

Great Britain. Colonial Office. Original Correspondence: Jamaica (CO 137)

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Content List – Volume 82 (1781 October 10 – 1782 December 15)

**Reference numbers include the volume no., item or document no., and folio no. (usually consists of 2 pages, or every other page, written at the top).*

Reference No.	First Frame No.	Date	Communicants	Summary
82/1, folio 1-2	4	1781 Nov. 15	Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for America	Acknowledgment of correspondence on behalf of Mr. Cullen, recommendations to be followed.
82/2, folios 3-7	6	1781 Nov. 16	Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	1 enclosure <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Governor Dalling resolved to leave Jamaica on 25 November.• Assembly to be prorogued on 23rd so Campbell can be sworn in• The “unhappy differences” between Dalling and Assembly and the neglect of defence. Makes known intention to prioritise updating militia and its laws.• Intelligence from Captain Spry concerning Dutch island of Curacao.• Intelligence on Don Galvez and preparations for an expedition.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity of troops sent home for health reasons, who have not come back since upwards of 2 years, to be ordered back to Jamaica. • Believe attached ordnance instructions are outdated. • Enclosure: instructions from Board of Ordnance to Robert Benton, their storekeeper on this island, 18 April 1758.
82/3, folios 8-21	8	1781 Oct. 10	John Dalling, Governor of Jamaica to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch No. 115, with 2 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence - Governor of Havana encampment at Cumberland Harbour, may be reason for concern if French successful on American continent. • Additional note 29 Oct. - Opinion on having to abruptly return to Europe, and reasons to stay a bit longer; refers to despatch of 30 June - "Majesty's pleasure I should immediately return to England." Read Germain's first 2 letters to Campbell and "mortified" as to the manner spoken about. • Additional note 5 Nov. – expects to leave on the transport, <i>Calvert</i>, used by Lord Montagu to bring his corps here; refers to this as unpleasant option; provides flattering commendation of Montagu's Corps. • Enclosure – narrative by Lord Charles Montagu dated Fort Augusta, 1 Oct. 1781. (10pp.) Arrived Charleston, South Carolina beginning of March. His experience raising men, particularly American prisoners and the situation there; leaves 24 May with corps on <i>Calvers</i>, and describes the challenges

				<p>and delays he faced, unassisted by officers at times, trying to get the corps to Jamaica.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure – from Capt. F. De Miranda, aid de camp to governor of Havana, dated at Kingston 6 Nov. 1781. Now here, gives an account of different attempts made by Spaniards for conquest of Pensacola, and of the naval force employed at different periods of time (first date is 6 March 1780; last is 9 May 1781).
82/4, folios 22-31	27	1781 Nov. 17	John Dalling, Governor of Jamaica to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 116, Forwarding 3 enclosures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address of Council to the King, requesting Dalling be returned to the administration of the government. • Memorial and Petition of the Assembly, against additional duty on muscovado sugar imported into Great Britain “during a season of very general distress in this Island.” Reasons given, including “no country can long Exist, which is subjected at the same Instant to growing Taxes and restrictive Trade Laws.” • Address from inhabitants from Westmoreland expressing thanks for financial aid granted by Parliament “in the season of general Calamity which involved us in the greatest distress.” Many signatories.
82/5, folios 32-35	41	1781 Nov. 24	John Dalling, former governor of Jamaica to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 117, with 1 enclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announces prorogued Assembly for few days and embark for England this evening.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In protest at sugar duty, House resolved not to grant money for forts and fortifications, voted usual subsistence for troops to 1 Dec. • Feels increased satisfaction at leaving due to cessation of civil discord and recent harmony between different branches of legislature, and receipt of gratitude from many, “notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of a very few malignant individuals.” • Intelligence from Cape Francois - Lord Cornwallis's army has surrendered to General Washington, 5 French sail of the line to sail from Chesapeake for Cape Francois to convoy trade to Europe, English fleet to New York, and whole of French fleet at Chesapeake; orders for erecting additional temporary barracks at the Cape and Cape Nichola Mole for 12,000 men.
82/6, folios 36-52	45	1781 Dec. 5	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Rt. Hon. Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 1, with 7 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs of Majesty’s Order in Council concerning Demerara and Essequibo published by proclamation. • Provincials not to be detached to Spanish mainland as yet, and reasons, such as, suspicions regarding encampments at Cuba. • Arranging for 'Mosquito Indians' and the people of the Bay and Shore to harass Spaniards. • Prisoners of war taken at Mississippi – 243 exchanged from here and certificates of same received from Spanish commissary, which are to be transmitted to New York for the purpose of enabling General Clinton to liberate an equal

				<p>number from their paroles and employ them in His Majesty's service. Garrison of Pensacola will be exchanged from here whenever it shall be in my power, at present balance of exchange is against us.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Campbell sworn in as lieutenant governor; speech, addresses and answers enclosed.• House resolutions passed before Dalling left regarding fortifications. These have put it out of my power to accomplish wants with respect to security of the principal posts of the island.• To lessen expenses of provincial corps in Jamaica, Gen. Dalling ordered Lt. Col. Odell's Corps and Capt. Darby's Independent Company raised in Carolinas should be incorporated with Lord Charles Montagu's South Carolina Rangers; resulting difference in rank and disharmony. Decided better to postpone incorporating corps further than by adding Darby's Independent Company to those of Odell, which has restored harmony.• The commissary of prisoners of war in Jamaica - considered himself under orders of Admiral on this Station and little subject to control of governor, has been source of much controversy. Additional check on this role required – commissioners of the sick and hurt should give an additional instruction to commissary for prisoners of war that future accounts are to be approved by governor.• Situation relative to provisions for troops.• Enclosure: Memorial of Lord Charles Montagu, Lt. Col. Commandant of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment of South Carolina Rangers, dated 1 Dec. 1781 at Fort Augusta. Reports he was sent by Gen. Dalling to raise men for service in West Indies or Spanish mainland,
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				<p>and after much difficulty did so and formed into battalion, inspected and approved by Capt. August Prevost, Deputy Inspector General of Provincial Forces. Assisted Capt. Amherst, who had arrived from New York to recruit men, by providing him with some of his newly recruited, the chief part of what is now called Capt. Derby's Company. By Dalling's order, Odell's Corps and Derby's Company were to be incorporated with Duke of Cumberland's, resulting in great injustice and hardship to officers – differences in rank. Right to expect his corps should take rank in preference to one not nearly completed, particularly Derby's Independent Company. Requests Duke of Cumberland's Regiment may remain on establishment ordered on 4 Sept. last as originally designed (complement indicated in extract and signed by A. Dirom, Deputy Adjutant General).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Extract form Minutes of House of Assembly, 8 Nov. 1781. Resolution to prepare petition to King of the distresses island under due to increase in duty imposed upon muscovado sugars and requesting relief. Without relief cannot provide for subsistence of king's forces stationed here after 1 Dec. 1782. • Enclosure: Speech of Lt. Gov. at opening of session. "It having been signified to His Majesty that the mortality and sickness of his Troops...are in great measure occasioned by the scarcity of healthy and commodious quarters, I have it in special command, to propose an object of such importance to the security of so valuable a Colony to your serious attention." • Enclosure: Address of Council to Lt. Gov. Campbell, passed 9 Nov. 1781. States, "...our
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				<p>pleasure to assist your Honor with our most zealous co-operation and support.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Answer of Lt. Gov. to Address of Council. • Enclosure: Address of Assembly to Lt. Gov. passed 29 Nov. 1781. Concerned for mortality and sickness of troops but believes king not thoroughly informed of all causes of such. Convinced security and preservation of island best consulted by presence of regular force. Always been our endeavour to afford every convenience consistent with our duty to our constituents and distressed condition of our finances. We have complied with every requisition for quarters for troops on the island establishment. • Enclosure: Answer of Lt. Gov. to Address of Assembly.
82/7 folios 53-54	63	1781 Dec. 7	General George Garth to Lord George Germain	<p>Dated at Kingston.</p> <p>Regarding his departure from Jamaica – received two offers by king as it may be disagreeable to remain when command of island devolves upon Brigadier Campbell, an officer inferior in rank. Decision - prefers to go to England and wait for further commands.</p>
82/8, folios 55-56	65	1781 Dec. 6	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Duplicate no. 2 private despatch, dated as Spanish Town</p> <p>General Dalling's intention to apply for part of the salary appropriated to the captain general of Jamaica by the Revenue Act, during his absence from Jamaica. Provides opinion against.</p>
82/9, folios 57-66	67	1781 Dec. 16	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	Despatch no. 3, with 4 enclosures

