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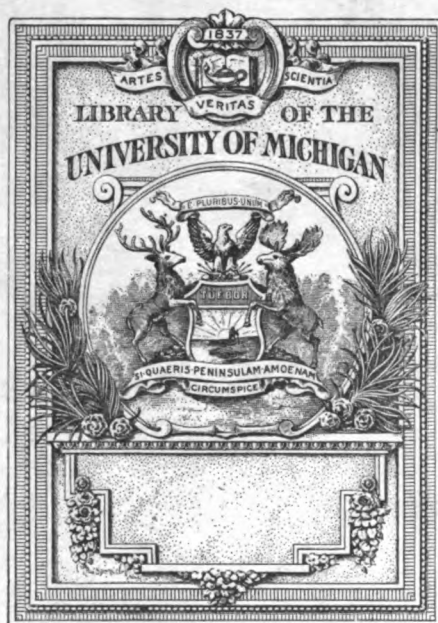
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*The South Carolina  
Historical Magazine*

South Carolina Historical Society





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**THE**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL**  
**MAGAZINE**

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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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JANUARY, 1906.

No. I.

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

[1.]

*Addressed:*

To

the honorable Mr laurent  
Member of Congress

At

Lancaster

---

dear sir

Trouble some it will be to you for ever to have been so kind with me, because it seems me Now that I became in right by my first obligations, of disturbing you for my businesses. Therefore I take the liberty of reposing myself upon your friendship about one very great interest of my heart— I know that a large packet is arrived for my from france—it was told to some days ago to an officer in philadelphia, who finding an occasion for bristol proposed to send those letters to me; but it was answered at the post office that they were already sent—I heard too that a packet was arrived for Congress in which some thing perhaps is included for me—I fancy that my dispatch must be in Mr Moriss's hands, and I adress myself to you because I do not know in what place he lives



Major gimat [?] who comes to day from Camp told to me that Mr John Laurent was in very good health. you know already the niews from the army better than I do, and that the enemy crossed the sculchill

the bearer of my Letter is a gentelaman who came with me upon my allowance that he would be employed. he is of a very good birth, and a sensible young man he wants only a commission of Lieutenant, and general connoway is desirous of having him in his brigade. as Congress did not comprehend him in sending back the others I hope that he will be received in our service. will you be so good to speak about it when you'l find some occasion

My leg is about in the same state and without your kindness would be in a very bad one: for my heart is full of all the sentiment of gratitude and affection which I have the honor to be with

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the Mquis de Lafayette

bethlehem 25 September 1777

*Endorsed:* Marquis de la Fayette<sup>1</sup>  
25<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1777.

*Memorandum:* Le chv. De La Colombe  
Jean puer ange  
De La Colombe

[2.]

*Addressed:* to  
the honorable Mr Laurent  
Member of Congress  
at  
Lancaster

Dear Sir

the bearer of my letter is Mr. dorset french officer who

---

<sup>1</sup> This endorsement is in the handwriting of Moses Young, sometime secretary to Hon. Henry Laurens. He adopted the usual error of dividing Lafayette's name into two words. Lafayette's own signature shows the name as one word.

(thro' I did not know him in france) desired me to add some words to his request, and to give him a letter for a member of Congress. I beg your pardon for choosing you amongst the others, but I see that my first obligations will be followed by great many others. what engaged me to grant to this gentleman the favor of being addressed to you, is the zeal which he came over with in order to be employed in our service but that seems to me very difficult, though it could be advantageous to get officers who have made the War. I would have wrot rather to Mr Lovell if I did know where he lives now

I congratulate you, Sir, and myself with you for the good news which we heard about About the colonel's of the queen's Light dragoons rgt army. *his royal master* will not be very much satisfied with the conduct of that noble instrument of his justice, and I hope that we schall make too a proclamation one day or another before the walls of quebec.

I am sir with the warmest affection

Your most obedient servant  
the mquis de Lafayette

the 27 september 1777

I hope that you will be so good as to remember the Ms de Valfort's businesses: I expect yet the young gentleman whom I desire some employment for, and I wishoud that he could arrive with my letters from france and the declaration of war between france an england

*Endorsed:* The Marquis de la Fayette  
27<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1777.

[3.]

dear Sir

At Length I go to camp, and I see the end of my so tedious confinement. My wound (thro' the skin is not yet quite over) seems to me in so fine a way of recovery that I judge myself able to play my part in our first engagement. receive, Sir, as a good american, my very sincere compliments about the heroic bravery, and most finest action in germain town

which illustrated one of your countrymen, who by the same time is so happy as to be a son of yours the bearer of my Letter is a french officer of reputation and merit who came here on board of an american privateer, and could not since three months get from Congress a *yes* or *not* about the proposition of being in our army at his own expense. he is going back to home. I beg your pardon for giving you such accounts, but I think that it is better to let you know (between us) those little things.

I heard with pleasure the promotions of Congress, and I hope that they will be confirmed; canaway deserves such a distinction for his fighting so well this Campaign, his coming here without particular arrangements, and his leaving a corps where he was actively employed and considered in as a man of great talents if we do't give in our army particular rewards to merit and good behaviour as in all well disciplined ones, all is lost. I speak not only for the first ranks but for those of soldiership as non commissioned officers &c. in going up to the first commissions

do't forget Sir to mention to Congress that an immense quantity of clothes, are arrived from france I do't know where since last winter, and that our poor soldiers the respectable instruments of our glory and liberty are indecently naked for the next one. I could answer in the name of the nation which furnished them, that their destination is for general's Washington army which they ca'nt be taken a way from, without robbery.

according to my most dearest friend Ms de valfort colonel in the french service, man as distinguished by his merit and reputation in war, as by his exquisite virtue, I'll tell you, Sir, that Congress ca'nt do myself a greater pleasure than in engaging him to stay here as brigadier general. I know that he wo'nt accept it, perhaps (between us) the first reception disgusted him a little. I hope however that a very polite letter could make him receive the favor of Congress. I do't ask a brigade but only the rank to be in my family when I'll get a division of the army. he is sick at ten miles from



yorck-town. I hope, Sir, that a second paquet of letters is arrived for me because they have been seen by several officers, and some from the same paquet belonging to them taken by themselves in the post office in lancaster. I'll be much obliged to you to send them to the head quarters by a express. for the first one as Mr bedaur dutch officer, and Mr buchanan american, will say was that the post master told them in philadelphia that *he had sent a large paquet for me* I wishoud that you would be so good as to let the matter be cleared up by way of tryal if necessary, because I fear that some unknown spy should have done a little portent of it to his excellency general howe. Therefore I'll have perhaps some knowledge of them in the english papers of the next months, and my only consolation would be to let the bearer be hang'd

I beg your pardon sir for a letter which I coul'd not aide myself through I could wrait it for your unhappiness. but I am in the hurry of my so pleasant departure. will you present my compliments to M. Lee and other members of Congress of my acquaintance. farewell, dear sir, I am with the most tender affection for ever

Yours

the Mquis de Lafayette

bethlehem for the last time  
the Saturday

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
18 Octob 1777  
Answ<sup>d</sup>, 23<sup>d</sup>—

[4.]

*Addressed:* to  
the honorable  
Mr Laurens member of congress  
York town

---

head quarters the 27 october

dear sir

I'll wrait these few lines to trouble you again about businesses of mines—the bearer M. de la Colombe want's to

beg from congress the commission of captain in our service  
—I spok to you about this gentleman—I wish heartily that  
he could succeed in his not very high pretensions—if not I'l  
reproach myself to have told to him in france that he should  
come over—he is the only one who did not receive money  
from Congress to return home—because I promised to him  
that I would ask employment in our army—

I am with the sentiments of the most tender affection

dear sir

Yours

the Mquis de Lafayette

Your son and his wound are in  
a prety good state

*Endorsed:* Marquis de la fayette

27 Octob 1777 Rec<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Nov.

[5.]

*Addressed:*

to

the honorable

Mr Laurens president of the [undecipherable  
word] Congress

At

York town

---

Head quarters 18 november 1777

dear Sir

it is now to the president of Congress as well as to a  
friend of mine that I have two rights of being troublesome  
for my own, and sometimes for strangers businesses—my sen-  
timents upon your election are as follows—it will engage  
you in infinite, difficult, tedious, occupations, on the other  
side I think that Congress pay'd to you a due and con-  
venient mark of his Consideration, I think too that the ad-  
vantage of justice, equity, public interest is much concerned  
in such a choice—therefore if compliments are to be done  
'tis not to the niew president.

At being honoured with the name of french, I consider it my duty to recommend you every honest countryman of mine when desired—tho' de la balme the late inspector of our cavalry told me that he intends to apply to Congress for a certain sum of monney which is acknowledged belonging to him, but is to be pay'd in paper currency, when expected in hard monney—I assured him that he would find in you and Congress all the justice he could wish and in same time it was impossible (tho' in such a case it must be useless) to refuse mentionning his name to you.

I told very long ago to Mr Lovell, that a french officer belonging to the head (according to the American expression) to my family, was left in Salisbury north carolina, and detained there by sickness—I desired Mr Lovell to send him (, on my account if he judged it to be better) every supplie of monney he could want,—I desired him to facilitate by the same occasion the carrying some baggage left in the same place—I have been answered very politely that every proper measures were taken and for the trunks and for the officer whom I prevented being inclosed in the general late arrangement for sending back all the gentelimen of the french army'arrived with me—as I have seen just now a letter from the same Mr Capitaine dated Salsbury the 23 october Where he seems very much concerned to be left by me since five months in a inn at a very great expense and therefore engaged in many debts, without releiving any one, and any direction, I incline to believe that some thing was misunderstood in it.

You know Sir, that Mr de Conway is going home.—as that gentleman is well acquainted with our wants of every kind I mean cloathes &c. I mean principally cartridge boxes that so very excellent part of military drest, which seems have more done to receive than to prevent raining in, if in short his care could be of some use to us, I think that I schould know it before his departure from Reading—Mr Connaway will do great many things for Congress itself, but however as we'l meet again together in france I would do some for

me—I have seen with great pleasure the baron de Kalb in the army, and am fully convinced of his being useful to our cause.

You heard as soon almost as myself of all the interesting news on the delaware—the gallant defense of our posts deserves praises—praise and her daughter emulation are the necessary attendants of an army—I am told that Major Henry and captain du Mellis have done their duty—it is a pleasant enjoyment for my mind, when some frenchmen behave à la françoise, and I can assure you that every one who in the defense of our noble cause will show himself worthy of his country shall be mentioned in the most high terms to the King, ministry, and my friends of france when I'll be back in my natal air.

if I had not in creation that kind of men who are always complaining what was neglected, without thinking of what is now to be done, I should express you my being surprised that when so many ingeniers or self thinking engineers were disputing their ranks in philadelphia, none of them has been employed with me to fortify again that so important passage in the river—I fancy that colonel portal is now brigadier general, and for my being very sensible of his merit moderation and honest mind, I'll be very glad to see him enabled to be more useful yet than he would have been before.

I hear from every where every moment of war between france and england—how many reasons I have to wish it of all my heart, it would be too long to explain—but my known in the whole world love of your cause, my warm patriotism, my sentiments *very warm too* against the english pride, all can answer for my good warlike intentions—what disappoints me to the last degree is the unhappy ignorance where I live in of all my friends, connexions in france, of all what can be dearest to my heart, when I am sure that some of 'em don't miss a single day without waiting some lines to me—as soon as I'll receive some important intelligence, it shall be laid immediately before Congress—how I

am sincerely and warmly concerned in the cause of liberty, how I'll employ every exertion in my power to serve your interests, it will be known as far as your confidence will intrust me with the occasions of throwing the feeble dispositions or talents which nature or art gave me in a way where I dare say that I have some hopes to succeed.

Though I am near a very hot fire, however as my eyes fall in this moment upon the three poor quite naked fellows, it congeals my blood and obliges me to tell you again how happy I would be if our army was drest in a comfortable manner—that army is not a very strong one—great many losses and few recruits—indeed Sir I wish heartily that some changements in raising militia could help our inlisting continental soldiers—if the first part of that american militia was under our command and discipline . . . . .

Mr de la Balme is the bearer of my letter—his little fortune does not en [rest of word cut off] to make sacrifices—I beg your pardon for so long a letter and I am, with the most tender affection and highest esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

the Mis de Lafayette

I received a Letter from Mr de valfort to let me know all his obligations towards you. tho' do'nt permit me my thanks of all your kindness, I ca'nt help joining my aknowledgment to this of the poor colonel; I would be on the french shore to see the majestous and fine randolph coming in the harbour and followed I hope by good many glorious prises.

*Endorsed:* Marquis de la fayette

18 Novem-1777

Recd. 26<sup>th</sup>

[*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*]

LETTERS FROM JOHN C. CALHOUN TO FRANCIS  
W. PICKENS.\*

[1.]

Fort Hill  
1<sup>st</sup> April 1845

My dear Sir,

I do not think the object of Mr Polk in the formation of his Cabinet was such as you suppose. I am of the impression, that he does not contemplate the adjustment of the Tariff as a part of his system of policy, but on the contrary it is to take, under another name, Gen'. Jackson's position of a judicious Tariff, as a middle ground between the free trade party and the advocates of the protective system.<sup>1</sup> He intends his administration, as a continuation, if I may so say, of the Jackson dynasty; and has accordingly formed it altogether of individuals, who stuck to Gen' Jackson to the last. It was formed in Tennessee before he left home; but considerably changed after his arrival at Washington. A highly respectable Senator told me he saw the list, in Gen' Jackson's hand writing. It consisted of Buchanan for the State Dep<sup>t</sup>. one of the for the Treasury, Stevenson of Virginia for the War, Bancroft for the Navy, Johnson for the Post Office & Walker Attorney General. The changes were forced on him. His opponents clearly prove, that he intends to give the influence to the wing of the party, which was defeated at Baltimore.<sup>2</sup>

There must be some mistake on the part of our Montgomery friends, in saying that I approved of the arrange-

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\* In the possession of Mrs. John E. Bacon, Tryon, N. C. They were not printed in the volume of Calhoun letters issued by the American Historical Association in 1900.

<sup>1</sup> MARGINAL NOTE: "How little verified by the facts afterwards—"

<sup>2</sup> MARGINAL NOTE: "How totally at variance with the facts—Marcy Secty of War—a bitter opponent of Van Buren.—"

ment of the Cabinet, on the Authorizing of Lewis & Belcher. I said little on that subject, for reason's which are obvious; and what little I did say, was to intimate friends. Lewis knows I was not, nor is he, or scarcely any other Southern man. The error probably originated in their saying, that as far as I was concerned personally, I was satisfied. I was rather relieved, than otherwise, in not being invited to continue, as I could not have remained, with what I conceived to be the object of Mr Polk's policy, had I been invited. Had I been, I could not have retired without incurring the displeasure of a large portion of my friends, without assigning my reasons, & I could not have done that, without deeply offending the administration. As it is, I retired without giving offence to anyone or incurring any responsibility.

I stopt a day in Richmond, where I saw all our prominent friends, and had much conversation with them & M<sup>r</sup> Ritchie. I found things in a very satisfactory state there, especially on the free trade subject. You see their address to the people of Virginia,<sup>3</sup> signed by Ritchie, takes sound ground on that vital question. That & the movements in Parliament, will give great prominence to the questions at the next session. It is there the battle will have to be fought. I hope the whole South will back Virginia in her position.

But to drop politicks & return to private matters. I can not but be greatly surprised at what you write, as to the course which Arthur Simkins threatens to take, on the mortgage. Arthur wrote to me on the subject of the instalment during the winter & I informed him, if my memory serves me that Andrew had been at Mobile & found cotton selling as low as 4 1/2 cents, and that he found it impossible to obtain an advance on his cotton, in consequence of the heavy advances, which the factors had made to the planters whose crops had not come down from the low state of the

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<sup>3</sup> MARGINAL NOTE: "Written by M<sup>r</sup>- Calhoun."

river or other causes. I wrote to him, not to sell, unless he could get six cents, until the month of March, as I felt satisfied there would be an advance in the price. I was confident that Great Britain would be compelled to repeal the duty on cotton & hoped, that the March Packet would bring intelligence of the fact. I said in my letter to Arthur, that he must indulge us under such circumstances, until we could sell, which would be in March. I heard nothing from him & concluded, that he had acquiesced in the arrangement. I would have sent for him the day I spent at the Cane Brake; but understood his wife was at the point of death, to converse with him on the subject. Under such circumstances I cannot [rest missing]

[2.]

*Addressed:* Hon: F. W. Pickens  
Edgefield  
S. C.

*Postmarked:* Pendleton S. C.

---

Fort Hill  
21<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1845

Dear Sir,

There will probably be no war with Mexico, or if one, of little consequence, unless there should be a prospect of a rupture between us & England in reference to Oregon. She is averse to war with us; but I do not see how war can be avoid, in reference to it, unless the administration should back out from the grounds taken in the Inaugural, so & so improperly. The west & the middle states seem determined that Mr Polk should not back out, and I am sorry to see, some of our papers, & especially the Carolinian, chiming in with them. The question was in our hands and under our entire control, until the Inaugural appeared. It threw away, to use a gambler's phrase, our trump card; & gave England the control. I saw my way clearly & had the



whole in the fairest train and informed Mr Polk & Buchanan how to manage it to ensure success; and the danger of taking any other course. The whole territory, or at least all drained by the Columbia river<sup>4</sup> might have been had. They have acted directly opposite to the course I was pursuing; and I hazard nothing in saying, that it must end<sup>5</sup> in backing out, or a most disastrous & disreputable conflict to us.

It still remains very dry in this region generally. I have not had any ground wet 2 inches in six weeks. My cotton crop which was very promising a month ago, will fall short a third at least. I shall make bread, although my upland, which is more than half my corn crop, will not make more than a third of a crop.

Mr Calhoun is at Glenn Springs. She writes that her health is rapidly improving. James accompanied her.

The rest of the family join their love to you all.

Truly

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon: F. W. Pickens.

*Endorsed:* Mr Calhoun—

on

Oregon & war

Polk &c—1845

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<sup>4</sup> MARGINAL NOTE: "This is exactly what the Admr—did gain and the treaty was made exactly on that basis. That was all Polk ever contended for, as he offered those *precise terms* and the British Minister rejected them with these remarkable words—until terms more reasonable are offered no further proposition could be considered, & then, in less than 6 months accepted the identical proposition. This proposition was then pending shewing beyond controversy what Mr Polk was for—at the same time the Admr—Press & some imprudent Senators assumed The whole of Oregon or more; but Mr Polk did not—and when he said the just & entire rights of the country should be maintained fully we know what he meant—that was the country drained by the waters of the Oregon (never Frazier's river) and this is exactly what he did gain & assert & no more."

<sup>5</sup> MARGINAL NOTE: "There was no backing out & there was no war, & the truth is the only danger of war was from pursuing the course

[3.]

*Addressed:* Hon: F. W. Pickens  
Edgefield  
S. Caro.

*Postmarked:* Pendleton S. C.

---

Fort Hill  
23<sup>d</sup> Sepr 1845

My dear Sir,

I do not think, if war should grow out of the Oregon question, that it will be only the pretext on the part of England, and that her real object will be the gulf of Mexico, Cuba, Florida & Texas. I do not doubt, that England feels an intense jealousy towards us; but I believe, & think I cannot be mistaken, she is exceedingly averse to a war with us at this time. If there be war about Oregon, she may certainly aim to strike blows at all the points, which you designate; but they will not be the object. The war, if it should come, and there is great danger it will, will be forced on her by the most besotted folly on our part, that a people & a government ever committed. The whole territory would have fallen into our hands, if we had only had the sense to stand still, & adhered to the convention for its joint occupancy.<sup>6</sup> The greatest simple- ought to have

---

of Mr-Calhoun—as he would have left it to time & emigration to settle up the disputed territory & the British Hudson Bay company would have brought on war, & we would have been dragged into it by reckless adventurers whose interest in it would have been to produce war.”

“MARGINAL NOTE: “If the joint occupancy treaty had remained our frontier adventurers would have constantly been brought into conflict with the British subjects in the employment of the Hudson Bay company, as there were no ascertained boundaries between us & the frontier population would in fact have dragged us into a war as they were interested for one to forage an army with its disbursements.”

MARGINAL NOTE: “The only way to prevent certain conflict was to give notice to terminate the joint occupancy treaty & fix the boundaries which we had an express right to do by the terms of the treaty

seen, that, if we made it a question of force (as the wording of the Convention would) that we would lose the security, & that, if it was settled by negotiation, we could not get the whole; and that the only possible mode by which we could get the whole, was to leave it to time. But folly, instead of the last, resorted to the two first, & M<sup>r</sup> Polk by the crowning folly of alluding to it, as he did in his inaugural, has made them the only alternate, and has benefited England, & Russia & France against us in reference to the territory. There are no alternatives left us but to back out, & settle it by negotiation, or refer it, & fare worse, or to settle it by force. It is, as it now stands, both a question of pride & policy on the part of England to resist our claim. He who commands the North West coast of this Continent, including California, commands the Pacific. I do not think the administration will have the courage or patriotism to back out, & that whether we shall have war, or not, must depend on Congress, & especially the Senate; & let me add, the Southern Senators. In my opinion the fate of the country, on this & on other questions is in their hands. If war comes, it will begin with Mexico. If England concludes, that she will be forced into war about Oregon, we shall have war in due time with Mexico, & if not we shall not. The latter acts under her advice & will be ready to do whatever she bids her to do. The state of M<sup>r</sup> McDuffie's & Gen<sup>l</sup> Huger's health & their total want of experience & great liability, in consequence of both, of being acted on by the cowering & designing, is deeply to be lamented. It causes great uneasiness with our friends every where, & greatly distresses me. I know the

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itself. This notice was what compelled a settlement which the British desired to avoid, because with no fixed boundaries, their people had a right to trap for furs over the whole territory, whereas when fixed they would be restricted to the line. It was therefore a peace movement & not war as M<sup>r</sup>— Calhoun supposed, and as after facts proved for it settled the question & saved us from a war forced on us by an aggressive frontier population. This was the real object of M<sup>r</sup>— Polk —& he was wise in it as events prove.

F. W. Pickens''

extent of their uneasiness better, perhaps, than any other, as I receive letters by almost every mail from all sections, praying my return to the Senate. I mention, in strict confidence, what I have to no other individual, but one, that he, (Gen' Huger) written to me, that he would resign, if I thought my services would be required in the Senate at this time. I received his letter some time since, & in acknowledging its receipt, I made no allusion to that part as I did not know what might occur, and thought it prudent to keep my answer under my control, until events should more fully develop themselves. It has been a question of deep solicitude and much reflection with me to determine, what answer to give. I am exceedingly adverse to returning again to public life; and yet when I look at the momentous character of the present juncture, the great strength of our friends in Congress, if it could be brought to act in concert, the good it may possibly secure, & the calamities it might advert, & the utter *incompetency* of our two Senators, from the causes mentioned, to take the lead & give unit to the action of our friends, I feel, that there is a heavy responsibility on me, in determining the course I ought to take. I hold it certain, that as things now stand, the administration will fall, almost by necessity, under the control of Col Benton & his partisans, who will give it a direction most fatal to us & our principles & policy. Indeed, that is one of the strong reasons urged by many of my friends out of the State, why I should return to the Senate. Looking at the whole, as dispassionately as I can, with a strong desire to remain at home for many reasons, I do not see under all the circumstances, how I could decline the duty, if it shall be the desire of the Legislature & the State, that I shall again serve them in the Senate, until the country has passed through the present difficulties, which I hope might be by the next session. Write me & let me know your opinion, & what answer you think, I ought to make to Judge Huger.

I would be glad to hear from you by the return of the mail, or before the 1<sup>st</sup> of next month, when I expect to leave

on a visit to Andrew, as I wish to answer his letter before I go. If you find, that your letter cannot reach me before the 2<sup>d</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup> Oct., address me at Faunsdale, Marengo County, Alabama. M<sup>r</sup> Calhoun & John will accompany me.

I am glad to learn that your corn crop is doing so well. I shall make enough & to spare. Between corn, wheat, rye & oats, I expect to be able to spare between 1500 & 2000 bushels & 5 or 6 thousand pounds of Pork. My cotton like yours, will fall short. It was, with the exception of a field of 20 acres, growing until the middle of August. I shall make round between 450 & 500 pounds per acre, which is more than a third less than the average of the last 3 years.

Andrew has made a fine crop of cotton & corn. He estimates his cotton at the lowest at 600 Alabama bales, say 320,000 pounds of clean cotton. He had out at the date of his last letter (21<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>.) 70 bales & was arranging on picking out 10,000 pounds of seed cotton daily.

Yours truly & sincerely

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon. F. W. Pickens.

M<sup>r</sup> Calhoun & family join their love to you M<sup>r</sup> P & family.

*Endorsed:* J. C. Calhoun's

Sept: 23. 1845—his  
return to the Senate &  
his reasons—  
My answer

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH  
CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH-  
MENT.

[*Continued from the October number.*]

[53.]

[REV. ROBERT SMITH TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Maj<sup>r</sup>. Harleston—  
of the 2<sup>d</sup>. Sth Carolina

Dear Sir—

Some days past, I dined in Company with Lieut: Makerill of the 64<sup>th</sup>—who inform'd me, he had sent a Message to a Maj<sup>r</sup>. Harleston, about a Negro of his, whom he was ready to deliver. I immediately let him know, that this s<sup>d</sup>. Maj<sup>r</sup>. Harleston was an acquaintance, & with his permission I would write to you—His answer was, yes—but added, that on not hearing from you, he had let an Officer of the same Regiment have the Fellow, not having use for him himself—that the Gentleman's name was Warner—on which another Officer observed to me that it was the very Gentleman, who was quartered on me (or rather Tom Grimball, at whose house I now am)—on going home, I called the Fellow (whose name is Ballifo) & ask'd to whom he belong'd—he s<sup>d</sup> to you—& that he was forc'd away from the Plantation by M<sup>r</sup>. Mackerill to look after Horses—that he had frequently requested to go home—& that M<sup>r</sup> Warner had told him he should go home very soon—please to observe that Mackerill told me, he took the Fellow from the Plantation, & that he believes Ballifo w<sup>d</sup>. not have come away *of himself*.—Ballifo told me that a Sorrell Colt with a blaz'd face, was at M<sup>r</sup>. Manigaults opposite to Grimballs—which was your Colt—on enquiring, I saw it—and found it was taken by a Captn Crane of the 33<sup>d</sup>.—quartered at Manigaults, but who was gone to York, & had given his Horses to his Servant—& that

y<sup>r</sup>. price for the Colt was *five Guineas*—a large sum this—but which on your account I w<sup>d</sup>. have given—but alas—I am *Guinealess*— —not a shilling—much more a Guinea— —I believe the Colt is now sold, not having seen him some time. —Warner is march'd on detachment to Monks Corner, with Provisions, & took Ballifo with him—who perhaps may elope, and save further trouble—Adieu may health attend you—with her hand-maid happiness—

Y<sup>rs</sup>.. truly

Rob<sup>t</sup> Smith

Thursday—

[54.]

[A RETURN OF THE 1<sup>st</sup>. REGIMENT.]

Weekly Return of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>.  
of South Carolina Pris<sup>rs</sup> of War  
at Haddrell's Point Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>. | 80

Officers		Serv <sup>ts</sup> .
Col. C. C. Pinckney		Toby a Negro
Capt <sup>a</sup> . Geo: Turner—		Isaac Fletcher
Simeon Theus—		Boatswain
Joseph Elliott—		Bacchus, a Negro
Sick W <sup>m</sup> . Hext—		Andrew Smith
Charles Lining—		Adam Miller
Sick in Town Thomas Gadsden—		Jemmy, a Negro
d <sup>o</sup> . Lieut: Alex <sup>r</sup> . Fraser—		
John Hamilton—		Tom a Negro
Sick in Country John P- Ward—		Hector d <sup>o</sup> —
W <sup>m</sup> . Hazzard—		Cain d <sup>o</sup> —
d <sup>o</sup> . Town Charles Brown—		Charles d <sup>o</sup> .
W <sup>m</sup> . Ward—		Billy d <sup>o</sup> —
D <sup>o</sup> George Petrie—		Tom d <sup>o</sup> .
James Kennedy—		G. Brownguard
W <sup>m</sup> Russell } not in the Line		Peter Dunwick
Ja <sup>s</sup> . Kenny }		Wexford, Negro
		G. Turner
		Capt <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> . Reg <sup>t</sup> . So. Caro:

[55]

## [A RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

*Addressed:* Major HarlestonReturn of the Officers of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. S. C.

who have lost Servants by Death &amp;

Desertion—with the names of such

Servants opposed— Nov<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>. 1780

	Capt <sup>a</sup> . Geo: Turner...	John Fleming, deserted
	Simeon Theus.....	Askew, d <sup>o</sup> .
Inlisted with	} Joseph Elliott.....	Benj <sup>a</sup> . Teaster, d <sup>o</sup> .
the British <sup>20</sup>		Tho <sup>r</sup> . Gadsden.....
	Lieut <sup>a</sup> . Jm <sup>o</sup> . Hamilton.....	Joseph Roberts,— d <sup>o</sup> .
	W <sup>m</sup> . Hazzard.....	Never had a Serv <sup>t</sup> .
	John P. Ward.....	Absolam Hooper, desert <sup>d</sup>
Davis—	} Charles Brown...	Never had a Serv <sup>t</sup> .
Deserted		William Ward...
	George Petrie {	Cherry, taken up
		& returned as a
		British Deserter

G Turner Capt<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>. R<sup>t</sup>. S. C

G Turner returns his Complim<sup>ts</sup>. to Major Harleston—sends him in compliance with the Major's Note the Return required—being the first application of the kind received

Sunday Noon

*Memorandum on back:* G. Warley Dec<sup>r</sup>. 26. 1777

D Langford

<sup>20</sup> This, of course, does not mean that Captains Elliott and Gadsden so enlisted but that their deserters did.



[56.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 3RD. REGIMENT.]

Return of the 3<sup>d</sup> S<sup>c</sup>. Car<sup>l</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup> prisoners of War at Had<sup>n</sup>.  
point 24 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1780

Officers.....		Servants Names
Sick in Town {	Lt Colo. W <sup>m</sup> . Henderson.....	Kneller A Slave
	Capt Felix Warley.....	Jo <sup>s</sup> . a Slave
	Capt Jn <sup>o</sup> . C. Smith.....	Peter MGrew
	Capt. Jo <sup>s</sup> . Warley.....	Ja <sup>s</sup> . Sword Taylor
Sick in Town {	Capt U. Goodwyn.....	A Negroe Slave
	Capt Jn <sup>o</sup> . Buchanan.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Campbell
	Capt Jesse Baker.....	Frances a Slave
	Capt Field Farrer.....	Jacob Bruncin
	Capt Ge <sup>s</sup> Liddell.....	
	Capt Rich <sup>d</sup> Pollard.....	W <sup>m</sup> : Myrack
	Lieut Jn <sup>o</sup> Goodwyn.....	W <sup>m</sup> Partridge
	Lt <sup>r</sup> Aaron Smith.....	Jno Peterkin
	Lt <sup>r</sup> Merry MGuire.....	Jo <sup>s</sup> Williams
	Do <sup>r</sup> Ja <sup>s</sup> Martin.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Cauldwell
Merry MGuire Agt 3 <sup>d</sup> Regt		

*Endorsed:* 3<sup>d</sup> S<sup>c</sup> Car<sup>l</sup>.

*Memoranda:* Felix Warley.....James Hayes, deserted  
 Jo Warley.....Joseph Haynes d<sup>o</sup>-  
 Goodwyn .....W<sup>m</sup>= Chapman d<sup>o</sup>  
 Baker.....James White d<sup>o</sup>  
 Liddell.....Benj<sup>s</sup>. Culpepper d<sup>o</sup>-  
 Lt. Goodwyn.....Sam<sup>l</sup>. Kelly d<sup>o</sup>-  
 Smith.....James Wilson d -  
 M<sup>o</sup>= Guire.....Elijah M<sup>o</sup>Guire d<sup>o</sup>-

[57.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Return of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. So. Caro: prisoners at Haddrell's,  
Friday 6.<sup>th</sup> 1780

		.serv <sup>u</sup> .
sick	Col: C. C. Pinckney .....	Toby, Negro
	Capt <sup>u</sup> . Turner .....	Isaac Fletcher
	Theus .....	Boatswain, Negro
	Elliott .....	Bacchus—d <sup>o</sup> .
	Hext .....	And <sup>r</sup> . Smith
	Lining .....	Adam Miller
D <sup>o</sup> .	Gadsden .....	January, a Negro
D <sup>o</sup> . Lieut <sup>t</sup> .	Fraser .....	
	Hamilton .....	Tom a Negro
D <sup>o</sup> . Country	J. P. Ward .....	Hector d <sup>o</sup> .
	Hazzard .....	Cain d <sup>o</sup> .
	Brown .....	Charles d <sup>o</sup> .
	W. Ward .....	Billy d <sup>o</sup> .
	Petrie .....	Tom d <sup>o</sup> .
	Kennedy .....	G. Brownguard
W <sup>m</sup> . Russell & Servant	no longer to be returned—	
	G Turner	
	Capt <sup>u</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> R <sup>t</sup> . So. C	

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21 December is evidently the missing month.

[58.]

[A RETURN OF THE 3RD. REGIMENT.]

