.
*Francisco Hurtado (1748 Almoña/Almojía - ), single. Lt, provisional, May 1782, SubLt, Jul 1782, Lt 1783- 1797, Vet Mil Discip Inf de Blancos de Campeche, Legajo 7297: II: 22.

Ramón Hurtado. Cadet, 1790, Mil Discip de Blancos de Caracas, Legajo 7294: IV: 49.

Francisco Ibarra. A5: XXIV: 56, soldier, c 1791.
At the time the NSSAR began to include descendants of French soldiers and sailors, there was no thought of including Spaniards. After all, we were in 1899 in the middle of a war with Spain, an unfortunate conflict called the Spanish-American War. Secondly, World War I intervened and efforts of the NSSAR were more on survival than on expansion. It was the next generation which picked up on inclusiveness concepts, and this generation focused on Spanish soldiers and sailors.

Louisiana. Compatriot C. Robert Churchill of the Louisiana SAR Society headed the effort, and he was able over a period of several years from 1920 through 1925 to gain acceptance of the service of the soldiers and sailors serving under the Spanish flag from Louisiana. He prepared lists of the Louisiana French and the Spanish participants who served in the various campaigns of Baton Rouge, Mobile, and Pensacola under Spanish Governor Bernardo de Gálvez. The lists he prepared are still in use by the NSSAR. As his focus was on Louisiana, he did not try to list all the other Spanish, French, and West Indies patriots who served under Governor Gálvez at Mobile, Pensacola, and later. There was an important difference between accepting French applicants and Spanish applicants. France had signed an Alliance with the United States and fought as an ally. Spain was an ally to France under the Bourbon Alliance, but she never signed a direct alliance with the United States. Thus Spain was an indirect ally, but more realistically a co-belligerent in our war against England. So Churchill established the precedent for accepting descendents of soldiers or sailors of co-belligerents in our war against England. However, the work started by Churchill soon came to a halt while the country and the NSSAR coped with the Great Depression and World War II. NSSARSpt1, 28 Sep.
IV. WEST INDIES PATRIOTS AND NEAR PATRIOTS, 1776-1783 (continued, J-M)

Juan Jaen. A2:VII:45, soldier, c 1777.


*N. Jaramillo. Mir:187, Lt, wounded and taken prisoner at Pensacola, 1781.


*??? Just. Roch:258, Lt at Savannah, 1779.


Jean-François. Haiti:66, Haitian Revolutionary leader, 1793, who joined Spanish service and continued to serve Spain, retiring to Spain and living in Cadiz as a nobleman.


Juan Jiménez. Lt, 1799, Plana Mayor Bn Pardos Mil of Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7264:IX:3.


*??? Joly de Fleury. Dull 279-280, 297, French Minister of Finances, 1782-1783.


*John Paul Jones. Allen:103, Lt on the Alfred during the 1776 New Providence Expedition. His original name had been John Paul, and he added the Jones after being helped by a North Carolina family named Jones. He became famous later. He had no descendents. Hartog:70, appointed by Congress Capt of the Navy, 10 Oct 1776.


*Gaspár Melchor de Jovellanos. S:xx, xx, Mob:xxs, Spanish official involved with American wartime activities.
*Juan María. Mob:225, owner, balandra, Nuestra Señora del Rosario in resupplying soldiers in Mobile.
*José Santiago de Júztis. Legajo 7264:XVI:22, Lt, grad Capt, HavanaInf, 1799.

*Baron Johann de Kalb (29 June 1721 Hättendorf, Baireuth – 16 Aug 1780 Camden, SCs). Cummins:124, commanded company of dragoons honoring Juan de Miralles in 1779. LCAR:many references.
*?? De Kalb (1753 Baireuth – ). B2:148, son of Baron de Kalb, is mentioned as serving in 1779-1780 in the Antilles.
*Roger Keane. Alderman:64, 3rd commlnder of the privateer Holker from Philadelphia.
*Jean Keating. Comm:348, SubLt, Regt Walsh, c 1780.
*?? Kenny. Starr:210, Irish Brigade, Lt, 1781. Petrie:208, he was the hostage exchanged during the truce negotiations at Pensacola in 1781. Irish:224, Lt Cornelio O’Kenny was at Pensacola, 1781.
*Gauthier de Kervéguen. B2:149, assigned to the Antilles as Capt, naval engineering and infantry in 1777. He was notable in his attack near the hospital of Grenada and in the Siege of Savannah.
*Baron de Kessel. Ch:11:Attachment, Col, Flanders Regt, PensacolaStaff, 1781.
*Sebastien Kindelan. Cuba:1439-a, 1439-c, investigating 1795 affairs on the Florida-Georgia boundary. Sgt Major, grad Lt Col, 1795, Inf of Mexico, Legajo 7272:VI:3.
*Job Knight. Thomson:63, Capt of the ship, George, in 1778.

*?? Labarre. Savannah: Lt,Dragoons of Conde, wounded at Savannah, 1779.
*Jean-François Laborde de Beaume (7 Feb 1743 La Bastide in Armagnac – ). B2:152, Capt, Regt Gátmals, active in Antilles and at Yorktown.
*Pedro Lachi. Sgt, 1791, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7261:XXVI:57.

Joseph LaCoste. LCAR:268, 494, mentioned in wartime merchant correspondence, probably involved in West Indies trade.


*?? De LaCoste. Roch:584, Capt, Touraine Regt, at Yorktown.

Jean Lacour. LCAR:339, wartime merchant involved in West Indies trade.

*Pedro Lacour. A5:XXV:92, 93, 94, Capt, c 1791.


*Juan Ladrón de Guevara. Moh:733, naval SubLt, commanding merchant ships to Pensacola, 1781.


*?? LaForre. Moh:719, furnished boat for Regt of Spain to move troops from Mobile to Pensacola, 1781.

*?? La Frete. LCAR:339, wartime French merchant involved in American trade.

*Pedro de Laguna. Archer:Ch2,fn42, Lt Col of Artillery, Veracruz, 1798.


*?? La Methé/Lameth. B2:19, Capt, Regt Champagne, wounded at Savannah.


*Alexandre-Théodore-Victor de Lameth (1760 Paris - 1829). B2:157-158, replaced his brother Charles as adjutant general of Rochambeau’s force, then later went with others to Columbia, was adjutant general for the planned attack on Jamaica.

*?? La Mettrie/Meterie. Swedes:93,104, French naval captain, killed on the Northumberland at Les Saintes; 12 April 1782.

Juan Bautista Lamosa. A4:XX:24, soldier, c 1790.


*Comte Touissant de Guillaume La Motte Piquet. S:319, Petrie:194, French Commodore and Admiral who captured British fleet, 1781. Tuchman:106, French Admiral who captured 22 of Admiral Rodney’s 34 treasure ships after his capture of St Eustatius.


*Juan de Landa. Capt of Grenadiers, grad Lt Col, 1765, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:XVI:2, this may be

*Juan Lander. A4:XXVII:1, 2, 3, Capt, c 1790.


Vicente Landaeta. Lt, 1799, Mil Reg Vol Blancos de Valencia, Legajo 7295:VIII:25, date of beginning service not found.


*Maturino Landry. Thomson:222, LaFourche Militia, Louisiana, 1781.

Simon Landry. HamV:329, mulatto from Baton Rouge, also called Creole, Mobile land grant, c 1782.

*?? Langan. Swedes:134, French naval captain in 1782 at Gibraltar commanding the Zodiaque.

*Juan de Lángara y Hyarte. S:4-6, 374, involved with Spanish fleet. Mahan:403-404, Spanish Admiral defeated and captured by British Admiral Rodney off the Spanish coast in 1779.


Juan Langouran. Cuba:680-e, contraband case at New Orleans, 1790, filed for the Intendant of Havana.


*Manuel Lanzas/Lanzas/Lanzos. A5:XXII:45A, Capt, c 1791.

Francisco Lanzadero. A4:XXXI:10, soldier, c 1790.

*Manuel de Lanzos. HamV:333, 336, Governor of Mobile, 1791.

*?? La Panneterie. LCAR:1194, involved in supporting Rochambeau's forces in America and providing supplies for French army hospitals.

*Jean François de Galaup, Comte de Lapérouse (1741-1788). Folio 11344, from Bibliothèque Nationale, Dept. of Manuscrito, Journal of experiences in American and West Indies waters. LCAR:412, served in the West Indies, commanded the Expedition to Hudson's bay in 1782, and later made a trip around the world in 1785-88.

*?? La Pierre. Roch:581, Lt, Gâtains, good conduct at Yorktown, 1781.


*Felipe Laplaza (1728 Aragon - ), married in 1787. Capt, 1779, 1st Comp, Inf Blancos, Margarite.


Faustino Lapresa. Lt, 1799, with Capt-General of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:II:27.


Julian de Lara. SubLt, 1799, Mil Discip Inf Vol Blancos, Mérida, Legajo 7297:VI:27, service entry date not found.


*Miguel de Lara. Ch1:18, soldier, Veracrux to LA, June 1780, in Santa Rosalia or San Juan.


*?? Larkozza. S:164, Captain in Pensacola expedition.

*Mariano Lachoque. Ch1:Attachment, Lt, Pensacola staff, 1781. Tanner:28, went to East Florida in early 1784 as chief engineer.

   *Jean-Baptiste-René-Clément De Launay (Nov 1739 Ratieville in Normandy - ). B:2:160, Capt Regt Touraine, rewarded after capture of St Christopher, then fought in the battles of Count de Guichen, then at Yorktown. Roch:583, good conduct at Yorktown.

   *Viscount de Laval. B:2:14, Col, Regt Auvergne, 1781.


*Secretary A. LeJeune. Jameson:704, reported to the greffer of the Netherlands Estates General on the conduct of the British at the capture of St Eustatius.


Pierre Charles Lemonnier. LCAR:1175, in 1782 reviewed latitude and longitude findings for Boston and New Cambridge, MA.

Domino de Lemos. Tides:176, plott: 1785.


*Pierre-Charles l'Enfant (1755 France - 14 June 1828, Prince George County, MD). Roch:256, B2:166, Capt of Engineers in the American army, wounded at Savannah in 1779 as leader of sappers and miners and left for dead on the field, later recovered and taught at West Point and then designed the City of Washington.

*?? De Lenier Major. RQ:24, payment made for services from French official, 1781.


*Bernardo Leno (1739 Frascat - ). Capt, 1772-1795, Militia, San Juan, PR, married, Legajo 7289.

*Clemente Maria León. Lt of Grenadiers, 1794, Inf Garrison of Cartagena, Legajo 7280:I:22.

*Francisco de León. Lt, grad Capt, 1789, Plana Mayor Pardos, Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7269:XXVII:2.

Joaquin León. Lt, 1799, Plana Mayor, Bu Pardos, Havana, Legajo 7264:V:7.


Juan Leunar. A4:XVII:56, mentioned, c 1790.


*Richard de Lepe'. Roch:578, Capt, Regt d'Agénos, wounded at St Christopher, died 1782.

*Carlos Lesassier. Woods:191, Councilor of the Council of Port-au-Prince in Cap Francais (St. Dominique), and Genovefa Gallar, had a dau marry in 1781.


*Jean-Joseph de Lespès (1731 Mengron, near Sartros, in Gascony- 7 Mar 1782 from wounds received at the Siege of Saint Christopher). B2:167, Capt, Regt Agénos, at Yorktown and Saint Christopher.

*Matías de Letamendi (1754 Cumaná - ), single in 1786. Legajo 7290:V:25, Sgt, 2d CI, 1781, then Sgt, 1783, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo.


*Henry François Liaudet, Vicomte de Poulenx (1 Aug 1748, Paris - ). Col, Touraine Regt, good conduct at Yorktown.

Juan Garrid Liendo. Adjutant de órdenes de la Capt General of the Staff of the Plaza de Caracas in 1799, Legajo 7295:IX:1.
Juan José Liendo. Lt of Grenadiers, 1799, Mil Discip Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7295:IV:22.

*M. ?? Lilliencourt. French:116, Commander at Santo Domingo, furnishing troops to De Grasse for Yorktown.

*?? Lilly. Scott: French naval captain with De Grasse at Yorktown.


Joseph Lindsay. Ch1:12 American en route from LA to American Colonies via Havana, Aug 1779.

Francisco Lino. A2:VI:46, sl, sailor, c 1776.

*Juan Lino de Gortary. A5:XXII:46, Capt, c 1791.


José Liriano. Sgt, 1791, Mil de Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7261:V:40.


*José de Llano. Cummins:142, Spanish Captain trading with England whose ship was captured by American privateers, 1779.


Juan Bautista Llecourt. Lt, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:VII:36.


Tomás Llorente. Lt, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:VII:35.

Francisco Llorente/Ventura de Llorente. Thomson:27, 33, Spanish agent, 1776.


*José Logroño (1756 Terez de la Frontera - ), son of Lt Col, married by 1786. Legajo 7290:V:13, Sub-Lt, 1781, Capt, Regt of Santo Domingo, 1795.


*Francisco Loisel. Legajo 7264:VII:10, Capt, Cuban Inf, 1799.


Jean Lombard. C&R:38, owner of La Manse which moved staves from New Orleans to Teste Island, 1777.

*??? Lombart. Swedes: 134, French naval captain in 1780 of the *Provence*


**Antonio López.** Capt, 1792, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7261:XII:7.


José López. Lt, 1799, Corps Vet Inf, Isla Trinidad, Legajo 7295:VIII:12.


José Antonio López (1739 San German, Puerto Rico - ), single in 1786. 2d Sgt, 1774-1785, Sgt, 1786, Inf de Santo Domingo, Legajo 7294:IV:46.

Juan José López. Garzón, Mil de Pardos de Valencia, Legajo 7295:IX:3.

Lorenzo López. Sgt 1st Cl, 1796, Quinta Comp, Bn Inf de Castilla Garrison of Campeche, Legajo 7297:I:58.


*Vicente López (1746 Madrid - ). Capt, 1777-1795, Militia, San Juan, PR, married, Legajo 7289.


*Vicente López (1746 Madrid - ). Capt, 1777-1795, Militia, San Juan, PR, married, Legajo 7289.

*Juan Lorenzo (1741 Villa de Morón - ), married by 1786. Lt, 1781, Capt, 1795, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:II:5.

*S. Lorenzo. Rush:15, signed the Royal Order making Bernardo Gálvez Captain General of Louisiana and West Florida, 12 Nov 1781.

*Gabriel de Lorme. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, Mar 1778-Dec 1779, on board La Provence.

Felipe Losada. SubLt, Mil Inf, Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7262:VII:25.

*Carrere de Loubere (1750 - ). Roch:581, Capt, Gatinais Regt, good conduct at Yorktown, 1781.

Paul L'Ouverture. Halt:141, brother of Toussaint, Governor of Santo Domingo (Spanish part) in 1795.


*José Francisco Lovera. Lt, 1799, Mil Reg Vol Blancos de Valencia, Legajo 7295:VIII:27.


*Anne-Philippe-Diendonné de Loyauté (1756 Metz – 1830). B2:170, Captain sent with 50 cannon and 10,000 muskets to Virginia where he stayed and served in the American army.


*Fernando Lozano. Chl:Attachment, Lt Engineers, Pensacola staff, 1781.


*Francisco Lozano Fonte (1738 Canary Islands - ), married by 1787. He had served 10 years in the Canary Islands by 1777, Capt, 1777-1787, Capt, grad Lt Col, 1796, Mil Disc Inf Vol Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:II:93.

*Josef Lozano. Mob:S0, soldier, Regt of Spain, captured by British at Mobile.

Juan Lozano. Lt, 1797, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7263:XI:22.


*Juan de Lugo (1749 Ponce, PR - ). Soldier, 1768, 1st Sgt, 1789, Sgt, Mil Disc Inf, PR, 1795, single, Legajo 7290:VII:90.

Felipe Lugo. A3:XXV:10, wife charged with adultery with Cristóval Bodia, c 1785.

Andrés de Luna. Chl:12, Lt, Prince's Regt of Inf, to LA Picket from Havana, Aug 1779.


*Antonio de Luque. Lt, grad Capt, 1799, Mil Inf de Cuba y Bayamo, Legajo 7264:XI:38.
• Manuel de Lusa. A5:XXI:36, Capt, c 1791.  
Jean Baptiste Lasue. Mob:38, oath of loyalty in Mobile, 1780, resident, 1782.  
*Chevalier de Luxembourg. S:274, involved with the privateer, South Carolina.  
*José Vicente Luzardo (1756 Maracalbo - ), married by 1787. SubLt, 1781, Capt, 1799, Corps Inf Vet, Maracalbo, Legajo 7295:X:3.  
Pedro Luzardo. Legajo 7295, Cadet, Inf Vets of Maracalbo, 1787.  
?? Lynden tot Blitterswijk Dutch:244, Deputy to the Netherlands States General, present at the signing of the Treaty between America and the Netherlands in Oct 1783.  
*Abbe ??? Maccabe. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, 1779-1781, aboard L’Anibal. From Oct 1781 until June 1783, he was on board La Couronne et le Plasten. He was probably Irish.  
*Thomas Macdermott (1742 - ). B2:173, Capt, Regt Dillon, served in Windward Islands, Grenada, naval battle of Saint Lucia, and at the Siege of Savannah.  
*John Machung/Machuney/MasKeon. Chaplains:251, 1781-1783, on board L’Amazone. He was probably Irish.  
Antonio Macias. SubLt, 1794, Mil Cav, Havana, Legajo 7262:VIII:41.  
Francisco Macias. Lt, 1799, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7264: XIII:23.  
Antonio Madruga. Lt, 1799, Mil Dragones de Matanzas, Legajo 7264: VII:27.  
*John Maffit. Bingham:27, ship surgeon, 1776, on the Reprisal during its confrontation with the Shark after the Reprisal delivered William Bingham to Martinique.

*José Magarola. Mob:18, Capt, frigate, San Ignacio de Loyola, for Pensacola, 1781.
*Charles-René Magon (1763 Paris – killed at Trafalgar, 21 Oct 1805). B2:174, Ensign on the Solitaire, in all the battles of Count De Guichen. He was later on the Canan, under de Grasse in the actions of 28 and 29 Aril and 5 Sep 1781. He was captured and imprisoned when the Canan was captured on 12 Apr 1782.

*José Magarola. Mob:18, Capt, frigate, San Ignacio de Loyola, for Pensacola, 1781.
*Charles-René Magon (1763 Paris – killed at Trafalgar, 21 Oct 1805). B2:174, Ensign on the Solitaire, in all the battles of Count De Guichen. He was later on the Canan, under de Grasse in the actions of 28 and 29 Aril and 5 Sep 1781. He was captured and imprisoned when the Canan was captured on 12 Apr 1782.


*Santiago Mancebo (1748 Cuba – ), married by 1787. He was a Cadet in the Cuban Militia prior to 1779, then Cadet, 1779, SubLt, Bandera, 1781, Vol Blancos, Aragua. Poss SubLt of Grenadiers, 1799, Inf of Cuby y Bayanos, Legajo 7264:XI:5.