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message from Assembly on militia - improvements can be made to defence; plans already begun; warns not to rely too much on precarious defence of undisciplined militia against formidable combined forces, which at present is threatening. Inspection of return of regulars and provincials must convince of necessity of further succours being speedily thrown here. • Two officers highly valued – 1.) Major Hunter whose conduct has been a pattern to all field officers in army. Under him the 92nd Regiment has acquired a state of discipline and health much superior to any other corps on island. Lately removed to 1st battalion 60th Regiment; 2.) Captain Dirom, as deputy adjutant general managed with uncommon ability and assiduity the whole detail and business of army. Recommends for both a step of rank in army by Brevet, and for appointment of deputy adjutant general for Jamaica be confirmed to Capt. Dirom and authorised during the war. • Enclosure: Monthly Return of His Majesty's Troops in Jamaica, dated 1 Dec. 1781. Large 2-sided table format showing for each regiment (60th, 79th, 85th, 88th, 92nd, 94th, 99th, and provincials - Odell's, Montagu's, Amherst's) the numbers of officers present; sergeants present; drummers and fifers present; rank and file - present, sick in quarters, sick in hospital, on command, recruiting, and on furlough; also for each regiment, numbers of alterations since last return – invalided, died, discharged and recommended, discharged and not recommended, and deserted. At the bottom of page are absent or on duty officers by regiment with names, dates, and for what reason absent. |
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Circular letter to generals of militia, 16 Dec., relative to Assembly's message on militia. This was forwarded to colonels commanding regiments of horse and foot, emphasises importance of militia discipline to security. • Enclosure: Circular letter to colonels of foot. Assembly requested me to use necessary measures for promoting disciplining of militia by enforcing militia laws; consequently, request all persons from age 16 to 60 within your district to be enrolled in your regiment of militia, and immediately transmit to me an exact return of same, and to distinguish white people from "those of colour." In order to reduce militia establishments of horse, foot, and artillery into one general system, these regulations to be followed for forming your troops. • Enclosure: Circular letter to colonels of horse. Same as above; difference pertaining to formation regulations.
82/10, folios 67-76	79	1781 Dec. 23	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 4, with 4 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite previous reluctance, recent intelligence from North America of Cornwallis's fate and from St. Jago de Cuba prompted House to vote in favour of funds to be provided for completion of improvements at Port Royal. • Revisions made to Militia Laws of Jamaica – had been originally so imperfect and clogged with so many embarrassments since last martial law, impracticable to enforce them. • Granted House recess by prorogation to 15 Jan. • Enclosure: Speech to House. • Enclosure: Message to House of Assembly.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Answer of Assembly to Message relative to Port Royal. • Enclosure: Dated Head Quarters, Spanishtown [Spanish Town], 18 Dec. 1781. Information from Mr. R. Lithgow and James Robertson who arrived in flag of truce from St. Jago de Cuba. Contains intelligence and observations pertaining to preparations for attack on Jamaica after being taken by Spanish privateer to St. Jago de Cuba on 5 Oct.; originally embarked from Charleston, South Carolina. Mentions governor of St. Jago de Cuba appointed.
82/11, folios 77-81	90	1782 Feb. 6	Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for America to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch no. 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatest probability that you will not be disturbed by enemy this year. • French fleet, which had sailed from Brest beginning Dec., forced to return shattered due to tempestuous weather in Bay of Biscay. Admiral Rodney's appearance with large reinforcement to Leeward Island squadron gives us decided superiority to enemy. • 14th Regiment embarked in merchant ships and sail with first convoy, and 800 recruits ordered will follow next. • Enclosure: Secret intelligence received from Lord Stormont, 5 Feb. 1782 pertaining to France, which should put you on your guard. [French language]
82/12, folios 82-83	97	1782 Feb. 6	Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for America to Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch no. 9, forwarding 2 enclosures [Enclosures not included.]</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: additional instructions from King to Governor Dalling, revoking so much of 52nd article of his standing instructions as relates to judges of the Supreme Courts, and pointing out circumstances under which any of them may be removed in future; these to be entered in Council Book. • Enclosure: 2 orders of king in council on 2 and 11 last month confirming 2 acts of Jamaica Assembly Dec. 1780 and Jan. 1781.
82/13, folios 84-104	99	1782 Jan. 5	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 5, with 3 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns Dalling's intention to apply for part of the salary appropriated to the captain general of Jamaica by the Revenue Law, to be paid to him during his absence. Provides opinion on subject specific to Dalling and more broadly about salary. • Enclosures: Include extracts of documents relative to the abovementioned topic in order to inform secretary of state – Revenue Law, king's instructions on Gov. Dalling's salary; and minutes of Council.
82/14, folios 105-112	120	1782 Jan. 8	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 6, with 2 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information received from cruizers regarding Spanish activity and communicated by Captain Parker of the <i>Diamond</i> frigate. • Militia in progress; now endeavouring to fix upon secure retreats in mountains for white women and children, "people of colour," stock, provisions, etc. in case of coastal invasion, thus sent circulars to custodes of different precincts; this arrangement not previously adopted and gives reasons for use.