Weekly Return of the 3<sup>d</sup> S<sup>c</sup>. Car<sup>l</sup>. reg<sup>t</sup>. at Haddrell's point  
22<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1780

Officers Names	Serv <sup>ts</sup> . Names
Lt Col <sup>l</sup> . W <sup>m</sup> . Henderson	Kneller a Slave
Capt F. Warley	Jo <sup>l</sup> . a Slave
Capt Jn <sup>o</sup> . C. Smith	Peter M <sup>c</sup> Graw
Capt Jo <sup>l</sup> . Warley	.....
Capt U. Goodwyn	Harry a Slave
Capt Jn <sup>o</sup> . Buchanan	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Campbell
Capt Jesse Baker	Will a Slave
Capt F Farrer	Jacob Bruncin
Capt Ge <sup>o</sup> Liddell	.....
Capt Rich <sup>d</sup> Pollard	W <sup>m</sup> . Myrack
Lieut. Jn <sup>o</sup> Goodwyn	W <sup>m</sup> . Partridge
Lt Arin Smith	Jn <sup>o</sup> Peterkin
Lt Merry M Guire	Jo <sup>l</sup> Williams
D <sup>r</sup> Jas. Martin	Jn <sup>o</sup> Cauldwell
	James Sword Taylor
	Merry M Guire
	for 3 <sup>d</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>

[59.]  
[A RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Return of Servants of 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. of So: Caro:—dead, deserted, Sick in Hospital and present—with the Name of each officer whom they serve set opposite Haddrell's Jan'y 7<sup>th</sup>. 1781

Dead	Deserted	Sick in Hosp <sup>t</sup> .	Present	Officers
.....	Serg <sup>t</sup> . Oats	.....	None	Col: C. C. Pinckney
.....	Abso <sup>n</sup> . Hooper	.....	Isaac Fletcher	Capt <sup>n</sup> . Turner
.....	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Askew	.....	None	.....Theus
.....	Teaster	.....	None	.....Elliott
.....	.....	.....	Andrew Smith	.....Hext
.....	Rob <sup>t</sup> . Black	.....	Adam Miller	.....Lining
.....	Zekiel Malpas	.....	None	.....Gadsden
.....	.....	.....	None	Lieut <sup>t</sup> . Fraser
.....	Joseph Roberts	.....	None	.....Hamilton
.....	James Lemon	.....	None	.....J. P. Ward
.....	.....	.....	None	.....Hazzard
.....	Edm <sup>d</sup> . Davis	.....	None	.....Brown
.....	John Nelson	.....	None	.....W. Ward
.....	.....	.....	None	.....*Petrie
.....	.....	.....	Gaspar Brownguard	.....Kennedy

\*L<sup>t</sup>. Petrie's serv<sup>t</sup> being a Deserter from the British was } G Turner  
claimed & taken back by them } Capt<sup>n</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. So: Caro:

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

## **SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.**

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street,  
W. C. London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters,  
not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM VOLUME VI.]

John Fenwick of Province of South Carolina but now of St. George's, Hanover Square, County Middlesex. Will 27 February 1745-6; proved 23 July 1747 and 2 November 1749. To my son in law Isaac Whittington Esquire £50. To my kinsman Robert Fenwick of Lincoln's Inn a mourning ring. I am desirous that my estate in South Carolina, although decreased in value owing to the war with France and Spain, should remain whole and intire to my son Edward who now lives upon it, he to pay to my daughters the sums hereinafter mentioned out of the money estate he will be entitled to after my decease, by the will of my late Brother Edward Fenwicke Esquire. To my daughter Deloraine £1000 over and above what I have given her and her late husband, £100 for mourning, my coach and horses. To my daughter Sarah £2000, £100 for mourning, all bedding, linen and household furniture I shall have in London at my decease except my large round silver tea table which I give to my son Edward, on condition he is willing that my daughter Deloraine shall have as her own property, the silver tea table I gave her on her last coming from Carolina, which belonged to my Brother's estate. To my son Edward Fenwicke all the rest of my estate, real and personal. Executors: Daughter Deloraine, son in law Whittington, son Edward. Witnesses: Thos. Compton, Thomas Adams, Elizabeth Compton, Thos. Compton and Mrs. Compton of Audley Street, St. George Parish, Thos. Adams, Servant to Lady Deloraine. Codicil same day, same witnesses: I also give to my Brother in law Coll. John Gibbes and Andrew Rutledge Esq. both of South Carolina £100 money of South

Carolina. 2nd. Codicil (no date, no witnesses). To my Brother in law Coll. John Gibbes, Andrew Rutledge Esq. and my nephew Culcheth Golightly of South Carolina £100 money of said Province. To my nephew John Gibbes, son of my late Brother in Law, William Gibbes, £200 of South Carolina (to daughter Deloraine and Daughter Sally, and then to grandson John Scott, £500, same to be placed in New South Sea Stock in daughter Deloraine's name, in trust for said grandson till he is 21). To my daughter Sarah two negro women called Hannah and Rachel and one girl called Daphney all in possession of said Edward in Carolina. Oathes of George Newly of St. Clement Danes, Silvia Brathwaite of St. Georges, Hanover Square and Andrew Pringle of St. Margaret Pattens, merchant. Right Honourable Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Deloraine.

"This will was proved at London (with two codicils annexed) before the worshipfull Richard Smalbroke etc. the 23 day of July 1747, by the oath of the Right Honorable Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Deloraine the daughter of the deceased, and one of the executers named in the said will, to whom was granted administration of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits of the said deceased, being first sworn duly to administer. Power reserved of making the like grant to Isaac Whittington and Edward Fenwicke, Esquires, the other executors, therein named when they or either of them shall apply for the same."

"The said will was also proved at London (with the said two codicils annexed) 2 November 1749 by the oath of Edward Fenwicke Esqr. another of the executors named in the said will to whom administration was granted being first sworn to administer. Power reserved of making the like grant to Isaac Whittington Esqr, the other executor named in the said will, when he shall apply for same."

Potter, 176.

John Colleton of Fair lawns, St. John Parish, Berkley County, South Carolina. Will 26 October 1745; proved 3 April 1751. To Susannah Colleton my wife £100 per annum for life and her living upon my plantations of Fair Lawns or Exmouth till my eldest son comes of age, and all her rings and Jewels. These bequests to be of no effect if she contracts another marriage. To my son John Colleton and the heirs male of his body, Exeter plantation parish of St. Johns, Berkley County, bounded by lands of Thomas Broughton Esqr. Cooper River, and Fair Lawn plantation on payment of a high rent of £5 a year to my son Peter Colleton, on failure of John Colleton's heirs, said plantation to my son Peter, also to son John £200, and my gold watch. To my daughter Hannah Colleton £600. Both John and Hannah to have £25 apiece yearly for maintenance till they reach 21. To my father £60 per annum. To my Aunt Rendall and my Brother Robert Colleton £10 apiece. To Mrs. Ann Collins £10. To Jane Morris her freedom with £5. All the rest of my estate to my son Peter. Executors, wife Susannah, father Sir John Colleton, Baronet of Exmouth, Son Peter. Witnesses: Mary Rowe, Henry Bradon, Mary Grill. Codicil 10 June 1748. My daughter Hannah being dead I give said legacy to my son John and one moiety of my Barony by Port Royal. Witnesses, ditto. Codicil 26 September 1749. I revoke the legacies of £200 and £600 to my son John and give to my daughter Elizabeth Mary Ann Colleton £500 when married or 21 and the sum of £25 per annum till she is 21. No witnesses.

Bushy, 107.

William Stone heretofore of parish of Saint Philip, Charles Town, South Carolina, but now of Walsall, County Stafford. Will 2 May 1778; proved 16 March 1779. To William Hopton, Hopkin Price, Mr. Robert William Powell and Mr. John Hopton, merchants all of Charles Town, my house in the Bay of Charles Town and house in Lemon Street in Charles Town, and all the real and personal estate

in America, in trust for my wife Elizabeth Stone, and my Brother Edward Stone, they, the said trustees, to sell the house in the Bay for £2100 sterling, the house in Union Street for £300 sterling. £200 to my wife Elizabeth for her own use. £400 to my daughter Christian Short, wife of Dr. Richard Ryder Short, upon trust and for a purpose hereinafter mentioned. One moiety of all my estate not bequeathed to my son in law George Jennings to be considered as the fortune of my daughter his wife, Mary Jennings. The other moiety to my wife for life and then to my daughter Christian Short, this last bequest together with the £400 to descend to her children if she have any. To my wife Elizabeth Stone £20 per annum for life. Trustees in America mentioned above, executors in America. Executors: Wife Elizabeth Stone and Brother Edward Stone, in England. Witnesses: Gideon Dupont, junior, Robert Williams, Junior, South Carolina, Charles Terry, James Kite, Mr. Jennings No. 126 Strand, London.

Warburton, 128.



## THE JERVEY FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

DAVID JERVEY, the founder in South Carolina of a family that has contributed many splendid representatives to the State, was a native of Scotland, and came to South Carolina sometime prior to April 5, 1738, when he was married in St. Bartholomew's to Ann Didcott, as shown by the following disposition of Elizabeth Didcott:

South Carolina.

Be it known and manifest unto all whom it may concern That on the ninth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy three Before me James Johnston one of his Majesty's Justices of the Quorum for the Province aforesaid, and Notary-Public by lawful Authority duly Admitted and sworn dwelling in Charlestown in the Said Province personally appeared Elizabeth Dedcote of Savannah in the Province of Georgia widow aged upwards of Fifty years, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God made oath That David Jervy of the Province of South Carolina House Carpenter was on the fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Thirty eight joined in wedlock with Ann Dedcote then of Saint Bartholomews Parish of the said Province of South Carolina by the Reverend Mr. Archibald Stobo, in the presence of this Deponent, and that they the said David Jervy and Ann his wife afterwards lived & Cohabited together as Man and wife.

Signed and sworn to before me  
the day and year first above written } Elizth. Didcott

In Promissorum Fidem

[Seal.]\*

Ja\*: Johnston

J Q & Noty: Public

1773.

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<sup>1</sup> There were other Jerveys in South Carolina, contemporaries of David. John Jervy and Elizabeth S. Gilbert, daughter of Barnabas and Susannah Gilbert, were married in St. Helena's Parish, by Rev. Lewis Jones, March 16, 1736. Their son, John, was born August 28, 1738, was baptized December 11, 1738, and died September 14, 1739, and their daughter, Elizabeth was born February 18, 1739, and was baptized March 16, 1739. Gen. McCrady mentions a George Jervy

\* Johnston's seal is dated 1769 and this date and his name and title as Notary Public incircle his coat-of-arms.

South Carolina.

By His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Charles Greville Montagu Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province & Vice Admiral of the same.

C G Montagu

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

Know Ye that James Johnston Esquire before whom the Affidavit in the Paper hereunto annexed was made and taken, is one of His Majestys Justices of the Quorum for the Province aforesaid, and Notary Publick lawfully admitted & sworn—

Therefore all due Faith and Credit is and ought to be had and given to the several Matters and Things mentioned and contained in the annexed affidavit.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & caused the Great Seal of His Majestys said Province to be hereunto affixed at Charles Town this Ninth day of February Anno Domini 1773, & in the thirteenth year of His Majestys Reign.

By His Excellencys  
Command—

Tho<sup>s</sup>: Skottowe Secry.

THOMAS JERVEY, son of David and Ann (Didcott) Jervey<sup>2</sup>, married, July 22, 1770, Grace Hall<sup>3</sup>, daughter of William Hall, of Charles Town; was a broker and commission merchant in Charles Town; was sometime a captain in the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, Revolutionary army, sometime acting Deputy Muster Master General; re-

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as having been wounded in the battle on Port Royal Island wherein Gen. Moultrie defeated Major Gardiner and drove him from the island, February 4, 1779. Gen. McCrady found Jervey's name written on the margin of a volume of Ramsay's *Revolution* as one omitted from the list there printed. (See p. 340, volume covering years 1775-1780.)

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Didcott conveyed property to her grandson, Thomas Jervey, the record thereof being in book 1754-58, p. 616, in the Probate Court of Charleston County.

<sup>3</sup> "Mr. Thomas Jervey, to Miss Grace Hall, daughter of the late Mr. William Hall."—Marriage notices in *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, August 3, 1770. See also *The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, August 7, 1770, and *Annals and Parish Register of the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis*, p. 35, and Hall family Bible in possession of Miss Clare Jervey.

signed from the service November 25, 1778, and resumed business<sup>5</sup>; was sometime head of the brokerage firm of Jervey & Walter; died June 14, 1796<sup>6</sup>. His widow subsequently (April 10, 1800) married Thomas Gordon and died on Sullivan's Island, September 13, 1811.

## Issue:

- 1 I. Henrietta Weldon Jervey, *b.* Nov. 21, 1773; *d.* July 25, 1775.
- 2 II. David Jervey.
- 3 III. Thomas Hall Jervey.
- 4 IV. William Jervey, *b.* Dec. 2, 1780; *d.* Oct. 20, 1782.
- 5 V. James Jervey.
- 6 VI. Martha Hall Jervey, *b.* Dec. 30, 1786; *m.*, Dec. 4, 1805, James Brown<sup>7</sup>; *d.* Sept. 24, 1806; buried in St. Philip's churchyard.
- 7 VII. Susannah Jervey, *b.* Oct. 23, 1789; *d.* May 21, 1790.

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<sup>5</sup> See *The Charleston Morning Post, & Daily Advertiser*, Saturday, March 18, 1786, for account of the Light Infantry festival in which Capt. Jervey bore a conspicuous part. See advertisement of Jervey's Wharf to be sold, the *City Gazette*, April 14, 1790.

<sup>6</sup> DIED on Tuesday morning about six o'clock, at his house in Queen street, captain THOMAS JERVEY, much regretted by his *friends* and acquaintances. He served, during the contest between America and England as an officer in the American army; he ever gave satisfaction to his superior officers, by his alacrity to obey, and punctuality in executing all orders from them; and pleasure to his brother officers, by his conviviality as a companion, and politeness as a gentleman. For years past he endured with manly fortitude bodily infirmities in extreme, blended with repeated strokes of adversity, which pressing too hard upon him lately, contributed to hasten his departure from this world of affliction, to that one from which none return.

He was buried the same evening in the Scotch Church burial ground.

His friends and acquaintances sincerely regret that his death was not announced even by the striking of a bell—his military ones in particular feel *hurt*, that they, not knowing of his death, had it not in their power to pay him the just tribute due to an old brother officer."—*South-Carolina State Gazette, and Timothy & Mason's Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, June 16, 1796.

<sup>7</sup> "Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. N. Bowen, JAMES BROWN, Esq., Planter, to Miss MARTHA HALL JERVEY."—*Charleston Courier*, Saturday, December 7, 1805.

## 2.

DAVID JERVEY [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born August 25, 1775, was a physician; married, February 26, 1806, Sarah Capers, daughter of Gabriel Capers<sup>7</sup>; died in 1851.

Issue:<sup>8</sup>

- 8 I. Thomas Hall Jervcy.
- 9 II. Gabriel Capers Jervcy.
- 10 III. James Jervcy.
- 11 IV. Richard C. Jervcy, *m.* and had one dau.,  
Sallie, who *d.* unm.
- 12 V. Maurice Simons Jervcy, *m.* Martha Fraser;  
*d.* without issue.
- 13 VI. Grace Hall Jervcy, *d.* unm.
- 14 VII. Annie Jervcy, *d.* unm.

THOMAS HALL JERVEY [Thomas,<sup>2</sup> David<sup>1</sup>], born Sept. 26, 1778; *m.*, May 6, 1802, Floride Taylor,<sup>9</sup> who *d.* Nov. 3, 1802;<sup>10</sup> *m.* again, Sept. 15, 1805, Paulina Maria Henrietta Changuion,<sup>11</sup> daughter of the Governor of the Island of

<sup>7</sup> See Vol. II. of this Magazine, pp. 278 and 282.

<sup>8</sup> See "Miscellaneous Records" of South Carolina (in custody of Historical Commission), book DDDDDD, p. 447, for deed of partition.

<sup>9</sup> "May 6. 1802 Married Thomas H Jervcy & Flora Taylor. \$30.00 7.,0.,0.,"—Independent Congregational ("Circular") Church records, 1790-1815,

"Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hollinshead, Captain *Thomas H. Jervcy*, to Miss *Floride Taylor*, both of this city."—*The Times*, Charleston, S. C., Saturday, May 8, 1802.

<sup>10</sup> "Died, on Wednesday last, the 3d instant, of a consumption in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. *Floride Jervcy*, the amiable consort of Capt. Thomas H. Jervcy, of this place; she, through the whole progress of this most fatal disorder, displayed an unabating firmness of mind and sweet serenity of temper, much to be envied—perfectly resigned to the will of her Creator, she closed the awful scene we trust, with a full assurance of his goodness and mercy."—*Ibid*, Friday, Nov. 5, 1802.

<sup>11</sup> Bible record. An original oil portrait of her is now in possession of her grandson, Capt. J. E. V. Jervcy, of Charleston.

Curacoa; *d.* March 11, 1846.<sup>12</sup> His widow *d.* March 29, 1851.<sup>13</sup>

He was chief mate of the schooner *Galliot*, Capt. Hauser, which sailed from New York for Gibraltar about the first of September, 1798, and was struck by a severe squall in latitude 39.57, on the evening of Friday, the 7th, and overset, the survivors of the crew scrambling up the weather side and getting upon her bottom. The next day the survivors got into one of the schooner's boats, but were without oars or provisions. For five days they drifted or paddled with pieces of driftwood, about the wreck, occasionally getting something to eat from the vessel and endeavoring to right her, but seeing that she could not be righted, and was fast settling, they determined on Thursday, the 13th, to try for land in the small boat. A sail was made out of the schooner's studding sail, and with a gentle breeze ran to the west-

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<sup>12</sup>*Decease of an Old Citizen.*—On Wednesday night last, Captain THOMAS H. JERVEY, departed this life, in the 68th year of his age, after an illness of considerable duration, and for the last two or three weeks causing him to be confined to his room. Capt. JERVEY has held the office of Custom House Surveyor for the Port of Charleston for 32 years past, which station he has filled with a devotedness and attention to its duties that has commanded the approbation of all. He was for some years a ship-master out of this port, and during the war commanded, on her first cruise, the celebrated privateer *Saucy Jack*. For a series of years he occupied the honorable station of President of the Charleston Marine Society, a charitable institution, exercising a most beneficial influence in this city, whose affairs he has ever managed with much ability, and with a single eye to the objects for which it was established.

Capt. JERVEY has left a wife and large family of children. The Custom-House flag, and the colors of the vessels in port were flying at half-mast yesterday, as a token of respect to his memory."—*The Charleston Courier*, Friday, March 13, 1846. See also *The Charleston Mercury* of the same date.

Will, dated January 15, 1844, codicil March 10, 1846, mentions brother James, nephew William, wife Paulina Maria Henrietta and son Thomas Dehon Jervey.

<sup>13</sup>Will, dated March 10, 1851, proved April 3, 1851, mentions children, Thomas Dehon, James Cheves, James David Henry, Changuion, William Edward, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Johnson.

ward, being then in latitude 38.57, and on Friday, the 14th, at 12 o'clock, were picked up by the brig *Apollo* of and from New York to Cadiz. On the *Apollo's* entering Cadiz she was brought to by the British ship of war *Edgar*, of 74 guns, and Mate Jervey and all of the men who had just been saved from the wreck, being unable to show their certificates of citizenship, which had been lost on their vessel, were impressed as British seamen.<sup>14</sup>

He was for a time captain of the *Saucy Jack*, a privateer sent out by citizens of Charleston during the war of 1812, and his log book is now in the hands of descendants.

Issue: Second wife.

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 15 | I. Mary Jervey, <i>d.</i> in inf.  | } Tombstone,<br>St. Michael's<br>churchyard. |
| 16 | II. Susan Jervey, <i>d.</i> in inf.  |  |
| 17 | III. Sarah Ann Jervey, <i>d.</i> in inf.   |  |
| 18 | IV. Thomas Dehon Jervey.   |  |
| 19 | V. James Cheves Jervey, <i>m.</i> Florence Choate,<br><i>d.</i> Nov. 28, 1892. (No issue.) |  |
| 20 | VI. James David Henry Jervey.  |  |
| 21 | VII. Changuion Jervey.   |  |
| 22 | VIII. William Edward Jervey, a doctor, <i>m.</i> Susan<br>Choate.                          |  |
| 23 | IX. Elizabeth Jervey, <i>m.</i> Henry Johnson.   |  |

5.

JAMES JERVEY [Thomas,<sup>2</sup> David<sup>1</sup>], born September 7, 1784; was educated at the College of Charleston<sup>15</sup>; was admitted to the Bar in 1805; married (by Rev. John Beck),

<sup>14</sup>*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, January 24, 1799.

<sup>15</sup>"On Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th instant, the trustees of the Charleston College attended the Annual Public Examination of the Youth, in Greek, Latin, Geography, French, English, Writing and Arithmetic. The students acquitted themselves to the approbation of the Trustees, who expressed great pleasure at their improvement, and decreed the following premiums, viz. to"

\* \* \* \* \*

"James Jervey, a book, best Latinist in the fourth class."—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Tuesday, October 25, 1796.

April 3, 1806, Mary Postell<sup>16</sup>; was sometime clerk of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina; died April 2, 1845<sup>17</sup>; buried in St. Michael's churchyard (tombstone).

<sup>16</sup> "Married at Cater-Hall, in St. Peter's Parish, on Thursday the 3d of April instant, by the Rev. Mr. Beck, *James Jervey*, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Charleston, to Miss Mary Postell, youngest daughter of Captain Andrew Postell, of Prince William's Parish, deceased."—*Charleston Courier*, Friday, April 11, 1806. She was born July 9, 1787, and died January 8, 1866.

<sup>17</sup> "The Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Jervey, are invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at St. Michael's Church, *This Day*, at 12 o'clock."—*The Charleston Courier*, Thursday, April 3, 1845.

"We announce with regret the death of our estimable fellow-citizen, JAMES JERVEY, Esq., President of the State Bank. He expired at one o'clock yesterday, after a long period of feeble health, though confined to his house but a few days before his death.

"Mr. JERVEY had lived a life of usefulness, and was universally esteemed."—*The Charleston Mercury*, Thursday, April 3, 1845. See also the same paper for April 5th.

"*Death of James Jervey, Esq.*—The mortal remains of JAMES JERVEY, Esq., were interred, yesterday, in the cemetery of St. Michael's Church, the regrets of our whole community mingling with those of his bereaved and mourning family, at the loss of such a worthy citizen and estimable man. He had been laboring, for some time, under bodily indisposition, and expired on Wednesday last, having fulfilled the age of three score years. Mr. JERVEY was a man of intelligent mind, and benevolent disposition, remarkable for the courtesy and urbanity of his manners, and beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. His life was one of honorable and active usefulness, distinguished by fidelity in the discharge of all private and social responsibilities. He was the depositary of many private and public trusts. For a number of years he was Clerk of the Federal Courts in this State, and was looked up to as an oracle in the practice of those tribunals. As Chairman of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, he served for about ten years, and carefully administered the affairs of that noble charity; and, for perhaps an equally extended period, he further promoted the cause of benevolence, as Steward or presiding officer of the South-Carolina Society. He retired from his Clerkship, on his election to the office of President of the State Bank in this city, which he continued to fill with ability and integrity to the day of his death. In addition to his numerous secular trusts, the care of the interests of religion, in a measure, devolved on him, as chairman of the

Issue:

- 24 I. Grace Sarah Jervey, *b.* Jan. 20, 1807; *d.* unm.  
March 25, 1896; buried in St. Michael's  
churchyard.
- 25 II. James Postell Jervey.
- 26 III. William Jervey.
- 27 IV. Martha Jervey, died unm.
- 28 V. Henrietta Jervey, *b.* July 29, 1814; *d.* unm.  
March 4, 1889; buried in St. Michael's  
churchyard.
- 29 VI. Mary Postell Jervey, *b.* Jan. 14, 1816; *d.* unm.  
Dec. 11, 1887; buried in St. Michael's  
churchyard.
- 30 VII. Theodore Dehon Jervey.
- 31 VIII. Lewis Jervey.
- 32 IX. Laura Susan Jervey, *m.*, Aug. 14, 1846, Ed-  
ward D. Smith.

8.

THOMAS HALL JERVEY [David,, Thomas,, David,], born in January, 1807; married, January 3, 1833, Angelina Dorrel;<sup>18</sup> died at Mt. Pleasant in 1872.<sup>19</sup>

Issue:

- 33 I. Sarah Martha Jervey, *b.* Jan. 14, 1834, *d.*  
young.
- 34 II. Thomas Hines Jervey, *d.* young.
- 35 III. Robert David Jervey, *d.* young.
- 36 IV. A child, *d.* in inf.
- 37 V. Eliza Ann Alston Jervey, *b.* Sept., 1840; mar-  
ried, April, 1868, Dr. John Y. DuPré; *d.*  
Feb. 24, 1900. (Issue.)

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Vestry of St. Michael's Church. We held him in high estimation during his life, and record our just tribute to his memory now that he is numbered with the dead."—*The Charleston Courier*, Friday, April 4, 1845.

Will dated Aug. 12, 1843; proved April 7, 1845. Mentions sons: James Postell, William, Theodore Dehon and Lewis.

<sup>18</sup> See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 282.

<sup>19</sup> Will proved July 30, 1872.



- 38 VI. Mary Edwards Jervcy, *b.* Dec., 1842; married,  
April, 1866, Thomas Choate.
- 39 VII. Angelina Gabriella Jervcy, *b.* Dec., 1844; mar-  
ried, 1862, Rev. U. Sinclair Bird.
- 40 VIII. Pauline Henrietta Jervcy.
- 41 IX. Susan Jones Jervcy, born March, 1849; *d.*  
unm. Feb. 19, 1900.
- 42 X. Daniel DuPré Jervcy, *b.* March, 1851; married,  
in 1884, Katie Cherry. (Issue.)
- 43 XI. Theodore Wagner Jervcy, *b.* May, 1853; died  
Jan. 21, 1859.<sup>20</sup>
- 44 XII. Florence Evelyn Jervcy, *b.* July, 1854; married  
James Dooley.
- 45 XIII. John Leland Jervcy, *d.* in inf.

## 9.

GABRIEL CAPERS JERVEY [David,<sup>23</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> David<sup>1</sup>], mar-  
ried Eliza Henrietta Capers;<sup>21</sup> was killed in battle in 1863.

## Issue:

- |    |  |          |
|----|--|----------|
| 46 | I. James Edward Jervcy, who resides<br>in Sumter, S. C.  | } Twins. |
| 47 | II. William Capers Jervcy, who was<br>killed in battle at Petersburg, Va.  |          |
| 48 | III. Sarah Capers Jervcy.  |          |
| 49 | IV. Annie Simons Jervcy.   |          |
| 50 | V. Sophia Jervcy.  |          |
| 51 | VI. John Singeltary Jervcy, a 3rd. Sergt. in the<br>23rd. Regt., S. C. V., when killed at Peters-<br>burg, Va., June 17, 1864. |          |

<sup>20</sup> "DIED, at Laurel Grove, Christ Church Parish, on the 21st of Jan-  
uary last, after a brief and painless illness, THEODORE WAGNER, son  
of Thomas H. and Angelina Jervcy, in the 6th year of his age."—*The*  
*Charleston Daily Courier*, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

<sup>21</sup> See Vol. II. of this magazine, pp. 286, 296 and 297. John S.  
-Capers, in his will, made May 15, 1847, and proved Nov. 22, 1847,  
mentioned his mother, Martha E. Capers and his sister, Eliza H. Jer-  
vey.

- 52 VII. Mary Capers Jervey.
- 53 VIII. Grace Hall Jervey.
- 54 IX. Louis D. Jervey.
- 55 X. Martha Jane Jervey.

10.

JAMES JERVEY [David<sub>3</sub>, Thomas<sub>2</sub>, David<sub>1</sub>], married Susan Sarah Evans and lived in Christ Church Parish. His will is dated June 16, 1853.

Issue:

- 56 I. Maurice Simons Jervey, *b.* in 1850.
- 57 II. James David Jervey, *b.* in 1852; married and has issue.
- 58 III. Martha Jervey, *d.* in childhood.
- 59 IV. Henrietta Jervey, *d.* at 16.

18.

THOMAS DEHON JERVEY [Thomas Hall<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born November 28, 1817; married, October 15, 1837, at Philadelphia, Elizabeth Maylin Thomas (*b.* at Medford, N. J., March 17, 1820), daughter of Joseph Leeds and Jane Baker Thomas, who *d.* May 26, 1844; *m.* next, September 19, 1850, Mary Martha Eldert, daughter of John Jonah and Susan Murrell; died December 15, 1878.

Issue: First wife.

- 60 I. Pauline Maylin Thomas Jervey, *b.* Sept. 18; 1838; *m.*, April 18, 1860, Juston A. Newton. (Issue.)
- 61 II. William McCutcheon Jervey, *b.* July 28, 1840; *d.* Oct. 29, 1841.
- 62 III. Joseph Edward Vincent Jervey, *b.* June 12, 1843; *m.* and has issue.  
Second wife.
- 63 IV. Susan Henrietta Jervey, *b.* July 16, 1851; *d.* July 5, 1852.

- 64 V. Thomas Hall Jervcy, *b.* Aug. 22, 1852; *d.* Aug. 30, 1852.<sup>\*\*</sup>
- 65 VI. Caroline Ball Jervcy, *b.* Sept. 16, 1853.
- 66 VII. Walter Postell Jervcy, *b.* Sept. 4, 1855; *d.* unmarried July 7, 1897.
- 67 VIII. Ida Gertrude Jervcy, *b.* Sept. 27, 1857; *m.*, Nov. 23, 1893, James C. Peoples.
- 68 IX. Mary Louisa Jervcy, *b.* Nov. 28, 1859; *d.* Aug. 22, 1860.
- 69 X. James Murrell Jervcy, *b.* Dec. 19, 1861; *m.* Alice Glenn. (No issue.)
- 70 XI. Thomas Kinloch Jervcy, *b.* Feb. 14, 1872; *m.* Maggie Cummings. (Issue.)

## 25.

JAMES POSTELL JERVEY [James<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, David<sup>t</sup>], born in December, 1808, a physician; married, by Rev. Thomas Goulding, November 26, 1832, Emma Gough Smith; died June 8, 1875.

## Issue:

- 71 I. Mary Jervcy.
- 72 II. Henry D. Jervcy, physician; *m.*, Nov. 26, 1863, Helen Louise Wesson.<sup>\*\*</sup>
- 73 III. James Edward Jervcy, *d.* in childhood.
- 74 IV. Sarah Eliza Jervcy, *d.* in childhood.
- 75 V. William Snowden Jervcy, *d.* in childhood.
- 76 VI. Edward Theodore Jervcy.
- 77 VII. Emma Henrietta Jervcy.
- 78 VIII. Eugene Postell Jervcy, *m.* Miss Wilkinson. (Issue.)

<sup>\*\*</sup> "DIED, at Charleston, on the 30th August, 1852, Thomas H., infant son of Thomas D. and Mary M. Jervcy, aged 7 days."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852.

<sup>\*\*</sup> MARRIED, at Summit, Northampton County, North Carolina, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. R. A. CASTLEMAN, Dr. HENRY JERVEY, C. S. P. A., of Charleston, S. C., to HELEN LOUISE, third daughter of WM. H. WESSON, Esq., of Virginia."—*Charleston Daily Courier*, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

- 79 IX. Maria Ramsay Jervey, *m.* Charles Fisher;  
*d.* in Richmond, Va., Sept. 28, 1900. (Issue.)  
 80 X. Alan Laird Jervey, *b.* Sept. 17, 1850; *d.* Aug.  
 7, 1856.  
 81 XI. Anna Postell Jervey.

26.

WILLIAM JERVEY [James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born November 17, 1810; was graduated from the College of Charleston in '28; was admitted to the bar in '31; married (by Rev. Charles Hanckel), May 8, 1839, Catherine Ravenel Stevens<sup>24</sup>; died September 9, 1870.

Issue: <sup>25</sup>

- 82 I. Susan Ravenel Jervey, *b.* July 3, 1840.  
 83 II. Mary Catherine Jervey, *b.* Aug. 8, 1842; *d.*  
 Sept. 27, 1843.  
 84 III. Charles Stevens Jervey, *b.* Oct. 7, 1844; *d.*  
 Feb. 10, 1845.  
 85 IV. James Laird Jervey, *b.* March 14, 1846; *m.*  
 Sallie E. DeVeaux, and, after her death,  
 Mary Gantt. (Issue by both marriages.)  
 86 V. William St. Julien Jervey.  
 87 VI. René Ravenel Jervey, born March 5, 1849;  
*m.* Sallie Screven; *d.* May 20, 1897. (Issue.)  
 88 VII. Frances Postell Jervey, *d.* in inf.  
 89 VIII. Charles Stevens Jervey, *d.* unm.  
 90 IX. Elizabeth DuBose Jervey, *b.* March 6, 1853.  
 91 X. Catherine Stevens Jervey, *b.* Nov. 10, 1854;  
*d.* in inf.  
 92 XI. Maria S. Jervey, *b.* June 8, 1856; *m.* René  
 Ravenel. (Issue.)  
 93 XII. Alice LeNoble Jervey, *b.* March 12, 1858;  
*d.* March 28, 1858.

<sup>24</sup> Born September 23, 1817; died February 28, 1868. (Tombstone, St. Michael's churchyard.)

<sup>25</sup> See *Ravenel Records*, pp. 175, 176, 177, 178.

- 94 XIII. Henry LeNoble Jervcy, *b.* July 23, 1859; *d.*  
April 1, 1860.
- 95 XIV. Laura Ann Jervcy, *b.* in Charleston, March  
28, 1861; *d.* Nov. 29, 1865.

## 30.

THEODORE DEHON JERVEY [James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born August 6, 1817; was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1835; married, by Rev. C. H. Hanckel, March 18, 1847, Ann H. Simons, who dying September 15, 1862, he married, June 6, 1870, Mrs. Elizabeth (Heyward) Trapier, widow of Gen. James H. Trapier and daughter of Charles Heyward; died Sept. 14, 1892.

He was for many years a member of the large mercantile firm of Wm. C. Bee & Co., of Charleston; was Collector of the Port of Charleston, 1885-1889, and, at the time of his death, was president of the Miners' and Merchants' Bank, of Charleston.

He enlisted as a private at age of fifty-four for twelve months, Capt. F. T. Miles's company, Charleston Battalion; later served as a volunteer aide on staff of General Bragg and was paroled as Theodore D. Jervcy, A. D. C., in accordance with the terms of the Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865, between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States army, in North Carolina, dated at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 2, 1865, and signed by Geo. F. Towton, Major 4th N. H. Vols., U. S. A., Adjt. G. 10th A. C. Special Commr. and Del. Kemper, Lt. Col., Special Commissioner, C. S. A.

January 8, 1866, he was thrown into jail by Collicot, agent of United States, for refusing to turn over to the United States funds of The Bee Importing Co., imprisoned for six months and released June 7, 1866, on a bond of \$100,000.

Issue: First wife.

- 96 I. Lewis Simons Jervey.
- 97 II. Mary Postell Jervey, *b.* Oct. 20, 1849; *d.* Oct. 23, 1854.
- 98 III. Ann Simons Jervey, *b.* March 30, 1851; *d.* May 15, 1864.
- 99 IV. Arthur Postell Jervey.
- 100 V. Catherine H. Jervey, *b.* July 17, 1856; *d.* in inf.
- 101 VI. Francis Johnstone Jervey.
- 102 VII. Theodore Dehon Jervey, *b.* Aug. 19, 1859; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, July, 1879; attorney-at-law and Recorder of the City of Charleston; author of *The Elder Brother* (a novel).

Second wife.

- 103 VIII. Charles Heyward Jervey, *b.* Nov. 26, 1871.

31.