*John Manly. Wilbur:72, Capt of the privateer Jason in 1779.


*Francisco Manto. Cuba:1233, from Cadiz correspondence, 1781-82.

*Francisco Mantilla. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Havana, wounded at the Village, Mobile, 1781.

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Pedro Mantilla. A7:328, 330, Capt, c 1791.

Tomás del Manzano. Mob:19, Lt of Militia, goleta La Pureza de María, 1780, at Mobile.


Marazul. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, 1778-9, on board Le Languedoc.

Marc. Chaplains:252, French Capuchin chaplain, 1781-82, on board Le Vaillant.

Marcas. Chaplains:257, mentioned, c 1787.


*** La Coste de la Marque (1733 - ). Roch:583, Capt Touraine Regt, at Yorktown, 1781.
*François-Guillaume de Marquet de Marcy (28 Sep 1763 - ), 2d Lt, Regt Touraine, 1 Jan 1782.
*Pedro Marquet/Marqut (1752 France - ). Capt, 1787, Bruselas Regt, single, Legajo 7289.
Miguel de Marquiz. A3:XII:33, mentioned, c 1733.
*Antonio Gomez Marrero. Bourgard:198, md Barbara Perez of Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Canary Islands and had son Felix and Vicente.
Felix Marrero (1763 Canary Islands - ). Bourgard:198, in Louisiana md Juana Garcia and had a family in St Bernard Par, LA.
Vicente Marrero (Santa Cruz Tenerife, Canary Islands – 1821 LA ). Bourgard:198, md Antonia Rodriguez and lived in Southern LA.
*Juan Ramon Marrero. Ch1:19, unm Ct recruit who joined Havana Matanza Dragoons, Aug 1779.
*Pedro Marrot. Capt, 1796, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7263:XXIII:76.
*Juan Antonio Marrufo (1751 Yucatan - ), married. 2d Sgt, Fusileros, Sep 1783, and Sgt, Grenadiers, 1796, Inf de Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:1:55.
*Joseph-Jacques-François de Martelll-Chantard (1734-1810). LCAR:1204, from Toulon in the private collection of Dr. and Mrs. Pierre Perruehio, 1 reel of papers from this French naval Captain of the Pléiade, l’Expédition, Le Romulus, and le Palmier. Swedes:63, 105.
*Blas Martin报酬. Mob:8, 9, Lt Col and Sgt Major, Regt of Spain, 1780.
*Fernando Martin de Zaldívar. Mob:148, 149, SubLt from Havana Regt, at Mobile, 1780.
*Diego Martinez (1757 Villa de San Carlos, España - ), married by 1788, son of Captain. Legajo 7290:VI:12, Sgt, 1782, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo.
Diego Martinez. Sgt 1st Cl, Distinguished, 1796, 6th Comp Inf, Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:1:61, (service entry date not found.)
*Juan Martínez de León. Lt, 1789, Inf Garrison of Cartagena, Legajo 7280:XIII:35.
Manuel Martínez. A4:XXVII:1, soldier, mentioned c 1790.
*Manuel Martínez. Legajo 7264, XVII:17, Capt, Cuban Inf Regt, 1799.
Ramón Martínez. A2:X:54, mentioned, c 1780.
*Tirso Martínez. Lt, grad Capt, Mil Vol Blancos de Caracas, Legajo 7294:XXIV:12.
*Tomás Martínez (2743 San Carlos, España - ), married in 1788. Legajo 7290, Capt, 1782, Inf Vols de Santo Domingo.
Miguel Mas. Lt, 1799, with Capt General of Venezuela, Legajo 7285:IX:15.
*?? Masas. Mob: 667, Capt, schooner La Concepción, at Pensacola, 1781.
Sulas Mastable. A4:XXV:5, mentioned, c 1789.
José de la Mata. A2:VIII:66, Cpl, c 1778.
*Juan Antonio de la Mata. Lt Col and Commander, 1789, Inf Garrison of Panamá, Legajo 7280:VX:127.
Josef Matagorda. A2:VIII:72, 2dLt, c 1778.
Antonio Matamoros. Cuba:603, mentioned in 1779 correspondence.
*Antonio Matanza. Lt, 1793, Mil de Las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7262:XVII:11.
*José Matias (1740 Castrarona - ). Lt, 1773, Capt, 1792, Capt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf de Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:VII:21.
Domingo Matienzo. Cadet, 1788, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:II:105. This may be the Cadet, 1792, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7261:XI:73.
José Matienzo. Cadet, 1788, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:II:104. This may be the Cadet, 1792, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7261:XI:61.
**Manuel de Matos (1763 Isla Margarita - ), single in 1788, Cadet, 1777-1785, Bn de Caracas. Lt, 1793, Inf Vet de Caracas, Legajo 7294:XXIII:20.**

**Vicente Matos (1740 Coruña - ), Lt, Grenadiers, 1779, Capt, Graduate, 1783, Toledo Regt, in combat in 1782, Capt of Grenadiers, 1799, Inf Garrison, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:II:5.**

**José Trinidad Matute (1758 Valencia, Caracas - ), single in 1787. Soldier, 1777-1782, Cadet, Nov 1782, Lt, 1799, Mil Reg Vol Blancos de Valencia, Legajo 7295:VIII:21.**

**Juan Thomas de Matute (1758 Valencia – Caracas - ), single in 1787. Soldier, 1779, Capt, Graduate, 1783, Toledo Regt, in combat in 1782, Capt of Grenadiers, 1799, Inf Garrison, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:II:5.**

**José Trinidad Matute (1758 Valencia, Caracas - ), single in 1787. Soldier, 1777-1782, Cadet, Nov 1782, Lt, 1799, Mil Reg Vol Blancos de Valencia, Legajo 7295:VIII:21.**

**Count de Maurepas, Jean-Frédéric Philippe ( - 21 Nov 1781). Dull:108, 255, French:13, 177, French Prime Minister after 1776 who supported American Independence.**

**??? Maury. B2:25, SubLt, Regt Dillon, 178.**

**Bernard de Mauri. Roch:578, Ensign, Regt d'Agénois, left leg broken at Savannah, 9 Oct 1779, left on the field, became prisoner for 4 month's in British hospital.**

**??? Maurice. Chaplaina:252, French Capuchin chaplain, 1780-1782, on board Le Jason.**

**Count Bide de Manrville (17 Nov 1752 Rochefort - Mar 1840 Paris). B2:179, naval Lt, commander of the lugger the Chasseur, under Count de Guichen, then later commanded the cutter, the Malin.**

**??? Maximiliano. A3:XII:16, Lt, c 1782.**

**??? Mauvais. Mob:667, Capt, polacra La Concepción, Pensacola, 1781.**

**Diego Mayol. Lt, 1799, Inf de Cuba, Legajo 7264:XVII:47.**

**Antonio Mayone. Mob:564, SubLt, at Mobile, 1781.**

**Pedro Mayor. A5:XXV:56, Cpt, c 1791.**

**Juan Mayoral. Lt, 1799, Corps Vet Inf, Isla Trinidad, Legajo 7295:XIV:18.**

**Nicolas de Mayorga. A2:VI:24, Naval Lt, c 1776.**

**Francisco Mayronne. A2:IX:28, mentioned c 1779.**

**Nicolas Mazé. S:357, Capt., Mallorca Regiment.**


**Patrick McCand. Mill:75, American sailor taken in West Indies, 17 May 1777, to Mill Prison in 1777.**

**Blair McLennah. Cook:171, shipbuilder of Philadelphia who designed and built the Holker in 1779.**

**George Mead. Cummin:127, merchant of Philadelphia who traded with Havana, 1778.**

**James Mease. Bingham:34, 35, partner in Mease and Caldwell of Philadelphia which sold West Indies contraband in Philadelphia.**

**Francisco MediaVilla (1741 Villa de Tron, León - ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290, Lt, 1781, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo.**

**Agustin de Medina. Cadet, 1788, Inf Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, Legajo 7296:III:52, service entry date not identified.**

**Agustín Bernardo de Medina (1739 Ciudad Malaga - ), widower. Capt, 1776-1785, Campeche Garrison. In 1798, Governor, Presidio del Carmen, grad Lt Col, Legajo 7275:VIII:13.**

**Antonio Medina. A4:XXVIII:41, soldier, c 1791.**

**José Medina (Arucar, Grand Canaria - ), Bourgard:205, on 4 Dec 1797 md Maria Candelaria Gomes from Grand Canaries, and they had a family in Southern LA. He had come alone on El Sagrado Corazon de Jesus.**

**Juan de Medina (1737 Lucena - ), Lt, 1774, Capt, 1786, 1795, Mil Discip Cav de Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:VII:90.**

**Lorenzo de Medina. A4:XXVIII:30, Capt, c 1791.**

**Luis de Medina. Lt, 1796, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7263:XXIII:78.**

**Luis Medina. Garzón, 1800, Mil Inf Pardos de Valencia, Legajo 7295:IX:1.**

**?? Medine. Sweden:105, French naval captain of the Nefléchy at Les Saintes, later the Northumberland.**

**Francisco Medrano (1757 Santo Domingo - ), married in 1786. Cpl, 1780, Sgt, 1789, Vol Dragones de Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:XXV:22.**


Georges Meighan. Comm:348, Li, Regt Walsh, c 1780.


León Mejia. Lt, 1799, Mil Discip Blancos de Cumaná, Legajo 7295:VII:44.


Joseph Melerine/Malarin. Bourgárd:206, md Juana LaMar from Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands and had a family in Southern Louisiana.


José María Mendivil (1770 Ciudad Veracruz - ), single. Cadet, 1783-1787, Inf Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, Legajo 7296:IV:49.

José María Mendivil. Cadet, 1789, Comp Vet, Dragones de Mérida, Legajo 7296:XXVIII:4. Service entry date not found.

Antonio de Mendoza. Legajo 7263:XXII:10, Capt, Arty Corps of Havana, 1796.

José Cayetano de Mendez. Lt, 1797, Mil Inf Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7263:IX:37.


?? Mempang. Swedes:133, French naval captain in Nov 1778 commander of the frigate, La Gentille.


Esteban Menocal. Legajo 7264:VIII:46, Lt, Cuban Inf, 1799.


Juan Bautista Mesa. A2:X:17, 1st Cpl, c 1780.


Juan Bautista Metzinger. LAColor:21, member of New Orleans colored militia promoted to Sgt in 1784.

Juan de Meuda. Cummins:30, footnote 11, 1776 letter to Grimaldi.


José Luis Meyrée. K:185-186, 1781, subLt in 1781, later Capt, Cuban Vol Inf Regt.


Chevalier de Micou/Micoud. B8:182, was Governor of Saint Lucia, which he and de Bouillé defended to the last ditch on 13 Nov 1778. He surrendered 30 Dec 1778. Cosmé de Mier y Trespalacios. Cuba:150, 598, 2326, in correspondence with the Montepio de Ministros de México, 1780.

Ildefonso de Mieses (1757 Santo Domingo - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290, Distinguished Volunteer, 1781, Sub-Lt, 1782, Inf Vols of Española.

Josep Maria de Mieses (1757 - ). Legajo 7290 (hard to read, but he probably served in Santo Domingo).


José Mijares (1769 Cuba - ), single in 1787. Cadet, 1781, Inf Vets, Caracas. This may be José Antonio Mijares, Cadet, 1779, Mil Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7295:IV:47.


Juan Milan (Canary Islands - ). Bourgard:223, md Maria Santa Ana/Santana/Ramos from Canaries and had a family in Southern Islands. María Santa Ana came with her parents as María Ramos on the El Sagrado Corazon de Jesús.


Manuel Tomás Milla. Adjunt, 1797, agregado al Bn de Pardos Libres de Cartagena, Legajo 7281:VI:3.


Isidro Millet. Tides:95, 153, 157, second Captain and pilot, 1777 mapping expedition. Wife Eulalia Llorens y Millet.

Dampierre de Milliamcourt. Roch:586, Capt, Foix Regt sharp-shooters, at Savannah, 1779.


Gaspar Miranda. Mob:667, Capt, packetboat San José y San Joaquín, Pensacola, 1781.


Lorenzo Miranda. Capt, 1793, Mil Inf de Puerto Príncipe, Legajo 7262:XXVII:3.


Francisco Misas. AS:XXIII, soldier, c 1791.

*Édouard-Thomas-Burgues, Count de Misiessy (23 Apr 1754 - ). B2:183-184, served on the Vaillant under d'Estaing, the later on the Surcouffe. He was at Saint Lucia, Grenada, and Savannah.


*?? Molart. Savannah: Lt, Regt Armagnac, killed 9 Oct 1779, at Savannah.

*José María Moledo. Sgt Major, grad Lt Col, Inf Aux, New Granada, Legajo 7282:VI:2.


*Mauricio Molina. Capt, age 41 in 1781, Cuban militia.


Pablo Molina. Legajo 7264:XII:34, SubLt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1799.


*?? Moncabeño. Swedes:109, French naval captain of the Triomphant after Capt Pavillon was killed at Les Saintes.

*Barthelemy Moncarrelly. Roch:s87, Paymaster, Dillon Regt, Savannah, 1779.


*José María Mongetti. Mob:18, Capt, frigate, El Corazón de Jesús, Pensacola, 1781.


*José de Moñino y Redondo, Conde de Floridablanca (26 Oct 1728, Murcia - 28 Dec 1808, Seville). Cummins:207, Prime Minister of Spain, 1776 - 1792, and he favored support of the Americans.

*Paul de Monneron. LCAR:412, engineer captain with Lapérouse on the Expedition to Hudson's Bay, 1782.

*Francisco Monpason/Monpavón (1761 Malaga - ), single in 1787. Cadet, 1780, Cav, Costa Granada.


*Manuel Monservera. Mob:431, owner, boat used to move troops from Mobile to Pensacola, 1781.


*??? Montaign. Savannah: Capt, Chausseurs, killed at Savannah, 9 Oct 1779.


*Casimiro de Montalembert (11 Apr 1763 - ). B2:36, SubLt, Regt Touraine, 2d Lt 1 Jan 1781, wounded at Les Saintes, 1782.


*José Montalvo. Legajo 7263:XX:115, Capt, Cav Mil de Havana, 1793.

*Juan de Montalvo y O'Farril. Legajo 7264:XVII:6, Lt Col, Cuban Inf, 1799.


*Comte De Montaut. Cuba:190, B2:184, Capt of the Fier-Rodrique, killed off Grenada on 12 Jul 1779 in the fight with the British fleet under Byron.


*Jules de Monte (1730 - ), worn-out officer of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290 (hard to read.)

Manuel de Monteagudo. Cuba:627, 685-e, subdelegate at Mobile, in 1780 correspondence.


*Peter Montell. Swedes:113, Swedish volunteer for the French Navy, on board the Magnifique after Les Saintes.


*Marqués de Montejano. Lt Col, 1793, without assignment, Legajo 7266:I:145.


*Antonio Montero (1751 Llorena – ), single in 1789, service record from 1786. He was Sgt 1st Cl, 1788, Inf Vets of Trinidad (which suggests he was either well educated or had prior service. Sgt, 1790: Corps Vet Inf, Trinidad, Legajo 7294:XVI:16.


Cristóbal Montes. A2:VII:45, soldier, c 1777.


*?? De Montgon. B2:18, major, Regt Cambrésis, 1777.

*John Joseph de Monthica. Thomson:31, signed trade agreement with Americans, 1776.

*Gabriel Montilet. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, Jan 1778-Mar 1779, on board La Concorde.


*?? De Montlezun. B:578, B:36, SubLt, Regt Touraine, 1780, gallantry at Yorktown, 1781.

Santiago Montoro. Cuba:481-g, 1787 civil case in New Orleans.
?? Montpont. Haiti:IS5, general under Dessalin at Créte à Pierrot.
Francisco Montreuil. A5:XXIV:10, Capt, c 1791.
*?? De Montval. B2:8, Cul en second, Regt Armagnac, c 1780.
?? Moore. A3:XI:17, river or harbor pilot, c 1781.
Simón de Moral. Lt, 1796, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7263:XXII:33. This may be the Lt in 1800, Staff, Sa.
*Alfonso Morales. Mob:325, 2d Sgt, Regt of Spain, captured by British, 1780.
*Antonio Morales. Mob:19, Capt, brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen, for Pensacola, 1781.
*Bartolomé de Morales. A4:XX:24, Lt, c 1790.
*Francisco Morales. K:185, SubLt, age 37, 1781, Cuban militia. This may be the Lt, 1799, Inf of Havana,
Legajo 7264:VII:35.
Francisco de Paula Morales. A4:XXVI:4, mentioned, c 1789.
*José Morales. Lt, 1789, Mil Inf, Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7260:VIII:22.
José Morales. Lt, 1799, with Capt General of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:II:28.
José Morales. Mob:278, neutral minister at Mobile, 1780, native of Cuba.
*Juan Morales. Thomson:160, Secretary to Governor Bernardo de Gámez, 1781. A3: XII:16, 26, this may be
Juan Buenaventura Morales, auditor, c 1782, also shown as Ventura Morales, accountant.
*Martín Morán. Ch1:23, Capt, brevet Lt Col, Regt of Spain, to Pensacola, 1781.
*Andrés Morano (1753 Moguel, Andalucia – ), married. SubLt, 1779-1783, Capt, 1796, Bn Mil Discip inf de
Blancos de Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:19.
on the Ville de Paris and later on the Couronne. He was present in the battles fought by de Guichen and later
served under Suffren in the East Indies.
*Jaquín Morejon. Capt, 1795, Mil Dragones de Matanzas.
*Juan de Dios Morejon. Capt, 1792, Mil Dragones de Matanzas, Legajo 7261:II:22.
Pedro Morejon. Lt, 1797, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7263:XIV:34.
*?? Morel. Chaplains:251, French Premontre chaplain, 1781-1783, on board L'Auguste. A chaplain of the
same name was also shown, 1781-1782, on board Le Saint Esprit.
*Simeon Morel. Chaplains:250, French Franciscan chaplain, 1778-9, on board Le Marsellais.
*?? Morell. Mob:667, Capt, sloop, Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Pensacola, 1781. He is also shown as Capt,
sloop Nuestra Señora del Toro, at Pensacola, 1781.
*Antonio Moreno. Capt, 1786, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:XI:11. Cuba:226-n, 438, this may be the person
who received 1786-88 letters from the Commandant of Pensacola.
Antonio Moreno. Sgt, 1791, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7261:XXVI:100.
*Antonio Moreno (1753 Barcelona - ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1776-1784, Inf Vets of Caracas, wartime service at Reino de Santa Fe. Commandant, 1799, Mil Reg Pardos Libres, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:II:144.


Jayme Moreno. Adjutant, Plana Mayor, Inf Vets of Maracaibo, 1787.