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for defence - establishing signals for communicating to Port Royal. Reasons need for British government taking fortifications of island under its immediate care, and for need of an able King's engineer to direct essential works of defence. • Responds to Germain's assertions that commanders in chief both by sea and land at Leeward Islands are to protect Jamaica. At present aid from Windward cannot entirely be relied upon; provides illustration of present situation at sea, and the weeks it takes to send intelligence from island to Windward. Importance of Assembly's financial support which is lacking when needed for extraordinary preparations. • Enclosure: letter to Campbell from P. Parker at Admiral's Pen, 6 Jan. 1782. Agrees with postponement of packet vessel and will give directions to postmaster. • Enclosure: Circular letter, Spanishtown [Spanish Town], 31 Dec. 1781, to Custos. Orders for making arrangements – to select places for reception and subsistence of white women and children and for “people of colour” in case of invasion; take account of horses, carts, etc. fit for transport of baggage and provisions, and fix proper places where these can be collected and cattle pastured; take account of breeding stock and of that fit for butcher and place for them if enemy lands; to transmit names of gentlemen to supervise and watch over the conduct of “slaves” and to regulate management of provisions. |
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82/15, folios 113-114	128	1782 March 12	John Dalling to Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis, Secretary of State for America	Correspondence from John Dalling, reporting his arrival in England; not well or would instantly have visited.
82/16, folios 115-126	130	1782 Feb. 2	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 7, with 3 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence regarding French activities. • Engineer of island resigned; request another, as well as junior engineer considering weather and number of posts. Recommends Lt Alexander Sutherland or second Lt. John James Robertson of Engineer Corps be sent out. • Intent to place military posts in best posture of defence but hindered by limited grants by Assembly; advocates for government at home to take repairs and improvements of fortifications into their own hands. • Provision of accommodation for troops – issues started under Dalling. Provides proposal to resolve. Mentions Major Dalrymple’s Corps is coming. • Certificates for island allowances to the troops, no money yet had for them, and reasons. • Affairs relating to settlers of Rattan [now Roatan], and to their defence. • Enclosure: letter from Hinton East, Receiver General’s Office to Dalling, 22 Sept. 1781. Concerns island pay bills reserved on behalf of government for supplies of provisions sent out to Jamaica for use of king’s troops. Indicates could not have acted any differently. • Enclosure: letter from same to same, 4 Feb. 1782. Reason why little has been done towards discharging island pay bills. • Enclosure: Information signed and written by Archibald Campbell, Deputy Agent and Assistant

				<p>Commissary for Rattan [now Roatan] (7pp.). Information respecting situation of settlers at Rattan [Roatan], composed of late settlers of the Bay of Honduras who had escaped with their “slaves” from Spaniards, and after reduction of Fort Omoa, accepted offer and promise of support to remove to Roatan, arriving the middle of Nov. Concerned they may soon withdraw their “slaves” and effects from and requests to commence with their establishment in Nov. 1779. Provides reasons Roatan chosen and not Mosquito Shore for settlement. On 10 May 1780 appointed deputy agent and assistant commissary for Roatan. Explains the situation there and reasons people want to leave, most importantly is the risk exposed to if attacked by Spain. Provides opinion on this topic and where they would go – vicinity of Mosquito Shore to better employ their “slaves” in manner accustomed to, and in the neighbourhood of Indians which would protect them from an enemy and be of assistance in employment of manufacturing mahogany (which has increased its value).</p>
82/17, folios 127-140	145	1782 Feb. 16	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 8, with 6 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs of fire in Kingston on 3 February, raged 12 hours, 83 houses with their stores, wharfs, etc., were lost. • Enclosed intelligence suggests attack on Jamaica imminent; after consultation, Council advised me to lay immediate embargo all over island and to call a council of war on 15th. Upon further consideration and intelligence, this was deferred.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required purchasing sufficient provisions for troops for 8 weeks as Army victuallers had not arrived yet. • Reminder of need to send out from Ordnance a storekeeper for taking charge of Army stores here; present ordnance storekeeper is fully employed with Navy stores. • Enclosure no. 1: Letter from H. Kennedy, Master of the <i>Ulysses</i>, dated 2 Feb. 1782. • Enclosure no. 2: Intercepted letter from Cadiz, taken by <i>Ulysses</i> off Hispaniola; both nos. 1 and 2 confirm intelligence communicated by Germain in letter of 22 Oct. 1781. • Enclosure no. 3: Information received 8 Feb. 1782 from Captain Russel of the British vessel <i>Byron</i> who sailed from St. Thomas 3 Feb. 1782; brings pleasing information from Windward. • Enclosure no. 4: Intelligence from passengers on board British Flag of Truce from Port aux Prince, dated at Spanish Town, 10 Feb. 1782. • Enclosure no. 5: Intelligence from Hispaniola from Capt. Webb, a trader under Danish colours. Nos. 4 and 5 corroborate French from Brest destined for attack on Jamaica. • Enclosure no. 6: Intelligence received 16 Feb. 1781 by the Brig <i>Fortitude</i>, John Smith, Master, here 22 days from Charles town [Charleston, South Carolina] bound to St. Christophers, relative to St. Kitts. French still superior in those seas and they had not raised siege of Brimstone Hill as we expected by enclosure no. 3.
82/18, folios 141-146	161	1782 April 8	[Earl of] Shelburne, [Secretary of State for the Home Office] to Archibald Campbell	Despatch no. 1

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence received concurs Jamaica as principal object of French and Spanish armaments, and collecting in the West Indies. • Hopes Jamaica will be protected by land and sea forces, reinforcements are being sent, including the 14th Regiment. Advised Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby to keep an eye on the state of the war in your seas and send reinforcements if required. • Accommodation for troops, mentions benefits of Park Pen. • Settlers at Rattan [Roatan] – expenses charged to public purse and reason settlers “may be useful to the Public Interest and their own; especially if a few intelligent people can be spared out of the land or sea service to instruct and assist them.” • Army victualler detained at Barbados should be forwarded to you once Admiral Rodney arrives. Hopes further supplies which sailed Feb. will be with you before any attack. • Urges frequent communications of intelligence, also to North America.
82/19, folios 147-148	168	1782 April 12	[Earl of] Shelburne, [Secretary of State for the Home Office] to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <p>Cases of Mr. Roach, late captain, and Mr. Dalton, late lieutenant, in the Loyal American Rangers, appearing to require investigation, have complied with Gen. Dalling’s request in his letter to Mr. Knox and have ordered their passage to Jamaica; directed to order a court martial. [Enclosures mentioned not included here – memorials of Roach and Dalton, and affidavit of Captain of the <i>Liverpool Hero</i>.]</p>