LEWIS JERVEY [James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born December, 1819; married, March 9, 1864, Mrs. Caroline Howard (Gilman) Glover; died Feb. 9, 1900.

Issue:

- 104 I. Clare Jervey.

76.

EDWARD THEODORE JERVEY [James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] married Lucy Mary Trezevant.<sup>2 6</sup>

Issue:

- 105 I. Howell Trezevant Jervey, *b.* Sept. 22, 1872; *d.* Jan. 18, 1896.
- 106 II. Lucy Mary Jervey, *m.* June 2, 1891, Robert L. Hester from whom she was divorced and married, Oct. 12, 1897, J. Francis Hatcher. (Issue by both marriages.)
- 107 III. Edward Theodore Jervey, *m.*, in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24, 1898, Almira McCrea.

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<sup>2 6</sup> See Vol. III of this Magazine, pp. 49 and 180.

## 86.

WILLIAM ST. JULIEN JERVEY [William<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born April 26, 1847; was graduated from the College of Charleston in '68; admitted to the Bar; solicitor of the 1st judicial circuit, 1877-1900; elected solicitor of the 9th judicial circuit in 1905; married, January 24, 1878, Mary Caroline Green.

Issue: <sup>21</sup>

- 108 I. Amaryllis Jervcy, *b.* January 18, 1879.
- 109 II. Allen Jones Jervcy, born Dec. 26, 1880.

## 96.

LEWIS SIMONS JERVEY [Theodore Dehon<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born January 6, 1848; entered the Arsenal Academy at Columbia in January, 1864; was transferred to the Citadel Academy in Charleston in the same year and in November went into active service with the cadets; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1869; *m.*, Aug. 22, 1872, Kate, daughter of Aug. Glover, who dying September 15, 1884, he married, August 19, 1890, Maria Ford, daughter of Frederick Ford.

## Issue: First wife.

- 110 I. Lewis Simons Jervcy, *b.* May 18, 1873.
- 111 II. Augustus G. Jervcy, *b.* Dec. 11, 1874; *d.* Sept. 27, 1875.
- 112 III. Theodore D. Jervcy, *b.* Dec. 3, 1877.
- 113 IV. Harry L. Jervcy, *b.* March 1, 1879.
- 114 V. Annie S. Jervcy, *b.* June 10, 1880.
- 115 VI. Katie G. Jervcy, *b.* Oct. 3, 1883; *d.* July 16, 1885.

## Second wife.

- 116 VII. Arthur Postell Jervcy, *b.* Aug. 27, 1895.
- 117 VIII. Hume Ford Jervcy, died in inf.
- 118 IX. Ellen Hume Jervcy, *b.* Feb. 9, 1901.

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<sup>21</sup> *Ravenel Records*, pp. 176, 177.

99.

ARTHUR POSTELL JERVEY [Theodore Dehon<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born Oct. 19, 1854; married Feb. 12, 1878; Hannah Heyward Trapier; died January 30, 1883.

Issue :

- 119 I. Ellen Heyward Jervcy, b. Feb. 22, 1879.
- 120 II. Frances Jervcy, b. Aug. 15, 1880.
- 121 III. James Trapier Jervcy, b. Nov. 28, 1881.
- 122 IV. Elizabeth Heyward Jervcy, Oct. 3, 1883.

101.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE JERVEY [Theodore Dehon<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], born November 17, 1857; married September 29, 1886, Ida Morris; d. March 13, 1895.

Issue :

- 123 I. Annie Arden Jervcy, b. July 21, 1887.
- 124 II. Thomas M. Jervcy, b. Nov. 9, 1888.
- 125 III. Theodora Jervcy, b. Sept. 15, 1891.
- 126 IV. Francis J. Jervcy, b. Nov. 26, 1893.



## HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT IN MEXICO.—The following most interesting letter in regard to the conduct of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico is in possession of Mr. Wade Hampton Gibbes, of Columbia, who has kindly permitted it to be copied for publication here:

*Addressed:* His Excellency  
Gov. David Johnson  
Columbia<sup>1</sup>  
South Carolina  
United States.

*Postmarked:* Vera Cruz  
Mex Oct 2  
and  
Columbia S C  
22 Oct

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H<sup>d</sup> = Qrs. 1<sup>st</sup> = Brig. Vol. Div  
San Augustine Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup> = 1847

Sir

Permit me to condole with you and your State upon the loss of one of its citizens, and one of the bravest and noblest officers of the army Col- Pierce M. Butler He rose from a sick bed on the 19<sup>th</sup> = Ult. when his regiment was ordered to march from this place to the battle field of Contreras—placed himself at its head, and weak and feeble as he then was, encouraged and animated his troops over one of the most difficult routes, ever trod by the foot of man—

On the morning of the 20<sup>th</sup> = when the attack was made on the enemy's position he threw his regiment across the main road to Mexico—and poured a fire so terrible and destructive on the enemy's masses that the road and corn fields might be said to be left literally covered with the dead and dying.

From Contreras, where the force under Valencia was broken to pieces we pursued the routed foe toward Mexico and came up with the main body of his army strongly fortified, at the village of Chiribusco— Here the odds against that portion of the force which I had the honor to command were fearful, five to one at least, with every advantage of ground- Nothing however remained for us but to assault and carry

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<sup>1</sup> "Columbia" is stricken out and "Limestone Springs" is inserted. The regular postage charged was 10c and 5c more for forwarding.

his position- A check under the circumstances would be equivalent to a defeat—even a defeat would result in the entire destruction of the army- We advanced therefore against the enemy under one of the most terrible fires to which soldiers were ever submitted- The roll of musketry was so incessant that it resembled one prolonged continuous volley- The conduct of the Palmetto regiment both officers and men, on this occasion has never been surpassed on the field of battle- The Col whose great and noble qualities had endeared him not only to his own regiment but to the whole army having been previously wounded as well as having his horse shot under him advanced on foot in the front rank of his regiment, animating and encouraging his men, until a musket ball through the head terminated his life- The Lieut Col, was shot down about twenty minutes afterwards with the colors of the regiment in his hand- The major upon whom the command next devolved pushed forward his force with spirit and gallantry—and though upwards of one third of the number fell on the field the charge was successful, the enemy was driven from his position, and hotly pursued close to the gates of Mexico-

I could also speak of the gallantry of the New York and other regiments of my command in this connexion—but deem it inappropriate in a letter of this character- The victory though one of the most glorious ever achieved by American arms has been dearly purchased by the sacrifice of some of the noblest spirits of our country- The loss of Col- Butler in particular has been deeply felt by the whole army To me he was endeared by the strongest ties of love and friendship- I mourned over his fall with feelings of deep and heartfelt affliction and through my whole life, whatever may be my own future fate I shall always take a deep interest in all that concerns his name and family- Permit me sir to say in conclusion that I trust the gallant State upon which his death has shed such lustre will supply the place of guardian and protector to his widowed family-

I have the honor to be Sir

Your obdt Servt

Ja<sup>s</sup>: Shields

Brig Genl

His Excellency

David Johnson

Gov. of S. C.

*Endorsed:* Brig. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Shields

2 Sep. 1847

Death of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Butler.

Copy forwarded to Mr-- Butler

27 Oct 47.

A MISCHIEFMAKER AMONG THE CHEROKEES IN 1775.—The following affidavit in relation to a British emissary among the Cherokees in 1775 was purchased by Prof. Yates Snowden, now of the chair of history at the South Carolina College, at the sale of the J. H. V. Arnold collection in New York last year:

Ninety Six District }

Before us James Mayson, and John Caldwell  
Two of his Majestys Justices Assigned to keep the peace in Ninety Six District—Personally Came and Appeared Mr. Robert Goudey, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Deposeth and Sayeth, That this Day a Certain Cherokee Indian, Named the Man Killer of Keowee Formerly now Seneca Informed him this Depo-  
nent That Some Few Days ago, a certain John Vann Told the Indians in the Cherokee Nation that they must fall upon the White people on This Side Savanah River and kill them (Meaning the people of South Carolina) That the Other Side Savanah they must let alone, and Further Says That Mr. Alexander Cameron Sent to the over Hill Warriors and That on their Comeing he gave them presents of Rum and That they Returned home with it, and That this talk of Vans was Delivered in Seneca Town House, That the Indians Told Vann they Could not go to War, that they had no Ammunition

Robt Gouedy

Sworn to before us this 10<sup>th</sup>: Day }  
of July, at 12. °Clock at Night } Jno Caldwell  
Jas. Mayson

*First Endorsement:* Robt. Gouedy  
affidavit—  
about the Cherokees—

*Second Endorsement:* Robt. Goudy's affidavit  
10 July 1775. on Indian  
affairs—

THE CAPTURE OF FORT CHARLOTTE.—In the January, 1900, issue of this magazine several documents were printed (pp. 44–51) among the Council of Safety papers relating to the taking of Fort Charlotte—the first overt act of the Revolution so far as South Carolina was concerned. Those documents show that the fort was captured by Major James Mayson, of the 3rd. Regiment (Rangers) of South Carolina regulars, with the companies of Captains Caldwell and Kirk-

land of the same regiment. The following report, made by Capt. Caldwell to Major Mayson and forwarded by him to the Council of Safety, was purchased at the Arnold sale in New York last year by Prof. Yates Snowden, now of the South Carolina College:

Fort Charlotte 17<sup>th</sup>: July 1775

Sir

I have Sent you Inclosed, a Return of the Artillery Ammunition and Stores of Fort Charlotte—I have with Captain Whitefield's Assistance examined the State of the Garrison Officer's House and Barracks Stores & C<sup>a</sup>.—I find the Walls both top and Sides in absolute need of being new painted, The Magazine Requires to be new plastered and the Oven is quite useless—As there is no platformes, and but few very Indifferant Carriages, the Great Guns are by that means rendered unserviceable, the Officers house is barely Tenantable, and upon the mode upon which it is Constructed, is incapable of Repair—The Barracks and Store houses want new sills, in Consequence of that a full Repair—From the best Information I can get Mr. Allen Cameron, has absolutely declined excepting the Commission Confered upon him by this Country, as I am Told from good authority that he Received his Commission in a Letter from Majr. Williamson that he did not think it worth his while to Return an answer I shoud be much Obliged to you to Write to the Council of Safety on this Occasion.

I am Sr.

Yr. Verry Hul<sup>t</sup> Set.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Caldwell

*First Endorsement:* Capt John Caldwell  
17<sup>th</sup>, July 1775. Answered  
the 18<sup>th</sup>—to be laid before the  
Hon<sup>ble</sup>. The Council of Safety.

*Second Endorsement:* Capt. Caldwell to ---  
17 July 1775—containing  
state of Fort Charlotte  
Recd. 25<sup>th</sup>.

PROVISIONING SOLDIERS IN 1775.—The following is another of the documents purchased by Prof. Yates Snowden at the Arnold sale in New York:

Receiv'd of the Contracter for Victualling the two Regiments of Foot in the Provincial Service Seven thousand three hund<sup>d</sup> & Eighty two rations of different Species for the use of the First Regiment being from the 29<sup>th</sup>, day of June to the 31<sup>st</sup>, day of July both days included and for which I have signed two Receipts of this tenor & date

Charles Town 31<sup>st</sup>. July 1775—

Sims White

Qr. Master—

*Endorsed:* Qr. Master White's  
Certificate to Contracter  
31 July 1775—

**ONE OF GENERAL WINN'S ORDERS.**—The following order from Gen. Richard Winn to one of his colonels has been copied from the original in possession of Prof. Yates Snowden:

Winn's borough 4th. May 1787

Sir

You will please to Order a General Muster of your Regiment at Beaver Creek on Wednesday the 30th. of this Inst. Tho if you can make it Convenient I had much Rather the Rendezvous would be at Granby,

The Governor & myself will be at the Review, I shant go into particulars you being an Old Officer, Only beg leave to Mention that it will be necessary for your Officers & Men to Appeare in the best Manner, if the Officers have Not Side Arms let them take Guns, you will direct your Capt<sup>s</sup>. to make you Accurate Returns of their Companies on the day of Review

As it is possible your Regiment may Not be fully Officed I have here-with sent you Ten Blank Commissions, which you will please to have fil'd up & delivered to Such Gentlemen as may be Appointed, Observing to Commission no person but such that will have a true Sense of their Appointment—

You will Also Receive Ten feint Coppies of Militia Law's which you will distribute to your Officers, I shall Leave All Others Maters to your Good judgement

& beg Leave to Subscribe myself  
with due Consideration

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servt.

Richard Winn

Just below the name on this letter is this memorandum in pencil: "Gen. Winn succeeded Gen. Henderson as Brig. Gen. appointed by the Gov. & Council Nov. 21, 1783"

**LOGAN.**—"Died, on Saturday last, *William Logan*, Esq. a native of this State, aged 75 years and six months. Mr. William Logan was a grandson of George Logan, Esq. one of the first settlers in this state, who came from Aberdeen (Scotland) in the year 1690; a colonel in the British army then stationed in Charleston."—*The Times* (Charleston, S. C.), Monday, June 7, 1802.

**SOME REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.**—"Dr. William Keith, jun. is appointed a Physician and Surgeon to the General Hospital, in the Room of the Deceased Dr. Air."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Thursday, July 3, 1777.

"Died at his plantation in St. John, Berkley county, major *Ephraim Mitchell*, of the late 4th, or artillery regiment, raised in this state on continental establishment, and late surveyor general of this state."—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Friday, March 16, 1792.

DIED.] Yesterday, Mr. *James Johnson*, formerly a lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania regiment on continental establishment."—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Friday, April 6, 1792.

"Last Sunday morning died at Sandy Hill, occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding evening Lieut. Col. STEWART, of the Maryland line, whose untimely death is much lamented by his acquaintance, particularly by the officers belonging to the army.—His remains were on Monday morning brought to town, and in the afternoon interred in St. Philip's Church yard, with military honours, attended by a great number of his brother officers, and many of the inhabitants."—*The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Saturday, March 29, 1783.

"DEATHS. At Amelia township, Dr. Alexander Rogers, surgeon to Col. Thomson's regiment. His attention to the duties of his profession joined to a benevolent heart, gained him many friends, who now regret his death."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Thursday, October 29, 1778.

THE JEWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. Barnett A. Elzas's book with the foregoing title is out at last, the delay having been caused by a strike in the printing house of the J. B. Lippincott Company, from the press of which the book was issued. The volume consists of 352 pages of printed matter and 12 illustrations. It is undoubtedly the handsomest extensive work bearing exclusively on South Carolina ever brought out, the typography, paper and mechanical execution being of the highest order. As a piece of scientific work it has no superior in South Carolina bibliography and few superiors in the bibliography of America. Dr. Elzas has scarcely left a stone unturned in working up his topic; every available source of information has been most painstakingly investigated, and the material brought to light by him is enough to cause one to marvel. The manner in which he has put his material together is admirable, and the style, force and vigor of the work disclose the splendid scholarship of the writer.

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

\* [*Continued from the January number.*]

[6.]

The 20 november head quarters

Dear Sir

his excellency wrote to Congress some days ago in order to recommend Mr de coigny, actually Major in the french service, who desires to be employed in this with the rank of Lieutenant colonel—after general Washington's speaking for him, any thing from me can be but very weak and even very useless—however I think it my duty, as well as becoming to desire of seeing him employed to let you know, Sir, how interesting it seems to me to have that officer in our cavalry—a good officer of horse is not a short matter to be formed—Mr de coigny enjoyed a fine military reputation in a corps much reputed itself in our army last war—his kind of duty had a great likeness with this of our light dragoons, and g'ral pulaski well convinced how such a man could be useful and to himself and to the advantage of the service expressed me the greatest desire of his being employed and in expecting an answer from Congress took him at his quarters.

I gave you by my last the trouble of sending some supplies to that poor fellow who expects from me since five months.—

as Congress has been kind enough as to except him from the general arrangement I am not in any doubt about his getting a commission in my family.

I am just now going from this place with a detachment under Mj' genl greene—I hope my wound w'ont be much hurted—I shall never reproach myself loosing any occasion of doing some thing, as far as it can be for my present situation, or to speak better the inaction I am in.

with the greatest affection and esteem I am till the last moment of my life

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the Mis de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

Rec<sup>d</sup> 28 Nov 1777—

[7.]

*Addressed:* The honble Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>—  
President of Congress  
York—

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White Marsh the 29 november 1777

Dear Sir

how I am obliged to you for the charming parcell of letters I received yesterday All the feeling of your heart will certainly convince you, if you remember in this moment every thing, every body, love or friendship has ever given your soul an attachment for—I found there that my friends of all age and sex were in very good health the 14 july—I found that they keep the remembrance I can wish, of that man who is called in france the american entousiast—I found also that I was lately father of a female child—but nothing about war, and indeed the date is too old for any good news of that kind—I received your's some days ago with the greatest pleasure, and all your intelligences seem to me so strong that I have no more any doubt or at least very light ones about france being ready to over power proud england under the superiority of her arms—I'l be much obliged to



you if you are so good as to let me know every news you'll hear from my country.

the bearer of my letter Mr de fleury who was in fort miflin, and as he is recommended by his excellency I have nothing more to say but that I am very sensible of his good conduct—

I'll be much obliged to you if you let me know when I can wait to france—I chuse rather to put my letters in packets going from Congress by packet boats than to send them on board of merchant ships even of armed ones—those packet boats arrive always very fast and very safe— As I fancy that some of them will go of very soon I wish to know when I must send my packets—amongst the other letters I'll inclose one for the first minister where I shall acquaint him that General bourgoigne is going over to england—if war was not declared that advice would be perhaps an inducement to begin real hostilities—I wishoud you would be so good as to tell me what you think about bourgoigne's embarkation and where vessels of transport and provisions will come from

his excellency has been pleased to let you know a very small engagement on the other side of delaware—tho it is very trifling in itself, tho no kind of merit at all can be on the account of the general officer who was by chance with them, however I have had the greatest pleasure to see by my own eyes with what bravery and alacrity a little reconnoitering party of less than three hundred men the half militia has repelled very far with a great loss a body of 350 hessians with field pieces, notwithstanding two british reinforcements and strong ones (for two english captains have been killed there)—general greene who arrives just now acquaints me that besides those above mentioned captains and the killed hessian officer, two captains of the same nation have been wounded—therefore I hope their loss greater than I thought—I was there nothing almost but a witness, but I was a very pleased one in seeing the behaviour of our men.

Mr de fleury received just now the commission of lieutenant colonel, I think he wo'nt go to day to Congress, and I

send this letter by one other occasion—with the most tender sentiments of an eternal affection I have the honor to be

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the Mquis de Lafayette

all the letters I receive from frenchmen are full of their gratefulness for your own particular kindness towards them

will you be so good as to accept my thanks for them and for myself, and to join here my sincere ones on account of the appointment of Mr de la colombe—my compliments if you please to Mr richard henry lee, Mr Moriss and the other gentlemen of my acquaintance

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

29 Nov 1777

Rec<sup>d</sup>— 5 Decem—

[8.]

*Addressed:*

to

The honorable Mr henry laurens president  
of Congress

York town

---

headquarters the 3<sup>d</sup> december

Dear Sir

the bearer is the chevalier de failly lieutenant colonel in our service who has made this campaign under general gates where he deserved his greatest approbation—he is in the french service since toward thirty years and he behaved always there in a manner which do honour to soldiership—his frankness, delicacy, and disinterested zeal for our cause deserves a particular regard—he is now going to congress and he desired me to recommend him to you—I do not see any thing extraordinary or unjust in his wishes, and I must confess that it is a particular pleasure for me to address you french gentlemen worthy of the country they are coming from.

I expect to hear from you about some occasions going to france; I wish heartily you could hear from us about Mr

howe being repulsed in case he would attack us; we had some expectations those first days, but I begin to give up all my pleasant hopes of luring him out of his redoubts.

With the most tender affection and friendship I have the honor to be

dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
the Mquis de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

3<sup>d</sup>. Rec<sup>d</sup>. 7 Decem

1777

[9]

At the gulph the 14 december 1777

Dear Sir

I advise you to take care for your self in making the least excuse to me, because thousand and thousand will fall immediately upon you, with all the rapidity of a torrent,—and then my heart will indulge itself the repeated and tedious assurances of my gratefulness, which you deserved by this apology of your last letter—but, sir, friendship do not admit such compliments, and, therefore I wish heartily they should be removed from us—I am very well convinced of the immense quantity of businesses which employ all the moments of your life,—give me leave to tell you that you would be quite wrong, if your time was spent in serious occupations as far as to hurt your health and constitution—then the trifling advantage of some hours would certainly prevent you from being useful to your country for months or years on account of sickness and inconveniences attending too hard and tiring occupations—however, tho' troublesome I might be, my confidence is such that I'll apply always to you in the least circumstances, and the president of Congress as well as my friend will receive all my adresses in every occasion—I beg only leave of making two rules between us—the first, that when I schall ask some thing to you improper, unjust, or not becoming with the regulations or in-

terests of your country, the president of Congress will never know any thing of the matter neither take any notice of it—my second rule is that you schall never think yourself obliged to any answer, to any execution of my desires &c. &c. till the moment where your business will leave you in full liberty of doing it. such is the the plan which must be fixed upon among us.

the bearer of the present the chevalier de failly ran a way from you some days ago without any leave, without thinking of his *rendi-vous*, on account of the approach and fighting-like manœuvre of general howe—I assured him that you would excuse such an impolite desertion—he feels the greatest gratefulness for your kind reception—these are the sentiments of all the french gentlemen who have had some occasions of knowing you—I can tell you without compliment that never man acquired the love and confidence of a stranger nation, so far as you are beloved and trust upon by all my country men I know here—I wish the same way schould have been taken every where, and every body would have been satisfied with much lesser expense, of Congress and greater advantages on both side.

I received a letter from the viscount de montroy who has the same rank in france as the baron de Kalb, and made the same convention with Mr Silas deane—he seems to me very affronted to have been left when the baron de Kalb was admitted in our Service—this gentleman is one of my countrymen of the most recommendable in this part of the world for his wit, genius, and civil reputation—however Mr lovell told to a french officer that he had wrote a very improper letter to Congress—I hope that you will be so good as to let me know the truth of it.

I am very sensible of the mark of confidence I received from Congress in being appointed to a division of the army—I wish to deserve it by my own and my division's conduct principally when happy occasions may present themselves to us—my tenderest and warmest attachment for our respectable and great general has made myself very desirous

to be at the head of his country men—it is with a great pleasure that I heard a plenty of cloathes and blankets would arrive soon in camp—give me leave to make to you the following reflexion—do'nt you think that as the Northern provinces have been well provided since the beggiuing of the war (and indeed I saw yet yesterday large parcels of goods distributed among them) some more attention schould be payed to our poor naked virginians who have always fought without any ressource, alwais in the oppened field, and under general washington? I wishoud that a great plenty of coats could arrive together in camp, and not parcel by parcel, in order to distribute them at once and make some uniformity in the several regiments which is a thing much more important than it seems to be—when a small quantity is brought here we are obliged to attend first to those unhappy wretches theyr nakedness prevents entirely from making any duty, and who expect the moment of perishing by sickness or changing theyr deplorable situation by desertion—of those quite naked fellows incapable of service for want of cloathes, shoes &c. I have many in my division, and I can't express to you how it makes myself uneasy.

I have been acquainted with a very great pleasure of the measures which Congress will take for the sake of this army—first in giving to our officers that consideration, and idea of themselves which is absolutely necessary—Military life is full of labours, dangers, inconveniences of every kind—in the middle of theyr distresses, and sufferings we want to entertain a merry, willing, and alwais ready spirit—but how can you expect that they will go through the hardships of war with that so desirable alacrity, if honor, if even a kind of pride does not sustain them—honor will raise from praises due to bravery and good conduct—do'nt tell never *he has done his duty* men must receive thanks for doing merely that very same duty as well as they ought to be punished when they neglect it—the other point schall be carried on in making the commissions honorable and desirable for every gentleman of whatever fortune he can be—I'l let you know as

my friend that I intend for this purpose to pay to the lieutenants of my division the same politeness and regard which is payed here to generals officers and sometimes refused to a colonel—one other thing very agreeable to me is to hear that the divisions and regiments will be completed this winter by taking them out of militia—it is the only way of getting an army, it is, I dare say, the only way of opposing ourselves to what ever ennemy england can send to us—the same men who are now scatered in the country, plundering the inhabitants, and bold every where but before the ennemy, will make good, fine, disciplined soldiers, under the niew strict rules and which I hope, will be established upon a general plan and extenuated upon the best military principles

I received several letters from general connway by which I foresee he will stay in this country—according to that highly pleasant project he spoke you of, I believe that you mean some ideas about the east indias—as Mr de cannway has been in garrison in the *isle de france* I desired from him several times some particularities about the matter—that project wants a man at the head of it who by his weight in france could undertake things which would loose a gentleman less firm in that countrv by his connexions and all our others french prejugas—influence about court is not only necessary he must have some fortune to risk expensive enterprizes—these considerations engaged me to believe that I could be of some use to america if in the same time that I am fighting here, I would induce the french ministry in supporting enterprizes which schall certainly finish by a war between trance and england—I have therefore the pleasure to inform you that by Mr de valfort I wrote a long letter to the count de maurepas, whom I desire to consider himself and propose to the King in my name the following project—intrusted with commissions of congress, with very smallest succours (because I represent that in the circumstances america ca'nt make great efforts) I offer myself to engage a part of my fortune in collecting some vessels arms &c. &c. I ask only from the king to order the governors of the french

american islands, and principally this of the isle de france, in the east indias not to put any obstacle to my operations, and even to favour them—then I answer to them that some english establishments (perhaps all) will be destroyed without any expense neither from france neither from america—this project wants to be explained in very long terms what I'll do at our first enterview—to be short on the matter I'll tell only to you—first that I employed all the knowledge of this court I can have to make the king and his minister in love with this project—the second that I engaged no body there but myself, that I have promised nothing in the world to them, because I think a plan between both nations must be calculated for theyr common advantage in it—the third that I selected from all the romanesque of this project, all what it has reasonable and practicable in itself—the fourth that I am certain that in our first conversation you'll find that what I have done and mean to do answers every purpose for the interests of america.

I have wrote by the same occasion to the governor of martinico, a gentleman whom I can depend upon, and I am certain he will do every thing in his power for me—I propose to him the following enterprise—I could make a voyage in these islands for two months in all—and from there I'll take proper measures to fall in the english possessions, destroy the inhabitants, take away the negros &c &c—which operations tho done in my name, upon my credit, and under american colours, would certainly be the cause of a great dispute between france and england, as well as of some advantage for america. I expect answers about those two points, and if they are agreed I schall lay down my projects before congress and submit them to theyr judgement and instructions. I ask from you, sir, a great secrecy; you can only let them be known to few members of congress you can depend upon as upon yourself. but if some others schould be acquainted of it, I foresee indiscretions and bad consequences. In case the above project schould take place, and the operations of war schould want my presence here, then I'll direct

officers and gentlemen I can depend upon to act under my name, my expenses and my instructions.

You will be perhaps surprised that I did not speak to any body in america about those ideas and undertakings of mine—but, sir, it would not answer any purpose but to let me have some assurances that america is satisfied with my conduct—And tho' agreeable and highly pleasant it could be to me to think that this country believes myself of some use to it, however I want more to serve america and the cause of liberty and mankind than to be thanked for those services. I wishoud theretore to conceal my measures till the moment when favorable answers should make myself able to proceed directly to the execution, and in case of refusals no body should have known any thing of it. but as I see congress ready to engage itself in some undertakings of that kind I thought it my duty to let you know what I have already done by the first opportunity you'l furnish me with I'l explain myself upon a greater scale.

if I had had the pleasure to be better acquainted with Mr john adams or he had applied to me, I would have given him every instruction in my power for his succe's in that country—it seems to me by your letter that some time will be spent in the preparations of his vessel—be so good sir, as to let me know how long you think that time will be, because I'l have my letters ready and I wish to send them as late as possible—I am sorry I have not seen that gentleman—he will have thousand questions made to him about me—thousand particularities will be inquired in on the same subject—I do not know how he will answer—for there he will hear more from me perhaps in two hours, than he ever heard since my arrival for avoiding to him the trouble of answering to thousand about a point he do'nt know much of, make to him a little lesson he will repeat the first day, and after it he must shut the shop, and all those importune questions about a man unknown to him must be over.

I do'nt deserve indeed, sir, any compliment for our little victory of the jersays. that advantage had (I must confess)



something very clever but it is much more owned to the bravery of my little party than to any disposition or operation on my part. I was there nothing more than a witness

I am indeed very importune to wraït so long a letter. you'll find me very troublesome, and I make haste to put an end to it by the short assurance of the eternal friendship I am with

dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
the mquis de Lafayette

the chevalier de failly if he obtains the leave of a canadian corps desires very much he could be annexed to my division, and indedd that idea is very pleasing to me

As the french war is not confirmed I begin to conceive some very bad doubts, on this matter. I wish with a great ardour to get clear of them

*Endorsed:* Marquis dela Fayette  
14 Decem 1777 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup>.

[10.]

Dear Sir

My attachment for your cause, for yourself, for general washington engage me to express freely the sentiments of my heart—you will find perhaps my confidence very importune upon a so delicate point—but it is in the same time a so important one that I want to know if my fears are groundless or if I must give up the flattering hopes which upon this occasion every lover of liberty and mankind had a true right to entertain—I am fully convinced that if any dissension take place in the Congress, in the army, or betwen the militar and the civil power of this niew feeble country, america is lost for ever—what must I think when I hear from every where the party of such a one, this of one other, the northen, the southern interest and all those distinctions betwen members of a body which can not have any strenght but by the most strictest union—remember, my dear sir, what lord north promised to your most cruel

and tyrannic ennemys, when he foresaw in one of his speeches that dissensions should take place one day or another among the several states the several members of congress, and facilitate the succe's and vengeance of a master who is now as thirsty of your blood as he was before of your liberties and properties—in all the niews papers, in all the conversations, in all the speculations of ministers and powerfull men I have alwaïs heard those two ideas united together,, some members of congress (as we are told) do not agree amongh themselves, therffore america is lost and submitted—heaven has removed till this time from our ennemies the perfect knowledge of great many particularities which strike my eyes, which I see with the greatest concern, but they will know it soon, you are surrounded by secret enemys, you have thousand among you, some perhaps in Congress itself—if howe should know in this moment our present circumstances, I dare not say what my mind foresees—

it is perfectly clear to every body that Congress is divided in three parts—the first and I wish it can be the more numerous, those virtous citizens, who desire truly happiness succes and freedom to the whole continent, without any base self-interest, without particular ambition, without for any part of that world which they try to make happy—the second part is what is called the southern party, or gates's faction, or mifflin's forces, and every other denomination according to the power of the gentlemen who are concerned in it—the third part is the northeru faction—those two last were since a long time silently working one against another, but now ready to breake up in open dissensions—let us consider what has been done since some days.

general gates's succe's have turned all the heads and raised his party to the highest degree—some have been audacious, ungrateful, and foolish enough as to hope it would reflect on general washington's reputation and honor—men indeed to be pitied as well as despised!—they erect themselves absolute judges without having the less idea not only of military knowledge, but even of common sense—genl gates (and

I did not believe that any comparison could be ever made between both) general gates, I say, was in the middle of the woods, expecting an ennemy who could arrive to him by one single road—no danger of being turned by the right or the left—no march to be made without his knowledge—a great superiority of number—it was almost impossible to him not to conquer,—which marches, which movements, what has he done in all to compare him to that hero who at the head of sixteen hundred peasants pursued last winter a strong disciplined army through an open and vast country—to that great general who is born for the salvation of his country and the admiration of the universe—yes, sir, that very same campaign of last winter would do one of the finest part of the life of Cæsar Condé, turenne, and those men whose any soldier can not pronounce the name without an entoustiastik adoration—in the last summer obliged to give battle in a plain (in that moment where the troops are all, and the general almost nothing in comparison of his influence in the course of the campaign) he has been defeated by a superior number, by the discipline by the moral and phisick necessity he was under to loss the first general engagement in open field—the great condé would have been defeated in such circumstances—and yet, if in german town his order of battle (one of the finest I ever saw) had been followed by some general officer whom I will not name perhaps he would have been successfull—there are men who are surprised that he do'nt attack the redoubts because gnl gates has been into some trifling lines—believe me, sir, I am candid and frank, I dare say that I am not quite stranger in the military way, if we go there in our present circumstances we are ruined for ever—consult if you will general portail one of the best and most honest officers upon this continent he will tell you that taking philadelphia is as impossible as to storm the moon—I told to general washington and I repeat to you, if we attack now those redoubts I make very willingly the bargain of coming back with one single arm and the half part of the army, and certainly it would be a very advantage-

ous one—but, sir, all those men who talk of storming the lines of beating gl..howe are stranger to our circumstances, or desirous to engage gl washington in a step where he could fall—believe that upon my word.

however if you should loose that same man, what would become of the american liberty? who could take his place? certainly some body should raise from the earth—for now I do not any body, neither in the south neither in the north, neither gates neither mifflin, neither greene (you see that I put them all without distinction) who could keep an american army for six months—general washington is my friend my tiderest friend it is true, but I assure you that I have not the least partiality in what I wrote to you. for grl gates I consider him, I have a great regard for him, I think he deserves the praises as well as the gratefulness of every one in his country, but I do not bear any comparison with our general.

give me leave to tell you how I am surprised of the little regard pay'd to grl washington in this instance—since some time a board of war has been established and taken in a certain faction to restrain his authority—A distinction has been made between his army and this of general gates—the northern department the commander in chief of the northern troops and so on—gates himself did never give to him any account of his operations and succe's—resolves of congress (and which resolves good god!) are sent every day to stop his operations and push him in very bad ones—and now a major general, inspector general, a kind of superintendent of all the army with about the same rights as du condray could ever desire in the artillerie is sent to him without his participation—he is not acquainted of a word of it till grl counway appears himself—indeed he does not deserve that neglect, I say more that kind of insult—if you could know in what circumstance it happens—what letter had been wrote by the same gentleman—but if general washington has been moderate enough as to keep the silence about this matter I schall imitate him;

I want however to let you know which effects that promotion has made in the army—every brigadier thinks himself affronted to the last degree—all will give their dismission—what circumstances if the ennemy had some knowledge of it—try, my dear sir, to establish some peace in all that confusion, the sooner will be the best, if it would go a degree further great inconveniences should arise congress is not to make use of his authority in this instance—such a step in this moment would be too dangerous—believe me, sir, believe my interest for the cause, for yourself, for gl..washington, this is one of the most important crisis america has ever been in.

general connway is a good an brave officer (and without minding his moral qualities) as he is an excellent major of infanterie, he could be useful for the instruction of our troops—do not believe however that the department of manœuvres, administration of rgts &c is a very difficult thing, every man who is not stupid and has been six months in a french garrison must be pretty far advanced in that so easy knowledge but certainly no body can deny that kind of merit to Mr de connway to a very high degree.