*José Miguel Moreno (1741 Maracaibo - ), married by 1787. 1st Sgt, 1761-1784, Urban Militia, Sgt, 1787-1790; Mil Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7294:XI:13.

Juan Moreno. Lt, 1799, Escuadrón Dragones of America, Legajo 7264:XX:20.

*Manuel Moreno (1755 Caracas - ), single in 1788, Cadet, 1780, Bn de Caracas. He served one year under General Gálvez. SubLt, 1788, Bn Inf Vet of Caracas, Legajo 7293:XIV:22. This may be Manuel Moreno de Mendoza. Adjutant, grad Capt, 1796, Mil Discip Blancos de Caracas, Legajo 7295:IV:104.

*Miguel Moreno. SubLt, 1787, Inf Blancos of Maracaibo, Legajo 7293.

Miguel Moreno Isabella. SubLt, 1786, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:XX:64.

Pedro Morelo. S:28, of Cumaná. This may be the Capt, 1769, Inf of the Crown, Legajo 7275:VIII:25.

Pedro Moreno. Adjunt Garzón, 1795, Plana Mayor Blancos Bn de pardos Mil Inf de Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7262:VI:5.

*Domingo Morera. V:Nepo:41, Captain, San Juan Nepomuceno, bringing Canary Island volunteers to Louisiana in 1778.

*Jean-Baptiste de Morgan. Comm:348, SubLt, Regt Dillon, c 1780.

*Cristóval Moriel (1751 Santiago, Española - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290, 1st Sgt, 1777, Sub-Lt, 1784, Inf Vols of Española. During the war, he had been in a detachment to Puerta de Plata.


*Roger Morisson/Morrisen. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, Apr 1778-Jul 1779, on board L'Andromaque. He is also shown, Mar 1781-Sep 1782, on board L'Evellée. He was probably Irish.


*Abbe ?? Mornay. Chaplains:251, French secular chaplain, 1781-1782, on board L'Hector. He is probably also shown as Abbe Meurnay, Feb 1780 – June 1783, on board Le Neptune.

*Joseph Mora. Ham:323, petitioned for land in 1781 and was granted Dauphine Island.


*Claude-Antoine de la Morre de Ville Aux Bois (5 May 1757 Bar-le-Duc, Lt, Regt Gâtinais, c 1781.


*Thomas Morris. LCAR:13, 147, 161, brother to Robert Morris, merchant who arranged support for America in Spain and other parts of Europe.


*Henry de la Motte. Chaplains:256, a French Augustinian priest captured on a French naval vessel and brought to New York City. He was later missionary to the Catholic Indian tribes of the Maine district.

*Toussaint-Guillaume, Count de la Motte-Piquet (1720 Rennes - 11 June 1791 Brest). B2:187, chief of squadron under d'Estaing in the Antilles, was at the capture of Grenada, and performed very well at the Siege of Savannah. Mahan:2:115.

*?? Mottin de la Balme. B2:187, served for some time in 1777 in the American Army. If the same person later served in the Antilles where an infantry officer ?? de la Balme was wounded in the naval action off Saint Lucia, 19 Mar 1780.


*Diego de Moyal. Cuba:1368, asesor for the auditor de guerra, 1782-85.
*Marín Mozun. Caughey:151, Vtv, Captain, member of 1779 Junta de Guerra in New Orleans.
*Francisco Mateo Muñoz (1743 Cumaná - ), single in 1787, son of an official. 1st Lt, 1775-1787, Inf Vets, Caracas, Adjutant, 1799, Staff, Plaza de Cumaná, Legajo 7295:1:3.
*José Muñoz. Lt Col, 1800, Draughts of Spain, Legajo 7277:1:16.
Juan Bautista Muñoz. Cuba:viii, in 1777 commissioned to write history of the Indies, 1781 to select documents in Simancas.
Manuel Muñoz. Lt, 1799, Mil de las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264:X:18.
Pedro Muñoz. Lt, 1800, Draughts of Spain, Legajo 7277:1:40.
*Santiago Muñoz de Velasco. Mob:446, Naval Capt, Pensacola convoy, 1780.
Vicente Muñoz. Sgt, 1788, Comp Inf Blancos de Guayana, Legajo 7293:XXIX:3.
*?? Murray. Hait:93, principal officer under Toussaint in 1794.
*Carlos Mustelier. Legajo 7263:VIII:1, Capt, Urban Cav, Cuba y Bayamo, 1797.
*Félic Mustelier. Legajo 7264:XI:8, Capt/Lt Col, Bn Inf Mil de Cuba y Bayamo, 1799.
*Miguel Muzquiz. S:342, 378, Spanish Minister of Finance, and Minister of War in 1782.
WIPatJM, 26 Sep 2001.

NSSAR INCLUDES THE SPANISH (continued)

Spanish Service in other Border States. In the early 1990's, the NSSAR accepted its first member who descended from a Spanish soldier in Texas. This was done without fanfare, and this acceptance was not generally noted by the NSSAR membership. Toward the end of the 1990's, we began research on this Patriot series, developing the rationale for accepting descendants of Spanish soldiers and sailors who served in California and other border areas during the period Spain was at war with England, 21 June 1779 until 3 Sep 1783. The NSSAR responded favorably and in March 1998 accepted its first descendants of soldiers who served in California. In August 1999, it accepted its first descendant of a soldier who served in New Mexico. As noted elsewhere in this work, it has accepted three descendants of the Spanish King, Carlos III. These recent acceptances are a belated pickup on the work of Churchill in LeuM-n.

Spanish Service in other areas. We of the NSSAR have accepted King Carlos III as a Patriot. He was the man who gave the orders. It seems logical that we should also accept as Patriots all those who carried out his orders, just as we have done for the soldiers of Louisiana, Texas, California, and New Mexico. This extension of membership has not been tested by applicants. WIPatJM, 26 Sep 2001.
IV. WEST INDIES PATRIOTS AND NEAR PATRIOTS, 1776-1783 (continued, N - Q)


Manuel de Nava. Cadet, 1776-1795, Militia, Digip, Inf, San Juan, PR, married, Legajo 7289:VII:70.

Rafael Nebot (1715 Vienna, Austria - ), single in 1787. Capt, grad Lt Col, 1793, Corps Inf Vet of Maracalbo, Legajo 7294:XXVII:26.


Andrés Negro. A5:XXII:73, soldier, c 1791.
*John de Neufville. LCAR: many references, head of Dutch trading firm John de Neufville & Son trading in the West Indies.
José de Niera. Lt, 1796, Mil Discip Dragones de Caracas, Legajo 7287:VIII:17.
Miguel Neira. Legajo 7261: XV:42, Sgt, Mil of Cuarto Villas, 1791.
*Jean de Neufville. Tuchman: SG, Chief of a merchant firm in Amsterdam supporting Americans in 1779. LCAR: 36, one volume of his 1779-1780 papers.
*SubLt Bacus Nichols. LCColor: 19, member of colored militia given medal for his performance in the Baton Rouge Campaign under Galléz.
*Andrew Nihell. Bingham: 67, American seaman charged with piracy, 1778, in Martinique.
Jan (Francisco) Nivette/Nivel Bourgard: 233, md Maria Forquez by 1770 and had children in Southern Louisiana.
*Vicente Nolasco (1759 Yucatán - ), single. SubLt, 1779, Campeche Garrison, Sub Lt, 1785 and Lt, 1790, Mil Vol Inf Blancos Mérida, Yucatán, Legajo 7296: XVII:16.
Lucas de Noriega. Cuba: 626, Administrator of Rents, Tobacco, 1787.
*Francisco Notario. HamV: 365, priest at Mobile, 1783.
*Juan Francisco de Nova (1759 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290: VI:93, soldier and Cpl, 1775-1784, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo.
*Tomás Nova (1764 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290, Cpl 1780, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo.


Juan Bautista Noyant de Bienville. Cuba:593, 1781 confiscation and sale of his estate.

*??? Noyelles. Savannah: Capt, Staff, wounded at Savannah, 1779.


*SubLt Luis la Nuit. LAColor:19, member of the colored militia given a medal for his performance in the Baton Rouge Campaign. C&C:101, he was later wounded at the Village (Mobile) in 1781.

*Alonso Núñez de Haro y Peralta. Cuba:149-1, Archbishop of Mexico and Viceroy of New Spain, 1787.


*SubLt Lubia Nuik LAColor:19, member of the colored militia given a medal for his performance in the Baton Rouge Campaign. C&C:101, he was later wounded at the Village (Mobile) in 1781.

*Jose Ignacio Núñez. Legajo 7264:I:2, Comandante~ Plana Mayor Santiago de Cuba, 1800.


*Lorenzo Núñez (1743 Ciudad de la Laguna - ), married in 1786. Legajo 7290:IV:22, Lt, Sub-Lt, 1774, Lt, 1785, 1789, Santo Domingo Regt. In 1782, he had some naval service while on the northern coast of Santo Domingo.


Narciso Núñez. Legajo 7264:XX:80, Distinguished Soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.


*Michel O'Cahill. SubLt, Regt Walsh, c 1780. Roch:588, at Savannah, 1779.


Pedro Juan de Ochoa. Lt, 1799, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7264:XX:24.

*Domingo Ocio. Lt, 1783, Cav of Havana, Legajo 7260:X:27.


*Dionisio O'Connór. Irish:224, SubLt, Irish Brigade, at Pensacola, 1781.

*Hugo O'Connór. Mir:187, Capt, Hibernia Regt, commanding company at Pensacola, was wounded and taken prisoner, 4 May 1781.

*M. O'Connór, French officer at Savannah, “Journal de siège de Savannah: Avec des observations de M. le Comte D'Estaing (Sep-Oct, 1779),” manuscript at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, William Clements Library.


*Tomás O'Daly. Irish:224, SubLt, Irish Brigade, mortally wounded at Pensacola, 4 May 1781.

*Tomás O'Donnogue. Irish:224, SubLt, Irish Brigade, at Pensacola, 1781.

*Juan O'Donovan. Tanner:77, 137, Lt of Hibernia Regt in East Florida who md daughter of Governor Zépedes. He was transferred to Cuba.


*Miguel O'Dudoro. A~:V~:30, soldier, c 1777.

*Lorenzo del Oeaux. A2:VH:S0, Capt, 1778.


*Emanuel O'Farrell. Comm:348, Lt, Regt Dillon, c 1781.


*Emanuel O'Farrell. Comm:348, Lt, Regt Dillon, c 1781.


*Gonzalo O'Farrill (1754 - 1831). K:190, Lt General of the Army and Minister of War.


*Juan O'Farrill y Arriola (1729 - 1779). K:119-121, 190, Col, Havana Cav Regt, 1779. He and wife Luisa Maria Herrera y Chacón had at least 7 ch, nearly all involved with the Cuban military.

*Juan Manuel O'Farrill (1754 - 1825). K:133-134, 190, IA Col, Matanzas Dragoons, and planter, 1792.


*Benito Ogarol/O'Carroll. Ch1:11, Lt, Prince's Regt of Inf, Havana, 1779.


*Remigio O'Hara. Tanner:77, 190, 191, Lt, 1787, in East Florida.


*José Olizarra. Lt, 1797, with the Capt-General of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:1:21.


*Chevalier Henri Honoré de Olivier. LCAR:1170, microfilm reel of letters received by him as Mayor of Aix-en-Provence, indicating his support for the Americans.

*José Olivera. SubLt, 1793, Mill Inf of Havana, Legajo 7262:XXII:70.


*Joschén Olivier. A4:XXIX:29, Capt, c 1791.

*José Oliver. Cummins:126, Cuban cargo master, 1778, working for Robert Morris and Juan de Miralles to move supplies to the American Revolutionists.


*Pedro del Oima. Adjutant, 1792, Plana Mayor del Bn, Pardos, Havana, Legajo 7261:1:3.

*Gideon Olmsted. Alderman:1, Capt of the Seaflower, captured 1778, then Capt of the Polly from Port-aux-Prince in Haiti, prisoner at Montego Bay, Jamaica.

*Abbe Bartholome O'Mahony. Chaplains:251, French chaplain from Ireland, wartime service on L'Ivelly.
*Jean-Baptiste O'Meara. Comm:348, 2d Lt, Regt Walsh, c 1780.
*Bernard O'Neill (1739 Saint Omer - 1780 America, after 29 years of service). B2:195, officer, Regt Dillon, at Grenada, in naval actions, and the Siege of Savannah, where he was wounded.
*?? Onesime. Chaplains:251, French Capuchin chaplain, on board 1781-83, until drowned in the wreck of 4 Feb 1783 of La Bourgogne.
*Martin de Ofioro. A3:XII:25, 48, 52, 58, mentioned, c 1781.
*?? Oradon. Savannah: 2d Lt, Regt Hainault, wounded at Savannah, 1779.
*Andrés Orange. V:Vic:29, Captain, La Victoria, which moved Canary Island volunteers to Louisiana in 1778.
*Charles Orban de Demouy. Thom:son:207, Frenchman near Mobile who took oath of allegiance, 1780. Mob:38, his sloop was assigned to the Regt of Navarra for the move to Pensacola, 1781.
*Juan de Orbina. Capt, grad Col, 1793, without assignment, Legajo 7272:XI:5.
*Alejandro Ordoñez (1741 Estremadura - ), married by 1787 with King's license. Capt, 1779, Inf Vets, Cumana, Legajo 7293.
*Diego Ordoñez (1747 Mérida - ), married. 1st Cpl, 1780, Bn de Castilla, Campeche, in 1787, Garzon in Plana Mayor, de Blancos aggrado with Companies of Pardos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:III:8.
*José Ordoñez (1750 Villa de Torre Quemada, León - ), single in 1786. Legajo 7290, Sub-Lt, 1782, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo. This may be the Lt, 1809, in Havana Militia, Legajo 7265:1:31.
*Fray Miguel O'Reilly. Petrie:217, Tanner:75, 129, Regt Chaplain of Hibernia Regt who was a priest in 1786 in East Florida.
*Philippe O'Reilly. Irish:224, SubLt, Irish Brigade, at Pensacola, 1781.


José María Orestes. Cadet, 1790, Bn Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Camphe, Legajo 7296:I:56.

Anselmo Orosco. A2:VI:4, soldier, c 1776.


José María Orrutiner. Cadet, 1790, Bn Inf de Castilla, Garrison of Camphe, Legajo 7296:IV:56.


Pedro Ortiz (1750 Cartagena de Indias - ), married by 1787. 1” Cpl, 1782, Arty Cartagena de Indias, Sg t, 1787, Arty, Mil Pardos de Maracaibo, Legajo 7293:VIII:1.


Pedro Ortiz de la Riva. Thomson:S6, Madrid banker and transfer agent for weapons to American Colonies, 1777. Thomson:76, collector of taxes, 1780.


Martin Oster. LCAR:1150, 1165, 1193, French wartime vice-consul at Norfolk, VA.


Juan Antonio de Otero (1741 Castilla - ), single in 1787. Cadet, wartime, SubLt, 1791, Bn Inf, Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:II:22.

Juan Antonio de Otevedia. Legajo 7293, in 1787, Lt, Comp Inf Vet of Cumaná.


Juan Antonio de Otxededia. Legajo 7293, in 1787, Lt, Comp Inf Vet of Cumaná.


Olivier Oyen. Hartog:170, Acting Governor of St. Eustatius in 1784 after the French returned it to Holland.

Major ??? d’Oyre. French:192, from West Indies, at Yorktown under Saint-Simon.

*Ignacio Pablo. Lt, 1791, Comp Mil Cav, Trinidad, Legajo 7261:XXIII:2.
*Francisco Pacheco y Beteta. Lt, Mil Prov Discip, Dragones de Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:20.
**Pedro Padella. Ch1:Attachment, Lt, Pensacola staff, 1781.
*Ignacio Padilla (1749 Xerez de la Frontera - ). SubLt, 1782, Militia, PR, Lt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf of Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:VII:37.


Lorenzo Paez. A2:VI:8, soldier, c 1776.

*Juan Pagara. Ch1:Attachment, SubLt, Pensacola staff, 1781.


Julien Antonio de Palacio. A2:VI:3, Capt, c 1777.


*Antonio Palas. A4:XIX:7, Lt, c 1791.

*Antonio Palemino. Ch1:23, SubLt, Regt of Havana, aboard the Coyman, Feb 1781.


*Estevan Palomares (1749 Orán - ), married by 1786. Legajo 7290:I:VI (perhaps 6), Lt, 1781 Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo.

*Jose Palominio. K:187, SubLt, age 42 in 1792, in Cuban militia.

Jose Pannazza. Cuba:603, in 1779 correspondence.
*Francisco Malo Pando/Pardo. A4:XVIII:51, Capt, c 1791.
*Hendrik Pandt. Hartogtv, wartime deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church, and a member of the Island Council for St. Eustatus.
*Jacinto Pani. Cummins:90-91, Captain under Gov. Gávez. He went to Mobile and Pensacola and made detailed reports on the defenses there. His wife was Margarethe Wiliz.

****Panous. Chaplains:251, French Capuchin chaplain, 1780-82, on board L'Indien/La REFliche.

José Antonio Pantaleon. SubLt, 1791, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7261:XVIII:41.
Antonio Pardo. A4:XVI:19, mentioned, c 1789.
*Benito Pardo. Woods:130, brevetted Capt, Regt of Navarre, marriage witness, 1782, New Orleans.
*Domingo Pardo. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Spain, killed at the Village, Mobile, 1781.
Antonio Paredes. Tides:72, pilot, ship San Carlos, 1775.
Juan Parzón, 1797, Plana Mayor Bn Morenos, Havana, Legajo 7263:VI:7. Cuba:467, 440-1, this may be the Captain of government vessels in service at St Augustine, Santo Tomás, and San Pablo, with accounts, 1784-1803.
José Pargo. Legajo 7262:XX:74, Distinguished Soldier, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.
*John Parkes. Bingham:26, Warrant Officer, prize master of the Friendship, captured by Captain Wickes, 1776.
José Tomás Parreño. Legajo 7264:VX:4, Chaplain, Dragoons of America, 1799.
Luis Partillo. A4:XVI:37, soldier, c 1789.
*Brigadier Duplessi Pascault. Sweden:50, 143, 156, French naval commander of L'Intrepid.
*Arturo Pastor. A5:XXII:69, Lt, c 1791.
*Francisco Patiño. Lt Col, 1795, Real Fuerza de Santiago, Legajo 7268:IV:335.
*José Patiño (1746 Galicia - ), married by 1787. Capt, 1777-1790, Lt Col, 1790, Comp Inf Vet, Guayana, Legajo 7294:IX:2.
*José Patiño. Lt Col, 1793, Inf Garrison of Guatemala, Legajo 7269:II:104.
*Pedro Pauches. A4:VIII:26, Lt, c 1791.

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José Pavia (1758 Zeuta - ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1782, Lt Grad, Jan 1783 at Zeuta, commanded a cannon launcher at Gibraltar, to Inf Vets, Caracas in 1787, Capt, 1790, Bn Inf Vet of Caracas, Legajo 7294:III:4.