82/20, folios 149-172	171	1782 March 6	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 9, with 4 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making great strides with Assembly - persuaded Assembly to support proposals for defence due to recent intelligence - grant obtained for fortifications, mentions Fort Charles, and pertaining to martial law as the most effectual means to restore discipline. Additional militia act includes more severe penalties than before; see enclosure. • Received large amount of intelligence regarding and confirming French activities. • Reports numbers available for military defence: 1282 regulars rank and file with 189 Black Pioneers, 533 Provincials with 36 Black Pioneers, and 3000 Militia, exclusive of what is necessary to be left for the parishes to defend the land and guard against any disturbance of “slaves.” Situation critical and Great Britain has much at stake in this island; arrangements many; men few – unfortunate not to have an engineer or other experienced officer to assist me in general arrangement for defence. • Geographical considerations – resources great but plains so open and insecure and not long maintained against superior numbers. Have eye to many strongholds in mountains where we shall be able to amuse the enemy for a length of time until reinforcements arrive. • Enclosure: Assembly proceedings (extract). • Enclosure: Minutes of a General Council of War, held at the King’s House in the town of Saint Jago de la Vega, 2nd and 3rd days of March, 1782; including “ACT, For establishing and declaring RULES and ARTICLES of WAR.,” and “ACT,
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				<p>For establishing and declaring ADDITIONAL RULES and ARTICLES of WAR.” [Typescript.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Intelligence received from prisoners taken in the schooner <i>Maria Louisa</i> from Cape Nicola Mole to St. Jago de Cuba, dated 27 Feb. 1782. Mentions Don Galvez’s arrival on the <i>St. Juan</i> to Cape Francois, Don Solano, Marquis de Bouille, and vessels and troops seen.
82/21, folios 173-177	199	1782 April 30	[Earl of] Shelburne, [Secretary of State for the Home Office] to Lt. Gov. Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch no. 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentions reinforcements and supplies have been sent. • Regarding instructions given to Gen. Carleton on providing you with aid when needed; desire you to give early and constant intelligence as possible to him on your situation to be able to better judge request. Important to show regard to economy consistent with necessary exertion for immediate defence of island. • May be preferable to provide temporary barracks for troops for preservation of health, and by judicious choice of position may have effect of securing readiest force to resist enemy. • Shows surprise, after acquainting himself in this short period, of the ruinous condition of military posts, especially Port Antonio. • Repeats opinion that the advantage of temporary works in well-chosen situations will be superior to any other plan for the immediate defence of the island.

82/22, folios 178-205	205	1782 March 25	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 10, with 8 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempting to engage attention of Assembly and people in the defence of island by encouraging all who can to bear arms. Militia few in number; separate interests related to slavery and agriculture divide possible unity in force against enemy. They cannot remain embodied in state of discipline or service without ruin to land holders. • Assembly rescinds resolution on fortifications; still hopeful. • Fortunate events – arrival of Admiral Rodney’s fleet to Windward, and Guichen’s squadron’s retarding progress of enemy’s attack on island. Despatches sent to American and Windward comrades (enclosed). Still require more reinforcements when consider difference between enemy’s strength and ours. • Mentions has reduced the number of Island surgeon’s mates and ensigns and should save money. Also has had to purchase 6 months’ supplies for troops due to misconduct of the <i>Silver Eel</i>. • Council of War summoned and met with Assembly respecting impediments to service with respect to levies of “negroes” sufficient to attend the army and to complete posts. Half militia can stay in their parishes for internal security against the “slaves” as well as against depredations attempted by enemy on coast. • Intelligence received concerning French intentions on Jamaica; mentions Count de Grasse’s fleet; consequently, militia ordered to their posts. • Positive response to memorial from William Rickets and Nathaniel Beckford, esquires,
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				<p>pertaining to their proposal to raise 2 battalions of “Free Mulattoes and Blacks.” Advantages – military duties of Kingston and Spanishtown [Spanish Town] would be discharged by those battalions by which means the regular troops would be removed to more healthy stations and a number of valuable lives preserved, which at present fall a sacrifice to rum and the inevitable debaucheries of the towns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure A: Letter dated 8 March 1782 from Campbell to Sir Henry Clinton at New York. Information pertaining to imminent French and Spanish attack, requests assistance for protection of valuable island. Expects to have vessels stationed so as to give intelligence to the detachments which may be sent for our relief of the safest mode of approaching island and where to land troops. • Enclosure: Message to House of Assembly relative to island surgeon mates, dated 1 March 1782, and answer. • Enclosure: Resolution of House of Assembly, 20 March 1782. • Enclosure: Letter to Mr. Alexander Shaw, 2 March 1782. Instructions to go to Barbados, if fleet there, and acquaint commander in chief of Barbados and commander of His Majesty’s ships that it is necessary to forward immediately to Jamaica the cargoes of some of the victuallers in small swift sailing vessels. Explains how to proceed if finds Jamaica invaded. • Enclosure: Minutes of a general council of war, 19 March 1782 held at Saint Jago de la Vega. • Enclosure: Intelligence from Capt. W. Afflect while at sea on the <i>Southampton</i> – French off Heneaga.
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Letters and instructions from Campbell to military leaders at the Mosquito Shore and Rattan [Roatan] – Moses Park, captain in the Indian Department, and assistant to the superintendent on the Mosquito Shore (4 March 1782); Major Lawrie; and Richard Hoar, commandant at Rattan [Roatan]. • Enclosure: Memorial signed by William Henry Ricketts, Richard B. James, Philip Vanhorne, and Thomas Barker of the County of Cornwall. Had received by Gov. Dalling beating orders to raise battalion of “free Mulattoes” for defence of island. Did so after much expence and labour. They provided duty at out quarters, and were reviewed and approved by Dalling’s aid de camp. Concerned opposition from merchants and planters living in England. Principal objection was this scheme promised no additional strength to island in point of number but argues the superiority of discipline makes a great difference. Advantages explained of using native mulattoes who would be used to the climate and accustomed to labour and fatigue, etc.
82/23, folios 206-211	236	1782 March 25	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 10, with 1 enclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further complaint against Mr. Benton, ordnance storekeeper of Jamaica. Misconduct – Assured me he would take the military ordnance stores into his charge and do everything in his power to forward the public service. After instructing Benton to help form two parks of artillery, he sent the enclosed letter declining that service. • Mr. Shackelford has been appointed in his place, having been ordnance storekeeper under General

				<p>Dalling when Benton had refused to take charge of the King's military stores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Correspondence with and suspension of Robert Benton.
82/24, folios 212-218	243	1782 June 5	Lord George Germain to Lt. Gov. Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch no. 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praises Campbell's administration. King approves of steps taken to increase your military force by writing to commander in chief in North America and to commander on the station to Windward of Jamaica and apprizing them of your situation and requisitions. • By letter received from Sir Henry Clinton, military reinforcement immediately being sent from North America to Leeward Islands, where they would meet up with Admiral Rodney and be distributed according to his opinion. Recommends provision of suitable accommodation; concern for preservation of troops' health being sent from a different climate, also from improper diet or liquors. • King's pleasure you should accept offer made by Ricketts and Beckford to raise 2 battalions of "Free Mulattoes and Blacks" considering the advantages outlined in your letter. • Pleased for Admiral Rodney's victory against de Grasse and the advantages which may be derived, even offensive operations against enemy possessions. • Instructions you sent with respect to Rattan [Roatan] and Mosquito Shore have been approved by the king.