I am sorry that Congress is so far advanced—it will be disagreeable to be obliged to go back—it will be very dangerous to proceed—I admire in this occasion the perfect silence and moderation of our commander in chief.

I know very well your sentiments upon those matters—however I desire to have a line from you upon these subjects—I promise you the same secrecy and care of burning your letters which I beg for the present—explain me, sir, by what chance so little regard is pay'd to general washington—I am very certain you do not approve such a neglect—I am not in any doubt about your sentiments for that ungratefulness which some reward that respectable man with—I beg your pardon in being so free, but as I am a friend of peace those dissensions revolt me so much that I could not help myself of mentionning it to you

I have been very sorry to hear how you was under the

tyranic domination of a troublesome goute—slavery in general and so bad one as this should never attend you. fare-well my dear sir and worthy friend, I am with the most tender affection, the most warmest wishes for the liberty happiness of your country, for the union of her sons, the succe's of our cause, and your own satisfaction

Your most obedient servant

the Mquis de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 5 January 1778.

[*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*]

# RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH- MENT.

[Continued from the January number.]

[60.]

[A RETURN OF THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

Addressed: Major Harleston

2<sup>d</sup>: reg<sup>t</sup>..S<sup>o</sup> C<sup>a</sup>—

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Return of the Officers & Serv<sup>u</sup>.. of the Second S<sup>o</sup>.. Carolina  
reg<sup>t</sup>.—

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Maj <sup>r</sup> Harleston.....	white	Rob <sup>t</sup> .. Gambell
Capt <sup>a</sup> .. Mazyck.....	blk...	Peter
Capt <sup>a</sup> .. Warley ———		
Capt <sup>a</sup> Shubrick.....	blk...	Peter
Capt <sup>a</sup> .. Baker.....		
Capt <sup>a</sup> .. Provaux.....		
Capt <sup>a</sup> .. Mason.....		
Capt <sup>a</sup> .. Gray.....	white	Ferguson
Lieut <sup>t</sup> .. Foissin.....	do..	Tom: Oliver
L <sup>t</sup> ..... Kolb.....	blk.....	York
L <sup>t</sup> .. Langford.....		
L <sup>t</sup> .. Frierson.....	do..	Julius
L <sup>t</sup> .. Ogier.....		
L <sup>t</sup> .. Evans.....	blk.....	Peter
L <sup>t</sup> Legare.....	white	Lamb
L <sup>t</sup> Dunbar.....	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Sparrow
L <sup>t</sup> Hart.....		
Lt.. Mazyck.....	blk	Robin
Pay Master Gray.....	D <sup>o</sup> .....	Tom

[61.]

## [A GUARD DETAIL OF THE 2D. REGIMENT.]

	On duty	Fit for duty	Guard—	
Mazyck—	3	4	2	
Warley—	3	6	3	
Shubrick—	1	2	1	
Baker—	1	2	1	
Proveaux—	1	3	2	
Mason—	2	2	1	
Gray—	1	—	0	
Vacant—	2	5	2	
			12	

Guard Sergt: Roberts

Corp<sup>l</sup>—Lions

Capt Mazyck Maz'

Warley

Shubrick Shubrick

Baker

Provaux Provaux

Mason Gray

Gray

Colonels Wacant

Mason

Baker

Warley



[62.]

[A RETURN OF THE 2D. REGIMENT.]

Return of the S<sup>c</sup>. Caro: 2<sup>d</sup> Rgt: prisoners of war at Haddrells

Major Harleston.....Robert Gamble

Capt.. Mazyck.....Toney

Warley.....

Shubrick.....Peter

Baker.....Joe

Proveaux.....Harry

in Town Mason.....

Gray.....Ferguson.....

Lts.. Martin.....

Foissin.....Oliver.....

Kolb.....

Langford.....

Frierson.....Julius

Ogier.....

Evans.....Peter

Legare.....Lamb.....

Dunbar.....Sparrow.....

Hart.....

Mazyck.....Robin

Pay Mas<sup>r</sup>: Gray.....Tom—

*On Back:* Be the Hearts blood spilled that does the Act.  
the tongue accursed that durst avow the purpose, & the Hand  
blasted that obeys the Order

[63.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

Return of the 3<sup>d</sup> S Car' Reg' Prisoners of War at Hadrells  
Point 20 Jan. 1781—

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Lt Col <sup>o</sup> . Henderson.....	Kneller a Slave
Captains, F. Warley .....	Jo <sup>o</sup> . a Slave
Smith.....	Peter MGrew
Jo <sup>o</sup> . Warley.....	
Goodwyn.....	Peter a Slave
in the country Buchanan.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Campbell
Town Baker.....	Will a Slave
Farrer.....	Jacob Bruucin
Liddell.....	
Pollard.....	Will <sup>m</sup> . Myrack
Lieuts— Goodwyn.....	W <sup>m</sup> . Partridge
Smith.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Peterkin
MGwire.....	Jo <sup>o</sup> Williams
Doc <sup>r</sup> Martin	Jn <sup>o</sup> Caldwell
	James Sword Taylor
	Merry MGwire
	Adj <sup>t</sup> . 3 <sup>d</sup> Regt

[64.]

[SEGOUT TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Major Harleston\*  
of the South Carolina line

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8 march 1781

Sir

having been inform'd by mr. edwar [a letter or two gone] that the pay of the legionary officers had been left into your hands—I desir'd the lieut. 20th to wait upon you to receive it and bring it to me who as the eldest officer of the corps am better acquaint'd with their circumstances and will pay them off to their satisfaction undouptely you got our pay roll and know the capts have the majors of infantry's pay 50<sup>dollars</sup> the lieu<sup>t</sup>. 33<sup>d</sup>— $\frac{3}{4}$  and the cornet—26<sup>d</sup>— $\frac{1}{4}$

I heard that the Staff was to be pay'd their extra; and in consequence of it the officers of the lines was not not to be pay'd till that money comes but as there is no such instance in the remanes of the corps I think that if the money of ours is in your hands the desire of our officers is to receive it sooner than latter some of them tho the sum small being still in want of it.

undouptely the money coming to the prisoners of the 16<sup>th</sup> of august now present on hadrills-point, and belonging to the legion is in your hand; if so as they are in the same quarter and of the same opinion they hope you'll be pleas'd to convey their money by the lieut. roth—

I am Sir

with respect

your most obed

Segoud/:

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\* "Henderson" was stricken out and "Harleston" inserted after "Major".

[65.]

[MRS. ELIZABETH HARTH TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* To  
Capt<sup>a</sup>. Isaac Harlston  
Hadrels point

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Charles Town May 30: 1781—

The Schoolmaster and the Doctor that attended Miss Agnus Parkerson Calls on me and threatens to sue me for Payment, and as you were to kind as to tell me you would see that Paid, & Likewise her Boarding, I thought Proper to acquaint you of it first, in hope you will let me know by a few Lines, who I am to Call upon for Payment, as it is to be paid—immediately I am with Great esteem

Y<sup>r</sup>. Obed<sup>t</sup>. hble Servant  
Elizabeth Harth  
formerly E: Holson

Capt<sup>a</sup>. Harlston

AN ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST. REGT., S. C. LINE,  
'CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

[On the fly leaf at the beginning of this book the following order is written :

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney December 4<sup>th</sup>: 1777 Fort Moultrie, Orderly Books Containing the Standing Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders, to be Observed & Obey'd by The Officers, & men of the first Regt. of South Carolina On the Continental Establishment, are Printed in Charles Town, Each officer will Supply himself With one of them, & take care to Enter all futer orders with the Greatest Punctuallity;—

as The ports dependant on this Fortress are Extensive And should be Frequently visited. Each of the Field Officers will keep a horse with the Regt., & apply to The Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. for Forrage Agreeable to the Continantal Regulation—

The printed “standing regimental orders” follow, covering twenty pages. Following these are a number of blank pages whereon the orders were kept as follows. The whole book is bound in leather and the pages are about four inches wide by six long.]

Orders by Major Scott December 5<sup>th</sup>: 1777—

.....Parole Independency—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders L<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher & L<sup>t</sup>. Postell for the fort Guard tomorrow—A Court martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such prisoners as may be Brought Before them all Witness to attend. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders president of the Court. L<sup>ts</sup>— Gadsden Williamson Lavacher and Glover, Members—

Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>: Day 1777—

.....Parole Commisade—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell L<sup>ts</sup>. Hext & Glover for the Fort Guard Tomorrow, A Court Martial to sit this morning for The trial of all such prisoners as may be Brought Before them all Evidences to attend, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner President of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Grey Weatherly Smith And Simmons Members.....

Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup> day 1778.....

.....Parole Syllavin.....

For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton L<sup>ts</sup>. Lining & Grey  
Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Parole Cattell.  
For guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Joor L<sup>ts</sup>— Gadsden & Simmons  
A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such  
prisoners as may be brought before them all Witness to at-  
tend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus president of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Hixt Lining  
Jackson & Postell Members.....

Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup> day 1777 Parole Boston  
For Guard to morrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup>. Williamson, &  
Weatherly. A Court Martial to sit this Morning for y<sup>e</sup> trial  
of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them all  
Witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell President of y<sup>e</sup> Court Lieu-  
tenants Weatherly Smith Jackson & Glover Members.....  
After Orders by Major Scott Same Date The Major is Sorry  
to Remind army officers of his duty, Especially of a Stand-  
ing Order, where they are Requested not to leave y<sup>e</sup> Regt.  
until after Orderly hours, he therefore enjoins them in Futer  
to Adher Closely to this order, otherwise They will put him  
under the Disagreeable Necessity of puting The offender  
under an arrest as he is Determined the Service of the Regt.  
Shall suffer through their Neglect.....

Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup> 1777 Parole Pinckney  
for Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders L<sup>ts</sup>. Jackson & Glover  
A Court Martial to sit this morning for y<sup>e</sup> trial of all such  
Prisoners as may be Brought before them all Witness to  
attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton President of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Williamson  
Weatherly Jackson and Simmons Members.....

Orders by Major Scott December 11<sup>th</sup>: 1777.....

.....Parole Coadunation.....

For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell L<sup>ts</sup>. Lavacher and Clif-  
ford, The Serjeant Major Informs me y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Serj<sup>ts</sup>. of Differ-  
ent Companies make it a practice of leaving The Regt. with-  
out giving him Notice of their leave of Absence, by which

means he is Rendered Incapible of Keeping a Regular Roster.....

The Major now Strictly forbids any Serjeant, to leave The Regt. untill they Give such Notice of their leave of Absence, to the Serjt. Major, as they may assure Themselves that he shall Bring them to a Court Martial.....

Head Quarters Charles Town Decem<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>: 1777

.....Parole Gates.....

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Spencer of Col<sup>l</sup>. Hughs Batalion having Resign'd his Commission he is no Longer to be Considered as a Continental officer in that Corps, he is appointed Assistant Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Quarter master Gen<sup>l</sup>. of this State, with Rank of Cap<sup>t</sup>. & is to be Obey<sup>d</sup>. & Respected according, Sign'd Stephen Drayton Pr,o Adjutant General.....

Orders by major Scott December 13<sup>th</sup> day 1777 parole Gates Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton L<sup>ts</sup>. Hixt & Lining for the fort Guard tomorrow.....December 14<sup>th</sup> day 1777—

Orders by Major Scott Parole Moultrie.....

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Joor vice Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton for Guard this day, as also Lt. Williamson vice Lt. Lining absent, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup>. Grey & Postell for the fort Guard tomorrow.....

Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 15<sup>th</sup> day 1777.....

Parole Hertford } Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lt. Gadsden & Weatherly  
For the fort Guard tomorrow, A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus president of The Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Hixt Williamson Lavacher & Postell..... Members.....

Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup>: 1777 Parole Hermony—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders L<sup>ts</sup>. Smith & Lavacher for y<sup>e</sup> fort Guard tomorrow Orders by Major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 17<sup>th</sup>: 1777 Parole Randolph Lt. Grey to mount Guard this Day Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders in town Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders L<sup>ts</sup>. Hixt & Glover for the fort Guard tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Decem<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>: 1777.....

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Lt. John Perronnaw having Resigned his Commission he is no Longer to be Considered as a Continental officer

John Sanfort Dart Esq<sup>r</sup>. is appointed Depty. Clothier Gen<sup>l</sup>. to the Continental Troops, in the State of South Carolina untill the Pleasure of the Honourable Continental Congress can be known Thereupon.....

The Gen<sup>l</sup>. Thinks proper to Publish in Orders the Following Resolves of y<sup>e</sup> Honourable House of Assembly of this State, Saturday Aug<sup>t</sup>. 27: 1777 Resolved, That every Soldier who has or Shall Inlist in any Reg<sup>t</sup>. of this State in the Continental Service Shall Receive Annually 1 Blanket 1 Coat 1 westcoat 1 pair of breeches 1 hat or Cap 2 Shirts 1 Black Stock or Crevatt 2 pair of Stockings or Legings & two pair of Shoes.....Resolved that this house will make provision to Defray any Expence Exceeding the S<sup>d</sup>. Twenty Dollars which may be Incurred In Consequence of the foregoing Resolution.....

This Donation Lays the army under high Obligation to the Honourable House of Assembly.....

A Depty. Clothier Gen<sup>l</sup>. in Consequence of it will as Emedately as possible Furnish each Reg<sup>t</sup>. with the Articles Mentioned in the Resolve, which he will take care to purchase with as Oconimy as possible, he will take his Directions, as to the Uniform of Each Reg<sup>t</sup>. from the Commanding officer thereof, & have the Cloths made to fit the men...

Orders by major Scott Decem<sup>r</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup> day 1777.....

.....Parole Middleton.....

For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell L<sup>ts</sup>— Lining & Clifford  
.....Decem<sup>r</sup>. 19<sup>th</sup> day 1777.....

.....Orders Major Scott...Parole Magnanimity For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup>. Grey and Simmons.....Decem<sup>r</sup>.  
20<sup>th</sup> day 1777.....

.....Orders by Major Scott Parole Hampton For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus L<sup>ts</sup>. Gadsden and Williamson—A Court



**Martial** to sit this morning for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders president of y<sup>e</sup> Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Lining Gadsden Weatherly & Simmons      Members

Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Fort Moultrie Decem<sup>r</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup>: 1777  
.....Parole Washington.....

The Col<sup>l</sup>. is Inform's that Several of y<sup>e</sup> Men when they are in Town do not pay the Officers of other Reg<sup>ts</sup>. the Compliment which is Due to them, Every non Commissioned officer and Private is Therefore hereby Ordered to touch his Cap & Give the wall to every Continental officer whome he Shall meet, This order to be Read to the men of each Company every morning for the Insuing week.....For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders L<sup>ts</sup>. Weatherly & Glover Henry Welch on account of y<sup>e</sup> perticular application of his Cap<sup>t</sup>. & on account of his former Good Behaviour, Before he was Guilty of which he was Deservedly broke is appointed a Serjeant to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theuse's Company & is to be Obey'd and Respected as such.....

Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Fort Moultrie 22<sup>d</sup>: Dec<sup>r</sup> 1777.  
.....Parole Redbank.....

The new Clothes are to be given out to the men to Day The men are to take the Greatest care of them, A Dirty Sluv-ingly appearance in any of the men will in futer be Severely Punished, In order y<sup>e</sup> Better to preserve the Cloths clean, the men are hereby forlid to Sleep in them, The Serjeants will take care to see this order Complied with & y<sup>e</sup> Subal-terns will frequently visit y<sup>e</sup> Rooms of Their Respective Companies, to se that it is by no means Evaded.....A Court martial is to sit this morning for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before Them all Witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell President of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Hixt Grey Williamson & Clifford Members—For guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell L<sup>ts</sup>. Lavacher & Clifford.....

After orders Decem<sup>r</sup>. 22<sup>d</sup>: 1777 no Coasting schooner is to pass Fort Moultrie in going out of y<sup>e</sup> harbour Till further orders from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie.....

Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Fort Moultrie 23<sup>d</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1777  
 Parole Comlombas } The men for guard to appear in their  
 New Cloths A court martial to sit this morning for the  
 Trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before Them  
 all witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus President of the Court  
 L<sup>ts</sup>— Lining and Simmons Members.....

For guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup>. Hixt & Simmons

Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Decem<sup>r</sup>. 24<sup>th</sup> day 1777

.....Parole Rochester.....

The men who are permitted to go to Haddrells point are on  
 no account to go to any Tavern or Dram shop or to purchase  
 any kind of Spiritus Liquors—This Indulgence is Given  
 them meerly to purchase Garden Stuff or other Necessaries,  
 & if they abuse it they May Depend on being punish'd &  
 being prevented From going there again—A Court martial  
 to sit This Morning for the Trial of all such prisoners as  
 may be brought before them all Witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
 Turner President of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Grey Williamson Lava-  
 cher & Clifford—Members.....

For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup> Lining & Grey.....  
 after Orders 24<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 77. The Quarter-Master Serjeant to  
 have all the Chimneys Swept Under the platform, without  
 Delay, if This is not properly done where they have Rooms  
 they are to Inform The Commanding officer of it.....

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

## THE CALHOUN FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

The earliest authentic records we have of the presence in America of the four founders of the Calhoun family of South Carolina, James, Ezekiel, William, and Patrick, are to be found at Staunton, Virginia, among the records of Augusta County, which about the middle of the eighteenth century embraced a great part of western Virginia.

On September 19, 1746, James Patton complained that James, Ezekiel, William and Patrick Colhoon were divulgers of false news to the great detriment of the inhabitants of the colony and it was ordered that they be committed for the November Court.<sup>1</sup>

November 19, 1746, George, Ezekiel, William and Patrick Colhoon were appointed workers on a road from Reed Creek to Eagle Bottom and thence to the top of the ridge that parts the waters of New River and those of the south fork of Roanoke. James Colhoon was appointed overseer.<sup>2</sup> May 21, 1747, James Cohoon was appointed a constable on Roanoke. Thomas Cohoon received a similar appointment.<sup>3</sup>

March 25, 1748, a tract of 335 acres of land on Reed Creek was surveyed for William Calhoun as part of land of James Patton, Robert Slaughter, &c., in accordance with order of Council to take up 100,000 acres.<sup>4</sup>

March 5, 1749, a tract of 159 acres of land was surveyed for Patrick Calhoun on the waters of Reed Creek, "near to where he lives"—part of same order of Council.<sup>5</sup>

April 3, 1749, a tract of 610 acres on Reed Creek, part of above order of Council, was surveyed for James Calhoun.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Augusta County County Court Records, Order Book I., p. 113.

<sup>2</sup>Augusta County County Court Records, Order Book I., p. 129.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 198.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, Surveyor's book I., p. 34.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 47.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p. 46.

May 28, 1750, a road was ordered from Ezekiel Calhoun's to Wood's River [New River].<sup>7</sup>

November 29, 1760, James Calhoun qualified as captain of a troop of horse.

1750/51 ?

March 7, 1650/51, a tract of 594 acres on a branch of the place called the Cove was surveyed for James Calhoun in accordance with the aforesaid order of Council.<sup>8</sup>

June 3, 1752, John Vance sold to Robert Miller a tract of land in Augusta County, on William Calhoun's Meadow Run, a branch of Reed Creek. A document of 1794 recites that John Vance was then dead and that Jacob Vance, his heir-at-law, lived in the forks of Saluda River, South Carolina.

August 20, 1752, James Cohoon was appointed one of the appraisers of Jacob Goodman's estate.<sup>9</sup>

November 16, 1752, James Cahoun and Mary Noble qualified as executor and executrix of John Noble's estate with William and Patrick Cohoun as securities.<sup>10</sup>

November 21, 1752, in the suit of James Patton vs James Cohoon the jurors returned into Court unable to agree and asked to be discharged, having been four days in retirement, but the plaintiff's counsel objected and they were ordered to consider further and if they could not agree then to return next court.<sup>11</sup>

November 20, 1752, James Cohoon was bound to keep the peace towards James McCall.<sup>12</sup>

March 22, 1753, the jury impanelled in the cause of Patton vs James Cohoon and unable to agree at last term being called, and John Smith, one of them, not being present, was fined Defendant's attorney moved the Court to dismiss the jury and impanel a new one but the plaintiff in person

<sup>7</sup>Augusta Co. Co. Court records, Order Book III., p. 371.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, p. 501.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid, Surveyor's Book I., p. 46.

<sup>10</sup>Augusta Co. Co. Court records, Order Book II., p. 315.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, Will book I., p. 464.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, Order Book II., p. 404.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid, p. 388.

objected and the Court was of the opinion that the cause be continued and the same jury try the issue.<sup>14</sup>

May 22, 1753, the jurors in the cause of Patton vs Calhoun failed to appear and were summoned to the next court.<sup>15</sup>

August 18, 1753, a mandamus was issued from the General Court to the County Court of Augusta requiring it to dismiss the jury in the cause of Patton vs James Calhoun, which was done and the case continued.<sup>16</sup>

April 8, 1754, sixty-four acres of land on the head waters of Hay's Creek, a branch of James River, were surveyed for James Calhoun.<sup>17</sup>

May, 1754, James Patton vs James Cohoon, Slander: Cohoon said, in 1750, that Patton had made over all of his estate to his children to defraud his creditors and that he had no title to the lands he offered for sale on Roanoke and New rivers. Mandamus from the General Court to discharge the jury from rendering a verdict.<sup>18</sup>

May 20, 1754, the cause of Patton vs Calhoun was submitted to arbitration. Patton had obligated himself to deliver two patents for land to Calhoun at a time when there was no fee to the Governor for signing the patents. Before the patents were obtained by Patton a law was enacted giving the Governor a fee. Patton charged this to Calhoun. The award was that each pay the fee for one patent.<sup>19</sup>

In 1756 James, Ezekiel, William and Patrick Calhoun and their sister, Mrs. Mary Noble, widow of John Noble, and their mother, Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, removed to South Carolina, arriving, according to a letter written by John C. Calhoun<sup>20</sup>, a son of Patrick, in February. They settled on Long Cane Creek, Prince William's Parish, Granville

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid, p. 420.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid, p. 499.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, Order Book IV., p. 62.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid, Surveyor's Book I., p. 75.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, County Court Judgments.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, Order Book, IV., p. 251.

<sup>20</sup>*The Gulf States Historical Magazine*, Vol. I (1903).

County, where they took up lands. July 18, 1756, 400 acres were surveyed out to William, who subsequently received other grants; November 7, 1756, two hundred acres were surveyed out to Patrick, who subsequently received other grants; July 11, 1758, 350 acres were surveyed out to Ezekiel, who subsequently received other grants; and August 11, 1758, 350 acres were surveyed out to James, who subsequently received other grants. Patrick had been commissioned by the Surveyor General (Egerton Leigh) as his deputy surveyor for this work and laid out the lands for his brothers.<sup>21</sup>

Ezekiel Calhoun made his will September 3, 1759, and it was proved before Thomas Bell, to whom a dedimus had been issued for the purpose, May 25, 1762. He gave his son John his gun and saddle and a balled face horse; gave one-third of his personal property to his wife Jean and the rest thereof to his children, John, Patrick, Ezekiel, Mary, Rebecca, Catherine and Jean, to be equally divided between them; gave all of his lands on Long Cane and on Reed Creek, Augusta County, Virginia, to his three sons to be divided equally between them<sup>22</sup>; gave his wife (when the lands should be valued and divided) her third part thereof in money or in the lands; gave a similar interest to each of his four daughters; gave wife the management of the plantation whereon he then dwelled and the care of the children

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<sup>21</sup>Land records of South Carolina (Secretary of State's office), platt books 6 and 13.

<sup>22</sup>By deed dated October 17, 1765, Patrick Calhoun of the Long Cane Settlement in the County of Granville of the Province of South Carolina, Junr, conveyed to Hugh Montgomery, late of the Parish and County of Augusta in Virginia, in consideration of £300 current money of Virginia, 610 acres of land on Reed Creek and on a branch thereof in the said Parish and County. Witnesses: Jno. Poage, Robert Anderson and Thomas Poage. Memorandum: That forasmuch as the Vender's name Patrick Calhoun is shortly wrote by the letters Patrick Calhoun as well in indent of release as in the lease for a year hereto annexed the same was meant and intended throughout the whole for Patrick Calhoun. (Augusta County County Court Records, Deed Book XIV, p. 1.)

during her widowhood; appointed wife executrix and brother Patrick executor and brothers James and William overseers. Alexander Noble, John Wilson and Robert Norris, witnesses.<sup>23</sup>

In 1760 the Cherokee Indians began to give trouble to the people of the Up-Country of South Carolina and on the first day of February, 1760, while the people of the Long Cane Settlement were removing with their families to Augusta for safety they were attacked and twenty-three of the number were slain. The following contemporary accounts of the massacre were published:

"Yesterday se'nnight the whol of the *Long-Cane* Settlers, to the Number of 150 Souls, moved off with most of their Effects in Waggon; to go towards Augusta in *Georgia*, and in a few Hours after their setting off, were surprized and attacked by about 100 *Cherokees* on Horseback, while they were getting their Waggon out of a boggy Place: They had amongst them 40 Gunmen, who might have made a very good Defence, but unfortunately their Guns were in the Waggon; the few that recovered theirs, fought the *Indians* Half an Hour, and were at last obliged to fly: In the action they lost 7 Waggon, and 40 of their People killed or taken (including Women and Children) the Rest got safe to Augusta; whence an Express arrived here with the same Account, on Tuesday Morning."<sup>24</sup>

"Mr. *Patrick Calhoon*, one of the unfortunate Settlers at *Long-Canes*, who were attacked by the *Cherokees* on the 1st Instant, as they were removing their Wives, Children and best Effects, to *Augusta* in *Georgia* for Safety, is just come to Town, and informs us, 'That the whole of those Settlers might be about 250 Souls, 55 or 60 of them fighting Men; that their Loss in that Affair amounted to about 50 Persons,

<sup>23</sup>See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. II. (1901), pp. 162-163.

<sup>24</sup>*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 9, 1760. The *Gazette* further states that the report was based on information brought by Mr. Aaron Price who had just arrived in Charles Town from Ninety Six.

chiefly Women and Children, with 13 loaded Waggon and Carts; that he had since been at the Place where the Action happened, in order to bury the Dead, and found only 20 of their Bodies, most inhumanly butchered; that the *Indians* had burnt the Woods all around, but had left the Waggon and Carts there empty and unhurt; and that he believes all the fighting men would return to and fortify the *Long-Cane* Settlement, were part of the Rangers so stationed as to give them some Assistance and Protection.”<sup>25</sup>

“We have no late Advices from Fort *Prince-George*, or any Consequence from Places in that Route. But from Fort *Moore*, we learn, that a Gang of about 18 *Cherokees*, divided into 3 or 4 Parties, on the 15th Instant, way-laid, killed, and scalped *Ulric Tobler*, Esq; a Captain of Militia in those Parts, as he was riding from his Father’s to that Fort; and shot Mr. *William Calhoun*, who was with him, in the Hand: 3 other Persons, who were in Company escaped unhurt: the *Indian* who killed Capt. *Tobler*, left a Hatchet sticking in his Neck, on which were 3 old Notches, and 3 newly cut.”<sup>26</sup>

Patrick Calhoun subsequently erected two stones to mark the site of the Long Cane massacre, upon the larger of which appears the following inscription:

PAT<sup>K</sup>. CALHOUN ES<sup>Q</sup>  
IN MEMORY OF MRS.  
CATHRINE CALHOUN  
AGED 76 YEARS WHO  
WITH 22 OTHERS WAS  
HERE MURDERED BY  
THE INDIANS THE  
FIRST OF FEB. 1760

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<sup>25</sup>*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 23, 1760.

<sup>26</sup>*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 23, 1760.







These stones are located about two hundred and fifty yards to the right of the road from Abbeville to Troy, about three quarters of a mile beyond Patterson's Bridge over Long Cane Creek and about two and a half miles from Troy and twelve from Abbeville. They stand in a little valley upon land now owned by Dr. Mullwee, of Greenwood.

*The South-Carolina Gazette* of Monday, October 8, 1764, referring to the proceedings of the General Assembly in June preceding, said:

"On the 5th, they likewise voted pay for a company of rangers, for six months, to protect the Long-Canes settlement, against the incursions of Indians; to consist of a commission officer, a serjeant, and 20 men; of which Patrick Calhoun, Esq; is appointed captain, who serves without pay."

Patrick and William Calhoun were both made Justices of the Peace for Granville County and subsequently (after 1769) for Ninety Six District under the Provincial Government, and at the election held on the 7th and 8th of March, 1769, Patrick Calhoun was elected to the Commons House of Assembly from Prince William's Parish and served until the next election, in October, 1772, the first representative from the Up-Country.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle in South Carolina, Patrick Calhoun was sent as a deputy to the first Provincial Congress (January 11, 1775–November 1, 1775) from Ninety Six District and was reëlected to the second Provincial Congress (November 1, 1775–March 26, 1776) and as a member of that body became a member of the first General Assembly (March 26, 1776–October 21, 1776) of the State of South Carolina when that Congress adopted an independent constitution on March 26, 1776, and resolved itself into a General Assembly. He subsequently served in almost every House of the General Assembly until his death. He was elected one of the county court judges for Abbeville County, Ninety Six District, in 1791, as shown by the following extracts from *The City Gazette or The Daily Advertiser* (Charleston) for Friday, March 4, 1791.

"In the House of Representatives, February 18, 1791.

"Resolved, That the following persons be, and they are hereby elected and appointed judges of the several county court, hereafter mentioned,"

\* \* \* \*

"Abbeville.

Patrick Calhoun, James Lincoln, Andrew Hamilton."

Patrick Calhoun died on the 15th of February, 1796, and

the *City Gazette & Daily Advertiser* for Monday, March 7, 1796, contained the following notice of his death:

"Died, on Monday the 15th ultimo, at his seat in Abbeville county, the hon. *Patrick Calhoun*, esq. in the 69th year of his age. He had served as a member of the legislature in this State for many years; was the first person who ever acted in that capacity, from that part of the State in which he resided; and was a member of the Senate at its last session. During the past summer he was attacked with a lingering fever, which much enfeebled his constitution. On his return from Columbia, he was seized with a bleeding at the nose, which exhausted him gradually till his life came to a close. He was a friend to virtue and piety; and a foe to vice in every form; The fidelity and patriotism which he exhibited as a public character, are too well known and acknowledged, by most of his numerous acquaintance, to need any encomium or eulogium."

WILLIAM CALHOUN, one of the four brothers who came to South Carolina, kept a little journal<sup>27</sup> wherein he entered accounts, notes of fines he had imposed as Justice of the Peace, marriage records and the records of his own family. He therein records that he was married to Agnes Long, October 19, 1749, and also records the following issue:

- 1 I. Joseph Calhoun, born Oct. 22, 1750.
- 2 II. Catherine Calhoun, born Feb. 4, 1753, is said to have been killed in the Indian massacre on Long Cane, Feb. 1, 1760.
- 3 III. Anne Calhoun, born May 18, 1755; was taken by the Indians at the Long Cane massacre and was held in captivity for fourteen years; married, Oct. 12, 1784, Isaac Mathews (*d.* 1801); died Dec. 19, 1830. She has left behind a very interesting account of her life which is still, unfortunately, in manuscript. (Issue.)
- 4 IV. Mary Calhoun, born Nov. 1, 1757, was carried off by the Indians at the time of the Long Cane massacre and probably died in their hands.

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<sup>27</sup> *Publications of the Southern History Association*, Vol. VIII, pp. 179-195.

- 5 V. Patrick Calhoun, born Feb. 18, 1760, and was killed by the Indians June 26, 1776, while serving as an ensign in Capt. James McCall's expedition into the Cherokee Country.<sup>28</sup>
- 6 VI. Rachel Calhoun, born Sept. 19, 1762; married Patrick Norris. (Issue.)
- 7 VII. Esther Calhoun, born Sept. 30, 1765; married William Love. (Issue.)
- 8 VIII. William Calhoun, born April 5, 1768.
- 9 IX. Ezekiel Calhoun, born Nov. 27, 1770.
- 10 X. Agnes Calhoun, born Aug. 29, 1773; married General Hutton. (Issue.)
- 11 XI. Alexander Calhoun, born Dec. 21, 1776.

## 1.

JOSEPH CALHOUN [William<sup>1</sup>], born October 22, 1750<sup>29</sup>; married Catherine Calhoun and, after her death, Martha Moseley, to whom he was married, May 26, 1802<sup>30</sup>; was several times a member of the legislature of South Carolina, serving in both House and Senate; was a colonel of militia and in 1807 was elected to Congress in place of Gen Levi Casey who had died February 1, 1807,<sup>31</sup> and served to March 4, 1811, when he was succeeded by his cousin, John C. Calhoun.

He died April 14, 1817.

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<sup>28</sup> McCrady's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, pp. 189-190.

<sup>29</sup> All of the statements and data following, except such as are verified by footnote quotations or citations from records, were furnished by Miss Eliza Calhoun, of the Louise Home, Washington, D. C.

<sup>30</sup> "Married, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Moses Waddel, Colonel *Joseph Colhoun*, to the amiable Miss Patsey Mosely, both of Abbeville."—*The Times* (Charleston), Thursday, June 3, 1802.

"Married, on the 26th May, by the Rev. Moses Waddel, the honourable Col. *Joseph Colhoun*, to the amiable and well accomplished Miss *Patsey Moseley*, daughter of William Moseley, esq. late of Virginia."—*Ibid*, Tuesday, June 15, 1802.

<sup>31</sup> "Gen. Levi Casey, representative in Congress from this State, died at the City of Washington, on the 1st inst. The usual mourning

Issue: First wife.

- 12 I. Ann Calhoun, *m.* Wm. Perrin.
- 13 II. Joseph Calhoun.
- 14 III. Catherine Calhoun, *d.* unmarried.
- 15 IV. Mary Calhoun, *d.* unmarried.  
Second wife.
- 16 V. Eliza Calhoun, *m.* James Holt.
- 17 VI. John Ewing Calhoun.
- 18 VII. Martha Calhoun, *m.* John Speed.
- 19 VIII. Samuel Calhoun, *d.* unm. Buried in Augusta, Ga.
- 20 IX. William Calhoun, *d.* unm. Was a captain in the  
Seminole War.
- 21 X. Jane Calhoun, *m.* James McKelvey.

8.

WILLIAM CALHOUN [William<sup>1</sup>], born April 5, 1768, married Rebecca Tonnyhill.