*José Pavón (1758 Zeuta - ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1782, Lt Grad, Jan 1783 at Zeuta, commanded a cannon launcher at Gibraltar, to Inf Vets, Caracas in 1787, Capt, 1790, Bn Inf Vet of Caracas, Legajo 7294:III:4.


*David Pearce. Alderman:23, Gloucester Capt of Harriet, headed for Curacao in 1782. He also owned the Betsy.

*José Pavia (1758 Zeuta - ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1782, Lt Grad, Jan 1783 at Zeuta, commanded a cannon launcher at Gibraltar, to Inf Vets, Caracas in 1787, Capt, 1790, Bn Inf Vet of Caracas, Legajo 7294:III:4.


*David Pearce. Alderman:23, Gloucester Capt of Harriet, headed for Curacao in 1782. He also owned the Betsy.

Estevan Peddeoaux. A3:IV:8, mentioned, c 1785.


*Gerónimo Peñado. Ch:1, Attachment, Capt, Pensacola staff, 1781.


José Pelaez. Cadet, 1790, Bn Mil Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7294:IV:52.


Francisco de la Peña Monje. SubLt, 1793, Bn Mil Agregadas de Inf of Granada, Nicaragua, Legajo 7269:V:5.

*Ignacio Peñalver y Calvo. Tanner:xxvi, Lt, Col, and new Comandante at St Augustine, 1784. S:100, Treasurer of the Army. Legajo 7261:XI:4, Lt Col, 1792.

José Peñalver. Legajo 7259:II:93, Cadet, Havana Inf, 1788.

*José María Peñalver. Legajo 7261:XI:18, Capt, Havana Inf, 1792.


Fino Domingo Penauza. A4:XXVII:36, soldier, c 1789.

Capt ??? Penzel. Cuba:193, from parliamentary vessel correspondence, 1780.


*Francisco Pepín (1753 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1786. Capt, Dec 1782-1791, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:III:11. During the war he conducted an inspection of the frontier borders of Santo Domingo with the French colony to the West, Haiti.


*Martin Perdomo (1758 Genova - ). SubLt, 1781, at Gibraltar, 1782, Lt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:VII:34.
José Perea. SubLt, 1792, Cav of Havana, Legajo 7261:VI:41.
*Josef Perea. Mob:446, naval Captain, warship San Juan Nepomuceno, Pensacola convoy, 1780.
*?? Pereda. Hartog:60, wartime treasurer of the Jewish congregation on St Eustatius.
*Antonio Pérez (1745 Algatocín - ), married by 1787. 2d Sgt, 1777-1782, Sgt, 1789, Bn Inf Vet, Caracas, Legajo 7293:XXX:34.
*Antonio Pérez (1735 Isla Margarita - ), widower in 1787. SubLt, 1782, Cav blancos de Margarita. L.t., 1800, Comp Cav·Mil Blancos, Isla Margarita, Legajo 7295:XII:17.
*Benito Pérez. Mob:179, assistant interpreter, Mobile, 1780. This is likely Benito Pérez, Lt Col, grad Col, Inf of Puebla in 1795, Legajo 7272:VII:1, or it could be Benito Pérez, SubLt, 1791, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7261:VIII:30.
*Blas Pérez (1732 Isla de Margarita - ), married in 1786. Capt, Jan 1783-1786, Bn Inf, Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:IV:10.
Buenaventura Pérez Barquero, Lt, 1799, Mil of Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264:X:16.
*Cayetano Pérez. Lt, 1795, Adjutant, Staff of San Cristóbal, Havana, Legajo 7262:E:8.
Francisco Pérez. Lt, Piqueut of Inf Garrison del Castillo de Río Chagre, Legajo 7282:XIV:1.
Jacinto Pérez. SubLt, 1793, Mil Inf, Havana, Legajo 7262:XII:72.
Juan Pérez. Bourgard:xiii, Spanish settler in St Barnard Parish, LA, whose wife was daughter of Nicolás Valentin, a Canary Islander. Juan Pérez was probably a soldier under Governor Gálvez.
*Luis Pérez. Ch1:9, Capt of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Havana to LA, Mar 1779.
*Pablo Pérez. K:12-123, Capt, 1792, Mil de Cuatro Villas, Cuba.
Pedro Pérez. A5:XXIII:3, Sgt, c 1791.
*Philippe Pérez. Ch1:12, Lt, Prince's Regt of Inf, to LA picket, Havana, Aug 1779.
Ramauldo Pérez. A4:XVI:2, mentioned, c 1790.
*Sebastián Pérez de Morales. Capt, 1799, Bn Mil, Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264:X:11.
Venancio Pérez. SubLt, 1787, Mil Inf, Havana, Legajo 7259:V:43.
*??? Perigny. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*José Perly. Lt, 1791, Mil Inf, Puerto Rico, Legajo 7262:XX:17.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
*??? Perignon. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*José Perly. Lt, 1791, Mil Inf, Puerto Rico, Legajo 7262:XX:17.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
*??? Perignon. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
*??? Perignon. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
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*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
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*??? Perignon. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
*??? Perignon. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
*??? Perignon. Swedes:49, wounded at Tabago in 1781 and promoted to Ensign.
*Juan Francisco Pérez. Capt, 1795, Mil Reg Inf Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XI:14.
François Guillaume Pinel, Marqués de Brinon (probably lived 1738-1792). Cuba:561, papers of estate on
*Guadalupe Island.
Luis Pinel. LM2:11, from France when he md in 1785 Mariana Vicente, dau of Juan Vicente.
*Juan de Piñeiro (1717 Galicia - ), married. Comandante, Col, 1773-1788, Bu Inf de Castilla, Campeche
*Francisco Pinot. A4:XIX:20, Capt, c 1791.
Agénol, c 1780.
*Francisco Piracez (1750 Aragon - ), married in 1787. Sgt, 1st Ci, 1777-1787, Cav Blancos de Margarita.
*Miguel Pizarro. Capt, 1793, Squadron, Vol Cav, Caracas, Legajo 7294:XXVI:S.
*Pedro Plana. A3:XII:56, Lt, c 1781.
*Felipe de la Plaza. Capt, 1790, 1st Com Mil Inf Blancos, Isla Margarita, Legajo 7294:XI:2. Cuba:170-d, 1783 case at Pensacola against him "por la fuga y asilo de imunidad eclesiastica."
*Languedoc serving under Count d’Estaing.
*Santiago Plizes/Plizos. A3:IX:38, soldier, c 1779.
*Mathieu-Louis-Claude Pocquet de Puylery de Saint-Sauveur (10 Dec 1750 Martinique - ). Comm:304,
SubLt, Regt Agénol, wounded at Savannah and at Yorktown.
*Miguel Polanco (1748 Venezuela - ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1773-1787, Capt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf Vol
Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7296:1138.
*?? Pollock. Jameson:705, a Jewish merchant from Newark, RI, who had moved to St Eustatius and was
treated harshly by the British when they captured the port.
*Oliver Pollock. Caughey:85, Anglo-American merchant who worked with Gálvez to furnish supplies to
*Thomas Pollock. James:349, nephew of Oliver Pollock who took part in activities against the British in New
Orleans.
*Josef Francisco Polo. Ch1:8, arr with wife from LA Regt to Havana, Nov 1779. Woods:245, soldier
grenadier, and Angela Francisca Regaliado, bap ch in 1779.
Juan Polo. Legajo 7260:IX:89, SubLt, Inf Mil of Havana, 1789.
1779, 1st Lt, 1 Jan 1782.
*Ignacio Antonio Pupo de Otero y Gonzalez. H:214, wartime service in Argentina, Pensacola Mil, 1795.
*?? Ponce. RQ:23, resident of Paris and grabador of the Condé de Artois, 1783.
*Antonio Ponce. Mob: 546, soldier, Regt of Spain, wounded at the Village, Mobile, 1781.


*Lucas José Ponce. Capt, 1799, Bn Mil, Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264: XII:5.


*Pedro Ponce de León. Legajo 7261: XII:84, Lt, Cuban Inf, 1792.


*Domigo Ponte. Thomson: 113, Captain of the ship Gaimain in 1784.


*Lorenzo de Ponte y Mijares, Capt, grad Lt Col, Mil Discip Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7295: IV:7.

*Santiago de Ponte. Lt Col, 1793, Squadron of Vol Cav, Caracas, Legajo 7294: XXVI: 8.

José Ponz. A4: XVII: 11, mentioned, c 1790.

*Vincent Populwe. LAColor: 30, promoted in the colored militia of New Orleans to Sgt, 1st Class, of the fusiliers, 1797. His wartime history has not been recovered.


Francisco de Portas. Adjutant, Plana Mayor, 1799, Bn Pardos of Havana, Legajo 7264: V: 3.


Joseph Portillo y la Baggi. RQ: 32, resident of Seville involved in Mobile and Pensacola, 1780-1781.

*?? Port-Vezin. Swedes: 132, French naval captain in Nov 1778, commanding the Zodiacue.


*Fernando del Postigo. A3: XIV: 19, Captain, c 1785.


*Abbe la Potterie. Chaplains: 251, French secular chaplain, 1781-82, on board L'Hector. This is same Abbe Potterie shown. Feb 1780-June 1783, aboard La Neptune. He later founded the Catholic church in Boston.

*Henri-François-Liémart, Viscount Pondeux/Poudeus (1748 Paris - ). B2: 207, Col, Regt Tournaire, apparently served in the Antilles and at Yorktown. This may be the same person who was Col, en second, for Regt Gäthnis, 1777.


Manuel Poveda. Legajo 7262: VII: 24, SubLt, Inf Mil of Cuba y Bayamo, 1795.

*Vicente del Pozo. Chl: Attachment, Surgeon-general, Pensacola staff, 1781.

José de Pozo. Ch1:Attachment, Capt, Pensacola staff, 1781.

Juan de Prada. Mob:198, Capt General of Cuba, 1780.


Fabián de Prado. Sgt Carzón, Pardos Tiradores 1st División, Yucatán, Legajo 7296:XXVI:5.


Manuel Prado. Lt, 1799, Mil Inf, Puerto Rico, Legajo 7264:XXIV:15.


?? De Préchâteau. B2:36, 1st Lt, Regt Touraine, c 1779.

Cotinny de Frejent. Bingham:52-56, Acadian-born privateer who died owing money to William Bingham, who had outfitted him.


?? Previle. Swedes:106, French naval captain at Les Saintes, commanding the Zélie, which had been damaged by collision with other ships.


Francisco Pruna. Mob:277, Capt, frigate E/Carmen, Mobile, 1780, and also Capt, galley Angel de la Guazda, Mobile, 1781.


Fernando de la Puente. Lt, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:XXVII:43.

José Eligio de la Puente. Mob:73, a former resident of East Florida who went on a mission among the Creeks, c 1780.

José Maria Elegio de la Puente. Cummins:208, observer for the Captain General of Cuba, 1777-1778.


Ignacio Puentez. Surgeon, 1799, Plana Mayor del Bn de Pardos, Havana, Legajo 7264:V:12.

Lorenzo de la Puente. Cuba:44, 612-2, in 1797-98 rec letters from Gov of Louisiana. This may be the Captain, 1800, Mil Prov Urban Dragoons, Carabyllo, Legajo 7288:IV:37.


Félix Pulig. Ch1:16, Capt, Jul 1779, Nuestra Señora del Rosario.

Francisco Pulig. A2:IX:72, 75, mentioned 1779.


Juan Pumar. A4:XVI:75, soldier, c 1789. This may be Juan Pumes, A5:XXI:34, soldier, c 1791.


?? De la Combe de Quèrènet. French: 170, commanded French engineers at Yorktown.

*Cordelier Queruze. Chaplain: 250, French chaplain, 1779-81, on board L’Annibale.


?? Queruche. Chaplain: 252, French chaplain, Feb 1780-June 1783, on board Le Neptune.

?? Queruze. Chaplain: 252, French chaplain, 1780-83, on board Le Duc de Bourgogne.


*Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada. Cuba: 434, 167-u, Governor, East Florida in St Augustine correspondence, 1790.


*Pedro Quesada. Legajo 7264: XIV:6, Capt, Inf Mil, Puerto Príncipe, 1799.


José Mariano Quijano (1757 Yucatán - ), single. SubLt, 1781, Campeche Garrison, wartime service
“Exercio las funciones de Abanderado: 1781 esté agregado a este.” Lt, 1797, Bn Inf Castilla, Campeche


*John Quinlan. Alderman: 64, 4th and last commander of the privateer, Holker.

*José de Quiñones. Ch1: Attachment, Lt, Aide to Commander, Pensacola, 1781.

*José de Quiñones (1744 Ponce, PR - ). Legajo 7289: VII: 15, Capt, 1781, Capt, Inf Mil of Puerto Rico, 1795, married.

*José de Quiñones (1761 PR - ). Cadet, 1776, Sub-Lt, 1785, Militia, San Juan, Sub-Lt, 1795, married, Legajo 7289: VII: 44.

*Juan de Quiñones (1751 Azeevicó - ). Legajo 7289: VII: 94, Sub-Lt, 1777, Lt, 1787, Lt, Inf Mil of Puerto Rico, 1795, married.

*Manuel de Quiñones. Ch1: Attachment, Lt, Aide to the Commander, Pensacola, 1781.


*Francisco de Quintana. Cuba: 2331, guard for the artillery train, 3rd Pensacola Expedition, 1781.


NSSAR INCLUDES OTHER EUROPEANS.

Sweden. As noted on page 31, the NSSAR has extended membership to the present King of Sweden, based on the wartime actions of King Gustavus III, who sent his naval officers to serve in the French and Dutch naval officers. It is assumed that this action will cover descendants of the officers who actually served.

The NSSAR has chapters or national organizations in Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, and Switzerland, in addition to the one in France. It seems most likely these serve overseas Americans as well as descendants of persons who served in America, then migrated or returned to their homelands.

Dutch. So far, no records have been found which show the NSSAR has extended membership to descendants of Dutch patriots whose ancestors were co-belligerents with the United States against England. This appears to be a major oversight which should be corrected.

Sultan of Mysore. To be truly inclusive, the NSSAR should also evaluate the extent to which the Sultan of Mysore was a factor in drawing English forces into India and consider his soldier descendant applicants if that is warranted. NSSAREur, 28 Sep 2001.
IV. WEST INDIES PATRIOTS AND NEAR PATRIOTS, 1776-1783 (continued, R - Z)

- M. ??? de Rabarrel/Rabanye. Rush:116, organized the naval ships to mass fire on Fort George at Pensacola, 1781, where he was Capt, Naval forces, royal King's army.

- Francisco Rafen (1747 Yucatán - ), married. 2d Sgt, 1777-1784, Campeche Garrison, in wartime under command of naval Capt Gámez. Legajo 7296 or 7297.
- George Rall. Dutch:44-45, American privateer operating out of St Eustatius during the Rev. War.
- Antoine Jean de Rambo de la Fite de Montegut. Comm:304, SubLt, Regt Aguénol, c 1780.
- Andrés Ramírez (1752 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290, soldier and Cpl, 1767-1787, Inf Bn Garrison of Santo Domingo.
- José Ramírez. Sgt, 1791, Mil de las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7261:XXVII:47.
- José Ramírez (1767 PR - ). Distinguished Soldier, 1779, Cadet, 1783, SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip, Puerto Rico, widower, Legajo 7289:VII:49.
- Pedro Ramírez (1751 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1786. Legajo 7290:XV:25, 1st Cpl, Jan 1779, Inf Bn, Garrison of Santo Domingo.
- Veremundo Ramírez de Areliano. Mob:720, SubLt, Regt of Navarra, at Mobile, 1781.
- Antonio de Santa Monica Rámas. Cuba:14, 15, in New Orleans correspondence, 1788.
- Francisco Rámas, SubLt, grad Lt, Mil of Cav, Havana, Legajo 7264:XXII:40.
- Nicolás José Rapun. Cuba:82, in Havana correspondence, 1775.
- Gregorio Ravelo (Canary Islands - ). Bourgard:265, md Maria Reyes and they had ch settle in Southern Louisiana.
- Abraham Ravené. Dutch:39, Tuchman:15, 50, 56, Dutch Commander of Fort Orange who directed the first salute to the American flag by a foreign power on 16 Nov 1776.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Count Joseph-Mathias Gérard Rayneval</td>
<td>Dull: many references, peace negotiator, 1782-1783.</td>
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<td>?? Real</td>
<td>Swedes: 41, French naval captain in 1781, commanding <em>Le Palmier</em>.</td>
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<td>Marqués del Real Socorro</td>
<td>Brigadier, 1799, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7264:1:8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexis Mathurin Reaud (Bordeau, France -  )</td>
<td>Bourgari: 266, in Louisiana on 6 Mar 1779 md Emilie Theodora Ducros and had a family in Southern Louisiana. Cuba: 173-J, this may be Alexandre Reaux, in 1786 civil case in New Orleans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rey Rebolo</td>
<td>Mir: 193, 194, Col, commanding Grenadiers, killed by rifle shot, Pensacola, 1781.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aron de Rebourquill (1749 - )</td>
<td>Roch: 583, Capt, Touraine Regt, on 5 Dec 1781, promised rank of infantry major for zeal at Yorktown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel Redondo</td>
<td>Mob: 546, soldier, Regt of Navarra, wounded at the Village, Mobile, 1781.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antonio Regas</td>
<td>Legajo 7264: VII:1, Lt Col, Inf Comp of Cataluña in Havana, 1799.</td>
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<td>Miguel Regayferos</td>
<td>Legajo 7263: II:18, Lt, retired of San Cristóbal, Havana, 1797.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Reggio</td>
<td>A3: XIII: 10, Lt, c 1783.</td>
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<td>Francisco Maria de Reggio</td>
<td>A3: XII:57, Major, c 1781.</td>
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<td>Cayetano de Reina</td>
<td>Legajo 7263: XXII:12, Lt, Arty Corps of Havana, 1796.</td>
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<td>?? Reinaud</td>
<td>S: 124, 196-99, Wartime Governor of French Cape.</td>
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<td>Joachín Riesch</td>
<td>A5: XXV: 53, SubLt, c 1791.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan de los Remedios</td>
<td>Ch: 1, artillería Ensign, Havana to LA, Sep 1779. H: 253, Ensign, NO Artillery Mil, 1780.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luis Revente</td>
<td>S: 124, 196-99, Wartime Governor of French Cape.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel Remon</td>
<td>Legajo 7263: XXIII: 6, Capt, Havana Inf, 1796.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?? Remy</td>
<td>Chaplains: 251, French Capuchin chaplain, Feb-Aug 1779, until his death on board <em>Le Diadème</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?? Renato</td>
<td>LAColor: 19, promoted to Corporal in the colored militia after the Baton Rouge Campaign and just before the Mobile Campaign, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Antonio Remon</td>
<td>Lt, 1800, Inf Garrison, Plaza de Panama, Legajo 7283: VIII: 14.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel Remon</td>
<td>Legajo 7263: XXIII: 6, Capt, Havana Inf, 1796.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?? La Sr Renedy</td>
<td>Chaplains: 251, French chaplain, 1779-82, on board <em>Le Caton</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condé de Reparaz</td>
<td>S: 379, owner of the San Miguel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pedro Repeto</td>
<td>Capt, 1800, Staff, San Cristóbal, Havana, Legajo 7264: III: 3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jose Repliado</td>
<td>Capt, 1799, Inf of H. Vana, Legajo 7264: XVI: 16.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel Requena</td>
<td>Capt, 1800, Bn Inf, Garrison of Veracruz, Legajo 7277: VII: 11.</td>
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<td>José Retortillo</td>
<td>SubLt, 1793, Bn Mil Discip Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7294: XXIV: 29.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonoclo Reura</td>
<td>A4: XVI: 25, mentioned, c 1789.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luis Revele</td>
<td>Ch: 23, Col of the King's Regt, on Santa Cecilia, Feb 1781.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Rey</td>
<td>A4: XVIII: 30, Capt, c 1791.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel del Rey</td>
<td>Lt, 1792, Bn Mil, Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7261: IV: 17.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agustín de los Reyes</td>
<td>SubLt, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7260: X: 30.</td>
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Domingo Reyes (1751 - 1814). Cuba:420, 421, Mayordomo of the hospital at St Augustine, accounts, 1784-1814.


