

their hands to establish a powerful colony. In the month of February, 1719, de Serigny arrived in Louisiana with three ships,¹ announced that war was declared with Spain, and showed the orders he had received to take Pensacola. The bay which bears that name was, according to the Spaniards, first discovered by Pamphilo de Narvaez,² who landed there in his unhappy Florida expedition.³ Subsequently, Diego de Maldonado, one of Hernando de Soto's captains, rediscovered it and gave it the name of Port of Anchusi.⁴ In 1558, Don Tristan de Luna named it Saint Mary's Bay,⁵ and in 1693, Don Andres de Pes, General of the Barlovento fleet, having gone to explore it, added to the last name that of Galve, in honor of the Count of Galve, then Viceroy of Mexico.⁶ Accordingly among Spaniards, the bay is known only under the name of Santa Maria de Galve. And the name of Pensacola, that of the native inhabitants of the spot, who have been destroyed by other Indians, is retained by the province, to which the Spaniards assign a very great extent.⁷

In 1696, Don Andres de Arriola having been appointed first Governor of this province, proceeded to take possession, and on the Bay of Santa Maria de Galve, built a fort with four bastions, which he styled Fort San Carlos; with a church and some houses;⁸ and the place was in

Its fort
taken from
the
Spaniards.

¹ Pénicaut, ch. 21, § 1. Bénard de la Harpe.

² Smith's Cabeza de Vaca, p. 64; Ensayo Cronologico, p. 299.

³ Pamphilo de Narvaez landed at Espiritu Santo, now Tampa Bay. Smith's Cabeza de Vaca, p. 58; although Siguenza supposed him to have landed at Pensacola. Barcia, Ensayo Cronologico, p. 308. As to his Expedition, see Smith's Cabeza de Vaca, Albany, 1871; Oviedo's Relation in Historical Magazine, II. ii., pp. 141, &c.

⁴ Barcia, Ensayo Cronologico, 308, 299. The fact is not mentioned by the Knight of Elvas or Biedma.

⁵ Barcia, Ensayo Cronologico, 33.

⁶ Ib. 299, 308. This Viceroy was Gaspar de Sandoval, Silva y Mendoza, Count of Galve, Nov., 1688, to Feb., 1696. Alaman, Disertaciones, iii., pp. 41-3.

⁷ The Indians were hostile to the Spaniards, killing them under the very guns of the fort, and keeping up a blockade. Relation de la Louisianne, p. 19. The French land force was commanded by Captains de Chateaugué and de Richebourg. Dumont, ii., p. 10.

⁸ Barcia, Ensayo Crono., p. 316. Fort Siguenza on Santa Rosa Island, was begun in 1718. Ib., p. 342.