82/25, folios 219-232	250	1782 April 26	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 11, with 5 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to intelligence, militia mobilised, half to headquarters then forwarded to stations best calculated for junction and cooperation on approach of enemy, amounts to only 2,500 rank and file troops. • Height of sugar season given as reason for militia poor turn out – chiefly composed of planters, overseers and bookkeepers, thus their personal superintendence has been required on their estates. Explains why believes that no lasting support can be reasonably expected from militia of sugar colony, so must derive its permanent and sure defence from regulars alone. • Lower class of militia, especially those who suffered in hurricanes and could not afford to equip themselves with arms and accoutrements – allowed them to retain the arms given them to enable them to keep up and improve their discipline. Hopes this is agreeable. • Requests more arsenal to be sent. • Mentions Assembly agreed to provisioning and accommodating 14th Regiment, recently arrived; and outposts are now in forward state of defence. • Encloses recent intelligence reports which suggest enemy are making preparations for attack. Comments - “The spirit of the People is roused, and that system of despondency, so peculiar to the disaffected, <u>who had impudently assumed the appellation of Patriots</u>, has been so completely checked, that all ideas of terms with the Enemy are now happily abolished.” • Enclosure: Messages to House of Assembly relative to 14th Regiment of Foot, and Answers.
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Extract of letter from Sir George Bridges Rodney to Sir Peter Parker, dated <i>Formidable</i> off Dominique, 10 April 1782. Pertains to action at sea with French fleet under de Grasse; endeavouring to bring de Grasse to a second action. If de Grasse escapes to Leeward, you can expect me and whole fleet at Jamaica. • Enclosure: Letter from General Edward Matthews, St. Lucia, 11 April 1782. Information - French Fleet sailed 8 March from Martinique, and Rodney and whole Fleet sailed same day from St. Lucia; hopes Rodney intercepts before Jamaica. 69th Regiment on board Fleet. • Enclosure: Intelligence by Jamaica Flag of Truce from Port au Prince, received by Lt. Gov. 14 April 1782 from passenger on board. Describes what he saw there relating to appearance of military expedition against Jamaica. • Enclosure: Letter from Capt. John Campbell, Mosquito Shore, 12 Jan. 1782. Relationship with [Maoliva/Mooliva?] Indians, fitted them and Indian governor for expedition against Spanish on 4th of this month; hopes to succeed. Gives reason why British instead did not proceed. Disagreeable circumstances as to carrying on this military service. Informs the expedition intended to head of Black River [now Rio Sico] had been unsuccessful owing to need for a force in the Indian country to give weight to king's name and to "awe the evil disposed."
82/26, folios 233-239	268	1782 May 3	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis	<p>Despatch no. 12, with 3 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victory gained by Admiral George Rodney over French to Windward, means militia can be sent

				<p>home and Martial Law discontinued. Concerned credit so low completion of posts will be attended with much delay and embarrassment as my only resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests a King's engineer to be sent to Jamaica, no one here with sufficient knowledge even for a simple redoubt, so had to do so myself which endangered my health. Also requests military ordnance storekeeper. • Raising of a free 'mulatto or black corps' – as mentioned in my letter of 25 March. Encloses memorial pertaining to which has received agreement from Assembly. Advantages – saving lives of regulars who are under necessity of doing duty in towns and thereby exposed to pernicious and inevitable consequences of rum and dissipation. Request advice on. • According to intelligence [enclosed], Spanish, with greater force than could be spared from here, have taken settlers off Rattan [Roatan]. Hopes Admiral Rodney may be able to afford some relief to the people on the Mosquito shores. • Enclosure: Message and Resolution of House of Assembly relative to carrying on defence public works. • Enclosure: Memorial from William Henry Ricketts and William Lewis, esquires, to offer to raise 2 battalions of “free people of Color” on the establishment; includes details as to why a corps and why a corps of black persons, and arrangement of such. • Enclosure: Letter from Capt. William Merrick on the <i>Martin</i>, 28 April 1782. Directed by Vice Admiral Sir Peter Parker, had sailed from Jamaica
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				<p>on 7 April and on 11th arrived off Port Royal Harbour, Rattan [Roatan] and found it totally destroyed and abandoned. Escaped soldier from the garrison provided intelligence – describes results of Spanish squadron’s arrival on 15 March. Also informed by French deserter from Spanish squadron that, previous to Rattan, had disembarked troops at Touaille Bay to destroy British settlements at Black River.</p>
82/27, folios 240-241	278	1782 June, 1	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to William, Earl of Shelburne	Letter of congratulations to Earl of Shelburne on his appointment as secretary of state.
82/28, folios 242-244	281	1782 July 8	William, Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State for the Home Office to Governor Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft Despatch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Jamaica conferred on Campbell by king, which is a deserved promotion recommended by Shelburne. • Communicated requisitions to Board of Ordnance for arms, and will give attention to request for ordnance storekeeper. • Received from agent for Jamaica the Address and petition of the Assembly on sugar taxation, which expressed distress due to tax and disability under of raising sums necessary for fortifications and for providing subsistence to troops. Am surprised this matter should be revived since it had been acquiesced in and established. King expects they would not be insensible to the situation of empire at large and should think it incumbent upon themselves to contribute to their defence, even if subjects them to temporary inconvenience and distress.