Fernando de los Reyes. A2:VII:58, soldier, c 1778.

*Francisco Reyes (1728 San Carlos, Española - ), married in 1788. Legajo 7290, L4, 1776, Capt, 1786, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo.


Nazar de los Reyes. SubLt, Comp of Cav, Cuba, Legajo 7261:XXVIII:10.

*Rafael de los Reyes, Capt, 1800, Staff of San Cristóbal, Havana, Legajo 7264:II:5.

*Pierre Reynaud (3 Apr 1731 Marseille - ). Roch:583, Capt as of 30 Mar 1780.

Juan Antonio de Riaño y Barcena. Caubhey:175, 202, Spanish Ensign, Royal Navy, who did soundings at Mississippi River entrance and who took part in Battle of Mobile. Woods:93, Navy Frigate Lt of the Royal Fleet and Victoria Maxent y Roca, bap ch in 1783. They had md in 1781. S:143, 225, at Pensacola.

*Juan José de la Ribera/Ribas (1735 3d Sgt, 1779, Inf Aux of New Granada, Legajo 7280:XIV:112.


*André Rigaud. B2:129, mulatto soldier of Chausseurs Volontaires, which covered the French retreat from Savannah, later a general in Haiti and leader of the southern half of the country. Heil:36, and many other.


Vizente Rillieu. Thomson:192, commander of a small Spanish ship, 1779.


*André Rigaud. B2:129, mulatto soldier of Chausseurs Volontaires, which covered the French retreat from Savannah, later a general in Haiti and leader of the southern half of the country. Heil:36, and many other.

Dr. Willem H. Rink. Hartog:125, Dutch commander of St. Maarten, 1791.

*Francisco del Rio. Ch1:Attachment, Lt, Pensacola Staff, 1781.

José del Río Cossa. Tanner:142-143, Lt who inspected East Florida for tar supplies, 1786.


*Francisco-Hector d'Alvert, Count de Rions (1728 Avignon- 3 Oct 1802). B2:212, naval captain under d'Estaing, fought at Saint Lucia, Grenada, and later under de Grasse at Fort Royal, Chesapeake Bay, Saint Christopher, and Dominica. He commanded the Plieton under de Grasse.


*Benito Ripol y Barcello. V:Sac:1, Captain, SS Sacremento, bringing Canary Island volunteers to Louisiana in 1778.


*Pedro Rivas. Mob:739, Naval officer at Pensacola, 1781.


*Juan Rivera. Capt grad, 1797, Staff of San Cristóbal, Havana, Legajo 7263:II:8.

*Isaiah Robinson. Jamestown:691, Capt of AnA, ewDoria on 16 Nov 1776 when it was saluted by the Dutch at St Eustatius. Alderman:53, Capt. of privateer Pemona in 1779.

*James Robinson. Bingham:40, Capt of Continental sloop Sachem in 1776 sent to Martinique to pick up supplies for the American Army.

*José Robira. Mob:19, Capt, packetboat, San Magín, for Mobile, 1780.

Andrés de Robles. Cuba:269, case over a sloop in 1778.


Pedro Rafael Robleto. SubLt, Bn Mil Affregladas, Inf de Granada de Nicaragua, Legajo 7269:V:8.

*Cayetano de la Roca (1729 Madrid - ), married. Adjutant, 1776-1788, Mil Inf Vol Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7296:VI:3.

*Francisco Roca. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Spain, killed at the Village of Mobile, 1781.

*José María de la Roca (1764 Yucatán - ), single. Cadet, 1776-1787, SubLt, 1796, Bn Inf de Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7296:IV:47.

*Lorenzo María de la Roca (1771 Mérida - ), single, Cadet, 1782, SubLt, 1796, Bn Inf Mil Discip Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:33.

*Luís Roca. Lt Col, 1800, Staff of San Cristóbal, Havana, 7264:II:8.

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Mariano de la Roca (1768 Yucatán - ), single. Distinguished Soldier, 1780, Cadet, 1784-1790, Bn Inf Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7296:II:42.

Pedro Rivas Rocafull (1745 Cueta - ), married, son of Lt Col. Adjudant, 1780, Plana Mayor, 1st Div, Legajo 7296 or 7297.

Onofre Roch. A3:XI:37, Capt, c 1783.

Andrés de la Rocha (1754 Isla Española de Santo Domingo - ), single. SubLt, 1776-1787, Lt of Grenadiers, 1797, Bn Inf de Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:1:36.


Rodrigo de la Rocha (1755 Isla Española de Santo Domingo - ), single. SubLt, 1776-1785, Capt, 1797, Bn Inf de Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:1:28.


Viscount Donatien-Marie-Joseph-de Vimeur Rochambeau (1750-1813). Tuchman, 214, 224, Col in his father's army at Yorktown.

Policarpe Rochansson. Chaplains:250, French Franciscan chaplain, in Mar 1778, on board Le Protecteur.

Andrés Roche. Mob:598, owner, launch E/Rayo, used at Mobile.


Juan Roche. Cuba:185, a Pensacola signer of the Nov 1781 memorial of English inhabitants.


Gabriel-François de la Rochenegly (4 Oct 1757 Chamblas - ). B2:217, Lt, Regt Gâtinais, wounded at Savannah, he was at Yorktown, and he was captured 6 June 1782, on the Cator.


Chevalier de la Rochnegly. Roch:258, 581, wounded at Savannah, 1779, Lt, Gâtinais Regt, taken prisoner 12 Apr 1782 on Le Cator.

Agustín Rochon. HamV:326, 365, house owner in Mobile who died about 1780.


Gabriel Rodrigo (1750 Brola - ). Soldier, 1778, Españolas Regt, Lt, Graduate, 1789, at Gibraltar Blockade, 1779-1783, Lt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, PR, married, Legajo 7289:VII:3.

Hidoro Rodrigo. Sgt, 1790, Bn Mil Vol Blancas, Caracas, 7294:IV:38.

?? Rodríguez. Mob:667, Capt, brig San José y las Animas, Pensacola, 1781.


Antonio Rodríguez Godoy (1753 Xequelchen - ), married. SubLt, 1781, in 1782 with Real Despacho Vol Blancos Campeche to Bacalar Presidio. SubLt of Grenadiers, 1796, Mil Discip Inf, Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7292:II:62.


Antonio Rodríguez Lorenzo. Lt, 1800, Corps Prov Cav, Lanceros de Veracruz, Legajo 7276:XIV:12.


Francisco Ródriguez (1759 Cumán - ). Lt, 1783, Militia, San Juan, PR, SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, PR, married, Legajo 7289:VII:51.


*Hippolito Rodríguez. A2:XI:24, 26, 1st Cpl, c 1781.


*José Rodríguez (1738 PR - ). Soldier, 1765, 2d Sgt, 1785, MAjifia, San Juan, PR, SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip, Cav, PR, married, Legajo 7289:VII:100.

*José Rodríguez (1736 Estremos - ), single in 1787, 2d Sgt, 1780, Principe Regt. Mob:245, soldier, Regt of Principe, wounded, taken prisoner, Mobile, 1780. This may be *José Rodríguez, Lt, 1799, with Capt-General of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:II:34.

José Rodríguez Lanza. Lt, 1799, Mil Cav, Havana, Legajo 7264:XII:19.

*José Antonio Rodríguez (1746 Caracas - ), married by 1787. SubLt, 1777-1785, Capt, 1796, Bu Inf Vet, Caracas, Legajo 7295:III:93.

José Francisco Rodríguez. Chaplain, 1799, Bu Mil, Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7264:X:72.


*José Rodríguez. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Navarra, wounded at the Village, Mobile, 1781.


Juan José Rodríguez de la Madrid. Portaestandarte, 1799, Secuadrón de Cav Mil, Caracas, Legajo 7295:VI:16.


Lorenzo Rodríguez. Abbey:57, kept 1778 diary. Tanner:51, 55, Captain in East Florida, skipper of the fishing boat, Nuestra Señora de la Regla.


Manuel Rodríguez. Lt of Grenadiers, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:XVII:32.


*Melchor Rodríguez. C&C:92, Capt, schooner, Nuestra Señora de la Concepción, at Pensacola, 1781.

*Miguel Rodríguez Trujillo (1760 Malaga - ), single. SubLt, 1795, Bu Mil Discip Inf Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:32. (Service record starts in 1786 as SubLt. There may have been previous service.)


*Pedro Rodríguez. Ch:123, Lt Col, Soria Regt, aboard San Ramón, Feb 1781.

Ramón Rodríguez. Cuba:176-d, in 1783 in Pensacola charged "por la fuga y asilo de inmunidad eclesiástica."

Simón Rodríguez. Lt, 1799, Mil Dragoons of Matanzas, Legajo 7264:VII:12.

*Juan Rodulfo. A7:24, Lt Col, member of Council of War, 1790 era.

*??? Roger. Savannah: French officer in Regt of Guadalupe, wounded at Savannah, 1779.

*David Rogers. Thomson:179, American Col and courier, 1778.

*?? La Roghe/Roche. Chaplains:250, French chaplain, Mar 1778-Mar 1780, on board La Chimene.

Diego Rogeuz. Surgeon, Mil de las Cuatro Villas, Legajo 7253:VIII:73.


Pedro Rojas. Lt, 1799, Mil Discip Inf de Barcelona, Cumaná, Legajo 7295:VII:64.


*José Roldán y Ampudia (1740 Granada - ), married. SubLt, 1779, Capt 1796, Mil Discip Inf de Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:17.

*Jules Romaín (1763 Angers – died in Martinique after the Savannah Expedition). B2:217, served on the Vengeur under de Grasse. He was at the capture of Grenada, and the action off Savannah).


*Agustín Román (1737 PR – ). 1st Sgt. 1769, SubLt, 1791, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, PR, married, Legajo 7293:V:47.


*Juan de la Romana (1737 Caracas - ), widower in 1787. Lt, 1779, Capt, 1796, Bn Inf Vet, Caracas, Legajo 7295:IX:80.

*Bernard Román. Tides:57, engineer, imprisoned by British during the war, died at sea, 1784.


José Romero. Cuba:671, criminal case in New Orleans, 1787.

*José Romero (1748 Maracaibo – ), married by 1787. 2d Sgt, 1780, in 1781 at Reyno de santa Fee, Sgt, 1788, Corps of Inf Vet, Maracaibo, Legajo 7293:XX:15.

Joaquin Romo. Cuba:34, 132, in New Orleans correspondence, 1796. This may be the Capt, 1800, Dragoons of Mexico, Legajo 7277:II:24.


*José de Ros (1762 Maracaibo - ), single in 1787. Distinguished Soldier, 1781, Cadet, 1782, Inf Vets Maracaibo. This may be José Ignacio de Ro, SubLt, 1799, Corps Inf Vet, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:X:10.


Maria de la Roque/Roque. Cuba:1336, 1418, in St Augustine correspondence, 1784.


*?? Lombard et Roquefort (1735 - ). Roch:585, Capt Regt Hainault, at Savannah, 1779.


*Pedro de la Rosa. Mob:465, Capt, saetla, San Francisco de Paula, at Mobile, 1780.


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*José Nicolás Rosado (1745 Campeche - ), married. Lt, 1776-1784, Grad Capt, 1796, Comp Inf Vet
*Juan Rosales. Mob:19, C&C:92, Capt, coaster Nuestra Señora de Regla, for Mobile, 1780.
*Count Robert Magnus von Rosen (7 Jan 1762 - 20 May 1825). Swedes: 146, Swedish volunteer for the
French Navy, serving on the Active at Gibraltar.
Navy, served on the Intrepid, Ville de Paris, & St Esprit.
*Cristóbal Rosell. Mob:18, galley San Cayetano, for Mobile, 1780.
part in all the battles in which de Grasse fought up to 1783.
Pablo Rosell. Mob:261, a regimental chaplain at Mobile, 1780.
*Juan Roselló. Mob:548, Lt, Regt of Navarra, at Mobile, 1781.
Juan José Roset. Garzón, 1800, Bn Mil Inf Pardos, Caracas, Legajo 7295:V:5.
???? Rosell. AS:XXV:16, Cpl, c 1791.
*Marcos Rotuli (1737 Corsega - ). Lt, 1782, Militia, Lt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, single, Legajo
7289:VII:27.
*Julián Rotuli. Lt, grad Capt, 1799, Mil Inf, Puerto Príncipe, Legajo 7264:XIV:12.
Juan Roubier. A2:VI:51, soldier, c 1776.
*Jean-Claude de Rouilhan (8 Oct 1761 - Cap Français, Saint Dominique). Comm:304, SubLt, Regt Agénois, c
1780.
*Marquis de Rouvray. Heiml:36-37, French planter from Haiti who commanded the 750 black/mulatto
Chasseurs Volontaires at Savannah.
*Stanislaus Roux. Chaplains:250, French Franciscan chaplain, Mar 1778-Dec 1779, on board Le Zele. This
may be L'Abbe Roux, Mar 1789-Nov 1781 on board La Scipion.
*?? Le Roy. Chaplains:252, French Franciscan chaplain, 1780-82, on board La Provence.
?? Roze. Cuba:191, 192, from Natchitoches in 1778 correspondence.
Francisco la Rua. A4:XVII:81, mentioned, c 1790.
*Jorge Ruano. Mob:546, soldier, Regt of Navarra, killed at the Village of Mobile, 1781.
*Lt Felipe Rubia. LAColor:18, leader of the colored militia of New Orleans who received a medal for his
performance in the Baton Rouge Campaign.
*Bartolomé Rubio. Mob:590, Regt of Spain, captured at Mobile, 1781.
*Eugenio Rubio (1749 Barcelona - ), married, son of Captain. Subinspector, 1779-1793, 1st Div Pardos
Francisco Rubio. A5:XXI:8, soldier, c 1791.
• Gerónimo de Rueda (1762 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788. Legajo 7290, soldier and Cpl, 1778-1787, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo.
• Vincent Ruloba. A5: XVIII:3, Lt, c 1791.
• Andrés Ruiz. Mob: 325, Regt of Spain, killed or wounded by Indians at Mobile, 1780.

• Francisco Ruiz del Canto. Mob:76, apparently Spanish Commissioner to the Creeks, 1781.

• Francisco Ruiz y Suárez. Cuba: 471-s, 471-u, sea captain from Havana in 1782 with the goleta Nuestra Señora de la Soledad.

• Ignacio Ruiz de Molina. Cuba: 481-f, 2366, in 1787 civil case in Pensacola.


• José Ruiz. Sgt, 1786, Escuadrón Dragones de America, Legajo 7259: XII:23.

• Joseph Gonzales Ruiz (Ycod de los Vinos, Tenerife, Canary Islands - ). Bourgard: 286, md (1) Josefa Marit and arrived on the La Santa Fas in 1779. He md (2) Antonia de la Concepcion Calcines. Both wives had children in Southern Louisiana.

• Pedro Ruiz. S: 118, working with flag of truce ships. Cuba: 1330, this may be Pedro José Ruiz, commission, 1781-1782.


• Chevalier de Rumain. B2: 19, one of the commanders, Regt Champagne, at the capture of St Vincent and Kingstown, 1779. He was also been active at Savannah in Sep 1779.

• Agula Rumsdale. Alderman: 15, privateer on the Seaflower in 1778 and later a prisoner at Montego Bay in Jamaica.


José de Saa. Cadet, 1790, Mil Discip Vol Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7294: I:44.

* Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis. S, prepared a diary of his work as King's commissioner, 1780-1783.


* M. Saint Césane. French: 131, sent by de Grasse from Yorktown to the West Indies.


* M. Saint Césane. French: 131, sent by de Grasse from Yorktown to the West Indies.


?? St Regis. Cuba:190, in 1777-78 corresponded with the Governor of Louisiana.

*Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur. French:47, naval officer from D'Estaing's Expedition wounded 8 Sep 1778 in Boston riot, and he later died.


*Comte Henri de Saint Simón (1760-1825). B2:223-226, served in the Antilles under de Bouillé and de Grasse and was at Yorktown and Les Saints. He was captured on the *Ville de Paris, and kept in prison on Jamaica until the end of the war.


**?? De Saint Xavier. Chaplains:251, French Carmelite chaplain, 1778-9, on board *La Blanche.

*Francisco Salablanca. Col, grad, and Cap of Grenadiers, 1791, Inf Fijo de Guatemala, Legajo 7269:II:44.

*Juan Salado. Ch:1, Capt, gunboat, *San Diego, Feb 1781.

*Miguel Salario (1752 Napoles – ), married in 1799, SubLt, 1782, Napoles Regt, Legajo 7289.


*Juan de Salas (1759 Caracas – ), single in 1787. SubLt, 1779, with Adjutant, Inf Vets, Caracas, Capt, 1799, Bn Inf Vets, Caracas, *Legajo 17295:II:15.

*Juan de Salas (1710 Estremadura – ), single, son of Captain. Sgt Major, grad Col, 1787, Mil Discip Inf Vol Blancos, Valle Aragua, Legajo 7293:i:1.


Blas Salienta. LDS Roll 1155335, Co S, served in the Regt of Aragon when it came to America to serve under Bernardo de Gálvez. He was later imprisoned by the British for 8 months on Barbados.


Cayetaño de Salla. H:33, fn 60, prepared list of those on board the San Francisco de Paula Escardo, 1781.


Bias Salienta. LDS Roll 1156335, Co 5, served in the Regt of Aragon when it came to America to serve under Bernardo de Gálvez. He was later imprisoned by the British for 8 months on Barbados.