Issue:

- 22 I. Ezekiel Calhoun.
- 23 II. Catherine Calhoun.
- 24 III. Rachel Calhoun, *m.* Handy Harris.
- 25 IV. William P. Calhoun.
- 26 V. James Montgomery Calhoun.
- 27 VI. Joseph Calhoun.
- 28 VII. Rebecca Calhoun.
- 29 VIII. Sarah Calhoun.
- 30 IX. Mary Elizabeth Calhoun, *m.* Nathan Massey.

9.

EZEKIEL CALHOUN [William<sup>1</sup>], born November 27, 1770, married Frances Hamilton, daughter of Major Andrew Hamilton; died January 25, 1817.

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and funeral honours were voted him."—*Charleston Courier*, Monday, February 16, 1807.

"The Governor has issued his proclamation, making known that Col. JOSEPH COLHOUN, is duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of the late General Levi Casey, deceased."—*Charleston Courier*, Friday, September 11, 1807.

The poll was given in the *Courier* of June 24th.

## Issue:

- 31 I. William Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 32 II. Joseph Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 33 III. Harriet Calhoun, *m.* Thomas Davis, of Washington, D. C.
- 34 IV. Jane Hamilton Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 2, 1798; *m.*, Sept. 9, 1815, Dr. Joseph Webb Simonds (*b.* in Boston, Mass., April 8, 1781; *d.* March 7, 1841); *d.* January 11, 1846.
- 35 V. Ephraim Calhoun.
- 36 VI. Catherine Calhoun, *m.* Dr. John W. Parker, of Columbia, S. C.
- 37 VII. Andrew Calhoun.

## 11.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN [William<sup>1</sup>], born December 21, 1776, married Kitty Johnson.

## Issue:

- 38 I. Kitty Calhoun, *m.* Edward Tillman.

## 13.

JOSEPH CALHOUN [Joseph<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] was born at the William Calhoun place, in then Ninety Six District, July 22, 1787; was educated by Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel; was married, January 29, 1819, by Rev. Dr. Waddel, to Frances Darricott (born at Vienna, Abbeville District, May 1, 1800; died at Mt. Carmel, Abbeville District, March 21, 1885); was commissioned in the United States Army and attained the rank of captain; was in the Richmond Theatre the night of the great fire (December 26, 1811) and escaped by jumping out of a window; was severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane; received a bullet in his arm in a duel. His winter home was Calhoun's Mills; his summer home Ben Lomond.

## Issue:

- 39 I. Rebecca Calhoun, died at 16.
- 40 II. Thomas Smith Calhoun (named for an army friend), died at 4.

- 41 III. Joseph Selden Calhoun (named for an army friend), died at 7.
- 42 IV. Louisa Calhoun, died early.
- 43 V. Eliza Calhoun, from whom these records were obtained.
- 44 VI. Elizabeth Mary Calhoun, died unm. at 21.
- 45 VII. Frances Josette Calhoun, *m.* Dr. J. W. Marshall.
- 46 VIII. Ann Calhoun, died young.
- 47 IX. John Joseph Calhoun.

17.

JOHN EWING CALHOUN [Joseph<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] married Sarah Speed.

Issue:

- 48 I. Elizabeth Calhoun, *m.* James LeRoy.
- 49 II. Martha Calhoun, *m.* George Brown.
- 50 III. Margaret Calhoun.
- 51 IV. John Ewing Calhoun.

22.

EZEKIEL CALHOUN [William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] married Lucy Wellborn.

Issue:

- 52 I. Carolina Calhoun, *m.* John S. Williams.
- 53 II. Georgia Calhoun.
- 54 III. Virginia Calhoun, *m.* Oliver Coussins.
- 55 IV. Indiana Calhoun.
- 56 V. Edward Calhoun.
- 57 VI. Pickens Calhoun.
- 58 VII. Missouri Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Martin.
- 59 VIII. Florida Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Martin, her sister's widower.

26.

JAMES MONTGOMERY CALHOUN [William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] married Emma Elizabeth Dabney.

Issue:

- 60 I. William Lowndes Calhoun.



- 61 II. Emma Calhoun.
- 62 III. Anna Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Miles DuBose.
- 63 IV. Chattanooga Calhoun.
- 64 V. Rebecca Calhoun, *m.* J. H. Matthews.
- 65 VI. James V. Calhoun.
- 66 VII. Patrick H. Calhoun.
- 67 VIII. Hannah Calhoun.
- 68 IX. John Dabney Calhoun.

## 27.

JOSEPH CALHOUN [William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] married Sarah Ann Cross. They lived in Mobile, Ala.

## Issue:

- 69 I. William Joseph Calhoun.
- 70 II. Amanda Abbeville Calhoun.
- 71 III. Ella Ann Calhoun, *m.* William Hunter Harlan.
- 72 IV. James Butler Calhoun, *m.* Fanny Barham.
- 73 V. Isabella Cross Calhoun.
- 74 VI. John Carroll Calhoun.
- 75 VII. Frank Howard Calhoun.
- 76 VIII. Aline S. Calhoun, *m.* — McDougald.
- 77 IX. Lida Rebecca Calhoun.

## 35.

EPHRAIM CALHOUN [Ezekiel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>], a physician and one of the earliest settlers of Greenwood, married Charlotte Moseley, of Abbeville District.

## Issue.

- 78 I. Motte Calhoun.
- 79 II. Eliza Calhoun, who } Twins.  
*m.* Dr. John H. Logan,  
the author of *The His-*  
*tory of the Upper Coun-*  
*try of South Carolina.*
- 80 III. Augusta Calhoun, *m.* Peter Goodwin.
- 81 IV. Franklin Ramsey Calhoun.
- 82 V. Charles M. Calhoun.
- 83 VI. Fanny Emma Calhoun, *m.* Daniel DuPré.

87.

ANDREW CALHOUN [Ezekiel<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] was born in the Calhoun settlement, married Susan Wellborn, of Georgia; was a distinguished physician of Newnan, Georgia.

Issue:

- 84 I. Martha Frances Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Devine.
- 85 II. Ann Elizabeth, *m.* William Caldwell.
- 86 III. Abner Wellborn Calhoun.
- 87 IV. Andrew Ezekiel Calhoun, *m.* Carro Height

47.

JOHN JOSEPH CALHOUN [Joseph<sup>s</sup>, Joseph<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>] married Mary E. Sayre.

Issue:

- 88 I. Mary Elizabeth Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 89 II. Harriet Louise Calhoun, *m.* H. N. van Devander.
- 90. III. Lila Frances Calhoun, *m.* R. Morgan.
- 91 IV. William Sayre Calhoun, *m.* V. B. Loomis.
- 92 V. Joseph Selden Calhoun.
- 93 VI. Marie Estelle Calhoun.
- 94 VII. John J. Calhoun.

60.

WILLIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN [James Montgomery<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>], married Mary Oliver.

Issue:

- 95 I. Emma Caroline Calhoun, *m.* Silas Connelly.
- 96 II. James M. Calhoun, *m.* — Templeton.
- 97 III. Mary Calhoun.
- 98 IV. William Dabney Calhoun.
- 99 V. William Lowndes Calhoun.
- 100 VI. Nettie Aline Calhoun.

66.

PATRICK H. CALHOUN [James Montgomery<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>], married Frances S. Fuller who died and he then married Ida Cole.

Issue: First wife.

101 I. Charles Augustus Calhoun, *m.* Louise Barnett.  
Second wife.

102 II. Rosa Calhoun.

69.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CALHOUN [Joseph<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>],  
married Margaret Alexander.

Issue:

103 I. John Carroll Calhoun.

104 II. William Joseph Calhoun.

105 III. Edward James Calhoun.

106 IV. Gaines Calhoun.

107 V. Margaret A. Calhoun.

78.

MOTTE CALHOUN [Ephraim<sup>s</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>], married  
Sallie Goodwin.

Issue:

108 I. William Goodwin Calhoun.

109 II. Roland R. Calhoun.

110 III. Augusta Calhoun.

81.

FRANKLIN RAMSEY CALHOUN [Ephraim<sup>s</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>s</sup>, Wil-  
liam<sup>1</sup>], married Annie E. Turpin.

Issue:

111 I. Augusta Calhoun.

112 II. Alfred Turpin Calhoun. A physician.

113 III. Annie W. (Mitte) Calhoun, *m.* Wm. David Link,  
of Erie, Pa.

114 IV. Daniel Calhoun.

115 V. Charlotte M. Calhoun, *m.* W. T. Bates.

82.

CHARLES M. CALHOUN [Ephraim<sup>s</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>],  
married Emily Nelson.

Issue:

- 116 I. Robert Adger Calhoun, m. Mamie Zeigler.
- 117 II. Ida Chicora Calhoun.
- 118 III. Daniel DuPré Calhoun.
- 119 IV. Eliza Elliott Calhoun.
- 120 V. John Franklin Calhoun.
- 121 VI. Charles Ramsey Calhoun.
- 122 VII. Motte McG. Calhoun.
- 123 VIII. Waring Parker Calhoun.
- 124 IX. Nina Nelson Calhoun.

86.

ABNER WELLBORN CALHOUN [Andrew<sup>s</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>], a distinguished oculist of Atlanta, Ga.; married Lulie Phinizy.

Issue:

- 125 I. Ferdinand Phinizy Calhoun.
- 126 II. Lulie P. Calhoun.

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—“Died.] At the High Hills of Santee, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Mary Benison, daughter of Col. Mathew Singleton, and relict of the gallant Major Thomas Benison, who fell at Wambaw in gloriously defending the liberties of his country.—She was possessed in an eminent degree with every virtue that adorns the sex, and is greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance.”—*The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, September 20, 1783.

“Died on the 17th February, at his usual residence on Black Swamp, Beaufort district, of a lingering illness, which he bore with uncommon patience and Christian resignation, in the 67th year of his age, Dr. GEORGE MOSSE. He was a native of Ireland, but for about 40 years an inhabitant of this State, of which he has been a respectable and useful citizen. To his adopted country, he was a firm, constant friend<sup>1</sup>; but his philanthropy embraced all mankind. A pious widow, seven daughters, and many friends, lament the loss of this good man.”—*The Times*, Charleston, S. C., Monday, April 4, 1808.

“Died on the 17th February, at his usual residence on Black Swamp, Beaufort district, Dr. George Mosse, aged 66.”<sup>1</sup>—*Charleston Courier*, April 5, 1808.

“1784

March 15<sup>th</sup> The State of South Carolina

To Jacob Milligan D<sup>r</sup>—

to One Year's Gratuity as (Allowed Commodore	
Gillon and His Officers) as Captain in the	
Naval department at £3 p <sup>r</sup> day 365 days Amounts	
to.....	£1095,,0,,0
Brought into Sterling @ 7 for One is.....	£156,,8,,6½
Errors Excepted	
Jacob Milligan”	

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<sup>1</sup>See McCrady's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783*, p. 359.

1107 88

*Endorsed:* "The committee appointed on Capt Milligans petition report that they have examined the allegations contained in the said petition & are of opinion that though Capt Milligans claim is not within the letter it is within the spirit of the acts of this State for making compensation to its Servants: They are fully of opinion as well from the vouchers produced to them as from their personal knowledge of the active zeal & good conduct of the petitioner that he ought to be put on a footing with the officers of Commodore Gillon they therefore recommend that the resolution of the legislature for granting a years pay as a gratuity to Commodore Gillons officers be extended to Captain Milligan"<sup>1</sup>

COL. SAMUEL WARREN.—In January, when the portrait of Col. Samuel Warren by John Blake White (1781–1857) was about to be presented to the Senate of South Carolina by the son and grandson of the artist, the editor of this magazine found it quite difficult to find material concerning Col. Warren. The following letter from Col. Warren, who had been a captain in the Continental Line in the Revolution at the age of eighteen and had lost a leg at Savannah, October 9, 1779, to Lieutenant Charles Steedman, U. S. N., a son of Col. Charles J. Steedman, formerly a neighbor of Col. Warren in St. James's Parish, Santee, who lost his life in the great fire in Charleston April 27, 1838 while trying to stop the flames by blowing down the houses with powder, is now in the hands of Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason, of Boston, a daughter of Lieutenant (afterwards Rear-Admiral) Steedman, who has kindly allowed it to be copied for use here:

*Addressed:* Charles Steedman Esqr—  
Charleston  
South Carolina.

*Postmarked:* Pend. S. C.  
Sep  
17

Soldiers Retreat. 16 Septemr— 1838

Dear Charles.

By the last Mail 2 days ago, I was much gratify'd in receiving your letter, dated August 18 which I presume was a mistake,

<sup>1</sup>From the private collection of Prof. Yates Snowden. This is one of the papers he purchased at the Arnold sale in New York.

1838

as it is post mark'd 10 Sept<sup>r</sup>-. On opening it I was expecting it was from.....as I have been for many Mails expecting an answer from him, to a letter I wrote him on 24 June in answer to one I had received from him; and in which I wish'd him to inform me, of *several* things, which are of *consequence to me*. I will thank you to mention one to him, & say, if I do not hear from him, in a few days, will write him. Cyrus & Trim were hired out in the low Country, & you father attended to them for me; The last time he wrote to me was in Jan<sup>y</sup> last, at which time Cyrus was hired at \$20 a Month, but...has not thought proper to inform me altho' *requested* what has *become* of them for the last 6 or 7 Months. — You must have had a pleasant time, not only while you was crusing, but during your learning french at Paris, and I was much shocked at the melancholy cause which made you return to Carolina. I receiv'd a letter from you just as you had Sailed in the Constitution, & one while in Europe, but did not answer them, as I knew not where you would be. — An Old Soldier will not slight any one, more especially a young Sailor, who he has known from his cradle, & has not forgotten or neglected him. — I think your returning Carolina, must have given you more satisfaction, than remaining at the gay Paris, after the sad accident that had happend to your family. You have not said what you are going about. Tell Tommy I think if the Cair's are painted they had better be sent up immediately, by the Rail Road to Hamburg, directed Sam Warren Pendleton, eare of George Parrott, Hamburg. If they are not painted, I can have it done here. — A wagon that freights for me is going down soon to Hamburg, can bring the Chairs, as this must be sent to the Post Office immediately, to go by the Mail of tomorrow, have time to say but little more. — My greatest complaint is old age (77) for I have not kept the house from sickness for two years, except hurting my Arm once, so as not to be able to use my Crutches for a day or two, but I find myself weaker, altho' not able to Walk much, ride about my Plantation on Horse Give my Love to your Mother, tell her hope to see her next Winter, it would give me pleasure to see you at Soldiers Retreat or to hear from you that you are doing well. may God bless you, prays your *old Friend*,  
Sam; Warren.

SINGLETON. — "Died, yesterday morning early, Mr. *Thomas Singleton*, aged 77 years, a native of Virginia; his profession was the rearing of tobacco. Soon after his arrival in this then province, he made several tours through it, and by his advice and instructions, the settlers began to plant that valuable article, and it was soon found that it grew as luxuriantly here as it did in Virginia. For several years it was his practice to publish and distribute small pamphlets on the

culture of tobacco, and it is well known that to these instructions, in a great measure, is owing the flourishing state the culture of this great staple of Carolina is now in. He had hopes that by these his exertions he should gain his bread, but in this he failed. He was naturally of a lively disposition and possessed an uncommon flow of spirits—being a man of observation, he for three years past has been endeavoring to find out the art of preserving the bottoms of vessels from the worm which is so destructive in warm climates, and from every circumstance attending the late trials made by him, there is good reason to believe he has succeeded in discovering a remedy for this evil, so detrimental to commerce. It is generally believed that he has left the secret of his composition with his sons. In a word, Mr. Singleton was free, open, generous and humane; he loved mankind, and was a sincere friend to his country.”<sup>1</sup>—*City-Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Tuesday, October 23, 1798.

The will of Thomas Singleton, made June 19, 1783, and proved May 19, 1801, mentions wife Mary, son John, son Ripley, daughter Susannah Wells, wife of Capt. Samuel Wells; son Bracey, grandson Thomas D. Singleton, son of Bracey Singleton; grandsons Charles and Thomas Singleton Strother, the sons of his late daughter Dorothy, wife of William Strother. Witnesses: Michael Rudolph, John Todd and Benjamin Hicks. (Probate Court Charleston County, book 1800-1807, p. 170 et seq.)

The will of Ripley Singleton, made June 30, 1785, and proved April 12, 1799, mentions wife Mary, son-in-law Antonio Butler, brothers Bracey and John, father Thomas Singleton. (Probate Court, Charleston County, book 1793-1800, p. 561 et seq.)

“DIED.] At St. Stephen’s Parish, last Friday, Mr. *Bracey Singleton*, of this city.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Friday, November 23, 1792.

“Died yesterday, Mr. *John Singleton*, much regretted by his relatives and friends.”—*South-Carolina State Gazette & Timothy’s Daily Advertiser*, Wednesday, September 11, 1799.

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<sup>1</sup>This was the great-grandfather of William Gilmore Simms, the writer. His grand-daughter, Harriet Singleton, daughter of John Singleton, married, Thursday, May 31, 1804, the elder Wm. Gilmore Simms.



**MEMBERS OF THE SECOND PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.**—The following account of the election of the members of the second Provincial Congress (November 1, 1775-March 26, 1776) of South Carolina is taken from *The South-Carolina Gazette* for Thursday, September 7, 1775. Some of the members so elected declined and the foot-notes by the editor of this magazine show who these were. The facts as to these changes were gathered from the journals of the Provincial Congress, which have been published: first by Peter Timothy contemporaneously, and in 1843 by Peter Force in his *American Archives*. One or two, perhaps all four, of the journals or the four sessions of the two congresses were also reprinted in London shortly after being issued by Timothy:

**CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 7.**

**A LIST of DELEGATES,**

Elected on the 7th, 8th, 28th and 29th of last Month, to represent the Inhabitants of South-Carolina, in the Colony Congress, to be held at Charles-Town, on the 1st Day of December next, or sooner, if the General Committee shall think it expedient to summon them.—Those Gentlemen whose Names are distinguished by *Italics*, were not Members of the late Congress:<sup>1</sup> those in SMALL CAPITALS, are our Delegates in the Continental Congress.

For Charles-Town.

Col. Charles Pinckney,	Col. CHRIST GADSDEN,
Capt. Roger Smith,	John Neufville, Esq;
John Edwards, Esq;	Mr. <i>William Johnson</i> ,
Capt. <i>Peter Leger</i> ,	Arthur Middleton, Esq;
Hon. HENRY MIDDLETON	EDW. RUTLEDGE, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Corbett,	Miles Brewton, Esq; <sup>2</sup>
Mr. Daniel Cannon,	Mr. Joseph Verree,
Mr. <i>George-Abbot Hall</i> ,	Peter Timothy,

<sup>1</sup>Lists of the members of the first congress can be found in Moultrie's *Memoirs*, McCrady's first volume on the Revolution and in the newspapers of the time, and the changes that occurred can be found in the journals.

<sup>2</sup>Miles Brewton sailed for Philadelphia, August 24, 1775, and was lost at sea. On February 14, 1776, an election was ordered by Congress to fill the vacancy. Alexander Moultrie was elected February 26th, and took his seat the next day.

Tho. Heyward, jun. Esq;	Mr. Edward Weyman,
Mr. <i>Peter Bouquet</i>	Mr. Cato Ash,
Capt. <i>Paul Townsend</i> ,	Mr. James Brown,
Col. Henry Laurens	Col. Geo. Gab. Powell, <sup>3</sup>
Mr. Michael Kalteisen,	Mr. Anthony Toomer,
Peter Bacot, Esq;	Sir <i>Edmund Head</i> , Bart. <sup>4</sup>
Capt. Tho. Savage,	Mr. John Berwick.

## For Christ-Church.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq;	Gabriel Capers, Esq;
Capt. Arnoldus Vanderhorst,	Mr. Isaac Legaré
Capt. Clement Lempriere,	Mr. <i>John Boone</i> .

## For St. John's, Berkeley County.

Job Marion Esq;	Capt. <i>Maurice Simons</i> ,
<i>Edward Harleston</i> , Esq; <sup>5</sup>	Mr. <i>James Cordes</i> , jun.
<i>Elias Ball</i> , jun. Esq;	Mr. <i>John Cordes</i> .

## For St. Andrew's.

Col. Thomas Fuller,	Capt. William Cattell,
Capt. William Scott,	Capt. Benjamin Stone,
Thomas Bee, Esq;	Isaac Rivers, Esq;

## For St. George, Dorchester.

David Oliphant, Esq;	John Mathewes, jun. Esq;
Benjamin Waring, Esq;	Mr. Richard Waring,
William Sanders, Esq; <sup>6</sup>	Mr. Richard Walter.

## For St. James, Goose-Creek.

Col. Benjamin Singleton,	John Wright, Esq;
John Parker, Esq;	<i>Thomas Middleton</i> , Esq; Son of
Capt. Benjamin Smith,	Henry.
John Izard, Esq;	

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<sup>3</sup>Made his election for St. David's Parish from which he had also been elected.

<sup>4</sup>Declined. Alexander Gillon and Robert William Powell were elected on the 8th of November to supply the two latter vacancies.

<sup>5</sup>Died September 24, 1775. An election was ordered by the Congress on November 1st. to take place on the 6th. to fill the vacancy. The election took place on the 8th. and John Harleston was elected, but declined. Another election was ordered on the 9th. for the 16th., and James Ravenel was elected. He also declined.

<sup>6</sup>Died, and on February 14, 1776, an election was ordered by Congress to fill the vacancy. Thomas Tudor Tucker was elected on February 26, 1776, to fill the vacancy, but he declined and another election was held at which Thomas Waring was elected. He took his seat March 23, 1776.

## For St. Thomas and St. Dennis.

James Akin, Esq;	Capt. Isaac Harleston, <sup>7</sup>
Capt. John Huger,	John Moore, Esq;*
John Parker, Esq;*	Capt. <i>Thomas Shubrick.</i>

## For St. Paul's.

Thomas Ferguson, Esq;	Capt. Robert Ladson,
Capt. Benjamin Elliott,	George Haig, Esq;
Charles Elliott, Esq;	Capt. William Skirving. <sup>9</sup>

## For St. Bartholomew's.

Hon. Rawlins Lowndes,	Capt. Philip Smith,
Col. James Parsons,	James Skirving, jun. Esq;
Capt. William Skirving,	<i>Thomas Osborn, Esq;</i>

## For St. Helena.

Thomas Rutledge, Esq;	Capt. John Joyner,
Capt. John Barnwell,	Col. William Moultrie,
Mr. Daniel Heyward, jun.	Daniel DeSaussure, Esq;

## For St. James, Santee.

Col. Daniel Horry,	Capers Boone, Esq;
Paul Douxsaint, Esq;	Edw. Jerman, } Esqrs. had
Thos. Horry, Esq;	<i>Jacob Motte,</i> } equal votes. <sup>10</sup>
Capt. Thomas Lynch,	

## For Prince George, Winyah.

THOMAS LYNCH, Esq;	Jos. Allston, Esq;
Elias Horry, jun. Esq;	Benj. Young, Esq;
Benj. Huger, Esq;	Paul Trapier, jun. Esq;

## For Prince Frederick's.

Theodore Gaillard, jun. Esq;	Mr. Benjamin Screven,
Capt. Thomas Port,	Mr. <i>Archibald M'Donald,</i>
Mr. Anthony White,	Mr. <i>John James, sen.</i>

<sup>7</sup>Rev. Robert Smith had been elected but had declined prior to the publication of the *Gazette* and Capt. Harleston had been elected in his place, and was sworn in when Congress met on the 1st of November.

<sup>9</sup>Declined on November 6th. and on the 7th. an election to fill the vacancy was ordered for the 15th. and Joseph Fogartie was then elected.

\*William Parker.

<sup>9</sup>Chose to represent St. Bartholomew's from which he had also been elected. On the 1st. of November an election to fill the vacancy was ordered for the 6th. and then John McQueen was elected.

<sup>10</sup>The election to decide between them was on the 1st. of November ordered by Congress to be held on the 15th. Motte was elected on that date.

For St. John's, Colleton County.

William Gibbes, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Legaré, jun; <sup>11</sup>
Capt. Charles C. Pinckney,	Capt. Thomas Tucker,
Thomas Evance, Esq;	Mr. Benjamin Jenkins.

For St. Peter's.

Col. Stephen Bull,	T. Middleton, Son of Wm.
William Williamson, Esq;	Capt. Philotheos Chiffelle,
Gideon Dupont, Esq;	Mr. <i>William Brisbane.</i>

For Prince William's.

Col. Benjamin Garden,	William Bull, jun. Esq;
Col. Isaac Motte,	Isaac Macpherson, Esq;
Capt. John Bull,	Mr. <i>William Harden.</i>

For St. Stephen's.

John Gaillard, Esq;	Charles Cantey, Esq;
Philip Porcher, Esq;	Capt. <i>Hezekiah Maham,</i>
Capt. Peter Sinckler,	Mr. <i>Joseph Palmer.</i>

For Ninety-Six District.

Col. James Mayson,	Richard Rapley, Esq;
Major Andrew Williamson,	Francis Salvador, Esq;
Capt. LeRoy Hammond,	Col. <i>Champness Terry,</i> <sup>12</sup>
Capt. Patrick Calhoun,	Rev. Mr. <i>John Harris,</i>
Col. John-Lewis Gervais,	Mr. <i>William Moore.</i>

For the District Eastward of Wateree-River.

Col. Richard Richardson,	Capt. William Richardson,
Joseph Kershaw, Esq;	Capt. Robert Patton, <sup>13</sup>
Matthew Singleton, Esq;	Rev. Mr. William Tennent,
Thomas Sumpter, Esq;	Mr. <i>James Bradley,</i>
Aaron Loockock, Esq;	Mr. <i>William Massey.</i>

For Saxe-Gotha District.

Hon. William H. Drayton,	<i>Henry Patrick, Esq;</i>
Benjamin Farrar, Esq;	Mr. <i>Ralph Humphries,</i>
William Arthar, Esq;	Doct. <i>Jacob Richmond.</i>

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<sup>11</sup>Declined, and on November 1st. Congress ordered an election to fill the vacancy to be held on the 6th., and Ralph Izard was then elected to fill the vacancy.

<sup>12</sup>Declined, and on February 14, 1776, an election was ordered by Congress to fill the vacancy.

<sup>13</sup>"*George Douglas, Esq; instead of Capt. Patton should he make his election for any other District.*"

The journal for November 3rd. says "Mr. *George Douglas*, who had been elected a Provincial Representative for the District eastward of

For the District between Broad and Catawba Rivers, adjoining the New Acquisition.

Col. Thomas Neel,	Mr. Joseph Howe,
Col. Ezekiel Polk,	Mr. James Carson,
Capt. Samuel Watson,	<i>Joseph Woods, Esq.</i> <sup>14</sup>
Capt. William Byers,	Mr. <i>Robert Dickey,</i>
Capt. Alexander Love,	Mr. <i>Francis Adams.</i> <sup>15</sup>

For St. Matthew's Parish.

Col. Tacitus Gaillard, <sup>16</sup>	Mr. Simon Berwick,
Rev. Mr. Paul Turquand,	<i>Henry Felder, Esq</i>
Mr. John Caldwell,	Capt. <i>William Flood.</i>

Waterree, in case Captain *Robert Patton* should not serve for that District, attended the Congress; and Captain *Patton* being sick, Mr. *Douglas* was ordered to take his seat in the room of said *Patton*."

The journal of the second session of the second Congress (February 1st.-March 26, 1776) for February 7th. contains the following:

"Captain *Robert Patton*, who had in August last been elected a Member of Congress for the District eastward of *Waterree River*, and in whose absence Mr. *George Douglas* was chosen to serve during the last Session as a provincial Representative, as stated in the proceedings of the 3d of *November* last, now attending, to take his seat.

*Ordered*, That Captain *Robert Patton* do take his seat, in the room of Mr. *Douglas*."

<sup>14</sup>Died February 14, 1776, and the same day an election was ordered by Congress to fill vacancy.

<sup>16</sup>There was a contesting delegation from this district, and the journal for November 3rd. contains the following: "A new Return of Delegates for the *New-Acquisition* was this day made, whereby Captain *William Byers*, Mr. *William McColloch*, Lieutenant *Samuel Watson*, Mr. *James Carson*, Mr. *John Howe*, Captain *Frances Ross*, Captain *Robert McAfee*, *Francis Adams, Esq.*, Mr. *Thomas Jones*, and Captain *Ezekiel Polk*, were declared duly elected; and it appearing, upon inquiry, that the gentlemen formerly returned for that District had been chosen by an inferior number of inhabitants, and not by a general ballot, the Congress, to prevent any complaints which might arise from a different determination, in the present instance,

*Resolved*, That all the Members named in both Returns for the *New-Acquisition*, may take their seats in the present Congress."

It will be observed that *William Byers*, *James Carson*, *Francis Adams*, *Samuel Watson* and *Ezekiel Polk* were in both delegations, so that the *New Acquisition* had fifteen delegates in the Congress.

<sup>15</sup>Did not take his seat, but attended Congress on February 14, 1776, and declined. *George King* was elected to fill the vacancy, March 6, 1776.

## For St. David's.

Col. George Gab. Powell,  
 Claudius Pegues, Esq;  
 Capt. H. W. Harrington,

Major Alex. M'Intosh,  
 Capt. *Samuel Wise*,  
 Col. George Pawley.

There are three Districts from which we have not yet had Returns, viz. Between Broad and Saludy Rivers,—between Broad and Catawba Rivers,—and between Savannah and the North Fork of Edisto Rivers.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup>The journal of the first session (November 1st.—November 29, 1775), as published by Force, shows that the following gentlemen were elected delegates for those three districts: Col. John Thomas, Col. William Wofford, Michael Leitner, Col. John Lisle, William Henderson, Jonas Beard and John Prince for the district between the Saluda and Broad rivers; John Winn, John Nixon, William Lang, William Barrow, William Howell, William Lee, Thomas Taylor, John Turner, William Strother, and Henry Hunter for the district between the Broad and Catawba rivers; and James Wilson, Andrew Cumming, George Robinson, John Salley, John Collins and James Jones for the district between the Savannah and the north fork of the Edisto.

From the journal of the second session (February 1st.—March 26, 1776), as published by Force, for February 8th. we extract the following:

“Colonel *John Lisle*, elected one of the Representatives for the District between *Broad* and *Saludy* Rivers, not having taken his seat during the late Session, now attended, and declined serving.”

“A return was made of the following gentlemen, as duly elected Members of the present Congress, in the upper part of the District between *Broad* and *Saludy* Rivers, viz: Captain *John Caldwell*, *James Williams*, *John Williams*, *Jonathan Downs*, *John Rogers*, *John Lindsey*, and *John Caldwell*, of *Enoree*, Esqrs. And Messrs. *John Williams* and *James Williams* attending to take their seats,

*Ordered*, That they do take their seats in Congress accordingly.”

**JERVEY.**—The following additions and corrections are offered to the Jervy genealogy published in the last issue of this magazine:

The children of Dr. James Postell Jervy (25) and Emma Gough Smith (who were married in Columbia, S. C., November 26, 1832) in chronological order were:

- I. James Postell Jervy, born March 28, 1836; died August 1, 1837.
- II. Mary Jervy, born December 23, 1837.
- III. William Snowden Jervy, born October 16, 1839; died October 8, 1843.
- IV. Henry Dickson Jervy, born May 14, 1841; died September 21, 1900.
- V. Eugene Postell Jervy, born May 8, 1843.
- VI. Emma Henrietta Jervy, born July 14, 1845.
- VII. Edward Theodore Jervy, born March 9, 1847.
- VIII. Maria Ramsay Jervy, born December 27, 1848; married Charles C. Fisher, of Virginia; died September 28, 1900.
- IX. Alan Laird Jervy, born September 17, 1850; died August 7, 1856.
- X. Anna Postell Jervy, born May 17, 1853; died May 28, 1903.

Dr. Henry Dickson Jervy [James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] and Helen Louise Wesson had issue:

- I. Helen Louise Jervy, born December 13, 1864; died May 9, 1865.
- II. Henry Jervy, born June 5, 1866; graduated at the the United States Military Academy (West Point) with first honors, and is now a major of engineers, U. S. Army.
- III. Alan Laird Jervy, born January 19, 1868.
- IV. James Postell Jervy, born November 14, 1869; graduated at West Point with second honors, and is now a captain of engineers, U. S. Army.
- V. Walter Elliott Jervy, born July 29, 1872.

VI. William Palmer Jervey, born April 17, 1875.

VII. Edward Darrell Jervey, born September 15, 1878.

Eugene Postell Jervey [James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] and Ella Middleton Wilkinson were married in Charleston, S. C., by Rev. R. S. Trapier, December 16, 1869.

Issue:

I. Susan Dutilh Jervey, born October 31, 1870; died March 4, 1873.

II. Eugene Postell Jervey, born October 19, 1872; graduated at West Point, and is now a captain, U. S. A.; married, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by Rev. Arthur W. Higbee, September 28, 1904, Katharine Wagley Grant.

III. James Wilkinson Jervey, born October 19, 1874, and is now a physician in Greenville, S. C.

IV. Ella Wilkinson Jervey, born November 6, 1876; died November 14, 1881.

VI. Huger Wilkinson Jervey, born September 26, 1878.

VII. Emma Smith Jervey, born January 21, 1880; married Edwin Roy Stuart, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. (Issue.)

VIII. Sarah Huger Jervey, born February 24, 1882.

IX. Ann Laight Jervey, born October 2, 1883.

X. Edward Darrell Jervey, born October 31, 1885.

XI. Henrietta Postell Jervey, born April 2, 1887.

Edward Theodore Jervey [James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] was married after the death of his first wife, Lucy Mary Trezevant, to Minnie Paschal, in Atlanta, Ga., December 6, 1893.

Issue:

I. Louis Jervey, born December 23, 1894.

II. Charles Jervey, born May 28, 1899.

Henry Jervey [Henry Dickson<sup>6</sup>, James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] and Katherine Erwin were married in Chicago, Ill., by Rev. J. L. Jones, November 14, 1895.



## Issue:

- I. William Wesson Jervey, born December 22, 1897.

Alan Laird Jervey [Henry Dickson<sup>5</sup>, James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] and Mary Middleton Elliott were married in Beaufort, S. C., by Rev. P. D. Hay, October 29, 1891.

## Issue:

- I. Mary Middleton Elliott Jervey, born December 27, 1892.

James Postell Jervey [Henry Dickson<sup>5</sup>, James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] and Jean Bontecou Webb were married in New York, June 27, 1894.

## Issue:

- I. Jean Postell Jervey, born March 1, 1896.
- II. James Postell Jervey, born November 25, 1897.