82/29, folios 245-246	285	1782 July 9	William, Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State for the Home Office to Governor Archibald Campbell	<p>Private draft despatch</p> <p>Congratulating Campbell on his appointment to the government which is deserved.</p>
82/30, folios 247-248	288	1782 May 18	Archibald Campbell to Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis	<p>Despatch no. 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaiting intelligence from our Fleet off Cape Francois regarding Spanish and French activities, as still ignorant of intentions. If Spanish gone back to Havana, danger is over for this year; but if stay during hurricane months, may try to take advantage of absence of our Fleet. • Submits the necessity of completing the regular forces here to 4,000 effective men by December, most favourable period for commencement of military operations in this part of the world. Only have 1,850 fit for duty. • Requests clarification on whether governor is to command in Jamaica certain officers senior to them in the line, or to what extent they are entitled to such a command. Gives his opinion.
82/31, folios 249-252	290	1782 August 14	Thomas Townshend, Secretary of State for the Home Office to Governor Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruits on their way to Jamaica; 19th and 30th regiments under command of Major General O'Hara, which were intended for Jamaica, are being held back at St. Lucia but available if and when needed. • In agreement with you - command of the troops vested in governor in preference to officers of inferior rank. Explains why. • Raising battalion of free "Mulattoes and Blacks" – Ricketts is here. King agrees that if Mr. Lewis

				<p>offers to raise a 3rd corps, that you accept on same footing as that of Ricketts and Bedford. Bedford has taken over from Lewis in offering to raise 2 battalions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineer on his way – Lt. Nepean.
82/32, folios 253-264	295	1782 June 15	Lieutenant Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 14, with 2 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentions Sir Rodney's victory prevented France and Spain from making their threatened attack on Jamaica. • Encloses intelligence about enemy at St. Domingo; opinion why potential attack after hurricane season expected. Communicated this intelligence to Sir Guy Carleton. • When enemy's numbers are 20,000, we should have at least 4,000 regulars fit to take the field, exclusive of American provincials because "I am by no means satisfied that Men Recruited from the Goals and Prison ships in North America can be entirely depended upon for the defence of this valuable Island." Require another company of Artillery as chief resistance will be in the mountains and they will well serve on the heights. Also more Royal mortars and howitzers – advantageous in case of attack - light and easily transported, and best instruments of war for reducing enemy's castles and posts. • Information from superintendant of Mosquito Shore about misfortunes of Black River settlers- after Spanish attacked Rattan [Roatan], who proceeded to Black River on 30 March and with large body of Spanish militia from back country, drove British settlers from that quarter. Because of intelligence from Cuba in early March, had

				<p>directed settlers at Black River to retreat to Cape Gracias a Dios if driven out of post, which they were. Also had sent Indian presents, medicines, and provisions for encouragement and relief, which was received on 7 April.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 Indian expeditions fitted out from rivers Wanks [now Rio Coco] and Bluefields have been successful to the southward, each penetrating Spanish savannahs within sight of Nicaragua Lake. Drove Spanish from Agalpa and Levisco which I hope keeps them from annoying people on Mosquito Shore.• Will provide incentives to Indians to encourage and enable them to prosecute further incursions into heart of Spanish settlements. Spaniards building great road from Lake Nicaragua to head of Bluefields River.• To support Mosquito Indians and settlers on shore mean to recruit German soldiers from French prisoners of war and send them upriver Wanks under Mr. Robert Hodgson, who was appointed from home to provincial rank of colonel, who I hope to reap better information and service than from present superintendant Major Lawrie who is extremely infirm and almost worn out.• Captain Symers, agent for Turk's Island, has concerns of being visited by the enemy before artillery and stores in proper places of security and requested I would take them under immediate care. Areed and placed them in charge to acting military storekeeper.• Military ordnance storekeeper required.• Regulations and instructions relating to militia - publishing a few to reduce to one general system
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				<p>by which they may act in concert with king's troops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Secret intelligence received from Cape Francois, 20 May 1782. (6pp.) • Enclosure: Secret intelligence from Havana received 12 June 1782. Headings found within report: State of Spanish Navy in West Indies 21 May 1782; General State of the Spanish land forces in the West Indies 21 May 1782; Correct List of slaves and Free people of colour in Island of Cuba taken by order of king in 1780 (sums given for free "mulatto" men, free "mulatto" women, free "negroe" men, free "negroe" women, mulatto male slaves, "mulatto" female "slaves," "negro" male "slaves," and "negro" female "slaves"); and at Porto [Puerto] Rico.
82/33, folios 265-266	309	1782 August 14	Lord George Germain to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs troops, artillery, ordnance and stores to be supplied for defence of Jamaica; and king's approval of provision made to settlers of Black River.
82/34, folios 267-272	312	1782 July 10	Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleet arrived 21st with 790 recruits and draughts for 60th, 79th, and 99th regiments, with medicines and camp equipage for Army. Of these recruits, not less than 60 unfit for service, so are returning as will never get better in this climate. • Re-emphasises his intentions to be mindful of defence spending.

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• With respect to fortifications, reports all improvements have been of temporary nature except two: enlarging and securing Navy yard at Port Royal which was extremely confined and defenceless; and for reforming post at Castile which commands principal avenue leading to Kingston. General state of fortifications on coast are in wretched condition, mostly due to ignorant engineers. Coast batteries in ruin but little concerned – a few light field pieces on travelling carriages are more applicable than fixed batteries of heavy cannon to coast defence. So, recommended this to parishes with positive response from planters who see this as simple, permanent and cost effective.• Explains why cash is needed from England in relation to having public defence works progress – certificates of money from Receiver General due for work done are all artificers can receive for payment of his labourers. As are not current in public markets and as cash cannot be obtained for such small bills for less than a discount of 15 or 20 per cent, workmen who live from hand to mouth meet with difficulties and loss, so that “nothing but compulsion will ever induce them to serve the public”. So hardly any work carried on since martial law taken off.• Proposal pertaining to converting of island paper into cash.• Change of intention pertaining to recruitment of Germans from French prisoners of war due to further expences. Instead, will detach 100 men of the American Rangers on that service.• Gives brief intelligence heard from Hispaniola the first of this month – whereabouts of Don Galvez, |
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				combined French and Spanish armies sickly and uneasy, 7 out of 10 Frenchmen wounded in action of 12 April died, 5 French regiments embarked on secret expedition.
82/35, folios 273-274	318	1782 Sept. 6	Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for the Home Office to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King satisfied troops arrived safely and agrees with returning those sickly. • Believes measures for defence of island to be judicious, and of importance of naval yard and Port of Castile. King aware of improper uses of grants of money for funding fortifications and trust you will remedy. • Pertaining to a sum of money being sent out for payment of artificers employed upon repairing fortifications, in lieu of island pay bills, this has been brought to attention of Treasury.
82/36, folios 275-276	320	1782 Sept. 6	Lord George Germain to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <p>Letters, memorial and affidavit have been presented to me by Mr. Daniel Webb setting forth grievances in which he and family have endured in Jamaica and desiring redress. King commands an enquiry and to report back.</p>
82/37, folios 277-278	322	1782 Sept. 7	George Germain to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <p>Informs king accepts proposal from Lord Charles Montagu of raising 500 men to be incorporated into battalion to serve at Jamaica.</p>
82/38, folios 279-286	324	1782 July 11	Governor Archibald Campbell to the Earl of Shelburne	<p>Despatch no. 16, with 3 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmitting enclosures.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspicions of infamous practices carried on by certain merchants of Jamaica – supplying enemies with naval and military stores by vessels cleared out for British ports in America but which sailed to French or Spanish ports. Provides example of misters Dam and Bold. Enclosed Council minutes indicate what steps are taken to prevent as much as possible these illicit and treasonable practices. • Personal observations and concerns relating to Custom House pertaining to forfeited bonds. • Enclosure: List of laws passed from 23 Nov. 1781 to 26 April 1782 • Enclosure: Minutes of Council from 23 May 1781 to 4 March 1782 • Enclosure: Journal of the Council and the Minutes of the Assembly from 16 Oct. To 22 Dec. 1781.
82/39, folios 287-289	336	1782 Oct. 19	Secretary of State for the Home Office to Archibald Campbell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws sent are received and under the inspection of Law Officers of the Crown now. Made known to Treasury your information respecting negligence of customs officers. • Mortars and howitzers requested for defence are on their way; but not immediately convenient to supply additional company of artillery men. Have recommended to master general to send small reinforcement of officers and men of that corps if can be spared. • Ordnance storekeeper approved by king.
82/40, folios 290-295	339	1782 Sept. 20	Governor Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 17, with 1 enclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanking Earl of Shelburne for his support. • 1,000 men under command of General O'Hara from Charles Town [Charleston, South Carolina],