Fabian Salinas. Lt, 1799, with the Capt-General of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:IV:24.

Cayetaño de Salla. H:33, fn 60, prepared list of those on board the San Francisco de Paula Escardo, 1781.

Joaquín Salgado. Capt, keeper of the keys, 1800, Staff at San Cristóbal, Havana, Legajo 7264:II:3.

Fray P. Salvador de la Esperanza. Mob:250, chaplain, 1780, at Mobile.


Miguel de San Antonio. SubLt, 1782 Napoleonic Wars, Capt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:II:94.

Miguel de San Antonio. SubLt, 1782 Napoleonic Wars, Capt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:II:94.

Miguel de San Antonio. SubLt, 1782 Napoleonic Wars, Capt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:II:94.

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Miguel de San Antonio. SubLt, 1782 Napoleonic Wars, Capt, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, married, Legajo 7289:II:94.
Joseph Sancho. A3:XII:55, 64, 72, mentioned, c 1782.

Luis de San Denis. Cuba:189-2, in 1775 correspondence from Quisaché.


*??? De San Ours. C&C:113, French Capt, frigate Uniconio, at Pensacola, 1781.


Marqués de Santa Ana. Cuba:82, as in correspondence, 1775-88.


Pedro Santa Clara. Lt, 1800, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:XXVII:3.

Ramón Santa Clara. Lt, 1799, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7264:XXVII:42.

*Marqués de Santa Clara. Archer:45, Capt-General of Cuba, 1796.


*Agustín Santa Cruz. Legajo 7259:VI:36, SubLt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1787.

*Ignacio Santa Cruz. Legajo 7262:XX:12, Capt, Cav Mil of Havana, 1793.

*Joaquín Santa Cruz. Legajo 7265:I:3, Col, Inf Mil of Havana, 1809.

*Juan de Santa Cruz. K:185, Capt, age 37, 1781, in Cuban militia. Legajo 7262:IX:5, Capt/Lt Col, Inf Mil of Havana, 1795.


* (slave) Santiago. LAColor:21, received a written citation for bravery 1 July 1781, signed by Gálvez in rubric, for his performance at Pensacola.

Andrés Santiago. A2:VI:69, soldier, 1776. Cuba:675, this may be the sea captain in 1793 of the brig, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores of New Orleans.


*Juan Santín. C&C:101, soldier Regt of Havana, killed at the Village, 1781.


*Francisco Sanz (1744 Valencia, Caracas - ), married by 1787, SubLt de Bandera, 1773-1787, Capt, 1799, Mil Reg Vol Blancos, Valencia, Legajo 7295:VIII:15.

*Jerónimo Sanz. Mob:S46, soldier, Regt of the Prince, killed at the Village of Mobile, 1781.


Antonio Sañez. Cuba:483-z, sailor from Burdeos on the frigate San Juan Bautista, 1792.


Francisco Sardoy. A2:VIII:29, soldier, c 1778.

Juan Sariano. A4:XXV:36, soldier, c 1789.


Mathias Sastre. Mob:245, Regt of Navarra, soldier, captured at Mobile, 1781.

Jacques/Santiago Saussaye. HarV:324, 327, 1782 land petition, also a notary public.


Miguel de Scales. Mob:568, apparently barracks chief at Mobile, 1781.


Jacob Schneider. HamV:347, Mobile resident who died, 1787.


Wilhelm, Count of Schwerin. LCAR:1248, letters home from his service with the French in America.


Antonio de Sedella. HamV:364, parish priest in New Orleans who returned to Spain in 1787.

Gerónimo Segobia. Ch1:23, volunteer cadet, on Santa Cecilia, Feb 1781.


??? de Seguin. B2:229, French infantry officer, killed 19 May 1780, at the naval action off Saint Lucia. He had also been at Savannah.


*Marquis de Segur. Scott: 157, French Minister of War at the time of Yorktown, 1781.


*Francisco Septien y Arce. Legajo 7274:VII:5, Lt Col, Cav, Principe, 1798.

*Pierre-César-Charles-Guillaume Sercey (1753 near Autun - ). B2:231-232, naval ensign in 1779 who served on the Belle Poule, Triton, Couonne, Ville de Paris, Concorde, Sans-Pareil, Serpent, Loirette. He served under de Guichen, and was captured, then exchanged. He aided in the capture of Pensacola.

**Sereuil/Sireuel (1742 - 20 Dec 1781 Williamsburg). Roch:258, Capt, Gâtinais Regt, wounded at Savannah, 1779. died after wounds at Yorktown. 1781.


*SubLt Charles Simón. H:255, officer in NO Militia (pardo) in 1792. LAColor:26, 27, he was active in working with his men in repairing a levee break in 1782. He was later a Capt.


Manuel Simón. A2;VII:47, soldier, c 1777.

*John Singleton. Mill:209, South Carolina sailor taken at St Eustatia 13 Mar 1781 in the brig Medley, to Mill Prison 5 May 1781.

*Joseph Singleton. Mill:209, South Carolina sailor taken at St Eustatia 13 Mar 1781 in the brig Medley, to Mill Prison 5 May 1781.


*Manuel de Sisca. A5:XXII:49, Capt, c 1791.

Antonio Sisca. Lt, 1799, Mil Cav, Caracas, Legajo 7295:VI:19.

*Richard Slater. Mill:141, taken at St Eustatia 10 March 1781 in the Gene

*Jean Sehat. Cuba:19$, visit to Chickasaw Indians, 1782.

*Francisco Soileas (1753 Mallorca - 1796, died after being wounded at Yorktown 15 Oct 1781). B2:232, Capt, Regt Gáitán, present at Savannah, three battles of de Guichen, and Yorktown.


*José Solano y Bote, Marqués del Socorro, also called José de San Martín. Caughley:208, Spanish Chief of Squadron at Pensacola. Starr:205, he arrived with 1600 Spanish soldiers. Tides:169, made 1780 report on Gulf of Mexico. C&R: 125, wife was Rafaela Ignacia Ortiz de Rojas.


*Luís de Solar (1752 Baza - ). Distinguished Soldier, Meantara Cavalry, 1777, 1st Sgt, 1786, SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip Cav, PR, single, Legajo 7289:VII:97.

*Cefarino Solar. Ch11:Attachment, Lt Engineers, Pensacola Staff, 1781.


*José Solar. Mob:18, Capt, galley La Para y Limpia Concepción, at Mobile, 1780.

*Juan Solar. Mob:550, 1st Cpl, Regt of Spain, captured at Mobile, 1781.

Juan Solar. Lt, 1799, with Capt Gen of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:IV:32.


José Solís (1751 Santiago, Cuba - 5 Dec 1811, bur Terre aux Boeufs Cemetery). Bourgay:310, md Antonia Pérez de San Felipe, and they had a large family in St Bernard Par, LA.


*Luís de Solar (1752 Baza - ). Distinguished Soldier, Meantara Cavalry, 1777, 1st Sgt, 1786, SubLt, 1795, Mil Discip Cav, PR, single, Legajo 7289:VII:97.

*José Solar. Mob:18, Capt, galley La Para y Limpia Concepción, at Mobile, 1780.

*Juan Solar. Mob:550, 1st Cpl, Regt of Spain, captured at Mobile, 1781.

Juan Solar. Lt, 1799, with Capt Gen of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:IV:32.


José Solís (1751 Santiago, Cuba - 5 Dec 1811, bur Terre aux Boeufs Cemetery). Bourgay:310, md Antonia Pérez de San Felipe, and they had a large family in St Bernard Par, LA.


Bonifacio Soto. Lt, 1799, with Capt Gen of Venezuela, Legajo 7295:I:23.
Francisco Sotolongo. Legajo 7261:XI:40, SubLt, Havana Inf, 1792.
Juan Sotolongo. Legajo 7264:III:11, Staff, San Cristóbal de La Havana, 1800.
Soulle. Cuba:471-dd, involved in 1787 illicit commerce in New Orleans. This may be Jean Soulle, Cuba:603, 2264, in a dispute over commerce, 1794-96.
Brigadier Miguel de Sousa. S:274, 280, leader, Guatemala Expedition. One officer serving with him was naval Captain Lucas de Gálvez.
Jacques Staél. Mob:92, on the Tensas in 1780.
Stancay. Savannah: 2d Lt, Conde's Dragoons, killed at Savannah, 1779.
Stanhaume. Chaplains:251, French chaplain, Mar 1781-Sep 1782, on board Le Magnanime.
Baron de Steding. B2:233, a Swede who served as a volunteer Colonel, wounded at Savannah.
Cornelius Stevenson. Dutch:50, merchant at St Eustatius engaged in clandestine American support, 1775.
Robert Stevenson. Dutch:50, merchant at St Eustatius engaged in clandestine American support, 1775.
Francisco Suárez (1761 Maracaibo - ), married by 1787. Cadet, 1779, Lt, Corps of Veterans, 1787, Lt, 1793, Mil Inf Blancos de Maracaibo, Legajo 7293 and 7294:XXIX:7.
Josef Suárez de Navarre. Ch1:19, unm. CI recruit who joined Matanza Dragoons in Havana, Aug 1779.
Juan Josef Suárez (Canary Islands - ), son of Cristoval Suare and Maria Sanchez. Bourgard:320, on 26 Nov 1781 md Catarina Artiles, a Canary Islander immigrant, and they had a family in Southern Louisiana. He was likely one of the soldiers under Gálvez with this name.

Joseph Suárez (Talde, Canary Islands - ), son of Bartholomé Suáres and María Sánchez. Bourgard:322, he md (1) Francisca Cejas Montes de Ora and (2) Cathalina Cavallero and there were children in Southern Louisiana.


*Vicente de Sucre (1760 Cumaná - ), married by 1787, with King's license, son and nephew of officials. Cadet, 1782-1789, Lt, 1796, Inf Vet de Cumaná, Legajo 7295:VII:106.

*Manuel Suedo. Ch2:25, at Mobile.


*Pierre D., Bailli de Suffren de Saint Tropez (17 Jul 1729 - 8 Dec 1788). Mahan:366, 426, 478, French Captain and Admire. who commanded leading ship in Battle of Grenada, took fleet from Brest to secure Cape of Good Hope, then fought the British, 1781-1783 in the Bay of Bengal in India.

*Benito Sullivan. Ch1:Attachment, First Physician, Pensacola Staff, 1781.


*Francois Surigueau. Chaplains:252, French chaplain, Apr 1780-Apr 1782, on board L'Ardent.

*Welman Sutton. Cummins:126, American ship captain of the Greyhound owned by Robert Morris and Juan de Miralles, commissioned to bring supplies from the West Indies to the America-Revolutionists.

*Rafael Suvi (1756 Santo Domingo - ), married in 1786. Legajo 7290:XV:19, Sgt, 1779, Sub-Lt1789, Vel Dragones Española.

Juan Swelley. A4:XIX:39, SubLt, c 1791.


Augustin Sylve (Genoa, Italy - ). Bourgard:322, md Maria Cosse and had a family in Southern Louisiana.

*?? Taf/Taaffe. Savannah: Lt, Regt Dillon, killed at Savannah, 1779.


*Angel Tamony (1755 Italy - ). 2d Sgt, 1791, at Vronto, and in 20 Oct 1782 naval combat, in Pr in 1799, single, Legajo 7289.

*Bosie Tancas. Chaplains:251, French chaplain, Apr 1780-Aug 1783, on board L'Experiment.


Antonio de Taranco. A4:XI:58, Secretary, c 1789.


*Anne-Claude de Tarragon (Bonneval in Beauce - ). B2:236, Regt Dillon, at Savannah, Tabago, Saint Lucia, and Saint Christopher. He had a leg severely injured on the Jason on 12 Apr 1782.
*Juan Tasán (1760 Piñonete - ). 2d Sgt, 1783, Napoles Regt, at Gibraltar in 1782, in PR in 1793, single, Legajo 7289.
*??? Tascher. Bingham:34, French Intendant of Martinique, 1776.
*Félix Tejada. Mob:446, Naval Capt, warship San Genaro, Pensacola convoy of 1780.
*Joseph Tenton. Cummins:64, Spanish observer in Santiago, Cuba, who reported on British activities in Jamaica.

*Jean Baptiste de Ternant. LCAR:780, promoted by brevet, 1783.
*?? Chevalier de Ternoi. Savannah: French cadet wounded at Savannah, 1779.
*?? De Tarragon. B2:8, Capt, Regt Armagnac, c 1780.
*Barthélemy Terrason. LCAR:1070, one box of his papers from his time as a French merchant in Baltimore and later in PA. He worked with merchants in the West Indies.
*Luis Terrazas. M:21, 55, 115/116:App G, Lt, Sr Grade, Royal Navy, rec. for promotion after being wounded at Mobile, 1780, where he was convoy officer.

*Claude Thlon. B2:35, private, Regt Touraine, at age 17, distinguished himself at the capture of Bristone Hill, Island of Saint Christopher, 20 Jan 1782, and was admitted to the Invalides.
*Lt Pedro Thomas. LCColor:21, leader of the blacks in the New Orleans militia, winning a medal for his performance at Pensacola.
*?? De Thulliéres. B:238, Capt, Regt Royal-Deux-Ponts, arrived at Newport from Cape Français 30 Sep 1780 with de Choisy and 8 other officers, among whom were the two Berthier brothers.
*Pedro de Tineo. Ch1:Attachment, Capt, Aide to Commander, Pensacola, 1781.
*Felipe Tirado (1755 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1788. Sub-Lt, 1783, Lt, 1799, Mil of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:VI:14. He had a year of frontier service during the war.
*?? Titisingh. Dutch:210, bookkeeper for the Dutch East Indies Company who accompanied John Adams on one of his trips to Amsterdam during the Rev. War.
Antonio de Toledo. SubLt, 1788, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:II:50.
José Toledo, Cadet, 1788, Inf of Havana, Legajo 7259:II:85.

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Luis Toledo. Lt, 1794, Dragones Mil Prov Discip, Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:18.


Tolope. Cummins:97, Yuchi Indian Chief in East Florida who favored an alliance with Spain in 1779.

Juan de Tomaso. S:100, 114. QQ:22, possibly Tomaseo, Chief of Squadron, in 1781, at Pensacola.

Lorenzo Tomati. Cummins:77, regular merchant of the Asiento who in 1778 reported on British naval strength to the Captain-General of Cuba.

*Juan de la Tornera (1738 Cumaná - ), married in 1787. Lt, 1782-1789, Comp of Cav Mil, Isla Margarita, Legajo 7293:XI:2.


Pedro de la Torre. SubLt, 1794, Mil Prov Discip Dragones de Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:30.


Jean Toscan. LCAR:1150-1193, wartime French vice-consul in the U.S.


Francisco Totesaos (1743 Cataluña - ), married in 1787. SubLt, 1779-1789, Comp of Arty Mil de Blancos, Isla Margarita, Legajo 7293:XI:5.

*Louis-René-Madeleine Levassor de la Touche-Trévile (1745 Rochefort - 1804 Toulon). B2:239-240, naval Lt of the Rossignol in 1778, and the Hermione in March, 1780. He was later captain of the Aigle, which took
money to the expeditionary corps in America. He was captured by the English and kept prisoner until the peace.


Chambron de la Tour. Cuba:599, French correspondence, 1786-1788, to intendant Navarro of L.A.

??? de Tournoy. LCAR:1011, correspondent of John Rutledge while he was stationed in Europe after the war.


Camilo Tovar. Sgt, 1796, Vet, Bn Inf Mil Discip Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:46. (Service entry date not found.)


José María Tovar, Portaesandarte, 1789, Escuadrón Cav, Caracas, Legajo 7293:XXXIII:3.

Angel de los Toyoa. Sgt, 1789, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7259: VI:56.


Fray Francisco Tracounis. Tanner:171, 179, Hospital chaplain, St Augustine, 1784. Cuba:2322, cargos at St Augustine in 1789 for Francisco Tracounis y Rosas.

*Josef Trapani. Irish:224, SubLt, Irish Brigade, Pensacola, 1781.


*Thomas Tratt. Comm:348, SubLt, Regt Walshe, c 1780.

*??? Traversée. Swedes:106, French naval captain, commanding the frigate, Iris, after Les Saintes.

*Mariano Trejo. Capt, 1787, Bn Inf Mil Discip Blanca, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:V:16.


*Jalme Tremol. Mob:448, Capt, galley Jesus Maria y Jose, Pensacola convoy, 1780. Mob:611, Capt, galley San Francisco de Paula, Mobile, 1781.


*John Trevitt. Miller:33, Lt on the Columbus in the Expedition to New Providence in 1776.


*??? Tremignol. Swedes:130, 148, French naval captain in 1778 of the Alexandre.

*Jaime Tremoll. Mob:448, Capt, galleys Jesus Maria y Jose, Pensacola convoy, 1780. Mob:611, Capt, galleys San Francisco de Paula, Mobile, 1781.


José José Troche, Portaesandarte, 1789, Escuadrón Cav, Caracas, Legajo 7293:XXXIII:3.

Angel de los Toyos. Sgt, 1789, Mil Cav of Havana, Legajo 7259: VI:56.

Fray Francisco Tracounis. Tanner:171, 179, Hospital chaplain, St Augustine, 1784. Cuba:2322, cargos at St Augustine in 1789 for Francisco Tracounis y Rosas.

*Josef Trapani. Irish:224, SubLt, Irish Brigade, Pensacola, 1781.


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*Mariano Trejo. Capt, 1787, Bn Inf Mil Discip Blanca, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:V:16.


*??? Tremignol. Swedes:130, 148, French naval captain in 1778 of the Alexandre.

*Jaime Tremoll. Mob:448, Capt, galleys Jesus Maria y Jose, Pensacola convoy, 1780. Mob:611, Capt, galleys San Francisco de Paula, Mobile, 1781.
John Trouillet. HamV:341, Mobile resident, c 1781.

Peter Trouillet. HamV:330, 337, 341, 346, acquired land in Mobile, c 1781, with wife Isabelle Narbonne.

*Estevan Trudeau. Mob:556, Lt, picket of Regt of Spain, at Mobile, 1780.

Vicente Tudela. Legajo 7290:II:21, Lt Bn of Inf of Santo Domingo, 1794.

*Laurent-Jean — François, Count de Truguet (1752 Toulon — 1839). B2:241-241, as naval Lt at Savannah, saved the life of wounded Count d'Estaing and brought him back to the reserves.


Tunapé. Cummins: 95, 96, Florida Indian Chief from Apalachee region who in 1778 went to Havana to ally himself with the Spanish.

*Antonio Tur (c 1745 Balearics, Spain — ). H:224, Sgt 1st Cl, Dragoons of America, md.

Henrique Turen. BR:710, soldier of Light Inf of Cuba, bur 14 Aug 1792, SJQ.


*?? Turpin. Sweden:144, French naval captain in 1781 commanding the Hercules.