Walter Elliott Jervey [Henry Dickson<sup>5</sup>, James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>] and Margaret Boston Cocke were married in Virginia, June 18, 1895.

## Issue:

- I. Dudley Boston Jervey, born September 1, 1898; died June 23, 1901.
- II. Louise Elliott Jervey, born March 29, 1901; died April 4, 1901.
- III. Walter Cocke Jervey, born November 28, 1902.

James Wilkinson Jervey [Eugene Postell<sup>6</sup>, James Postell<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>1</sup>], M. D., and Helen Doremus Smith were married in Charleston, S. C., by Rev. John Kershaw, and Rev. Wm. T. Thompson, October 26, 1899.

## Issue:

- I. James Wilkinson Jervey, born February 19, 1901.
- II. Helen Jervey, born June 29, 1902.

James Laird Jervey (85) and Sallie Elizabeth DeVeaux were married at Columbia, S. C., July 1, 1869, and had issue:

- I. Catherine Stevens Jervey, born at Pinopolis, S. C., October 16, 1870; died May 1, 1871.
- II. Sallie DeVeaux Jervey, born at Cedar Spring, S. C., December 4, 1871; died July 6, 1872.
- III. William St. Julien Jervey, born in St. John's Parish, Berkeley, April 10, 1873; graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy in 1894; is now an officer in the United States Army.
- IV. James Laird Jervey, born at Northampton plantation, November 29, 1874. Attorney at Law, Charleston, S. C.
- V. Stephen DeVeaux Jervey, born at Pinopolis, September 16, 1876.

James Laird Jervey (85) and Mary H. Gantt were married at Charleston, S. C., August 3, 1880, and had issue:

- VI. Lawrence Merritt Jervey, born in Charleston, May 16, 1881.
- VII. Mary Laird Jervey, born in Charleston, June 11, 1883.
- VIII. Richard Gantt Jervey, born in Charleston, August 30, 1886.

René Ravenel Jervey (87) and Sallie Virginia Screven (born February 18, 1851) were married June 29, 1871, and had issue:

- I. John Screven Jervey, born in Charleston, March 16, 1872; died March 2, 1873.
- II. William Jervey, born in Charleston, June 9, 1873; died December 16, 1893.
- III. René Ravenel Jervey, born in Charleston, November 27, 1875.
- IV. Walter Wilson Jervey, born in Charleston, January 12, 1878; died April 10, 1881.
- V. Charles Stevens Jervey, born in Charleston, March 18, 1880; died April 29, 1881.

- VI. Edward Marion Jervey, born in Charleston, February 25, 1883, and died August 7, 1905.
  - VII. Ellen Screven Jervey, born in Charleston, September 10, 1885.
  - VIII. James Postell Jervey, born in Charleston, January 24, 1888.
  - IX. Sally Screven Jervey, born in Charleston, February 20, 1889.
  - X. Katherine Ravenel Jervey, born in Charleston, September 4, 1890.
- René Ravenel Jervey [René Ravenel<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>t</sup>, James<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, David<sup>t</sup>] and Viola Jennings were married in November, 1901.

Issue:

- I. René Ravenel Jervey, born December 24, 1902.
- II. William Haynesworth Jervey, born February 9, 1905.

Lewis Jervey (31) was born November 12, 1819.

His daughter, Clare, was born December 11, 1864.

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## NECROLOGY.

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**WILLIAM S. HASTIE**, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home, Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston County, Wednesday, February 14, 1906. He was born in New York, N. Y., June 9, 1843. He came to Charleston with his parents at about the age of fifteen, and entered the insurance business with his father in 1869, the firm name being W. S. Hastie & Son. Upon the death of his father he became the head of the firm, and so remained to the day of his death, the business being conducted for many years prior thereto at 44 Broad Street. He was at the time of his death a member of the Charleston Board of Underwriters, of which he had been president from 1890 to 1896; a member and second vice president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce; a member and chairman of the board of stewards of the New England Society; a member of the South Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the St. Cecilia Society, and was a warden of St. Andrew's Parish.

On November 22, 1870, he married Julia Drayton, who, with two sons, Messrs Drayton F., and C. Norwood Hastie, and two daughters, Miss Marie Hastie and Mrs. Ella (Hastie) Memminger, wife of W. W. Memminger, survives him.





# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

*(Continued from the April number.)*

[11.]

*Addressed:* to  
The honorable Mr Laurens  
President of Congress  
at  
York town

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in Camp the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the year 1777<sup>1</sup>  
I am undone, my dear Sir, our cloathes, the fair object of  
my Most charming hopes, they are, I am told, detained  
in york town and confined in a dark jail—consider, if  
you please, that they are innocent strangers, travelling  
thro' this state, and very desirous of meeting the virgin-  
ian regiments, they belong to—if they are detained only  
for erecting the most respectable rights of hospitality  
receive here my thanks in the name of virginia—but if  
it is possible, I do not want they should be entertained  
longer, and I wish very heartily they schould appear soon  
upon the naked backs of our honest virginians soldiers

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<sup>1</sup>1778.

for whom they have been destined, pay'd, and sent to the army by the way of york town where they have been so kindly received as I was told yesterday night.

it has been objected to me by an officer of an other state, that virginia was indebted for cloathes with the other provinces, and that Congress would avoid troubling her for the payment of them—but, sir, rags had been given to us, and rags are upon our backs since the beginning, which we schall deliver very heartily when asked for—it is just in case our Virginia schould be indebted that she would press in his own bosom the due quantity of scattered and worn uniforme cloathes she has received, (if however the other provinces have furnished a greater proportion, in distinguishing provincial and continental cloathes) but in the same time it would be unfair to deprive us of those uniforms which are our property, and schall be I hope our safety, happiness, and pride in the next campaign.

I Am told that my division will be about five thousand strong—reduce it to four and five hundred for *reasons obvious*—I was in hopes that those men would be drest in a convenient, uniform, and comfortable manner, and now I begin to give up those flattering ideas—if I could receive at once clothes for the whole, then I should not trouble any body about the matter, till the end of this war, if this war is to be carried on in a vigorous manner, which do not so much depend on the Warlike resolvedss than the Civil exertions of Congress—I send you (*for you*) the manner in which I desire my men could be drest, not however as a scheme-maker, but because that plan seems agree with the views of his excellency.

We are at the beginning of the year—I desire you could have hundred happy ones before you—to see your good intentions accomplished, to see peace, union, love and glory attend all the right enterprises of this for ever free



continent, to see all my american friends beloved and respected in it, to see you, sir, who is among the most intimate and dearest I ever had any where always happy and satisfied as well in your family as in public businesses because you shall never have any satisfaction but in the good and the right are the most ardent wishes of

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the Mquis de Lafayette

I desire you would be so good as to speak about those cloathes to the Virginian gentlemen in Congress.

[The Enclosure.]

at Camp the 28 december 1777

Some of the general officers gave yesterday theyr opinion to your excellency for the form of our new cloathes,—I beg leave to set plain here my ideas about this point—in considering our scarcity I try to make them as comfortable as possible.

1<sup>st</sup>. the hat must be round and turn'd up in one side, the bream of about three inches,—such an hat would be very good against the sun and the rain—we have not new hats enough to turn them up in any other uniform manner, and those little hats would look very cleverly—it will be perhaps possible to adorn them with a little feather.

2<sup>d</sup> the stock must be black made with hair, leather, or some slight black stoff with a leather in the inside to keep it firm around the neck.

3<sup>d</sup> each soldier must have three and never less than two good shirts—otherwise it is impossible to have him clean—if we can't get shirts we must press them in the several states

4<sup>th</sup> theyr hair must be cut short no lower than the beginning of the stock and wash'd every day

5<sup>th</sup> the blankets must have one or two buttons to surround the breast and be a kind of great coat

6<sup>th</sup> the coat must be only a waist coat (at the french military fashion) with large lapels, which are turned back in a fair weather, and button'd upon the breast against the cold, rain &c.—a standing collar of one inch and a half, the sleeves of three inches and half—I wish'd if possible that the ground would be uniforme the lappels to distinguish the states, and the collar and sleeves to distinguish the regiments those waist coats are to have lanings of the same color as the lappels if possible—some gentlemen in the army have the dimensions of those waist coats.

7<sup>th</sup> they men should have a little jacquet without belt neither pocquet and a pair of overalls under which they could have stockings and breeches if they can get some, otherwise they'l do without—the jacquet and overalls to be of woollen—this is for the winter for in summer time they will have linen overalls and jacquets under the waist coat without breeches neither stockings, even when they could get them\*

8<sup>th</sup> the shoes to be made with a great care and pretty easy—the skins of all the beefs killed in the army or in publick departments should be employed to it—if we could have little half boots not heavy but as a kind of little half gaiter it would do much better—this to be always without stockings, and the inside of the shoe greased every day—those half gaiters would save the soles for the shoes.

9<sup>th</sup> the men should comb their hair every day after washing it, cut their beard twice a week and always when they are upon parade for guards, and take baths when they will have opportunity to it

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\*the little jacquet in the overalls with two buttons to keep it

1° the men should pass every day (principally those who are upon duty) a review of cleanness to know if they are not dirty and drest in an unbecoming manner—the commanding officer of each compagny should muster twice a week the cloathes of theyr men, and theyr bags to know both if they have the due cloathes, soap, grease &c. and if they have nothing more—in the first case that the loss should be repaired at theyr expense and themselves punished, in the second it must be confiscated for the publick.

11° the non commissioned officers are to be distinguished, therefore I give to the sergeants two pieces of stoff of a different color arround theyr arms close by the sleeves and one to the corporals

12° I wish'd too that the officers and each rank among them could be distinguished by theyr epaulets, or any other manner, and the general officers to take care that all the officers should preserve such distinctions—it would prevent the mistakes which happen every day in the army, and oblige the soldiers to pay due respect to theyr officers—they should be ordered to put theyr hands to theyr hats (without pulling them of) when they cross an officer, to present theyr arms, when upon centry, to the general officers field officers of theyr own regt and officers of the day, and to shoulder theyr arms for the others

13° as I include the cartridge boxes among the cloaths I wish that some proper means should be taken for getting better ones.

14° the field officer commanding a regiment is to review his regiment every week, look very attentively the arms, cloathes, bags &c &c, know the employment of every piece which is not to be found, inquire if it has been repaired at the expense of the soldier, and punish every officer or soldier who is guilty of neglect on that point—the same thing to be done by the brigadier twice a month,

and by the commandant of a division when he pleases to arrive in a moment where he will be unexpected.

15 the review of cleanness to be always attended by the commissioned officer every day

16 such are the ideas which I submit to your excellency—I know that the circumstances should admit some variations, but in taking a way the ornaments of my scheme, I think that it offers the most comfortable and easy manner of cloathing our troops

the Mquis de Lafayette. M. g,  
if we could get materials enough it would be possible to have a large belt out of the jacquet and independant of it, which could be tide upon the belly, the bags must be strong and held by the two shoulders in crossing upon the breast.

*Endorsed:* Marquis de lafayette  
2 Jan<sup>r</sup>. 1778—

[12.]

*Addressed:* to  
The honorable Mr Laurens  
President of Congress  
at  
York town

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Dear Sir

Alwaïs new letters from me; but the matter I will mention is too interesting, and I am too sensible of the confidence I am intrusted with in this occasion to differ a single instant more.

a french gentleman mestre de camp in second (as we call it) in the regiment of chartres [?] dragoons whose name is much known to me tho' I never saw himself. Mr de *La tored du pin de montauban* is possessed with the desire of taking his part in our noble cause—his propositions are as moderate as disinterested, and tho' I do not know

him he honoured me with his confidence, and desired me to lay his intentions before Congress—he is so polite as to wish to make the next campaign with me, and I schall acknowledge his politeness and good opinion by the strictest attendance to his business—I am always happy to see my countrymen worthy of the name of french they are honoured with, and I am noless satisfied to see them coming here without any interested neither too ambitious intentions.

that gentleman proposes to come over with ten good experienced officers, and one among them has made the last war in america—twenty four soldiers who will be the non commissioned officers of his corps—this corps to be raised among the british or hessian deserters, among the american themselves, till the number of two hundred men—in case it would be impossible to raise them in the continent he schould endeavour to obtain leave for recruiting in or about france—he will bring with him arms, cloathes, shoes &c &c. for his troop and this at his expense—he does not ask any appointments to congress for himself but only for his officers and soldiers and I am to know at what rate they will be pay'd, which commissions they will get—there will be also three field pieces with a quantity of powder, and two sergeants of artillery with four soldiers to serve them—he intends to join to the whole a surgeon a taylor, a shoe maker &c. in all america will have a corps of two hundred men with proper officers non commissioned officers and every thing to enable that corps to be useful and well attended to. such are the propositions which he made to me, and I do not see any thing there but very moderate and advantageous to the cause; be so good, sir, as to answer as soon as possible upon that article, because I'l My letter to gnl Knox for boston, and I schall inclose to that officer the exact words of your letter, and whatever Congress will approve or resolve upon the matter.

With the most tenderest affection I have the honor to be  
Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the mquis de Lafayette  
don't forget our good cloathes for the sake of our naked  
shoulders

*Endorsed:* Marquis de la fayette  
no date Rec<sup>d</sup> 12 Jan<sup>y</sup>  
1778

Answ<sup>d</sup>. —

[13.]

*Addressed:* to  
The honorable henry Laurens president  
of Congress  
York town

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Camp the 15 january 1778

Dear Sir

The bearer of this letter is a french officer who came over with a warm desire of being received in the american army—he brought with him many recommendations for me, and a firm confidence that I should obtain some empoloiment for him from Congress—I wish'd that idea could be a little lessened in the minds of my country men, who send me gentlemen with that very sentence; I hope you will not refuse to have a commission from the united states for M. such a one—however I wrote to my friends not to presume in that bold manner of my powerfull protection—otherwise they could have the disagreement of seeing the bearer of their letters going back with a negative answer not from me but from Congress—however I wish'd it could not be the case for this gentleman—I am told that he is of a very good family, a sensible, brave, honest young man and worthy of every regard—my desire would be to see him

obtain a commission which I leave to your own choice (he was lieutenant in france, and has been three years before volunteer in one other regiment which rank of volunteer is highly considered by every rank of frenchmen) I could annex him *without any command* to some rgt in my division—he has with him a letter from doctor franklin to Mr peters which I beg you would read because I do'nt know the contains of it—it would be desagreable if that poor young man was refused after coming with a plain confidence in my recommendation and this letter of the doctor—he is himself a very good *gentilhomme* of a province in which lies a part of my estates—I do'nt believe he is by any means a rich man—great many of our french gentils hommes have nothing but theyr swords, but the know how to make a noble use of it according to the vitous and glorious example of theyr ancestors.

with the greatest affection I have the honor to be  
 dear sir      Your most obedient servant  
                                  the mquis de Lafayette

I desired M le chevalier de maudit du plessis  
 to take along that gentleman with him, and tell you  
 what he has seen of his recommendations

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
 15 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>—  
 Mon<sup>r</sup>. Duplaise's.

[14.]

*Addressed:*                      to  
                                  The honorable henry Laurens  
                                  President of Congress  
                                  At York town

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Camp the fifteenth january 1778

Dear Sir

it is with the greatest pleasure that I see the chevalier de maudit du plessis, going to Congress with a recommendation suitable to his merit—that gentleman is

distinguished by all what can make a man worthy of an universal esteem and affection—his military learning, and strict attendance to his duty, his knowledge of the world through which he has amazingly travelled for his age, his unbounded and always ready courage, the goodness of his heart, modesty of his temper, and elevation of his mind, intitle him to be called on every point a fine young man—so I love to see french-men—such he is, give me leave to say, the true french character—there is no stranger in america who has showed a more disinterested love for the cause, and given more repeated and essential services—I am not in any doubt of his having the same commission and the same date to it as Colonel Henry, according to the general's desire, this of the army, and I may add my very earnest one—he was with me in the jersays (where I have been lately confirmed by a deserter that our parcel of three hundred men had the honor of fighting with his lordship's own person at the head of the two hessian and british detachments) and as I had desired him to take a small little party to come near the ennemy, he attacked them with his usual boldness—the chevalier's conduct in that occasion is really to be mentioned in the list of his other military actions.

do not loose any time, my dear sir, to send down that ever expected committee, which stops the course of every thing till they will have settled Many important matters—I expect my much beloved virginian cloathes with the greatest impatience, and they will be a very delightfull sight for me—did you hear if our recruiting and drafting department was carried on with a great vigour? let us try to be able to keep the field before the ennemy will think of leaving the philadelphian girls, or be cured of the cruel cupid's wounds—god bless you, my dear sir, and our noble cause, with such blessings, and good cloathes, good



discipline, good bayonnets, we schall disappoint all the barbarous projects of tyranny—with the greatest affection, and highest regard I have the honor to be

dear sir      Your most obedient servant  
the mquis de Lafayette

You remember that the the chevalier was one of the two glorious, heroic young men who attacked the stone house in germain town

*Endorsed:* Marquis de lafayette  
16<sup>th</sup> Rec<sup>d</sup>. 19 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1778

[15.]

Dear Sir

I have received two letters from you by Colonel du plessis, and one by the young gentleman whom I had directed to you some days ago—in those favors you mention to me a particular point upon which Mr du plessis gave me in your name a more extended explanation—I wish'd, my dear sir, to be able to express you in better and stronger terms how flattered and honour'd I find myself by that precious mark of confidence from the Congress of the united States—I am young, I am therefore unexperienced, but every mean in my power, every knowledge in the military way I can have got since the first days of my life, every thing nature could have granted to me, all my exertions, and the last drop of my blood, schall be employed in showing my acknowledgement for such a favor and how I wish to deserve it—I schould never think of asking any command, but I believe it is of my duty as well as of my gratefulness and my own satisfaction not to decline a so honorable mark of confidence—if by every exertion in my power, if principally by the advices of my officers, and spirited bravery of my troops, I am happy enough as to meet with some good luck, then, sir, my greatest satisfaction schall be to serve the noble cause of liberty, and in the

same time not to be useless to the succe's and future glory of our respectable friend—for I dare hope, that Congress will permit me to look upon myself only as a detachment of general washington's army, and an officer under his immediate command—there is, sir, a very particular instance about my going to engage the english to leave the country called some time ago the *niew france*. it is that one of my ancestors marshal of france under the french king Charles seventh, *the Marshal de La-fayette* at the head of the army, and an immense number of volunteers, was happy enough as to drove the english from *old france* which they had invaded, after having defeated them in a large battle and killed the duke de clarence the English king's brother with his own hand.

You will be surprised to hear that I have not received any intelligence about that Appointment from any member of Congress or of the board war but from the president of Congress—perhaps a man who is not unknown to you has contrived some base scheme to stop the expedition of it—I am told by the baron de Kalb who has received a letter from a gentleman in york-town, that the same man is appointed to be under me in the command I am interested with—the baron is very angry against him on account of his publishing every where that almost all the french officers are disatisfied with the american service and gnl washington, and that he himself *baron deKalb* without speaking a word of it is put by gnl connway at the head of the list—I desire you would receive soon this letter to know which is my way of thinking about those matters.

Amongs All the men who could be sent under me Mr Connway is the most disagreeable to me and the most prejudiciable to the cause—I Confess you that love and friendship have always been my duties—this last sentiment I feel to the most perfect degree for general wash-

ington—how can I support the society of a man who has spoken of my friend in the most insolent and abusive terms, who has done, and does every day all his power to ruin him, who tries to extend the fire in every part of the army and the country—on the other hand I am very certain that every one who can find one single reason of refusing due respect and love to genl washington will find thousand ones of hating me to death—such sentiments would be attended with horrid circumstances and I do assure you that if any officer should do in my army what he has done in this, he would be confined immediately, and cashiered by a courtmartial. I know that connway will sacrifice honor, truth, and every thing respectable to his own ambition and desire of making a fortune—what engages me to despise him more is that he is with me as submitt, as complaisant; and low than he is insolent with those he do'nt fear.

I want, sir, to have with me men who hearty for the cause, respected by theyr virtue, candid in theyr advices, punctual in the execution of our projects, quiete by theyr temper and moderate in theyr discourses, as well as theyr actions, could engage the confidence of the people, give good examples to the officers, help the young commander in chief both by wise and sincere advices, and by true exertions for the common cause, who in case I was killed could take immediately my place, till farther orders, and be depended upon by Congress in all cases, even when stronger inductions, and hopes of fortune at home could engage them to make a bad use of the confidence of Congress and this of the canadians.

you have among you a man of real virtüe, a man who loves truly his country the brave and prudent mgdougall—this is a man entirely convenient to me—the coldness of his age will calm the ardor of my twenty years—I

came with the baron de Kalb in this country,<sup>2</sup> he is wise, he is a good officer, he is not over-powered by the clamours of an unbounded ambition—I am sure both will be glad to come with me—one reason more to desire gnl mgdougall is that being amongs Canadians I schall be obliged to *francise* myself, and speak much about *the french* blood to gain theyr hearts—I wish'd to have with me a man of a great judgement, and ardent lover of his country to prevent the ideas of diffidence which are unhappily so frequent among a free people.

I fancy that great many french officers, and even french soldiers scatterred in the army will be given to me to establish the confidence of our fourteenth state—I hope that some other means of succeeding *in supplies artillery* &c. will be granted to your much too young deputie in Canada—I expect with a great impatience the appointment and other orders in order to know what I am to do—I schall not loose a minute to execute every thing I'll be directed to—I do not believe that any large number of troops could be taken out from our present army without great inconvenience—if some are selected Colonel smith's and jackson's new regiments from new england, who do'nt belong to any body and above all Colonel hazen with his canadians companys are I believe to fill up the list.

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“A Number of Volunteers and French Officers, who have three Years Leave to serve in America, are just arrived here, landed from a Snow that left Bourdeaux the 26th of March last; Amongst them are, the Marquis de Moncalm, and the Marquis de Fayette, the last said to be Son-in-Law to the Duke d'Agnen.”—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, June 16, 1777.

“There was a mistake in the Account inserted in our last, of Officers landed from a French Snow, to enter into the Continental Service: The Marquis De Montcalm is not among them; but there are, the Marquis De La Fayette, Baron de Kalb, and the Viscount De Mauroig all Major-Generals, an Engineer, and eleven other Officers of inferior rank.”—*Ibid*, Monday, June 23, 1777.

L' Colonel du plessis is, I believe the best man to command the artillery in the world—tho' he is young he is a gentleman of superior habilities, high virtue, and most respectable and noble sentiments—I schall be highly pleased if he is given to me in that appointment, and that will be a way of taking along with me the french *officers de fortune* as it is the intention of Congress. you can speak freely about my business to Col du plessis as soon as I will receive the appointment of Congress, I schall direct to you a letter of thanks which you'll be pleased to read in the house—I'l beg you to keep secrete the injurious personnalities which are in the present, but if there are some things you think proper to communicate I give you my full liberty for it, and I am certain you will attend my interests as a true friend.

with the sentiments of a warmer lover of your country than I have ever been, with the greatest gratefulness of the confidence of congress, and the most tender affection for his respectable president I have the honor to be

dear sir Your most obedient servant

the M<sup>re</sup> de Fafayette

When I had just finished M. Moriss came into head quarters and as I did know that he was a friend of ours I have communicated to him almost all my letter—he will wraït to You—I have been very happy to hear that he was of the same opinion as myself for gnl Mg. douggal

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

supposed to have been

written 26<sup>th</sup>. Rec<sup>d</sup>. 27 Jan<sup>r</sup>.

1778—

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

## AN ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST. REGT., S. C. LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Decem<sup>r</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup>: 1777— Parole Christmas The Col<sup>l</sup>. wishes a happy Chrstmas to y<sup>r</sup> Officers & Men, but hopes The Decent Festivity which he admits this day will not be Debased, by the latter, by Drunkness or Disorderly behaviour and if it Should he will be under Necessity of debaring them from any Indulgence, or a futur Occasion— For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders L<sup>ieut</sup>. Gadsden & Glover—

Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Decem<sup>r</sup>. 26<sup>th</sup>: 1777 Parole Turn a Bout The Cap<sup>t</sup>. & Commanders of Companies are to make a Return tomorrow Morning of the Number of Men in their Respective Companies who wants Sho & knee Buckles & on this being provided for them, stop-ages will be made in their pay on next pay day for Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Williamson & Clifford A Court Martial to sit this morning to try Such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all Witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus President of the Court Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Hixt and Lining Members

27<sup>th</sup> Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Parole apaminondas—

For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly and Simmons A Court Martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be Brought Before them all witness to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hyrn President of the Court Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Gadsden Lavacher Weatherly & Glover Members—

Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Decem<sup>r</sup>. 28<sup>th</sup>: 1777 Parole Prusia Corporal James Pringle of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunderses Company is appointed Serj<sup>t</sup>. in s<sup>t</sup>. Company & is to be Obey'd as such For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Hixt & Lavacher

Gen'. Orders by Gen'. Moultrie Dated Head Quarters Charles Town Decem'. 28th: 1777 Ordered that when any men of war are of this Barr that a guard Boat be kept at night Going from Fort Johnston to Fort Moultrie & so on from Each Fort to the other that there may be no Communication Between the Town & the Enemy that way as also to take up any Suspected persons going out

Orders by Col'. Pinckney Decem'. 29th: 1777 Parole Berlin one Subaltern 1 Serjeant & 18 Rank & file to go in y<sup>e</sup> Guard Boat when the men of warr are of the barr Each man to be provided with 30 Round of Cartridges—

The Chimneys are to be Swept tomorrow Morning a Monthly return to be Given in to the Adjutant of the Different Companies tomorrow morning—for Guard to morrow Cap'. Hyrn Lieu<sup>s</sup>. Lining and Glover—

Gen'. Orders by Gen'. Moultrie Dated Head Quarters Charles Town Decem'. 29<sup>th</sup>: 1777—The 2<sup>d</sup>. Reg'. is ordered to git in Readiness to go to Fort Moultrie y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of January Next to Relieve y<sup>e</sup> first Reg'. which is Ordered to Town they may Move their Baggage &c, as soon as Convenient no huts or Buildings about the fort is to be hurted or demolished on any account whatsoever those that are private property the Gen'. will endeavour to git them paid by The State—Orders by Cap'. Hyrn Decem'. 30<sup>th</sup>: day 1777 Parole Fishkiln, } —all Tradesmen belonging to the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg'. Employ'd on the Publick are Emedately to Join their Respective Companies, & officers Commanding Companies are Desired to attend very particularly to the Training & Instructing those men as it's Suppos'd their Long absence from Exercise must have Rendr'd Them very Awkward—For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Turner Lieu<sup>s</sup>. Grey and Clifford—

A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them all

Witness to attend Cap'. Saunders President Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Hixt Grey Williamson and Simmons Members—December y<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> day 1777—Regt'. Orders by Lieu'. Col'. Cattell Parole Thamestocle The Reg'. Being ordered to Charles Town the L'. Col'. expects the men will pay the utmost attention to their Duty & appearance, he flatters himself that every Soldier priding himself That he belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg'. in keeping up the Charecter of The Corps, he therefore gives this Notice that they may have their Cloths & arms Clean, & in Good order by Tuesday Next the Day they are ordered to Town that no Excuse May be made, for a neglect, as offenders will undoubtedly be punished this Order to be read to the men for three days For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Hyrn Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Gadsden & Simmons Regt'. Orders by Lieu'. Col'. Cattell January 1<sup>st</sup>: 1778—

Parole Newyear  $\frac{1}{2}$  —For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Saunders L'. Williamson & Weatherly—January 2<sup>d</sup> day 1778—

Regt'. Orders by Lieu'. Col'. Cattell Parole Thermopyles John Harris of Cap' Venderhorsts Company to be tried this Morning by a Court Martial for absence without Leave as also Thomas Mekan of Cap'. Turners Company for being Drunk When for Duty all Evidences to attend Cap'<sup>l</sup>. & Commanders of Companies will have their Spears Cleand that they may be Delivered up at the Relief in proper order—

For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Cattell L<sup>r</sup>. Lavacher & Evan President of the Court Cap'. Cattell L<sup>r</sup>. Lining Gadsden Evan & Glover Members—January 3<sup>d</sup>: 1778—

Regt'. Orders by L'. Col'. Cattell Parole Cassius—For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Ladson L<sup>r</sup>. Hixt & Glover After Orders by Colonel Pinckney John Knap Serj'. Major is promoted to be Quarter Master to the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg'. & is to be Obeyed & Respected as Such, Peter Johannas is appointed Serj'. Major in the Room of M<sup>r</sup>. Knap promoted and is to be Obey'd as Such—



Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date L'. Lining vice L'. Hixt, for Guard tomorrow, L'. Hixt for Guard this night Orders by Colo'. Pinckney Fort Moultrie January 4<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Parole Montezuma } Orders by Major Scott of the same date For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Turner L'. Grey & Clifford

Orders by Col'. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Parole Capidocia A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought before them all witness to attend, A Court of Inquiry is also to sit this morning The Colo'. will be Obligated to them to Inquire into the Dispute Between the Sutlar & Sexton and into the accusation of Serjeant Welch—Corporal Tho'. Deloney of the Light Infentry Company is appointed Serj'. in Cap'. Saunderses Company and is to be Obey<sup>d</sup>. as such Corporal Lam'. Scott of Cap'. Venderhorsts Company is appointed Serj'. to S<sup>d</sup>. Company and is to be Obey<sup>d</sup> as such—

Orders by Major Scott January 5<sup>th</sup> day 1778 For Guard tomorrow Cap'. Pinckney Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Gadsden & Fishburn—Cap'. Ladson President of y<sup>e</sup> Court Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Weatherly Lavacher Fishburn and Simmons Members—After Orders by Major Scott of y<sup>e</sup> Same Date Cap'. Turner President of y<sup>e</sup> Court of Inquiry L'. Elliott Hixt Lining & Gadsden Members—

Orders by Col'. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>. 1778 Parole Adieu The Reg<sup>t</sup>. by its Removil to Town is placed in a Situation Which may be fatal to its Reputation, If that Discipline For which we have Been Remark'd, & for which y<sup>e</sup> Col'. is Peticularly Obligated to the Assiduty and attention of his Officers, Shall be in the Least Relexed, the Reg<sup>t</sup>. must be Infallibly Ruined, it will become a Nucence & Burthen to the Country, Instead of being a Benefit & Support to it, & our present Reputation, will Render our futer Disgrace the Greater But if we presere our Discipline not-

withstanding the Disappation & Seduction of the Town, we Shall have the heart felt Satisfaction of having done our Duty, & Shall not be unworthy of The praises of our Country, the Col'. therefore Injoins by his attachment to his Reg'. by his Regard for his Country, by y'. Love of Military Glory, which should Swell the Soldiers breast & Lead him to Renown, to Exert every Endeavour to preserve & Increase the Discipline of the Reg'.. that when our Country Shall call us forth to real action we may add to not deminish it is Glorious Discipline Strict and Righted—

by the force of of Discipline the Grecians Routed the numerous house of persia, the Romans Gain'd their amazing victories, a hand full of men in Every age have Rendred themselves Superior to the Largest Armies where Discipline was Neglected let us Emulate those Troops who have observed the most Exemplary Discipline, & let every officer every private Think like the Legonery Soldiers of old, that y<sup>c</sup> Reputation of his Corps Depends in a Great Measure upon himself in Order in Some Measure to preserve this Discipline, the Officers must pay the Greatest attention to their men, They Mounting a Guard in turn, & Commanding a Division & Subdivision on parade are the least of an officers Duty, the Several parts of which are so well known to most of the officers of the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg'. & have Been so often Repeated to them in various Orders that they need not be Numerated here. The Colo'. However is assur'd They will pay the most assitius attention to Every part of their Duty, & think the utmost they can do for the Good of the Service is not more then they ought to do Either the Lieu'. Col'. or Major will Reside Constantly in Barracks,—The Married Officers under the Rank of a Field officer who have wives in Town may Sleep at home, there can be no Reason for Granting that Indulgence to the unmarried

officers they therefore must Sleep in the Barracks—The Officers may Diet out but the Col'. Expects they will be as little absent from their men as possible, no non Commissioned officer or private is to go to any house in Town where Spiritus Liquors are Retailed without he is ordered so to do by a Commission'd officer If he is found without Such order he Shall be Sevearly Punis'd no Non-commissioned officer Drum'. fifer or Private is to go from the Barracks into the Town without leave from a Field officer or the Cap'. of the Day & they will be Carefull not to permit any Soldiers to go there, but who is well powder'd & Clean.Drest—

The officers or Guard Review or Publick occasions are to be Powdered,—The noncommissioned officers Drum<sup>m</sup>. Fifers & Privates is to be powdered every Day & Shaved at least 3 times every week, for this purpose 6 Barbers are to be appointed, who are to be Excused Common Duty, & to Receive for their Trouble & Expence, 5 pe<sup>r</sup>. Month from each nonCommissioned officer Drummer Fifer & private, the barber to find powder Razors & sope, the hair of the noncommission<sup>d</sup> officers & privates are to be worn short or platted & braded up, the men Warnd for Guard are to be shaved as soon as the are warn'd, all the Orders of the Reg<sup>t</sup>. Relating to Cleanness & Dress are to be put in Strict Execution—

There are to be 2 Field Days in a week viz Tuesday and Friday, the major will see that the Officers attend Punctually for Those Days—

The Rool is to be Call'd at 7 OClock in y<sup>e</sup> Morning, at Retreat & at tatto Beating & Morning & Evening Reports are constantly to be Given in to the Commanding officer—Such printed Orders of y<sup>e</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. as relate to the men & the above Orders to be read to the men by a Commission'd officer of Each Company every Day for the Ensuing Fortnight—The whole Reg<sup>t</sup>. are to be Powdered

clean Shaved & in a Soldier like Dress in Order to Make a proper appearance in their march Through the Town, their Blankets are to be neatly Roaled & fastned at their Backs, the Reg<sup>t</sup>. will land at Ropers wharf——

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup> day 1778 A Court martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them all Evidences to attend——

Orders by Major Scott of y<sup>r</sup> same Date Cap<sup>m</sup>. Cattell L<sup>l</sup>. Jackson & L<sup>l</sup>. Simmons for the main G<sup>d</sup>. this Day. Capt<sup>l</sup>. Saunders Cap<sup>l</sup>. for the Day L<sup>l</sup>. Lavacher for the Quarter Guard this Day L<sup>l</sup>. Elliott for the Magezenne Guard,——

after Orders by Major Scott L<sup>l</sup>. Lining Vice L<sup>l</sup>. Simmons absent for the main Guard this Day