				<p>as a reinforcement to Windward Island, had arrived at Antigua; and 2 of the transports with 3 companies of 19th Regiment and 4 companies of 30th Regiment, in attempt to reach St. Lucia from there, went off course and arrived at Port Royal on 26 July, total only about 200 rank and file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum in Jamaica of loyalist settlers - Reports their arrival from Georgia on transports on 15 July, with their “slaves,” families, and effects. Every means has been used to employ their “slaves” amounting to 1400 in most beneficial manner for owners. Hopes “after the disappointments and heavy losses experienced by these unfortunate settlers, the benevolence of this Legislature will enable them to enjoy an advantageous and comfortable Asylum in Jamaica.” • Situation in relation to offensive against Spanish on mainland; expects to hear favourable accounts daily, which in all probability will for this season ensure the quiet of the Mosquito Shore. Mentions Indians, Captain Parry of the <i>Acteon</i>, Cape Gracias a Dios, Black River. • Shares information pertaining to French and Spanish numbers, whereabouts, and his opinion of their intentions. Believes enemy attack likely after hurricane season, preparations to be made, lacking storekeeper and barrels of powder for land service. • Mentions Cork fleet under convoy arrived with considerable supply for the season, with medicines and stores for Army and Navy. Naval magazine at Musquito Point with 200 barrels of powder blew up, “but happily 4 Negroes only lost their lives....” • Concerning merchants in Kingston being engaged to supply enemy at Cape Francois with naval stores under pretence of clearing out for New York – has
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				<p>found proof [not included], and intends to move for law to deal with this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of the 'Mulatto Corps' - has informed those concerned of king's agreement and recommended to them to recruit without loss of time. • As requested by Lord Charles Montagu, encloses his memorial on subject of raising second battalion of Americans to his corps. • Again advocates for step up in rank by Brevet to Major Hunter and Captain Dirom. • Enclosure: Memorial of Lord Charles Montagu, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment, dated at Jamaica, 3 Sept. 1782. Requests, after raising 1 battalion, opportunity to raise a second in America under like instructions, himself to gain one step of rank. From very late accounts from Carolina, has great assurances of success.
82/41, folios 296-299	345	1782 Nov. 26	Lord George Germain to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to transports blown off course with members of the 19th and 30th regiments, you may take them under your command for Jamaica defence. • Loyalists from Georgia forced to fly for refuge to Jamaica – demand our attention. King's permission to provide ungranted lands to render their situation "less calamitous." • Looks forward to favourable reports from Mosquito Shore. Indian support required so every means to be taken to secure their affection and keep them "in good humour." Directed to acquaint Mr. Lawrie, Superintendant, he may for now exceed his ordinary estimate for this purpose.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imminent arrival of engineer for fortifications; recommended military storekeeper now on the island is appointed to that office. • Rank of lieutenant colonel allocated to Major Hunter. Provides reason why Captain Dirom, presently deputy adjutant general, has not been promoted by Brevet.
82/42, folios 300-301	349	1782 Nov. 26	Lord George Germain to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft secret despatch</p> <p>Individual called Flislale, used for obtaining intelligence by Major General Dalling, and recommended by him for this work in Leeward Island under Governor Parry, to be sent to governor at Barbados.</p>
82/43, folios 302-303	351	1782 Nov. 26	Lord George Germain to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <p>Azariah Ayres, late sergeant in 78th Regiment, who had been taken prisoner by French and since released, was drafted into one of the regiments in Jamaica and serving as private soldier. On recommendation of the Earl of Winchelsea request Ayres be discharged from present regiment and restored to former rank in 87th [as written] Regiment.</p>
82/44, folios 304-308	354	1782 Oct. 10	Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germaine	<p>Despatch no. 18, with 1 enclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details successful attack against Spanish in defence of settlers at Mosquito Shore, 14 July – 30 August. Description makes mention of: Cape Gracios a Dios, Musquito/Mosquito chiefs and Indians, Captain John Campbell of the Wanks River district [now Rio Coko], Cape River Fort (lately Fort Dalling), Black River, American Rangers under Major Campbell, Lt. Col. Despard (captain in 79th Regiment), Plantain River,