*?? Ugarte. Mir:174, Major reporting to Admiral Solano at Pensacola, 1781.


Commodore ?? de Ulloa. Dull:95, Spanish Capt in charge of annual treasure fleet, at Havana in 1777.

*José Antonio Umbrierrez (1745 Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands — ). 1st Sgt, 1782, Sub-Lt, 1795, Militia Discip Inf, San Juan, PR, widower, Legajo 7289:VII:50.


José Rafael Urbaneja. Lt, 1799, Corps Vet Inf, Trinidad, Legajo 7295:XI:16.


?? Ureta. Cummins:37, fn 32, 1776 letter from Torre, Lt. Gov. in Cuba.

*José Uriarte/Uriarte. Rush:46, fleet commander at Pensacola, 1781.

*José Uriarte y Borja. Ch:1:23, Lt of frigate, San Ramon, Feb 1781.


*Francisco de Urquizaona (1755 Ciudad de Cadiz — ), married by 1787, SubLt, 1780, Urban Militia, then to Inf Blancos Maracaibo, Lt, 1799, Mill Reg Inf de Blancos, Maracaibo, Legajo 7295:XII:5.
*Cosme Antonio Urquiola (1748 Ontoria, Osina - ), single. Lt, 1776-1787, Capt, grad Lt Col, 1800, Comp de Inf Vet, Fija. de Presidio de San Felipe de Bacalar, Legajo 7297:IV:1.


*Juan de Urta. K:185, SubLt, 1st Bn, Vol Inf of Cuba, 1781.

*José Urraca. Ch:1:21, breveted Lt Col and Major of Soria Regt, on settee, Nuestra Señora de la Merced for Pensacola, Feb 1781. Mir:190, wounded at Pensacola.


*José de Urrutia (1743 Campeche - ), single. Capt, grad Lt Col, 1780-1796, volunteer for Calo Cozina and Rios Wallis and Schebum, Bn Inf Mil Discip Blancos, Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:12.


Mariano Urrutia. Cuba:128-c, auditor de Marina, 1771-1777.


*José Ignacio Ustariz. Lt Col, 1796, Escuadrón de Cab Mil, Caracas, Legajo 7295:VI:40.


*Christopher Vail (1758-1846), private and privateer from NY prepared a journal of service in CT militia, on board a privateer, and as a prisoner of war, July 1775-Aug 1782, which is a manuscript at Harvard University and in the Library of Congress, LCAR:449, one volume of his papers.


*??? De Vaivre. Bingham:78, French Intendant of Martinique, 1777.


*Francisco Valderrama (1763 Grenada - ). Soldier, 1780, Cordova Inf, 1st Sgt, 1783, 1795, Mil Discip Inf, PR, single, Legajo 7289:VII:55.

*Andrés de Valderrama. Tides:70, Captain ship San Juan Nepomuceno at Havana, 1775. Rush:55, frigate captain at Pensacola, 1781.


*Antonio Valdés. A3: XV:2, 37, priest, c 1787.


Joseph María Valdés. A4: XVII:15, 21, 75, 76, mentioned, c 1790.


Antonio Valdespino. Cuba:700-f, guarda almacen de fortificación y víveres, Pensacola, 1790, probate proceedings.


Miguel Valdivieso (1740 Villa de Campillo - ), married in 1786. Legajo 7290:1:37, 1st St, 1773-1786, Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo.


Charles-François Chaudron, Chevalier de la Valette. French:216, left in charge of Yorktown after the battle.


Antonio Ramón del Vallé. Cummins:129, 164, Secretary to the Captain General of Cuba, 1779, arranging aid for the American Revolution.


Juan José de la Vallé (1743 Yucatán - ), son of Sgt Major. Capt of Grenadiers, 1776-1787, grad Lt Col, 1797, Bn Inf Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:1.


Diego de Vargas. Lt, 1799, Mil Inf of Havana, Legajo 7260:IV:41.


Charles-François-Joseph, Comte de Flechin de Vamn. Roch:583, Col in second, Rouraine Regt, good conduct at Yorktown.


Juan José de la Vallé (1743 Yucatán - ), son of Sgt Major. Capt of Grenadiers, 1776-1787, grad Lt Col, 1797, Bn Inf Castilla, Garrison of Campeche, Legajo 7297:II:1.


Francisco Vallejos. Adjutant, 1797, Inf de Pardos Libres de Panama and Province, Legajo 7281:III:5.


Joaquín de Vallesilla (1733 la Fuerza, Araya - ), married by 1787. Lt, 1779-1787, Inf Vets Cumaná, Legajo 7293.


Chevalier Joseph Valnais. LCAR:239, merchant, wartime correspondent of Jean Holker.

F. Estevan de Varlas. Cuba:120, in 1789 correspondence.

José Valverde. Lt Col, grad Col, 1799, Escuadrón de Dragones de America, Legajo 7264:XI:1.


Charles-François-Joseph, Comte de Flechin de Vamn. Roch:583, Col in second, Rouraine Regt, good conduct at Yorktown.

For Dutch names beginning with van, check this listing for the second part of the name.

P. J. Van Berckel. LCAR: 1272, Dutch Resident Minister to Philadelphia and New York, 1783-1789.

Abraham Van Bibber. Tuchman:13, Jameson:685, Marylander who was American agent in St Eustatius in 1776.

Count ??? Van Bylant. Hartog:85, commander of the 36 gun frigate Mars taken by the British in St Eustatius harbor.

Vicente Varas. SubLt, 1790, Inf of Cuba, Legajo 7260:IV:41.


Pedro Varela y Ulloa. JDLH:241, Spanish official in 1797.


Diego de Vargas. Cuba:130, in 1796 corresponded with Enrique White of Pensacola. This may be the Sgt, 1798, Mil Discip, Cav of Cumaná, Legajo 7286:XIV:32.
*Bartolomé de Vargas. Mob:678, Spanish officer at Pensacola, 1781.
*Juan Esteban Varon. Lt, 1795, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:1:23.
*Ignacio Varona. Capt, 1799, Bn Mil, Puerto Príncipe, Legajo 7264: XV:5.
*Niejo de Varrauni (1745 La Coruña - ). Lt 1787, Lisboa Regt, in PR in 1799, single, Legajo 7289.
Diego Vas. A4:XI:19, soldier, c 1789.
*Francisco Vásquez. Legajo 7264: XI:36, Capt, Bn Inf Mil, Cuba y Bayamo, 1799.
*José Vázquez. Legajo 7261: XII:13, Capt Cuban Inf, 1792.
*José Vázquez. Legajo 7259: II:20, Capt, Havana Inf, 1788.
*Juan Vázquez (1744 Guayama, PR - ). Legajo 7289: VII:24, Lt, 1779, 1795, Discip Inf Mil of Puerto Rico, 1795, married.
*Pedro Vásquez. Tanner: 24, naval captain, 1784.
*?? Vatry. B2: 10, Capt, en second, Metz Artillery, detached to Guadeloupe, c 1780.
?? Vaucrusson. Hartog: 44, St. Eustatius merchant with the most palatial home.
*Marquis de Vaudreuil, Louis-Philippe de Rigaud (1724 Rochefort - 1802 Paris). B2: 245-246, Chief of naval squadron, he fought in the actions of 17 April and 15 and 19 May 1780, under de Guichen against Admiral Rodney. He joined the fleet of de Grasse and was present 12 April 1792 at Les Saintes. LCAR: 450, one vol includes his description of the battle of the Saintes and the aftermath of this engagement.
*Estevan Vaigne. A4: XIX: 74, 75, Lt, c 1791.
*John Vaughn. Thomson: 218, Lt Col and Aide-de-camp in Hibernia Regt, 1780.


Pierre Honore Veillon (15 June 1758 LA - ). Bourgard:333, md Anna Sánchez and had a family in St Bernard Parish.


José Antonio Vela y Llanos. Lt, 1797, Inf Garrison of Cartagena, Legajo 7280:1:32.

*Cristóbal Velasco. Legajo 7261:XX:4, Capt, Bn Inf Mil of Puerto Rico, 1791.

*Estanislaw V. Jascu. Mob:446, frigate Capt, Pensacola convoy, 1780.


Juan Velásquez. Legajo 7271:II:1, Col, Dragoons of Spain, 1792.


*Fray Carlos de Veles. HamV:365, garrison chaplain at Mobile in 1781, died 1783.

Ignacio Pablo Vélez. Lt, 1797, Comp Mil Cav of Trinidad, Legajo 7263:VXI:2.

Juan Francisco Velez. Lt, 1799, Bn Inf Mil Cuba & Bayamo, Legajo 7264:XI:40.


Jose Vello. Lt, 1799, Bn Inf Mil Discip Vol, Mérida, Legajo 7297:VI:19.


*Nicolas Verdugo. Conrotte:231, Lt of Chancellor mayor and Registrar at Aranzuez, 1779.


*Viscount de Vergennes. Dull:329, Secretary to Rayneval in the peace negotiations of 1782. He was son of the Comte de Vergennes.


*Nicolas Verret. A5:XXIII:37, Capt, c 1791.


*Marquis de Vialls. Swedes:155-156, French naval captain in 1783 on the Sceptre sent to repossess the Leeward Islands in accordance with the Peace Treaty.


*Andrés Viciedo. Lt, grad Capt, 1795, Inf Mil of Havana, Legajo 7262:IX:64.

*?? La Vicenté. Swedes:104-105, French naval captain at Les Sabates, commanding the Hector, killed in battle.

General Claude Perrin Victor. LAColor:30-31, designated by Napoleon Bonaparte to become Captain-General of Louisiana in 1781-83.


*Pedro Vidaló. Lt, 1779, Lt, Mil Prov Discip Dragones de Guatemala, Legajo 7269:IV:17.


*Juan Vilar. Mob:19, Capt, brig San Juan Bautista, at Mobile, 1780.


*Manuel Villa (1751 Castilla – ), married by 1788. Legajo 7290, Sub-Lt, 1779, Lt, 1786, Inf Vols of Santo Domingo.


*Juan de Villabuevrr. Cummins:86, Spanish Commander at Manchac in 1778, later involved with Natchez.


*Alejandro Villajuana (1749 Yucatán – ), married, son of Sgt Major, Lt, 1779, Adjutant, 1781, Plana Mayor, 1º Div, Capt grad, 1799, Plana Mayor Inf Vol Blancos, Mérida, Legajo 7297:VI:45.


*Josef Villanueva (1755 Barcelona, Cataluña – ), married, son of an official. 2d Sgt, May 1782, 1º Sgt, Sep 1782, Vets Bacalar Garrison, SubLt, 1796, Bn Inf Castilla, Campeche Garrison, Legajo 7297:II:49.


*Andrés del Villar (1742 Santo Domingo – ), single in 1788. 1º Sgt, Jan 1779, spent 2 years, 9 months during the war in the Garrison of Santo Domingo. Lt, 1799, Mil Discip Arty de Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:VI:15.


Daniel Villars. C&C: 101, negro soldier killed at the Village, Mobile, 8 Jan 1781.

José Villar~ Cuba: 16, 120, in Opelousas, Louisiana, correspondence, 1790.

Francisco Villasante (1747 Florida - ), single in 1786, son of the Captain. Sub-Lt, Grenadiers, Lt, 1782, Capt, 1795, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:17.

José Villasante (1757 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1786, son of the Captain. Sub-Lt, 1781, Lt, 1795, Bn Inf Garrison of Santo Domingo, Legajo 7290:16.


Agustín Villavicencio. Mob: 733, Lt commanding frigateSanta Clara, at Pensacola, 1781.


Juan de la Villebrune. Grasse: 361, fn9, commander of naval squadron which went to move the troops at Annapolis to Yorktown in 1781.


Jean François de Villefranche. Chaplains: 252, French chaplain, 1779-81, on board L’Actionnaire.


Jean Franfois de Villefranche. Chaplains: 252, French chaplain, 1779-81, on board L’Actionnaire.


Jean de la Villebrune. A3: XV:5, 6, 20, 21, Capt, c 1787.

La Villebrune. Grasse: 361, fn9, commander of naval squadron which went to move the troops at Annapolis to Yorktown in 1781.


Jean François de Villefranche. Chaplains: 252, French chaplain, 1779-81, on board L’Actionnaire.


José Villanueva. Adjutant of the Plaza, 1800, Staff of San Cristóbal, Havana, Legajo 7264:II:2.

José Viña (1731 Lucar - ), Lt, 1776, Capt, 1792, 1795, Mill Discip Inf, Puerto Rico, single, Legajo 7289:VII:22.


Vincente. Haiti:15, black captain from Haiti honored by King Louis XIV.


*Jacinto Viuret. Mob:261, apparently a medical man at Mobile in 1789.
*Fernando Vizzaiño. SubLt, grad Lt, 1789, Inf Garrison of Guatemala, Legajo 7269:II:150.
Pedro Vizoso. Cuba:678, master caulker, certificates of inspection of vessels, 1787, New Orleans.
*Valentin Volny (1777 Italy - ). Soldier, 1777, 2d Sgt, Nov 1783, Napoles Regt, served at Gibraltar, San Felipe and Menorca, in PR in 1795, single, Legajo 7289.
(For German names beginning with von, see the second part of the name.)
*Jean/John Wanton/Watkin- Chaplain:282, French chaplain who was American, probably from West Indies, Feb 1780-June 1783 on board Le Neptune. This may be the John Watkins, who in May 1779, was requested by Capt Pierre Landah, French commander of U.S. frigate The Alliance, to be the chaplain.
P. Warland. Dutch:43-44, 1778 administrator of the West Indies Company, who investigated the saluting of the American flag at Fort Orange on St Eustatias.
Daniel Ward. Hamv:324, Mobile land grant, 1783.
*Thomas Waters. Dutch:40, American privateer working out of St Eustatius, 1776.
*?? Weaver. Allen:96, American Lt commanding sailors from the Cabot during the New Providence Expedition of 1776. He was second in command of forces which landed and took Fort Montague and the town of Nassau.
*Francisco Xavién de WentuyRa. Legajo 7296, Spanish Officer who signed the records of naval Captain Lucas de Gálvez.
*Charles Whelan. Chaplains:256, served as a French chaplain, came to New York later, and served in charge of missions in Kentucky, then Pastor of Wilmington, DL, and was buried at Bohemia, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Cubac:6, project with 30 Catholic families, 1789.
*Artemas White. Alderman:15, privateer on the Seaflower in 1778, prisoner at Montego Bay, Jamaica.
*John White, privateer and captain from MA, prepared journal in an almanac, 1774-76, 1778, 1787-90, manuscript, in Library of Congress.
Isaac Wickes. A4:XIX:71, mentioned as Capt, c 1791, possibly American ship captain.

*Lambert Wickes. Bingham:4-9, 24-28, 33, Capt of the Reprisal which delivered William Bingham to Martinique and fought the British Shark in Martinique waters. Dull:76-80, captured several British ships in St Georges Channel near St. Malo, France, 1777.


Ishbad Wiggins/Wingins. Ch1:12, American enroute from LA to American Colonys via Havana, Aug 1779.

*** Wilcox. Cummings:175, headed family of American merchants who traded with Havana during the war.


*Jean-Baptiste-Philibert, Count de Willamez (1753 Bell-Ise - 1845 at Suresnes near Paris). B2:251, he saw action in the West Indies and in 1782 was pilot of the frigate Amazon.


*Hugh Williamson. Jameson:689, American doctor who had been trained in Utrecht in the Netherlands and who set up clandestine support for the Americans at the Hague in 1776.


*Jan de Windt ( - 1775 St. Eustatius). Hartog:170, Dutch:37, Tuchman:12, Hartog:66, Dutch Governor of St Eustatius from 1753 until 1775 who made the port available to Americans.

*Pedro Winterfeld. Legajo 7261:XXVI:16, Capt, Cuban Inf, 1791.

??? Witherspoon. Jameson:704, a son of John Witherspoon, President of the Continental Congress captured at St Eustatius, Feb 1781.


Juan Xaramillo. C&R:152, Lt, Mallorca Regt, wounded at Pensacola, 4 May 1781.

(Josef Ximénez, see also Jiménez.)

Josef Ximénez. Legajo 7293:V:21, Cadet, Inf Vets of Maracaibo, 1787.

*Francisco Ximénez. A3:XII:2, Capt, c 1782.

Manuel Ximénez. Ch1:12, steward for the Granada families, cultivators of hemp and flax, in Havana, June 1779.

Ramon Ximénez. Legajo 7293:V:22, Cadet, Inf Vets of Maracaibo, 1787.


*Juan Yanes. Lt, 1790, Comp Vol Inf Blancos de Guayama, Legajo 7294:VIII:1b1.


*Francisco Yelabert. A2:IX:70, engineer, c 1779.


*** Yrresoser. B2:252, became officer in 1779, Regt Agénols, and was at Siege of Yorktown.


Manuel Yuste. Lt, 1800, Bn Inf Garrison, Plaza de Panamá. Legajo 7282:VIII:13 and 18. (There may have been two persons with the same name in this unit.)


José Zamora. Cuba:533, 48, naval guarda almacén, Mississippi river, accounts, 1794-96. This may be the 2d Lt, 1797, Bn Mil Prof Inf of New Orleans, Legajo 7292:XI:7.
Lorenzo Zapata (1739 Mérida - ), married. 1st Sgt, 1773-1793, Bn Inf, Mil Discip Vol Blancos, Mérida, Legajo 7297:V:84.
*Felipe de Zayas. Legajo 7259:II:6, Capt, Havana Inf, 1788.
Rafael Zayas. Legajo 7262:X:29, Sub Lt, Bn Inf Mil, Puerto Príncipe, 1795.
Vicente Zelma. A2:VI:69, soldier, c 1776.
Antonio de Zéspedes. Tanner:23, cadet in Havana Regiment in 1784, went to East Florida with his father.
*Fernando de Zéspedes. Tanner:12, 17, 23, Lt in attack on Mobile, one of 50 men from the Havana Regiment, on 16 Mar 1780. He was son of Vicente Manuel de Zéspedes. His battalion was transferred to Spain at the end of the war. Woods:100, m Catalina de la Ronde in 1782.
*Vicente Domingo de Zéspedes. Tanner:23, sub-lieutenant in Havana Regiment, 1784, went to East Florida with his father.
*Vicente Manuel de Zéspedes y Velasco. Tanner:xi, 12, Governor of East Florida, 12 Jul 1784-1790. He had been in charge of Havana defenses during the war and later Lieutenant Governor at Santiago, Cuba. In 1782, he loaned money to the Army during a financial emergency. His wife was María Concepción Aróstegui/Anostegui. Woods:100, Col from Havana.
*José Zevallos (1756 Santo Domingo - ), single in 1786. Legajo 7290, Sub-Lt, 1780, Vol Dragones Española.
Félix Zocarrás. Legajo 7263:XIX:2, Lt, Cav Comp of Puerto Príncipe, 1797.
*José Zocarrás. Legajo 7263:XIX:1, Capt, Cav Comp of Puerto Príncipe, 1797.
Rafael Zorrilla. Lt, 1800, Bn Inf Garrison, Plaza de Panamá, Legajo 7282:VIII:17.
*Félix Zunzunegar (1751 Province of Guipuzcoa - ), single in 1787. Capt, 1781, Capt, grad Lt Col, 1799, Bn Inf de Mil Discip Vol Blancos, Valles de Aragua, Legajo 7295:II:15.
*Domingo Francisco Zulueta. Capt, 1799, Bn Mil Discip de Blancos, Caracas, Legajo 7295:IV:35.
NSDAR INCLUSIVENESS

The most persistent question we have been asked by women while authoring this Patriot series is, "Can I join the NSDAR, based on the records you have found?" We generally evade the question by referring the questioner to the NSDAR addresses and phone numbers listed on page 44. We do know that the NSDAR has been very conservative about its membership eligibility rules, and has generally restricted membership to those who served in the continental United States or in its waters.