Orders by Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie Jan<sup>y</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup> day 1778 a Serjeant & 12 men with Six Rounds per man to March Emediately to y<sup>r</sup> ten mile house to Apprehend some Sailors belonging to y<sup>r</sup> States Brigg, Cap<sup>l</sup>. Hall will Send an officer with them to Shew them the men

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap<sup>l</sup>. Drayton Cap<sup>l</sup>. for the Day tomorrow, Lieu<sup>n</sup> Williamson and Weatherly for Duty tomorrow. Lieu<sup>l</sup>. Clifford for the Barrack Guard tomorrow.——

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders, Parole Putnam—

one Cap<sup>l</sup>. one Subaltern 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>. & 29 Rank & file from Col<sup>l</sup>. Roberte's Reg<sup>t</sup>. to hold themselves in Readiness to go on Board some of of the Vessels in this State now prepareing for the Navy Expedition, The detachment Now at Winyaw of the Artillery to be Reinforc'd by 8 men from the Same Reg<sup>t</sup>.--the Artillery Reg<sup>t</sup>, to hold themselves in Readiness to go to Beufort next Monday. Col<sup>l</sup>. Roberts will apply to the Dep<sup>n</sup>. Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. for Vessels which he may want to Transport his Reg<sup>t</sup>, With their Baggage, to that post--

Col'. Roberts will have a Small party of 3 or 4 men to Take charge of the Labratory, & be Employ'd as he Directs

Col'. Hegers Reg'. to hold themselves in Readiness to go over to Fort Johnston Next Monday to Garrison that post

Cap'. Tho'. Budd of Col'. Whites Reg'. having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer——

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan'. 9<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Parole Gates Gen'. Orders--The orderly hour at Eleven oClock, the officers of the Different Corps in Town are to take Care that all their men be at Quarters at Beating--If any alarm Should happen in or about Cha'. Town all officers & soldiers not on Duty are Emedately to Repair to the Barracks, and Draw upon their Respective parades with arms & accouterments & there wait for orders from the Commanding officer, also all Guards are to turn out and Remain at their Different posts for orders, the officers of the Staff to Repair to head Quarters--the Gen'. will Review the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg'. on Friday y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Instant, and will be on the field at Eleven oClock--Col'. Sumpters Reg'. will take The Guards for that Day--The Dep<sup>y</sup>. Quarter Master Gen'. is to purchase 2 more Carts or wagons for the Continantal Service--

Compliments to be paid to the President and Gen'. Officers——

All Guard are to turn out to his Excellency the President, with Rested arms and 3 Ruffs on the Drum and fife--to a Major Gen'. Commanding in Chief with Rested arms and three Ruffs--to a Major Gen'. not Commanding with rested arms & 2 Ruffs--to a Brigadier Gen'. with Rested arms & 2 Ruffs--to a Brigadier Gen'. not Commanding with Rested arms & 1 Ruff, these Compliments to be paid once a Day——

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>r</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap<sup>n</sup>. Turner Cap<sup>r</sup>. for the Day tomorrow, Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Jackson and L<sup>r</sup>. Lavacher for Duty tomorrow, Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Evan for the Barrack Guard tomorrow——

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>r</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders, Parole George Town

no person or Persons to be admitted to the prisoners of war without Leave Given by the Commisary M<sup>r</sup>. Ramage,—the Cap<sup>r</sup>. of the Day to make his Report when Relieved to Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney who will Report to the Commanding officer any thing Metearal that may accur—the Commisary — for the provitions for the Troops of this State Will appoint proper persons at Beaufort port Royal, to Supply the Troops of Artillery Station'd There—A Return to be made to the Barrack masters of the Different Regiments of what Quantity of wood is wanting for each Corps, agreeable to an order Essued Jan<sup>r</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup> day 1776——

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup>: 1778 The officers are to be in Barracks at order by time of the Morning that they may know for what Duty they are appointed—A Commssion'd officer of Each Company to Examine their Respective Companies every Morning at Rool Calling, and every Evening except on field Days at half after 4 o Clock, the privates not on Duty are not to wear their Baynets till further orders—Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Clifford is appointed a Second Lieu<sup>r</sup>. in Cap<sup>r</sup>. Theuses Company and is to be Obey'd as Such, L<sup>r</sup>. Charles Skirving is appointed a 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>r</sup>, in Cap<sup>r</sup>, Cattells Company and is to be obey'd as Such, his Commission is Dated December the 20<sup>th</sup> day 1778——

The Surgeon of the Reg<sup>t</sup>. is to attend at the Barrack Every Morning at Parade time—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Dated Charles Town Jan<sup>r</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup> day 1778 the Cap<sup>r</sup>. of the Day is not to permit

any Soldier to go into Town after Retreat Beating, without The Urgentest Necessity, & all the permits must be dated at the exact time when Given and must Spafy the Time when to Return—the Orders Relating to permits for Soldiers to go into Town, do not Extend to officers Servants, But the officers when they appoint a Serv'. will acquaint the Major of it that they may know who they are——

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap'. Hyrn Cap'. for the Day Cap'. Turner Regt' Cap'. for the Day—Cap'. Venderhorst & L'. Elliott for G<sup>d</sup>. tomorrow, Lieu'. Lining for the Barrack Guard to morrow—Lieu', Simmons to mount the Barrack g<sup>d</sup>. this Day L'. Evan for the Magazenne Guard this Day Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> day 1778—Gen', Orders Parole Success, Ordered that 1 Cap', 2 Subalterns 2 Serjeants & 48 Rank & file from y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Reg'. 1 Cap'. 2 Subalterns 2 Serj'. & 48 Rank & file from y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Reg'. 1 Cap'. 1 Subaltern 1 Serj'. & 30 Rank & file from y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Reg'. 1 Subaltern 1 Serj'. & 19 Rank & file from y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Reg', be in Readiness to morrow Morning to go on Board the Vessels Drawn for—Each Regt. to provide their men with 18 Rounds each & 50 Rounds per man to be put into a Military Chest on board the Vessels they go in The Cap', & Subalterns who are to Command the different parties, are to meet to morrow morning at the New Barracks to draw for the Vessels they are to go on board The officers Commanding parties are to take Care to keep Good order and Discipline amongst their men And prevent them from giting into any Disputes with the Sailors, & assist the Cap<sup>n</sup>, of the Vessels to the utmost of their power, in attacking the Enemy, Any officer who Chuses to Change his Tower of Duty may have Leave by acquainting First the Commanding officer of their Respective Reg',—The names of the officers going on

this Command are to be Given into the Gen<sup>l</sup>, Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup> day 1778 A court Martial to Sit this morning for the trial of all such Persons as may be Brought before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by major Scott of the Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner President of the Court L<sup>l</sup>. Gray Williamson Members—

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hyrn Lieu<sup>t</sup>., Williamson & Skirving for Duty tomorrow Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Regt<sup>l</sup> Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney January 14<sup>th</sup>: 1778 The Betallion is to be Exercised to Day & to morrow at 4 o Clock in Order to prepare for the review on Fryday next—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup> day 1778 General Orders Parole Brunswick—

John Willmoth & Elias Johnston Privates in y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Betalion, Commanded by Col<sup>l</sup>. White, having absented themselves from the s<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>., all officers are hereby Cautioned against Inlisting them & if they Shall be already Inlisted to Secure them till they are Call'd for—

Colonel Hugers Reg<sup>t</sup>. is to march to morrow morning to Ropers wharf, to Imbark on board of Vessels for the Purpose of Transporting them to Fort Johnston where they are to Relieve Col<sup>l</sup>. Robertse's Corps of Artillery, who are to Proceed to Beufort in the Same vessels

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders Lieu<sup>t</sup>., Jackson Lavacher & Evan for Guar<sup>d</sup>, to morrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst Regt<sup>l</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. of the Day to morrow, Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Simmons for the Barrack Guard Tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>. 15<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Caution Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup> Potts of Col<sup>l</sup>. Hugers Betalion having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer



to be considered as an officer In the Continantal Service —the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Recommends it to all officers to be Peticular attentive in futer to the Order of the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant Respecting their Conduct in time of alarm——

The Centinals posted at Head Quarters are in Case of any Alarm by night Emediately to knock at the Door and continue knocking till they answer within——

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>r</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Lieu<sup>t</sup>, Elliott Vice Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher sick—for guard this Day L<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn Vice Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Clifford Sick—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell Garison Cap<sup>t</sup>. for the Day tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>t</sup>. Hixt & Lining for Guard tomorrow Lieu<sup>t</sup>, Grey for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Regt<sup>t</sup>, Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 17<sup>th</sup> day 1778 The Col<sup>l</sup>. has the Pleasure to acquaint the officers & Soldiers of the first Reg<sup>t</sup>. that the Gen<sup>l</sup>. assembly of this State has Veoted them the Publick thanks for their Spirited active Conduct During the dreadfull fire on Thursday last, Both in preventing y<sup>e</sup> further Spreading of the Conflagration & in preserving the property of the inhabittance—this applause the Col<sup>l</sup>. Doubts not, will actuate the men to Exert themselves on Every futer Occasion that their Country may Require their Service——

The Assembly has Likewise Voted that such Clothes of the Soldiers as were Burnt in their Endeavours to Extinguish the fire shall be repaired at the Publick expence—the Cap<sup>t</sup>. & Commanders of Companies will therefore make a Return to morrow of what Clothes were Injured in their Respective Companies, The order Relating to the Thanks of the assembly, to be Read to the men the two Insuing Mornings at Rool Call——

Orders by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ladson Brigade officer of the Day Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst Regt<sup>t</sup>. officer of the day—Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Gadsden Weatherly and Clifford for Guard tomorrow——

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan'. 17<sup>th</sup> day 1778

General Orders Parole Savannah—

The Gen. Excepts the Resignation of Lieu'. Jean Francies Evan of Col. Pinckneys Betalion he is therefore no Longer to be Consider'd as a Continantal officers—

The Gen. is Very much Pleased to hear that The conduct of y<sup>r</sup> soldiers at the fire on thursday last has met with the approbation of the Inhabitance of this Town & Returns them his hearty Thanks for their unwaried Exertions on that Malencholy Occasion—

The 5th. Regt. to be in Readiness to go to fort Johnston on Monday next The dep<sup>n</sup>. Quarter Master Genl. is order'd to provid forrage & Grain for 2 horses for the Commissary of provitions M<sup>r</sup>. Volentine

Regt. Orders by Colo'. Pinckney Jan'. 18<sup>th</sup>: 1778 The Commission'd officers of each Company who Exercises their men in the Mornings & Evenings agreeable to the Order of the 9<sup>th</sup>. Instant are to be Perticularly attentive to Marching of the Soldiers & Practise them at it a Considerable Length of time & take Care that they March in exact Cadence and With the Prusia Step—

A Court of officers to sit on Tuesday Evening in order to Determine wheather the men Inlisted by L<sup>t</sup>. de Harty in Company with Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst in Georgia ought to Belong to y<sup>r</sup> Granadier Company or Captain Venderhorst's Company—

Col. Cattell to be president Major Scott five Captains & Six Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. to be Members—

Orders by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney Jan'. 18<sup>th</sup> day 1778—

For tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hyrn Brigade officer of the day Capt<sup>t</sup>. Drayton Regt. officer of the Day Lieu'. Smith Lieu'. Elliott & L<sup>t</sup>. Jackson for Guard tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan'. 18<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Genl. Orders. Parole Mathews—

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

## **SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.**

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street,  
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not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER.]

John Walter of Tooting, county Surrey. Will 30 December 1734; proved 5 June 1736. My eldest son Abell Walter executor and my wife sole guardian of my young children. To my eldest son in trust all my land, etc., in Great Britain, Barbadoes, or elsewhere, to sell and use the money in legacy payment and for £400 per annum due by marriage dowry to my wife. To my wife house purchased by me at Hoebridge of James Feild Esqr and of Richard Bird and Catherine his wife, also all household goods, jewels, plate, etc. (except my pictures, to be sold), also her paraphanalea, with my coach or charriott as she choose, and 100 guineas to buy her mourning. To my son Henry Walter lands in Grenvill County in South Carolina purchased from Captain Douglas with 20 Negro slaves now on the same and 1000 acres grant from the Crown being part of Barony at Day's Creek. To my son William Walter the other half purchased from Captain Douglas and 1000 acres, part of said Barony, and £1250. To my sons James, Alleyne, and Meynell Walter 2000 acres in Grenvill County, and to each of them £2000. To my daughters Lucy and Mary £2000 each. My trustees to manage 1000 acres of land and stock for my son John for his natural life, so that he may be incapable of running into debt. To my son Richard Walter 1000 acres in said Barony and £5000. To my grandson John Walter, son of Abell Walter Esqr all my lands in Goose Creek, South Carolina, called Red Bank, and 2000 acres, the remainder

of said Barony. To my daughter Elizabeth Doltin £5000, to be vested in Bonds. To daughter Lucy Walter at 21 years £500 more. Bequest to son Henry to be void if he do not settle in Carolina in four years, and in place £1,500 Barbadoes currency to be paid by Mr. William Walker of Barbadoes, and £1200 by Executors, etc. Upwards of 100 Negroes on lands in Carolina, are to be divided, etc. To my grandson John Walter £2000 to stock the land I have left him. Witnesses: Thomas Bund, E. Alleyne, Benjamin Maynard. Codicil dated 18 March 1735-6 to the effect £1200 be given to my son Henry if he settle within three years in South Carolina. Same witnesses. Second codicil (undated): My son Abel to be trustee for the money left to my son John and Daughter Elizabeth Doltin. Same witnesses.

Derby, 142.

John Lloyd of Sarphey in the Province of South Carolina. Will 7 June 1733; proved 12 June 1746. To wife Sarah Lloyd 640 acres of land on Waccomaw River and Four Slaves or £200 sterling, also £100 Carolina money to buy mourning, her Gold watch, Rings, and Wearing Apparell, choice of two of my Horses, and her Riding Furniture. To Brother Thomas Lloyd 1000 acres (of my 2000 acre Tract on Four Hole Swamp) and remaining 1000 Acres to my half Brothers, David, Richard, Edward, and Hugh Lloyd; in Four tracts of 250 acres, brother Thomas to take choice of his 1000. To Brother Thomas Lloyd £100 Sterling, and to said half brothers, David, Richard, Edward, and Hugh Lloyd £50 sterling apiece, and if Brother Thomas or Richard come to Carolina, executors to pay £20 sterling for expenses. Taxes and Quit Rent at Four Holes to be paid by executors. Rest, including reversion of £162 Sterling a year after decease of my Cousin Jane Griffith alias Mostyn, to my eldest son, chargeable with £500 Sterling legacies to every other

child I leave at 18 or marriage, but if no issue, to Eldest Daughter, with legacies of £700 each to others, eldest daughter to take surname of Lloyd to perpetuate the same and my children to have best education Carolina can afford. If no issue, then estate to Brother Thomas Lloyd, paying £40 a year to my widow, first payment 183 days after decease of last surviving child. The family pictures in front parlour (6 in number) to remain with the House "Surphley". Executors: Wife, and friends Ralph Izard and Benjamin Wareing, Esqrs., they to have discretion where wife live in plantation and have use of "Surphley" etc. To wife Negro girl Maria (one of four lately bought of Jenys and Baker). In case Sarpheley estate fall to Brother Thomas Lloyd, or my Father's heirs, then Land to Northwest of Broad path wherein Mr. Richard Walker now lives, from Path going to Thorowgoods Plantation to Mr. Robert Humes Plantation, to my wife for life with £60 sterling to build a Mansion House. Witnesses: Samuel Prioleau, Jno. Moultrie, John Ballyntine, Jno. Lewis. Codicil, 26 September 1733. House and lot in Charleston to be sold. Witnesses: John Moultrie, Joseph Russell, Edward Lloyd. 2nd Codicil 28 September 1733. Only 500 acres at Four Holes to Brother Thomas Lloyd and other 500 acres to issue Sarpheley Estate descends to. House and lots in town of Childsbury to be sold. Witnesses: Eliz. Akin, junr, Joseph Russel, Thomas Steers. 3rd Codicil 19 October 1733. Payments of £100 to Brother Thomas Lloyd and £50 each to half Brothers to be delayed for four years, also money left to pay passages, and also £244 15s Brothers Edward and Hugh are indebted to be deducted. To wife Sara Lloyd choice of Beds completely furnished, also of my Beaureaus, large Scrutore, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Cain Couch, eight of best Cain chairs, two arm chairs, Tea table, Brass Tea Kettle

and Stand, silver Tea pott, and Spoons, all my Chine [sic], Silver Soup Ladle, and dozen of Silver Spoons. Witnesses: Thomas Steers, Rachel Thomas, Eliz. Akin, junr. Secretary's Office. A True Copy from original Will and Codicils in this Office. Jno. Champneys, Deputy Secretary. Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury (with will and three codicils annexed) of John Lloyd, late of Sarphley in parish of St. James, Goose Creek in Berkley County, Province of South Carolina, deceased, to John Nichelson, administrator of goods of John Lloyd an infant, deceased, (whilst living) natural and lawful and only son and Residuary Legatee, for benefit of Sarah Lloyd, Spinster, minor, sister and only next of kin of said John Lloyd an Infant, until she attain the age of 21, Sarah Lloyd, widow, and Ralph Izard and Benjamin Wareing, Esq. the Executors named, dying without taking execution in this court, and said John Lloyd, Infant, surviving the Testator.

Edmunds, 184.

James LeSerurier, merchant, dwelling at Charlestown in Carolina, and heretofore merchant at St. Quentin in Vermandois. Will 21 May 1697; proved 4 October 1706. To be buried in the French churchyard of the place where I shall die without pomp. To Mrs. Elizabeth Leger, my wife, executrix, all goodes. To my 5 children, son James, and 4 daughters, Susanna, Catherine, Damaris, and Mary le Serurier, one pistole each with equal love to all our children as our mothers have done unto us, and if I and she doe dye alsoe in this present voyage and she before me, then son James le Serurier of London, merchant, executor. To poor of French church of Charlestown £5. Done at Charlestown in Carolina in good and perfect health in the 62nd year of my age. Signed two wills, one for wife or son, the other to be

put in Registry. Witnesses: Troillard, George Harris, Lewis de St. Julian, P. Lassall, John Meade. [Translated out of French by John James Besnard, Not. Pub.] Proved by widow Elizabeth Leger als Le Serurier, executrix.

Edes, 216.

Joseph Clare of South Carolina. Administration 19 July 1731 to William Adye, creditor.

Admon Act Book, 1731.

John Winter, late of Charles Town in South Carolina and a Lieutenant on half pay in H. M. Navy, Batchelor, deceased. Administration 8 June 1781 to father Nathaniel Winter.

Admon Act Book, 1781 (Registrar's Seat).

Patrick Rush, late of the City of Bristol, but at Charles Town in South Carolina, deceased. Administration 24 July 1782 to Widow Margaret Rush.

Admon Act Book 1782 (Torriano's Seat).

Edward Taylor the younger, formerly of Charles Town in South Carolina and late of the River Mississippi, Batchelor, deceased. Administration granted 25 November 1782 to John Dolland, Creditor, Elizabeth Dolland, wife of said John Dolland, being daughter and only child of Edward Taylor the elder, deceased, Father of said Edward Taylor.

ditto. ditto. (Registrar's Seat)

Frederick Clarke. Will 13 November 1697; proved 2 August 1700. To Mrs. Elizabeth Partridge £10. To Captain John Bramble all my books and instruments now in this Island. To my two sisters, Mary Stephen that liveth in Carolina and Hester Dikarege, my residue of estate equally. Executors: My brother Robert Stephen that liveth in Carolina and Mr. James Chaband. To each of them £5. Witnesses: Richard Hales, John

Bramble. [Will of Frederick Clarke, late of Carolina, but in Barbadoes, bachelor, deceased, proved by John Prott, attorney for Robert Stevens, als Stephens, one of executors, now in Carolina, during absence of executors named.]

Noel, 111.

Lachlan Mackintosh of Charleston in the state aforesaid [i. e. "State of South Caroline"], Gentleman. Will 18 June 1787; proved 12 October 1789. Whereas wife Elizabeth Mackintosh and eldest son Lachlan Mackintosh have been amply provided for in will of Wife's Father, Francis Smith of State aforesaid, Planter, and no provision for youngest Son Simon Mackintosh, only to wife Elizabeth and son Lachlan as follows, viz: to wife Elizabeth Mackintosh my Negro Woman Bess with future issue of said Bess, also during tenure of wife's life, Mulotta Boy Gabriel, and if wife marry or at her decease said Mulotta Boy Gabriel to youngest son Simon for life of Simon, then said Gabriel to be manumitted from further Bondage and Slavery. To eldest son Lachlan Mackintosh my Silver Hilted Sword. Rest of estate both in Europe and America to youngest son Simon Mackintosh, but, if Simon die under age and unmarried, to eldest son Lachlan Mackintosh, what given to wife Elizabeth in this will to be in right of all dower. Executrix: wife Elizabeth (during widowhood only) and son Simon Mackintosh, and Friend Charles Lining. Witnesses: Nicol Primeros, Samuel Bonsall, John Capen Falken. A true Copy from Original Will, Chas. Lining, Ordinary's Office, July 11, 1789. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by son Simon Mackintosh, with reservation to other executors, widow Elizabeth Mackintosh and Charles Lining.

Macham, 506.



William Bull, late Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, for his Britannick Majesty. Will 5 November 1790; proved 14 October 1791. I dispose of my worldly goods and Estate greatly deranged and lessened in value not by my fault, but by some unexpected Contingencies I have met with from peculiar situations in which I have been placed during the late unhappy times in America. "Inprimis, my Plantation on Ashley River in Carolina, being about Eleven hundred and seventy Acres including Marsh where my Grandfather lived, Died, and lies Buried, where my Father and all his children were born, I wish to remain in the possession of one of his posterity, I therefore give and devise the reversion thereof (the said Plantation being given by Trust Deed to my beloved Wife during her life, to my Nephew William Bull and his heirs for ever." To my two neices Katherine Stapleton and Mary Hannah Beale 50 guineas each out of first money from labour of my Negroes in Jamaica as a mark of affection, trusting they will be liberally provided for by their Aunt, my beloved Wife. To Mary Hannah Beale, my gold Watch. To Nathaniell Russell Esq. my gold headed cane and Cherokee diamond Stock Buckle for long service as Faithful Attorney. To Robert Williams Esq. all Law Books for many good services. To nephew Jacob Drayton my part of 500 acres on Tom's Creek and my two Town Lots in Town of Camden, South Carolina, also bond from John McQueen Esqr and bond from Torrens and Poan. To Executors, Rings of 12 Guineas, not only as executors, but as Gentlemen bearing most Respectable Characters. To my beloved wife the constant Companion and sharer of my adverse Fortunes and Comforter in sickness, residue of Estate, but as possibly I may survive my wife, which God forbid, and from advanced age and infirm health may soon follow her, then Residue to nieces Katherine Stapleton, and Mary Han-

nah Beale, division of Estate in England and in Island of Jamaica to be made by executors in England and of Estate of South Carolina by Executors in South Carolina. Universal executrix: My beloved wife. Executors in England: Robert Williams and John Hopton, Esqr. Executors in South Carolina: Honourable Rawlins Lowndes, Christopher Gadsden Esqr and Nathaniel Russell Esqr. Witnesses: S. Fenwick, Robt. Cooper, R. W. Powell, Robt. Williams, Junr. [Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by Hannah Bull, relict and universal executrix, reserving to Robert Williams, John Hopkins, executors in England.]

Bevor, 451.

Robert Raper of Charles Town in South Carolina. Will 24 November 1774; proved 1 October 1789. Estate to be disposed of exactly as true Intent of this my plain will. To Neece Sarah Raper, Daughter of Brother Benjamin, deceased, now living in Little Britain, London, £250 ster. To neece Ann Tayler (Daughter of only sister Sarah Holmes deceased) now living in London £200 ditto. To Neece Sarah ———— (Daughter of ditto) £100 ditto. To Mary Raper, Daughter of Nephew Francis Raper, ditto. To John Raper, son of John Raper in York, ditto. To Jonathan Jacques my old school mate, living at Ashber near Bidal in Yorkshire £50 sterg., and, in case of his decease, to his children. To my old Negro Woman Judy £150 currency and her freedom. To my Negro Woman Betsy £150, and to her two Children Jack and Betsy their Freedom and Liberty to live in the north half and have use of half the Yard, I mean the northemost half of the House and yard where Farrow the Pilot now live[s], from time of my death till 19 October 1786, the other half for old Judy and Elizabeth Mitchell for same time. All my wearing apparel to my Negroes, share and share alike. To Robert Raper, son

of my nephew Coptain Francis Raper (at Chichester in England), and his heirs, all my Real Estate, viz. five Lots or part of five Lots in Colleton Square at the North End of Charlestown with Houses therein. To Robert Raper aforesaid and his Brother William Raper all Personal Estate except before bequeathed and all Personal Estate (£350 currency above excepted) to be remitted to executors, William Greenwood and William Higginson of London, they to put said money into Bank of England for use of said cousins Robert & William Raper, when they come of age. To said Robert all plate I have by me, to be lodged with his Mother at Chichester till he is of age. To my Negroes not mentioned three months to live in my house, in order to chuse Masters or Mistresses, or sooner if they can please themselves, and not any to be sold at public sale, but here by private sale. Rents of houses to be received and put at interest here till Nephew's son Robert comes of age, and all money I have by me, except £300 or £400 to be remitted to Messrs. Greenwood and Higginson to be put in Bank of England, the amount thereof may be considerable, and executor or executors here to get will proved and send a Copy approved and signed by the Governor or Commander in Chief to William Greenwood and William Higginson my executors in London. Executors: said William Greenwood and William Higginson of London and William Ancrum of Charles Town, Merchant. Witnesses: Charles Shepheard, Timo'y Greenwood, John Walker. [Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury (with will annexed) of Robert Raper, late of Charlestown, South Carolina in North America, deceased, to William Raper, Nephew of deceased and one of the Residuary Legatees, limited until the original will or an authentic Copy be brought into the Registry of the Prerogative Court, William Greenwood one of the executors dying

without taking execution, William Higgenson having renounced, and William Ancrum being cited, but in no wise appearing.]

Macham, 514.

## THE CALHOUN FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

[Continued from the April number.]

EZEKIEL CALHOUN, prior to his arrival in South Carolina, married Jane Ewing.

### Issue:

- 1 I. John Ewing Calhoun.
- 2 II. Patrick Calhoun.
- 3 III. Ezekiel Calhoun.
- 4 IV. Mary Calhoun, *m.* — Carr. (Issue.).
- 5 V. Rebecca Calhoun, *m.*, March 19, 1765, Andrew Pickens, who subsequently distinguished himself in the Revolution, attaining the rank of brigadier-general of the militia of South Carolina. (Issue.)
- 6 VI. Catherine Calhoun, *m.*, January 7, 1768, Alexander Noble, son of John and Mary (Calhoun) Noble and her first cousin. (Issue.)
- 7 VII. Jane Calhoun, *m.* John Steadman.

### 1.

JOHN EWING COLHOUN [Ezekiel<sup>1</sup>] was born about 1750; studied law in Charles Town just prior to and during the first years of the Revolution, and was admitted to the bar in 1783; joined Capt. Charles Drayton's company of volunteer militia for service in the Revolution at its organization in Charles Town, August 16, 1775, signing his name to the roll thereof John Ewing Colhone<sup>1</sup>; adopted the spelling Colhoun for his name and maintained that spelling until his



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<sup>1</sup>See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. I., pp. 135, 187; II., pp. 159-163, 249.

death; served several times in the House of Representatives of South Carolina between 1778 and 1800; was elected a member of the Privy Council in February, 1785<sup>2</sup>, and also served as a Commissioner of forfeited estates<sup>3</sup>; married, October 8, 1786, Floride Bonneau<sup>4</sup>; was strongly supported for governor in 1796; was, December 8, 1800, elected United States Senator from South Carolina for the full term beginning March 4, 1801, defeating Jacob Read, the incumbent, by a vote of 75 to 73; died October 26, 1802.<sup>5</sup> His widow spent many seasons in Newport.<sup>6</sup>

## Issue:

- 8 I. Benjamin Colhoun, *d. young*.
- 9 II. Caroline Colhoun, *d. young*.
- 10 III. Floride Bonneau Colhoun, born February 15, 1792; *m.* her father's first cousin, John C. Calhoun. (See children of Patrick Calhoun.)

<sup>2</sup>*The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Saturday, February 12, 1785; *The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, February 14, 1785.

<sup>3</sup>"On Thursday last Hon. John Ewing Colhoun, Esq; resigned his office of one of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates. The appointment of another Commissioner is vested in the Governor and Privy Council."—*The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser*, Monday, March 20, 1786.

<sup>4</sup>"[**MARRIED.**] Yesterday the Hon. JOHN EWING COLHOUN, Esq; of this city, to Miss FLORIDE BONNEAU, daughter of Samuel Bonneau, Esq; of St. John's Parish, an agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment to render the married state happy."—*The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser*, Monday, October 9, 1786.

*Marriage Notices in the South-Carolina Gazette and its Successors* (Salley), p. 86.

<sup>5</sup>"Died at his seat in Pendleton district on the 26th ult. in the 53d year of his age, John Ewing Colhoun, esq. Senator from this state in the Congress of the United States," etc.—*The Times*, Charleston, S. C., November 9, 1802.

<sup>6</sup>"Passengers in the *William and Henry*, from Newport.—Mrs. CALHOUN, and her Niece; Capt. MALBONE, Messrs. WHITEHORN, WARING, and BOZIER."—*Charleston Courier*, Friday, April 24, 1807.

See her letter to her nephew-in-law, Andrew Pickens, in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. IV., pp. 190-191.

- 11 IV. John Ewing Colhoun.
- 12 V. James Edward Colhoun.
- 13 VI. William Sheridan Calhoun, *d. young*.

11.

JOHN EWING COLHOUN [John Ewing<sup>2</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>1</sup>] was born in Charleston in 1791; married, February 21, 1822, Martha Maria Davis<sup>7</sup> (who died November 13, 1853<sup>8</sup>).

Issue:<sup>9</sup>

- 14 I. John Ewing Colhoun, *d. young*.
- 15 II. Martha Maria Colhoun ("Coodie"), *d. unm.*
- 16 III. William Ransom Colhoun, *b.* July 22, 1827; educated at West Point; was an Aid to Gov. J. L. Manning; was sometime Secretary of Legation and acting Minister to France; was first a captain and then colonel of the 1st. Regiment, South Carolina Regular Artillery; was killed in a duel with Lt.-Col. Alfred Rhett, September 5, 1862.
- 17 IV. Susan Colhoun.
- 18 V. John Ewing Colhoun.
- 19 VI. Florence Colhoun, *d. young*.
- 20 VII. Warren Davis Colhoun, *d. young*.
- 21 VIII. Henry Davis Colhoun.
- 22 IX. Edward Boiseau Colhoun.

12.

JAMES EDWARD COLHOUN [John Ewing<sup>2</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>1</sup>], born July 4, 1798; was sometime an officer in the United States

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<sup>1</sup>"MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Col. JOHN EWING COLHOUN, to MARTHA MARIA, youngest daughter of Capt. William Ransom Davis, deceased."—*The Charleston Courier*, Friday, February 22, 1822. See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. VII., pp. 169-170.

<sup>2</sup>"DIED, at Keowee, Pickens District, on Sunday, November 13, Mrs. M. M. Colhoun, relict of John Ewing Colhoun."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, November 19, 1853.

<sup>9</sup>*A History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family* (Bulloch), p. 131.

Navy; married Maria Simkins; died at Millwood, S. C., October 31, 1889.

Issue:

23 I. A child that died young.

22.

EDWARD BOISEAU COLHOUN [John Ewing<sup>3</sup>, John Ewing<sup>2</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>1</sup>] served in Lucas's Battalion of artillery during the War Between the United States and the Confederate States and attained the rank of captain. He married Sarah C. Norwood.

Issue:<sup>10</sup>

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 24 | I. Martha Maria Colhoun.  | } Twins. |
| 25 | II. Sarah Louise Colhoun, m.<br>Allen McLee Shoen, of<br>Richmond, Va. (Issue.) |          |
| 26 | III. Floride Bonneau Colhoun.   | } Twins  |
| 27 | IV. Willie Norwood Colhoun.   |          |

*Patrick Calhoun*

PATRICK CALHOUN, the fourth of the brothers who came to South Carolina, was twice married. His first wife was Miss Craighead, a daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead. She died September 10, 1766.<sup>1</sup> He next married Martha Caldwell of what is now Newberry County.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>10</sup>A *History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family* (Bulloch), p. 132.

<sup>11</sup>"Long Canes, Sept. 24, 1766.

Of a Miscarriage of Twins, on the 10th Instant, died here, in the 24th Year of her age, one of the most pious and accomplished young Women in these Parts, in the person of Mrs. CALHOUN, the Wife of *Patrick Calhoun, Esq;* and Daughter of the Rev. *Alexander Craighead.*"—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, October 13, 1766.

<sup>2</sup>See O'Neill's *Annals of Newberry District*; Starke's sketch of John C. Calhoun in *Fourth Annual Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association.*



Issue: Second wife.

- 1 I. James Calhoun.
- 2 II. Catherine Calhoun, *m.* Rev. Moses Waddel,<sup>3</sup> subsequently a noted teacher and doctor of divinity. They had one child who died young.
- 3 III. William Calhoun.
- 4 IV. John Caldwell Calhoun.
- 5 V. Patrick Calhoun.

1.

JAMES CALHOUN [Patrick<sup>1</sup>] married May 4, 1802, Sarah Caldwell Martin<sup>4</sup> (died March 11, 1845), daughter of Dr. James Martin, deceased, formerly surgeon of the 3rd Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment.

Issue:

- 6 I. Patrick Calhoun, *b.* January 25, 1803; *d.* same day.
- 7 II. James Martin Calhoun, *b.* January 25, 1805.
- 8 III. John Alfred Calhoun, *b.* January 8, 1807.
- 9 IV. Caroline Calhoun, *b.* April 1, 1811; *d.* July 13, 1823.
- 10 V. William Henry Calhoun, *b.* Nov. 15, 1813.
- 11 VI. Benjamin Calhoun, *b.* July 13, 1815; killed accidentally when a boy.
- 12 VII. Sarah Calhoun, *b.* May 9, 1818.
- 13 VIII. George McDuffie Calhoun, *b.* July 25, 1820; *d.* July 25, 1824.

3.

WILLIAM CALHOUN [Patrick<sup>1</sup>] married Catherine Jenna de Graffenreid.

Issue:

- 14 I. Tescharner Calhoun, *d.* unm.

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<sup>3</sup>That is the way he spelled his name, others to the contrary notwithstanding.