				<p>Regiment of Guatemala, Captain Parry's squadron, Col. Despard, and Odell's Rangers. High compliments for Col. Despard who was merely on that coast with a view to recover part of his baggage which had escaped the enemy's hands at Rattan [Roatan]. Expects British settlers and friendly Indians on that coast have for this season a fair prospect of enjoying their plantations in tranquility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure: Articles of Capitulation proposed by Don Thomas Julia Lieutenant Colonel, Captain of the Battalion of the Kingdom of Guatemala, Governor and Commander in chief of Black River, to Lieutenant Colonel Despard, commanding expedition against Black River, & Major James Lawrie, His Majesty's Superintendant of the Indians and Musquito/Mosquito Shore, signed at Camp Black River, 31 August 1782. Article 7 proposed by Lt. Col. Despard as a supplement: "All property found at Black River, including Slaves etc. taken from the English Inhabitants on the capture of that place, shall be delivered up that they may be restored to the proper owners...."
82/45, folios 309-316	361	1782 Oct. 14	Governor Archibald Campbell to Lord George Germain	<p>Despatch no. 19, with 3 enclosures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encloses intelligence from confidential person at Port au Prince and Cape Francois, together with 2 documents taken from military letters intercepted by cruizers on passage from Havana to Cape Francois. Reveals an intended attack on Jamaica. • Sent copies of intelligence to Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Pigot at New York and to General Matthews at Antigua.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under great inconveniences from low state of island credit and from difficulty of converting public orders on Receiver General into cash which discourages people from supplying public with labourers or materials and retard progress in completing defence works. Want of engineers, storekeeper and steady officer at the head of Artillery add much to difficulties.
82/46, folios 317-319	370	1782 Dec. 15	Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for the Home Office to Archibald Campbell	<p>Draft despatch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praise for those involved in successful operations against Spanish at Mosquito Shore. • Believes enemy still meditates attack on Jamaica. Encloses intelligence [not included here] showing preparations in Europe for attack. • Sent to Treasury your concerns pertaining to the state of island credit. • Encloses king's speech to both houses of Parliament which indicates we are in state of negotiation for peace; however, circumstance will have no weight with you in regard to arrangements necessary to be made for protection and security of Jamaica.
82/47, folios 320-327	373	1782 Nov. 4	Governor Archibald Campbell to Thomas Townshend, Secretary of State for the Home Office	<p>Despatch no. 20, with 1 enclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glad to hear troops and supplies to arrive from Charles Town as force sent from Charles Town [Charleston, South Carolina] under Major General O'Hara to the West Indies has been detained at St. Lucia, except 200 men of 19th and 30th regiments. • Most of the letter lays forth his disagreement with his being superseded in the command of troops

				<p>before any anticipated attack. “By your Letter of the 14th of August, it would now appear, that the defence of the Island is not to be intrusted to me, and that the commander in chief of the Windward Islands by having authority to detach any General Officer he pleases to supercede me in the Command is empowered to decide ultimately on my abilities as an Officer, and to take from me what his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant, as a distinguished mark of his approbations and confidence.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States that officers of Major Ricketts and Lewis’s corps of “free Mulattoes and Blacks” are now raising their recruits. Also Councillor Thomas Barret has resigned due to private concerns, and Councillor Francis Cooke has died. Recommends Robert Sewell, Attorney General of Jamaica, for one of the replacements. • Enclosure: Speech, with Addresses of Council and Assembly, and answers.
82/48, folios 328-457	383	1782		<p>Miscellaneous Papers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence from various sources: Information of a French captain taken by the <i>Diamond</i> frigate, Spanish Town, 1 Feb. 1782; Intelligence from Port au Prince in Hispaniola, 2 Feb. 1782; Intelligence from Cuba, 8 Feb. 1782; Intelligence from Capt. McNought of schooner <i>Stag</i> who left St. Thomas on 17th; Intelligence from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Feb 1782; and Secret Intelligence from Island of St. Thomas. • Resolutions of the Assembly, 28 Feb. 1782 pertaining to defence matters.

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence from prisoners taken in the schooner <i>Maria Louisa</i> from Cape Nicola Mole, 27 Feb. 1782. • Tonnage for Army transports, victuallers, baggage ships, March 1782. Tonnage for troops (in the Elbe and at home to go to New York); in America, and victuallers, March 1782. • Extract and letter from West Indian Planters and Merchants, 28 March 1782. Compliments to Mr. Ellis and desire to have honour of waiting on him on Friday next on the contents of the minutes of a general meeting held yesterday. Also includes extract from Minutes of Meeting of West India planters and merchants, 19 March 1782 – resolution to apply to ministers for naval and military reinforcements to be sent out to West India Islands. • Papers concerning Thomas Kidson, including “State of the Case of Mr. Thomas Kidson of Durham, lately arrived from the Island of Jamaica” (folios 357-366). Concerns his request for reward or compensation for his public service, as was assured – taking a sketch of harbour and forts then erecting at Cape Francois, Hispaniola in 1779. States left England for Jamaica in June 1777. Became assistant clerk in the office of General Dalling where he was approached by Dalling’s secretary, Mr. Barry, to employ him in an “affair of a hazardous nature,” - to go to Cape Francois and “take a perspective view of the Forts and Fortifications there, and, if possible, gain knowledge of the Strength of them.” Was assured he would be rewarded in a most ample and liberal manner by Barry. Describes great difficulties laboured under, and even though Dalling was |
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				<p>satisfied with his performance, after 9 months received no more than 100 pounds as compensation. Dalling acknowledged more was merited but alleged to Mr. Beckford that government did not permit him to dispose of greater sums. This should have been explained instead of alluring him into this by large and liberal promises through his secretary. Dalling was under no such restraint as Lord Germain assured me of the contrary. Being illiberally treated by governor and having no further hopes of redress or service from him, and the climate very disagreeing with constitution, resolved to return to England and arrived at Falmouth 20 August 1780. In a letter of April 1782, Genl. Dalling indicates Kidson was employed to do so and was compensated for expenses, as well as appointed to lieutenant in a corps then raising for immediate service, on which service he was also to be appointed a draftsman. He resigned the former and refused the latter, as is well known. Dalling's opinion – these recompenses were more than acceptable and Kidson's "consummate ignorance as well as ingratitude are to be equalled only by his matchless impudence." [See also folios 381-385 for letter from Kidson enclosing 2 character references.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Papers concerning forts and fortifications of Jamaica, including considerations to troops' health (folios 367-380). One of the papers is "Some thoughts relative to the further improvements to be made in the Forts and Fortifications, and the General defence of the Island of Jamaica," by Maj. Gen. Dalling, April 1782.
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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial [and related papers] from William Henry Ricketts and William Lewis, who desire to "raise battalions of free people of color." • Memorial from late Governor Dalling regarding Omoa [Honduras] capture, on behalf of himself and the officers and soldiers of Loyal Irish Corps, the officers and men of the Bay of Honduras and Mosquito Shore, and the Mosquito Indians concerned in the capture (folios 393-394). Also Petition of Major General John Dalling....concerning treasure and merchandise taken on shore at Omoa [Honduras] (folios 413-414). • Memorial of Lord Charles Montagu Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment, requesting to raise a 2nd battalion in America, 3 Sept. 1782 (folios 395-396). • Letter from Mr. B. Long, 8 Sept. 1782. Will put copies of proceedings in Jamaica on business of battalions of colour in hands of agent for Jamaica (folio 397). • Various papers concerning Dalling, his administration, and defence (folio 399 starts) • <i>Whether the resolution of council of Jamaica agreed to the 20 Dec 1781 'That Lieut. Governor Campbell be paid the whole of the captain General's Salary during his Administrations,' be consistent with precedent and the Rights of the Captain General for the time being?</i> (folios 415-437) • Letter from Mr. Long enclosing letter received by him from gentleman arrived from Jamaica by last packet, dated 15 December 1782, concerning defence of Jamaica, and his opinion on strategy, including opinion of Gov. Campbell's relationship |
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				with Admiral, and of Engineer Craskell (folios 453-457).
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