At some point in time, the NSDAR did accept the French soldiers and sailors who served in the U.S. or its waters. NSDAR spokespersons make the point that France was an ally who had signed a treaty with the United States. No other country signed such a treaty and descendants of their soldiers and sailors would not qualify. Later, after the work of NSAR Compatriot Churchill in Louisiana, the NSDAR did set up a category of membership called Louisiana Patriots for those who fought under Governor Bernardo de Gálvez. So far as can be determined, a DAR member descending from a Louisiana Patriot is no different from any other DAR member. How Louisiana soldiers serving Spain can be accepted as Patriots and those under the same orders and discipline in Texas, New Mexico, Sonora, or California cannot be accepted can best be explained by NSDAR spokespersons.

About 1980, after research establishing that Governor Gálvez had engaged in clandestine support for the Americans through New Orleans and the Mississippi River system, the NSDAR extended it membership for Louisiana Patriots to include militia units who were serving after the clandestine support was authorized in 1776.

In the 1990 decade, the NSDAR began accepting descendants of those Texas ranchers who drove herds of cattle to Louisiana to support the operations of Governor Gálvez.

Late in the 1990 decade, the NSDAR began accepting descendants of California and New Mexico citizens who could prove their ancestors had met the 1780 request by King Carlos III for a donativo/contribution to defray expenses of the war. There was no mention of the United States in his request, and most of the funds became available after the war was over. Few of the donativo records exist, as there were wartime shortages of paper; and many of the village leaders could not read nor write anyway.

The NSDAR eligibility rules apparently seem consistent and fair to those who made them. For more information, any reader of the above must refer to the authorities listed on page 44.

V. EPILOGUE

This West Indies volume is our seventh effort to list new patriot ancestors for descendants who wish to join the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; but it is our first volume for the vast theater of operations of the West Indies. We have noted that there were over 100,000 individual Spanish, French, American, and Dutch who participated in some way in the war against England, during the American Revolution of 1775-1783. Some risked their lives in clandestine support before any other European nation declared war. They might, from the English viewpoint, be called smugglers and profiteers. These same persons, from the American viewpoint, were the patriot lifeline for war supplies and material goods. Few Americans know that the Declaration of Independence of 4 July 1776 was made feasible by a secret Bourbon Alliance (Spanish and French) agreement of early 1776 to provide clandestine support to the American Colonies, mostly through the West Indies.

The vast size of the oceanic area and the maritime nature of West Indies activities have been overlooked by American historians, with the exception of those interested in naval actions. Revolutionary War land historians have focused on the smallest detail of militia activity affecting a few square miles in the thirteen colonies, while scarcely mentioning concurrent West Indies activities affecting the world balance of power. Few Americans realize that, after France entered the war in an Alliance with the American Colonies, England changed its priorities, putting the American Colonies in third place. The West Indies was clearly more important to the economy of Great Britain than all the American Colonies. The British abandoned Philadelphia, moving troops back to New York, then moved 4500 to 5000 of these New York troops to the West Indies. This gave General Washington breathing room, but it also secured the precious sugar islands of the West Indies and the timber resources of Central America for Great Britain.

Writers on the West Indies events during the Revolutionary War generally include disclaimers that they have adequately covered the subjects they discussed. First problem is the size of the area, and second problem is that one has to cope with the viewpoints of five different nationalities, Spanish, French, Dutch, American, and British. Records for the area are in four languages, and no writer about this period has been found who was competent in all these languages. A third problem is the one mentioned above that naval historians have tended to ignore what was happening on land, just as land historians have ignored naval actions.

Participants usually had both national and personal interests in the activities. The famous British Admiral Rodney was so engrossed in recouping his personal fortunes from the spoils of St Eustatius that his own officers claimed he missed naval opportunities. The British Horatio Nelson, later of Trafalgar fame, enjoyed a side line of privateering. William Bingham, the American Continental Congress representative at St Pierre on Martinique, was very successful in outfitting ships and obtaining supplies, but he was even more successful in amassing a personal fortune. His partner in these private operations was Robert Morris, the so-called “financier of the American Revolution.”

No one has tried to identify the names of all the persons involved in West Indies activities supporting the American Revolution. Some groups have been listed within each nationality, but we are the first to put the names into one alphabetical list. This volume is the result of our first year of work on the West Indies, and is the best available listing. We now see that it will take several books to complete the list, so our future efforts will separate the groups into Spanish, French, American, and Dutch participants.

VIEpilog, 26 Sep 2001.
VI. REFERENCES FOR DESCENDANTS OF THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WEST INDIES - DURING THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A. TEN MOST USEFUL REFERENCES


7. Magdaleno, Ricardo. Catálogo XXII, del Archivo de Simancas, Secretaría de Guerra (Siglo XVIII): Hojas de Servicios de América, Valladolid, Spain, 1958. Cuba legajos 7259 through 7265 cover the years 1786 to 1809. Legajo 7259 for the years 1765, 1786, is on LDS roll 1156324, Legajo 7260 for years 1789, 1790, LDS roll 1156325. These two rolls probably cover most of those who served from Cuba under Governor Bernardo de Gálvez. The following three LDS rolls 1156326, 1156327, and 1156328 cover other years to include 1809. For those who served from Louisiana and Florida or directly under Governor Gálvez, see legajos 7291 and 7292, on LDS roll 1156653. Legajo 7289 covers Puerto Rico for the years 1793 to 1800, and Legajo 7290 for years 1786 to 1799 covers Santo Domingo, both on LDS roll 1156352. New Grenada, including Venezuela, Columbia, and Panama, is covered by Legajos 7280 to 7282, LDS roll 1156354. Yucatan is on Legajos 7296 and 7297, LDS roll 1156357. Guatemala is on Legajo 7269. Northern New Spain (Provincias Internas) is on Legajos 7270 to 7279.


B. UNIT AND PATRIOT REFERENCES USED (See Chapter IV, pp 32-36).

C. OTHER REFERENCES REVIEWED BUT NOT USED FOR NAMING PATRIOTS.


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Hough, Franklin B. The Siege of Savannah by the Combined American and French Forces under the Command of Gen. Lincoln and the Count D'Estaing in the Autumn of 1779, Spartanburg, SC, The Reprint Company, 1975 (originally published by J. Munsell, Albany, 1846). This book consists mostly of diary accounts by various participants, mostly British. Few French names are given, but pages 95-96 and 144-145 do give listings of the ships used by Count D'Estaing, along with their armament. Names of French units engaged are also listed.

Tornero Tinajero, Pablo. “Estudio de la Población de Pensacola, 1784-1820,” Anuario de Estudios Americanos, tomo XXXIV, pp 537-561. This is a study of the ages, races, sexes, and marital status of the population, with no names mentioned. The most significant item is that there were 593 inhabitants in 1784, but the number had decreased to 572 by 1791. It increased to 1398 by 1805, then dropped to 992 after it was clear Americans would take over.

D. REFERENCES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH – SPANISH PARTICIPATION.

Baez, Vicente. La enciclopedia de Cuba, historia, 4 vols, San Juan, 1971.


Bobb, Bernard E. The Viceregency of Antonio Martín Bucareli in New Spain, 1771-1779. Austin, TX, 1962.


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Peña y Camara, José María de la. Catálogo de documentos de Archivo General de Indias: Sobre la Época Española de Luisiana, New Orleans, Loyola University, 1968.

Pennell, Deirdre J. "King (Juan) Carlos I of Spain Now a Companiatriot," The SAR Magazine, XCIV (Spring, 2000), #4:4-6.

Pérez Hervas, José. España & los Estados Unidos, Nuestra participación en la Independencia de aquel país, Barcelona, La Publicidad, 1918.


Item #1270, Foreign Reproductions from Mexico, Archivo General de la Nación, "Marina," 44 boxes including some documents on ships and troops during the Rev. War.
Item #1279, Foreign Reproductions from Spain, Seville, Archivo General de Indias, "Audencias, Santo Domingo," mostly deals with internal affairs in Florida and Louisiana.
Item #1282, Foreign Reproductions from Spain, Seville, Archivo General de Indias, "Papeles Procedentes de Cuba," deals mostly with relationships among the Spanish officials of Louisiana, Florida, Cuba, and other West Indies entities.
Item #1287, Foreign Reproductions from Spain, Seville, Archivo General de Simancas, Secretaría de Marina, "Las Indias (Occidentales), 1780-1783," Spanish, French, and British naval operations.


Thomson, B. P. La Ayuda Española en la Guerra de la Independencia Norteamericana, Madrid, 1967.


E. REFERENCES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH – FRENCH PARTICIPATION.


Benson, Adolph B. Sweden and the American Revolution, New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company, 1926. (contains 64 bios of Swedish officers in the French or American armies.)

Bodinier, Gilbert. Les Officiers de l’Armée Royale: combattants de la Guerre d’Indépendance des Etats-Unis, de Yorktown à Jan II, Vincennes (France): Service historique de l’Armée de terre, 1983. (Also listed as Dictionnaire des Officiers de
l'Armée royale qui ont combattu aux États-Unis pendant la guerre d'Indépendance, 1776-1783: suivi d'un supplément à Les Français sous les trois étoiles du commandant André Lasteyrix.

On page 27-28, Bodinier lists the references in the French National Archives to the Expedition of Savannah under B-4 Marines as follows:

B-4-141, List of Officers of Regt Hainaut and Regt Fois which embarked from Toulon with the Squadron of Comte D'Estaing.
B-4-142, 160, 170, Lists of officers of several regiments which were part of the corps which for Savannah.
B-4-172 List of French Volunteers wounded on le Bonhomme Richard on 23 Sep 1779.
B-4-311 List of officers of the Regiment from Guadeloupe who were at Savannah.
B-4-312, List of officers of Regt Cambrais who were at Savannah.

Also at Savannah were troops from the colonics of the West Indies, under Colonies:

D-2c-114 Colonies, List of troops embarked at Cap Haitien under Comte D'Estaing on 14 Aug 1779, in the Savannah Expedition.

Also, Bodinier listed the units which furnished detachments for the Savannah Expedition:

D-2c-41, Volontaires de Saint-Domingue.
D-2c-101, Regiments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Cape Haitien.
D-2c-95, Regiment of Port-au-Prince.

Also, on p 33, Bodinier lists the work of Antoine-François O'Connor, "Journal du Siège de Savanna avec des observations de M. le comte d'Estaing," Archives nationales, B-4-142, Marine folio 155-195.

Under service historique de l'Armée de Terre, in Travail de Rol, carton 344, list of graces:

X-1 et 2, List of officers with right to prizes from Grenada and Savannah.
Y-a-514 Gratifications accorded officers who were in combat in America.

On p 28, Bodinier gives the references for registres matricules (rosters) (Série X) and administrative records (Série Y) for each unit which furnished soldiers of the Savannah Expedition: (X-b and Y-b refer to infantry units, X-c and Y-c refer to cavalry units, and X-d and Y-d refer to artillery units. Once the records are found, all the campaigns for that regiment are included.)

Y-b-269, X-b-28, Regt Agenais.
Y-b-275, X-b-18, Regt Armagnac.
Y-b-280, X-b-24, Regt Auzerrois.
Y-b-297, X-b-32, Regt Cambrais.
Y-b-298, X-b-19, Regt Champagne.
Y-b-305, X-b-94, Regt Dillon.
Y-b-308, X-b-92, Regt Fois.
Y-b-343, X-b-30, Regt Gâtinais.
Y-b-311, X-b-53, Regt Hainaut.
Y-b-361, X-b-99, Regt Walch.
Y-b-434, X-c-57, Dragoons of Belfusce.
Y-b-426, X-c-60, Dragoons of Condé.

On page 30, Bodinier gives the references for the registres matricules and administrative records for the Siege of Pensacola from Travail du Rol, Carton 345:

Y-b-269, X-b-28, Regt Agenais.
Y-b-297, X-b-32, Regt Cambrais.
Y-b-343, X-b-30, Regt Gâtinais.
Y-b-332, X-b-57, Regt Orléans.
Y-b-337, X-b-37, Regt Poitou.

On page 29, Bodinier gives the references for those from West Indies involved in the Siege of Yorktown in the division of Marquis de Saint-Simon:

In the Archives Nationales, B-4-184 Marine, Some names of officers who were at Yorktown.
In the Service historique de l'Armée de Terre, Travail du Rol, 1781-1782:

Y-b-269, X-b-28, Regt Agenais.
Y-b-343, X-b-30, Regt Gâtinais.
Y-b-356, X-b-46, Regt Touraine.

On p 29, Bodinier shows the reference to the Légion de Lazure in the Colonial Records as D-2c-15 Colonies. It is known that many were not French, but it is not known if any were actually from the West Indies. There is another remarkable entry on page 29, for B-4-185 Marine, "Tableau de l'embarquement en mai 1783 des troupes qui étaient
restées en Amérique alors que la majeure partie du corps de Rochambeau s'était embarquée en décembre 1782 pour le Venezuela," indicating that part of Rochambeau's army did serve in the West Indies.


Doniol, Henri. Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique, 6 vols, Paris, 1884-92. Vol 4, p 649 discusses how money was obtained so Rochambeau could move his army to Yorktown, and de Grasse could move his fleet to the Chesapeake Bay. (The work by Doniol is in French, but it is one of the basic references for the French-American relationships during the Revolutionary War.)


Gardiner, Asa B. The Order of the Cincinnati in France: ... Its origin and History: With the Military or Naval Records of the French Members who became such by reason of Qualifying Service in the Army or Navy of France of of the United States in the War of the Revolution for American Independence. Providence: Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, 1905. (250 bios, high-ranking officers only.)


Jones, Charles C., Jr. Siege of Savannah, American Historical Books, 1996. This appears to be the same book as The Siege of Savannah by the fleet of Count D'Estaing in 1779, New York Times, 1968.

Kite, Elizabeth S. Beaumarchais and the War of American Independence, 2 vols, Boston, 1918.


Lawrence, Alexander A. Storm over Savannah: The Story of Count d'Estaing and the Siege of the Town in 1779, Athens: Univ. of GA Press, 1951.


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Item #416, Domestic Collections, "Benjamin Lincoln," diary on the Siege of Savannah, Oct 1779.
Item #449, Journals and Diaries, Domestic Collections, "Christopher Vallé, 1775-Aug 1782 experiences on Antigua and Martinique and as a privateer.
Item #1003, Domestic Collections, "Comte de Rochambeau Papers," 16 vols, 1 folio, 1763-1794, letters for 1782-83 include French efforts to withdraw from North America to the West Indies.
Item #1164, Foreign Reproductions from France, Archives de la Marine, "Sub-Series B4, Campagnes," includes reports on naval operations in the West Indies.
Item #1175, Foreign Reproductions from France, Bibliothèque Nationale, Département de Manuscrits, several folios on the West Indies.
Item #1176, Foreign Reproductions from France, Bibliothèque Nationale, Département de Manuscrits, several folios on the West Indies.
Item #1182, Foreign Reproductions from France, "Corps des Troupes," select muster rolls and other military records for the French Army, 1762-1792, divided into infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Those complete or partial infantry regiments in the U.S., or the West Indies included: d'Agénès, West Indies; d'Armagnac, West Indies; de Royal Auvergne, after 1781 in West Indies; de Berwick, West Indies; de Bourbonnais, U.S.; Cambrésis, West Indies; de Dillon, West Indies and U.S.; d'Enghien, West Indies and the U.S.; de Feizi, West Indies and the U.S.; de Gâtinais, renamed Royal Auvergne after Yorktown, West Indies and U.S.; de Hainsault, West Indies and U.S.; de Royal Deux-Ponts, U.S.; de Saintonge, U.S.; de Soissonnais, U.S.; de Tournai, West Indies and U.S.; de Viennois, West Indies and U.S.; de Wahh-Serrant, West Indies and the U.S. Those partial artillery regiments included Artillerie, Colonies, West Indies; de Metz, West Indies and U.S.; and d'Auxonne, U.S. Those partial cavalry regiments included Hussards, Lauzon, U.S.; and de Belzunce, West Indies and U.S. Among the above units listed West Indies and the U.S. are those which fought at Savannah, Yorktown, and Pensacola.
Item #1183, Foreign Reproductions from France, Mémoires Historiques, reports on campaigns in the West Indies, 1777-80.
Item #1194, Foreign Reproductions from France, Correspondance Politique, includes military and finance operations while at war as an ally to the U.S.


Stevens, B. F. Facsimiles, contains much of the same information as Doniol's six volumes.


Utrillo, Juan Francisco Yela. España ante la independencia de los Estados Unidos, Lérida, 1923. Vol 2:9-10 discusses the alliance and trade agreements between the English Colonies and France, disclosed to England 13 Mar 1778 and ratified by the Continental Congress on 4 May 1778.

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An Authenticated Copy of the Proceedings on the Trial of Lt Col Cockburn (of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment) for the Loss of the Island of St Eustatius, London, 1783. This includes details of the recapture of St Eustatius by the French under Governor de Bouillé.


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Force, Peter, ed. American Archives, 4th Series (6 vols), Vol I and Vol VI, and 5th series (3 vols), Vol II and III, Washington, DC, 1833-1851. These series apparently include the Virginia archives which document the trade with the Dutch in the West Indies.

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Hartog, J. Geschiedenis van de Nederlandse Antillen, 5 vols, published by De Wit Stores, Aruba (in Dutch), year not determined.

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Great Planters Boek, vol IX


Maryland Archives, vol XI and XII. Marylanders out of Baltimore had a very active West Indies trade with the Dutch.

Nieuwe Nederlandsche Jaarbaken, 1777, 1781.
Prescott, B. F. The Stars and Stripes: The Flag of the United States of America: When, Where and by Whom was it first Saluted, pamphlet of the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, Concord, 1876.

Remembrancer, vol II, 1776.


Item #231, Journals and Diaries, Domestic Collections, "Dog Register," Dutch records of their warships, and the Anglo-Dutch War, which arose because of clandestine Dutch support to the Americans.

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