<sup>4</sup>"Married, on the 3d of June, by the Rev. Moses Waddel, *James Calhoun*, jun. esquire, merchant, of Vienna, (S. C.) to the amiable and well accomplished Miss *Sarah C. Martin*, of Abbeville district."—*The Times*, Tuesday, June 15, 1802. The family records give May 4th.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [Patrick], born March 18, 1782; was prepared for college by his brother-in-law, Rev. Moses Waddel; entered the junior class at Yale College in 1802 and was graduated as A. B. September 12, 1804; studied law at the Litchfield Law School, Litchfield, Connecticut, July 22, 1805, to July 28, 1806, then in Charleston and Abbeville; was admitted to the bar in 1807; elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, October 13, 1807; appointed an aid on the staff of Governor Drayton with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, December 15, 1808; elected to the House of Representatives of the United States in 1810, taking his seat March 4, 1811; reëlected in 1812, 1814 and 1816, serving to October 8, 1817, when he became Secretary of War in President Monroe's cabinet, serving until March 4, 1825, when he was inaugurated as Vice-President of the United States; was reëlected Vice-President in 1828 and served to December 28, 1832; resigned as Vice-President July 16, 1832; elected United States Senator from South Carolina December 12, 1832, to succeed Robert Y. Hayne, who had been elected Governor, and took his seat in the Senate January 4, 1833; was reëlected in 1834 and in 1840, but resigned in 1842, serving until March 4, 1843; was a

candidate for the presidency in 1844, but withdrew January 20, 1844; was Secretary of State under President Tyler from March 6, 1844, to March 6, 1845; was elected to the United States Senate November 26, 1845, to succeed Judge Daniel Elliott Hunger, who resigned in order that Mr. Calhoun might be returned to the Senate; died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850.<sup>5</sup>



He married, January 8, 1811, Floride Calhoun (born February 15, 1792; died July 25, 1866), daughter of John Ewing Calhoun. (See descendants of Ezekiel Calhoun, 10.)

Issue:<sup>6</sup>

- 25 I. Andrew Pickens Calhoun.
- 26 II. Anna Maria Calhoun, born February 13, 1817;  
m. Thomas G. Clemson; died Sept. 22, 1875.  
(Issue.)
- 27 III. Patrick Calhoun, born Feb. 9, 1821; *d.* unm.  
June 1, 1858.<sup>7</sup>
- 28 IV. John Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* May 17, 1823.
- 29 V. Martha Cornelia Calhoun, born April 22, 1824;  
died in Abbeville May 2, 1857.
- 30 VI. James Calhoun, died unm. in California.
- 32 VII. William Lowndes Calhoun, *b.* Aug. 13, 1829.

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<sup>5</sup>See also Pinckney's *Life of John C. Calhoun* (Charleston, S. C., 1903).

<sup>6</sup>Date obtained from tombstones in St. Paul's (P. E.) churchyard, Pendleton, S. C. A child, Floride, born in January 1814, died April 6, 1825. (*Fourth Annual Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission of the American Historical Association*, p. 128.)

<sup>7</sup>"DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on the 1st inst., at the residence of his mother, Pendleton, S. C., Major Patrick Calhoun, U. S. A., in the 38th year of his age."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

5.

PATRICK CALHOUN [Patrick<sup>1</sup>] married Nancy Needham de Graffenried, sister of his brother William's wife.

Issue:

- 32 I. Martha Calhoun, married Dr. Bonner.
- 33 II. Catharine Calhoun, married Dr. William Tennent. (Issue.)
- 34 III. Edward Calhoun.
- 35 IV. Ludlow Calhoun.
- 36 V. Francis Augustus Calhoun.
- 37 VI. Benjamin Alfred Calhoun, married Miss Yarborough. (Issue.)

7.

JAMES MARTIN CALHOUN [James<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born at Vienna, S. C., January 25, 1805; married Susan Pickens; was a prominent lawyer in Alabama; died November 20, 1877. His widow died September 7, 1877.

Issue:

- 38 I. Susan Wilkinson Calhoun, *m.* Alexander Noble.
- 39 II. Andrew Calhoun.
- 40 III. Sarah L. Calhoun, *m.* William T. Wade. (Issue.)
- 41 IV. James F. Calhoun.
- 42 V. John C. Calhoun.

8.

JOHN ALFRED CALHOUN [James<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born January 8, 1807; married, January 10, 1830, Sarah Mornin Norwood (born May 18, 1814; died December 3, 1891); died August 25, 1874. He was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession.

Issue:

- 43 I. James Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* Dec. 23, 1830.
- 44 II. Mary Norwood Calhoun, *b.* March 30, 1834; *m.*, Aug. 10, 1852, William J. Lomax; *d.* April 6, 1856. (Issue.)
- 45 III. Aurelia Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 25, 1836; *m.*, June 22, 1859, Alexander R. Rucker. (Issue.)

- 46 IV. Sarah Martin Calhoun, *b.* January 19, 1839; *m.*,  
January 10, 1860, Andrew Simonds, son of Jane  
Hamilton Calhoun (See descendants of Wil-  
liam Calhoun, 34) and Dr. Joseph Webb  
Simonds.
- 47 V. Williamson Norwood Calhoun, *b.* Aug. 28, 1841.
- 48 VI. Caroline Calhoun Calhoun, *b.* July 9, 1848; *m.*,  
Sept. 28, 1868, George Erskine Heard.
- 49 VII. John Alfred Calhoun, *b.* May 11, 1845; *d.* unm.  
January 12, 1882.
- 50 VIII. Orville Tatum Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 6, 1847.
- 51 IX. Anna Susan Calhoun, *b.* May 29, 1849; *m.*, Nov.  
15, 1877, William A. Ancrum. (Issue.)
- 52 X. William Patrick Calhoun, *b.* Oct. 27, 1851; *m.*,  
January 1, 1890, Gladys Boykin; is an Attorney-  
at-Law, Edgefield, S. C.
- 53 XI. Tennent Lomax Calhoun, *b.* April 7, 1854; an  
M. D.; *d.* Aug. 3, 1883.
- 54 XII. Kate Calhoun, *b.* June 5, 1857; *m.*, Dec. 20, 1888,  
Alonzo H. O'Farrell. (Issue.)

10.

WILLIAM HENRY CALHOUN [James', Patrick'], born No-  
vember 15, 1813; was a physician; married June 18. 1837,  
Jane Orr; died September 24, 1869.

Issue:

- 55 I. Florence C. Calhoun, married John T. Tankers-  
ley, of Mississippi. (Issue.)
- 56 II. James Lawrence Calhoun.
- 57 III. Martha J. Calhoun.
- 58 IV. J. Christopher Calhoun.  
V. Sarah Caroline Calhoun, *m.* L. T. Taylor, of  
Mississippi. (Issue.)
- 59 VI. John Caldwell Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 60 VII. William Henry Calhoun.

19.

THOMAS CALHOUN [William<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Margaret Meek.

Issue:

- 61 I. William Calhoun, *m.* Mary Bailey. (Issue.)
- 62 II. James Calhoun.
- 63 III. Henry Townes Calhoun.
- 64 IV. Jane Calhoun, *m.* Henry Harper.
- 65 V. Elizabeth Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Robert Harper.
- 66 VI. Margaret Meek Calhoun.

21.

JAMES LAWRENCE CALHOUN [William<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], *m.* Mary Hunter, and, she dying, Jane Verdier.

Issue: First wife.

- 67 I. Catharine L. Calhoun, *m.* George Jones, of Alabama. (Issue.)
- 68 II. Eugenia Calhoun, *m.* James Duncan. (Issue.)
- 69 III. Thomas Calhoun, *m.* Miss Blakeford. (Issue.)
- Second wife.
- 70 IV. Sallie Calhoun, *m.* John G. Winter.
- 71 V. James Lawrence Calhoun, *m.* Miss Moore. (Issue.)

24.

GEORGE McDUFFIE CALHOUN [William<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Julia Goodwyn, of Columbia.

Issue:

- 72 I. A. Burt Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 73 II. Robert G. Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 74 III. John Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 75 IV. George Calhoun, *m.* in Texas.
- 76 V. Julia Calhoun.

25.

ANDREW PICKENS CALHOUN [John Caldwell<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Miss Chappell, who dying (without issue), he next

married, in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1836, Margaret Green, daughter of Hon. Duff Green.

Issue: Second wife.

- 77 I. Duff Green Calhoun.
- 78 II. John Caldwell Calhoun.
- 79 III. Margaret Maria Calhoun.
- IV. Andrew Pickens Calhoun, *d. unm.*
- 80 V. James Edward Calhoun, *d. unm.*
- 81 VI. Patrick Calhoun.

28.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [John Caldwell<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born May 17, 1823; a physician; married Anzie Adams, who dying (without issue), he married, in January, 1853, Kate Kirby Putnam<sup>2</sup>; died July 31, 1855.

Issue: Second wife.

- 82 I. John C. Calhoun, married.
  - 83 II. Benjamin P. Calhoun, *m.* Julia Peterman.
- (Issue.)

31.

WILLIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN [John Caldwell<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born August 13, 1829; married Margaret Cloud, who dying (without issue), he married Mrs. Kate Putnam Calhoun, widow of his brother John C.; died September 19, 1858.<sup>2</sup>

Issue: Second wife.

- 84 I. William Lowndes Calhoun.

"**MARRIED:** On the 27ult. in Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Fla. by Rev. Mr. Harlow, Dr. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to Kate Kirby, only daughter of B. A. Putnam, esq. of St. Augustine."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Friday, February 4, 1853.

"The Abbeville *Banner* records the decease of WILLIAM LOWNDES, youngest son of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN, who died on the 19th inst., on his plantation, in Abbeville District. Since the death of Mr. CALHOUN three sons and a daughter, we believe, have followed him to the tomb."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, September 25, 1858.

34.

EDWARD CALHOUN [Patrick<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Frances Middleton.

Issue:

- 85 I. John Francis Calhoun, *b.* Aug. 29, 1831.
- 86 II. Patrick Edward Calhoun, died young.
- 87 III. Edwin Calhoun.
- 88 IV. Ida Calhoun, *m.* Charles Alexander. (Issue.)
- 89 V. Rosa Calhoun, *m.* (second wife) Charles Alexander.

35.

LUDLOW CALHOUN [Patrick<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Margaret Teague.

Issue:

- 90 I. Ludlow Calhoun.
- 91 II. Nancy Needham Calhoun.
- 92 III. John C. Calhoun, *m.* Miss Gilmer.
- 93 IV. Patrick Calhoun.
- 94 V. Eugenia Calhoun, *m.* Robert Middleton. (Issue.)
- 95 VI. Thomas Calhoun.
- 96 VII. Francis A. Calhoun.
- 97 VIII. Edward Calhoun.
- 98 IX. Arthur Calhoun.
- 99 X. Benjamin F. Calhoun, married and his son, Arthur Ludlow Calhoun, lives in Beaumont, Texas.
- 100 XI. Ella Calhoun, *m.* S. B. Mays.

36.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CALHOUN [Patrick<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Laura Jones, of Georgia.

Issue:

- 101 I. Catherine Jenna Calhoun.
- 102 II. Benjamin A. Calhoun.
- 103 III. Cornelia Calhoun, *m.* Edward Yarborough.
- 104 IV. Emma Calhoun, *m.* George C. Graves. (Issue.)



- 105 V. Patrick L. Calhoun, *m.* Ida Hankinson. (Issue.)
- 106 VI. Frank A. Calhoun, *m.* Fanny Moore. (Issue.)
- 107 VII. Thomas Jones Calhoun.
- 108 VIII. Kate Calhoun, *m.* Marshall P. DeBruhl. (Issue.)
- 109 IX. Louise Calhoun, married.

39.

ANDREW CALHOUN [James Martin<sup>s</sup>, James<sup>s</sup>, Patrick<sup>l</sup>],  
married Frances E. Lee.

Issue:

- 110 I. Susan Wilkinson Calhoun.
- 111 II. Rebecca Lee Calhoun.
- 112 III. Julia Fishburne Calhoun.
- 113 IV. James Martin Calhoun.
- 114 V. Harriet Eliza Calhoun.
- 115 VI. Sarah Pickens Calhoun.
- 116 VII. Ellen Lee Calhoun.

41.

JAMES F. CALHOUN [James Martin<sup>s</sup>, James<sup>s</sup>, Patrick<sup>l</sup>],  
married Florence O. Lee, who dying, he then married Julia  
Emma P. Lee.

Issue: First wife.

- 117 I. Mary Louisa Calhoun.
  - 118 II. Martin Lee Calhoun.
  - 119 III. Marion Pickens Calhoun.
  - 120 IV. Florence Oliver Calhoun.
- Second wife.
- 121 V. Martha Eleanor Calhoun.
  - 122 VI. James Francis Calhoun.
  - 123 VII. Andrew Pickens Calhoun.
  - 124 VIII. Julia Emma Calhoun.

42.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [James Martin<sup>s</sup>, James<sup>s</sup>, Patrick<sup>l</sup>],  
married Mary Graham.

Issue:

- 125 I. Annie Graham Calhoun.
- 126 II. Mary Kennon Calhoun.

43.

JAMES CALDWELL CALHOUN [John Alfred<sup>1</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born December 23, 1830, married, December 22, 1858, Blandina M. Kirtland (*b.* Jan. 23, 1841, in Miss.); died in Washington County, Texas, December 29, 1866.

Issue:

- 127 I. Isaac Kirtland Calhoun, born Oct. 11, 1859; *m.* in Philadelphia.
- 128 II. James Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* July 7, 1861; *d.* May 27, 1885.
- 129 III. John Alfred Calhoun, *b.* May 3, 1863; *m.*, July 25, 1901, Mai North Colcock. (Issue.)
- 130 IV. Lucy Calhoun, *b.* Feb. 19, 1865.
- 131 V. Tredwell Ayers Calhoun, *b.* Dec. 22, 1866.

47.

WILLIAMSON NORWOOD CALHOUN [John Alfred<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born in Eufaula, Ala., August 28, 1841; married, April 7, 1864, Virginia Caroline Bowman (born in Union, S. C., Dec. 16, 1845), daughter of Rev. Peyton Green Bowman.

Issue:

- 132 I. Sarah Norwood Calhoun, *b.* Feb. 17, 1865; *d.* May 3, 1888.
- 133 II. James Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* Feb. 13, 1867.
- 134 III. Marie Bowman Calhoun, *b.* Dec. 15, 1869; *m.*, April 15, 1891, R. H. Baker (*b.* Selma, Ala., July 4, 1862; *d.* Sumter, S. C., Dec. 17, 1896, leaving issue).
- 135 IV. Virginia Calhoun, *b.* Jan. 22, 1890.

50.

ORVILLE TATUM CALHOUN [John Alfred<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born September 6, 1847; married December 15, 1885, Sallie P. Gibert (died Oct. 28, 1887); died May 2, 1887.

Issue:

- 136 I. Orville Gibert Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 18, 1887.

60.

WILLIAM HENRY CALHOUN [William Henry<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married, February 10, 1876, Susan Reed, who dying (without issue), he married, May 2, 1883, Clifford Winston.

Issue: Second wife

137 I. Fanny Calhoun.

77.

DUFF GREEN CALHOUN [Andrew Pickens<sup>3</sup>, John Caldwell<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Elizabeth Beaseley, of Texas.

Issue:

138 I. Andrew Calhoun, *m.* Floride Lee, grand-daughter of Mrs. Anna Calhoun (26) Clemson.  
(Issue.)

78.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [Andrew Pickens<sup>3</sup>, John Caldwell<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born near Demopolis, Ala., July 9, 1843; educated at Thalian Academy, near Pendleton, S. C., and at the South Carolina College; entered Confederate service at reduction of Fort Sumter and served in the cavalry throughout the war, attaining the rank of captain; married, December 8, 1870, Linnie Adams, a grand-niece of former Vice-President Richard M. Johnson; planted in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas for a time after the war; was a delegate at large from Arkansas to the Cotton Exposition, Louisville, in 1883, and in New Orleans in 1884; was vice-president of the convention held in Washington in 1884, which memorialized Congress in relation to the improvement of the Mississippi River; was special ambassador to France of S. A. R., 1897; was vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia; president of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railroad Company. He resides at 617 West End Avenue, New York City.

Issue:

139 I. James Edward Calhoun.

140 II. Adams Calhoun.

141 III. Julia Calhoun.

142 IV. John Caldwell Calhoun.

81.

PATRICK CALHOUN [Andrew Pickens<sup>3</sup>, John Caldwell<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born at Fort Hill, the plantation of his grandfather, near Pendleton, S. C., March 21, 1856; removed to Dalton, Ga., in 1871, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1876; went to Atlanta, Ga., to practice in 1878 and became one of the leading corporation attorneys in the South, and prominent in Georgia politics; discontinued the active practice of law in 1896 and since that time has devoted his time to the development of street railway properties, especially in Baltimore, Pittsburg, St Louis and San Francisco. He resides at Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, and 9 East 88th Street, New York City. He married Miss Williams, daughter of the late George W. Williams, of Charleston.

Issue:

143 I. Martha Calhoun.

144 II. Margaret Green Calhoun.

145 III. Patrick Calhoun.

146 IV. George Williams Calhoun.

85.

JOHN FRANCIS CALHOUN [Edward<sup>3</sup>, Patrick<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], born August 29, 1831; married Rebecca Noble; died November 13, 1897.

Issue:

147 I. Frances Calhoun.

148 II. Susan Calhoun.

149 III. Caroline Calhoun.

150 IV. John Calhoun.

151 V. Ida Calhoun.

152 VI. Edward Calhoun.

153 VII. Rebecca Calhoun, *m.* Robert Shiver. (Issue.)

154 VIII. Rosa Calhoun.

155 IX. Patrick Calhoun.

156 X. Andrew Pickens Calhoun.

87.

EDWIN CALHOUN [Edward<sup>3</sup>, Patrick<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Sallie Tillman.

Issue:

- 157 I. Kate Calhoun, *m.* L. C. Haskell.
- 158 II. John Calhoun.
- 159 III. Edwin Calhoun.
- 160 IV. Frances Calhoun.
- 161 V. Lalla Calhoun.
- 162 VI. Arthur Calhoun.
- 163 VII. Charles Calhoun.
- 164 VIII. Eunice Calhoun.

102.

BENJAMIN A. CALHOUN [Francis Augustus<sup>3</sup>, Patrick<sup>2</sup>, Patrick<sup>1</sup>], married Josie Tucker, of Texas.

Issue:

- 165 I. Etta Virginia Calhoun.
- 166 II. Francis A. Calhoun.
- 167 III. Patrick Calhoun.
- 168 IV. Carrie Lou Calhoun.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

**SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT EATON.**—In a letter published in the *Eaton College Chronicle* of March 23, 1905, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh gave an account of Americans who were educated at Eaton, including the following sketches of three South Carolinians:

*Huger*, Francis [*not* William'], son of Daniel Huger, Esq., of Limerick plantation, St. John's Parish, Berkeley County, South Carolina; [b. June 19th, 1751; educated 4 years under Mr. Wilton; then at Eton 2 years under Mr. Foster; age 18; admitted Fellow Commoner at Caius Coll. Cambridge, March 26th, 1768]; Captain in Continental Army; d. Aug. 1800.

*Lynch*, Thomas, son of Thomas Lynch, Esq., of Prince George's Parish, Winyah, South Carolina; [b. Aug. 5th, 1749; school, Eton 4 years under Mr. Barnard, age 18; admitted Fellow Commoner at Caius Coll. Cambridge, May 18th, 1767; admitted at Middle Temple, 1767]; Captain Continental Army, 1775-1776; member of Congress, 1776-1777; signed the Declaration of Independence; was lost at sea, 1779.

*Trapier*, Paul, son of Paul Trapier, gent., of Prince George's Parish, Winyah, South Carolina; [school, Eton (Dr. Barnard); admitted Pensioner at St. John's, Cambridge, Mar. 20th, 1766, aet. 18; Student of Inner Temple, Feby. 17, 1767]; m. Elizabeth Foissin, 1771; Captain of State Artillery, 1776.

**WILLIAM R. DAVIS.**—The following letter and newspaper extract concern the death of Capt. William R. Davis, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. The letter is in private hands:

---

'The name appears on the entrance record at Eaton as William and by a singular coincidence the name also appears as William on the record when he entered Cambridge. His father's own diary, however, shows that he was baptized Francis and all subsequent records show that he kept that name throughout his life and it is well known to genealogical students of the family that there was no William Huger, son of Daniel Huger, of Limerick. The ante and post-college data for these sketches were furnished to Mr. Leigh by the editor of this magazine.

Addressed: Robert Hails Esqr  
St Matthews  
(So Ca)

Dear Sir:-

I had set out, and proceeded on my journey towards Virginia, as far as Camden, where I met the melancholy news of poor Davis's death. It was a stroke so unexpected, and distressing to my feelings, that I could proceed no further. I turned about and came home the same night, but without knowing why—Good God! What must be the feelings of his family, and those on the spot!— I would do anything in this world in my power to afford them the smallest consolation, but that is impossible. Indeed I want it myself. Recollect, how many such true and real friends have you, or myself, left? And, if we feel so deeply his loss, what must———, but the scene is really too distressing. I wish to know the particulars of his illness, and to what cause it is attributed. I am told he was pretty constantly delirious, and made no arrangement of his affairs. If he made any verbal request about his childn, you will hear it, of course. But, had his mind possessed its full strength, what could he have said? Or to whom committed a trust a thousand times dearer than the life he was about to yield to its author? Among others, I feel extremely for Mrs. Cantey. She must have suffered extremely throughout this distressing scene. Her jaunt down the country is, of course, given over, as I conclude she would not leave Mrs. Davis and the childn so soon.

Be so good as to let me know how they all are, and when Mrs. Cantey is coming up, or what her present plan is. If she comes up, I will send her down horses.

I did not suspect that this common season of joy would be to us so real a one of mourning— but we must submit.

Yrs. truly,

W. Hampton.

24th Dec. 1799.

“Died on Thursday last, at his Plantation on Santee, *William Ransom Davis*, esq. aged 44: a gentleman whose benevolence and hospitable disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.”—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Wednesday, December 25, 1799.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—“DEATHS.” \* \* \* “At his plantation at Ponpon, Colonel GLOVER.”—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Wednesday, August 6, 1783.

"On Monday last died, in the 65th year of his age, at his seat in Goose-Creek, Col. Joseph Glover. His numerous family have to lament in him the loss of an affectionate husband, and a fond indulgent father, whilst his uniform and zealous attachment to the interest of his country, merits him the universal regret of the community at large." — *The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Saturday 9, 1783.

"Another Revolutionary hero gone—Death of Major Hamilton, of Abbeville.

Died, on the evening of the 17th inst. at his residence in Abbeville, ANDREW HAMILTON, in the 94th year of his age.

Major Hamilton was born in Virginia, and emigrated to this State some years previous to the Revolution. Possessing an ardent attachment to Liberty, he embarked at an early period in defence of his country, and participated in all the important battles that were fought in this State and Georgia. At the surrender of Carns Fort by the British, Major Hamilton was the officer selected by the Commander of the American forces to negotiate the capitulation. At the battle of Eutaw, he was near Major Thomas Pinckney (the late Gen. Thomas Pinckney) at the moment that meretorious officer was wounded. During the whole war, he and Gen. Pickens were on terms of intimacy and friendship, and often acted together in driving the Indians and Tories from their predatory incursions on the frontier settlements. When peace and order were restored to the country, Major Hamilton, at different times, was called to fill various important civil appointments, the duties of which he always discharged with honor to himself, and usefulness to his country. He served for many years as a member of the Legislature, and was a member of the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States." — *The Charleston*



*Courier*, Wednesday, January 28, 1835. (Also in *The Charleston Mercury*, of Tuesday, January 27, 1835.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GOOSE CREEK.—The following items connected with the building of the present church of St. James's Parish, Goose Creek, will prove valuable contributions to the history of that interesting edifice:

This Board taking into Consideration y<sup>e</sup> Agents Continueing in y<sup>e</sup> Settlement & y<sup>e</sup> great necessity of his going on his Agency Have agreed y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup>.—Wright y<sup>e</sup> Present Agent gett himself ready to depart y<sup>e</sup> Settlement & that he have instructions to goe among y<sup>e</sup> Yamosee Indians & sett out on Monday y<sup>e</sup> Ninetenth Instant to adjust y<sup>e</sup> differences & regulate affairs w<sup>th</sup> the said Indians & Traders.—*Journal (MS) of the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs*, for March 9, 1710–11, p. 4.

Read a Letter from John Crockett dated from y<sup>e</sup> Archpellauga Town informing y<sup>e</sup> Ag<sup>t</sup>. of y<sup>e</sup> kings wayting there for his assistance in removing y<sup>e</sup>.—people to y<sup>e</sup>.—respective Townes

This Board taking into Consideration y<sup>e</sup> Agent not putting in Execution y<sup>e</sup> Orders & instructions given him by a Board of Comiss<sup>rs</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>. of March Last past and also of y<sup>e</sup> resolutions of a Board of Comiss<sup>rs</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 14 Instant Aprill Ordering y<sup>e</sup> Agent to be Called to Acco<sup>t</sup> & his Bond put in Suitt against him

And upon hearing this Day M<sup>r</sup>.—Wright y<sup>e</sup> Agents reasons upon his not proceeding according to orders given him whose reasons are as followeth To be furnishing y<sup>e</sup> Church att Goose Creeke w<sup>th</sup>. materials for finishing y<sup>e</sup> Same—Ibid for April 17, 1711, p. 6.

BOUNTY GRANTS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—In 1778 an Act was passed in South Carolina providing "That two hundred acres of land (including the one hundred allowed by Congress) be reserved for and granted free of expense and in fee simple to every soldier who hath already enlisted or shall hereafter enlist to serve in either of the said regiments" ["the six regiments of this State on the Continental establishment"] "during the present war; provided he doth faithfully complete his term of service; and in case it shall so happen that any such soldier shall be slain or depart this life during this contest, his heirs shall be entitled to the said two hundred acres of land."

In 1784 an ordinance was passed in the General Assembly directing the commissioners of location in the several districts "to receive the entry of the respective officers and soldiers of the late South Carolina Continental line, and the officers on the staff, and the three independent companies commanded by Captain Bowie and Captain Moore, and the officers of the navy of this State, who are entitled to grants of land under any Resolve or Act of the Congress or Legislature of this State, for the quantity of land to which the officers or soldiers applying is entitled; and to issue warrants of survey, and certify and return the plats which shall be made of lands to be surveyed by virtue of such warrants; and that the surveyor general certify the plats; that the secretary prepare the grants, free of expense to the said officers and soldiers; that the Governor be required to sign and pass such grants; and that the fees of the commissioners of locations, deputy surveyor, surveyor general and secretary, for their respective services in the premises, be paid by the public."

The grants issued in accordance with the foregoing Act and Ordinance were recorded in four volumes now in the office of Secretary of State and marked "Bounty Grants." The following is a specimen of one of the grants, the personel of the grantee making it doubly interesting. It is also recommended to the consideration of those people who believe that silly story about a girl named Sinclair who in man's attire followed Jasper into service because of her love for him and was killed in an action on the Santee:

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of said State, passed the Twenty-eighth day of March, in the Year of Our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight; and of an Ordinance of the State aforesaid, passed the Twenty-sixth day of

March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, for the purpose of securing and granting Land within this State to the Officers and Soldiers as therein set forth, We have granted and by these Presents do grant unto William Jasper heir at Law to Serjeant William Jasper his Heirs and Assigns, a Plantation or Tract of Land containing two hundred acres (surveyed for Richard Gallivan the 25<sup>th</sup>. Feb'y: 1789—Acres Situate in the District of Georgetown on the North East side of Little Peedee River on Treadwell Swamp, bounding N<sup>o</sup> E. on John Elvis's Land, S<sup>o</sup>. W<sup>o</sup>. & N<sup>o</sup> W<sup>o</sup>. on Adoniram Treadwell, James Gallivan's & Vacant Land S<sup>o</sup>. E<sup>o</sup>. on Vacant Land—having such Shape Form and Marks as are represented by a Plat hereunto annexed, together with all Woods, Trees, Waters, Water-courses, Profits, Commodities, Appurtenances and Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging, To have and to hold the said Tract of two hundred—Acres of Land, and all and singular other the Premises hereby granted unto the said William Jasper his Heirs and Assigns, forever, in free and common soccage.

Given under the Great Seal of the State.

WITNESS his Excellency Charles Pinckney Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State, at Charleston this fourth Day of January Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and Ninety and in the 14<sup>th</sup>. year of the Independence of the United States of America.

And hath thereunto annexed a Plat thereof representing the same, Certified by F. Bremar 22<sup>d</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1789—

The following are the indices to the grants recorded in the first three volumes referred to above:

Vol. 1.

Allen, Capt. Edward, 34, 35.	Kalkoffen, John Jacob, late
Berwick, White, 13.	Sergt. 2d. Regt., 7.
Butler, Samuel, 18.	Marquis, Joseph, a soldier,
Campbell, James, 5.	24, 25, 26, 27; heir at law
Coleman, Jacob, 2.	to Samuel Marquis, 28,
David, Peter, 22, 23.	29.
Donnom, Benjamin, 20, 21.	Proby, Mary, widow of John
Fraser, Alexander, 17.	Proby, 32, 33.
Jasper, William, heir-at-	Reeves, Benjamin, 9.
law of Sergeant William	Rowan, John, 1.
Jasper, 6.	Singleton, Benjamin, 3.
Jennerett, Elias, 15.	Singleton, Richard, Jr., 12.
Johnston, Jacob, 8.	Smith, James, 14.

Smith, Jesse, 31.  
 Smith, John, 30.  
 Smith, William, 10.  
 Stevens, William, 4.

Stone, Dotson, heir-at-law  
 of Benjamin Stone, 16.  
 Wall, Richard, heir-at-law  
 of Richard Wall, 19.  
 Whittington, Isaac, 11.

Vol. 2.

Addison, John, 60.  
 Anger, George, 75.  
 Barnet, John, 42.  
 Bosman, Ralph, 54.  
 Bridges, Edward, 61.  
 Burns, Thomas, 41.  
 Burket, Thomas, 22.  
 Cockerel, William, 55, 56.  
 Culpeper, Joseph, 11.  
 Deen, Charles, 83.  
 Elliott, William, 15.  
 Ellis, Edward, 19.  
 Ellis, Reuben, 76.  
 Emery, Abraham, 53.  
 Evans, Benjamin, 20, 50.  
 Fitzpatrick, Jacob, 10.  
 Franklin, Esham, 57.  
 Franklin, Isham, 81.  
 Frye, Philip, 17.  
 Garner, Samuel, 52.  
 Gaston, John, 9.  
 Gilder, Henry, 16.  
 Gillihan, William, 43.  
 Gilmore, James, 62.  
 Hays, James, 27.  
 Holly, Benjamin, 30.  
 Holloms, James, 66.  
 Jacobs, Benjamin, 23.  
 James, Benjamin, 44.

Jeffers, Allen, 7.  
 Jeffers, Osborn, 12.  
 Jeffries, Littlebury, 8.  
 Jones, John, 77, 78, 82.  
 Kennedy, John, 24.  
 Kennedy, William, 58.  
 Kersey, Isaac, 45.  
 Markley, Andrew, 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 McCarty, Daniel, 37.  
 McCullough, John, 31.  
 McDonald, John, 71, 72, 73.  
 Miller, Abraham, 29.  
 Miller, Jacob, 28.  
 Miller, John, 32.  
 Miller, William, 48.  
 Morris, Thomas, 46, 47.  
 Moss, John, 25.  
 Murphy, Michael, 40.  
 Murphy, William, 5.  
 Nipper, James, 79.  
 Robinson, Robert, 80.  
 Seal, Thomas, Jr., assignee  
 of Johnston Elkins, 74.  
 Smith, John, 63.  
 Smith, Matthew, 63.  
 Spencer, Capt. Calvin, Con-  
 tinental Line, 6.  
 Stewart, John, 33.  
 Thomlin, Thomas, 65.

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Timms, James, administrator of George Carter, 67, 68; administrator of James Hawkins, 69, 70. | White, James, 21.         |
| Troublefield, John, 14.   | Whittington, Edward, 26.  |
| Waldrop, Joseph, 64.  | Whittington, Ephraim, 39. |
| Walker, William, 38.  | Whittington, Griff, 59.   |
| Weathers, Valentine, 49, 51.  | Whittington, Jarret, 35.  |
|   | Wilson, Brazil, 34.       |
|   | Wilson, Henry, 36.        |
|   | Wilson, Robert, 13.       |

## Vol. 3.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Allison, Joseph, 65.  | Ellis, Isham, 11.   |
| Anderson, John Leonard, 87.   | Filpot, James, heir of Edward Filpot, 72.                                   |
| Arnet, Samuel, 36.  | Garland, William, 22, 23, 24, 25.   |
| Ashby, James, 110.  | Gore, James, administrator of Joseph Stone, 38, 39, 66, 90, 91, 92, 93.     |
| Barnet, Lance, 18, 28; as heir-at-law of Jesse Barnet, 19, 29.  | Harper, Robert, administrator of John Harper, in trust, 124, 125, 126, 127. |
| Benn, James, 10.  | Harris, Drury, 30.  |
| Benn, William, 9.   | Harris, Peter, 41, 42, 43.  |
| Boyd, Andrew, in own right, 123; as heir of John Boyd, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115; as administrator of Robert Hughey, 130. | Harwell, John, 40.  |
| Brown, William, 62.   | Haseland, William, 109.   |
| Coleman, Robert, assignee of James Timms, administrator of Jacob Rogers, 74.  | Hayse, John, 26, 27.  |
| Crow, Thomas, 1; as heir-at-law of William Crow, deceased, 2.   | Hooper, Absalom, 119.   |
| Davis, Thomas, 20, 21.  | Jackson, Philip, 131.   |
| Dean, Abner, 3, 4.  | Johnston, William, heir-at-law to Drury Johnston, 31, 32, 33, 34.           |
| Dean, Absalom, 7, 8.  | Jones, Daniel, 132.   |
| Dean, John, 5, 6.   | Leech, Joseph, 35.  |
| Dean, Thomas, 61.   | Masfield, Mary, widow and heir-at-law of William Alberson, 75.              |
|   | McDonald, Henry, 104.   |

- Miller, John, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.
- Orr, Charles, 102, 103, 116.
- Parnal, or Parnold, James, 12, 13, 67, 68, 69, 70.
- Postell, Francis, 63.
- Patterson, George, 37.
- Ritchie, John, 73.
- Robison, Robert, 44, 45, 56.
- Sanders, Robert, 89, 94, 117, 118, 122.
- Sleeker, William, 46.
- Smith, Charles, 14.
- Smith, George, heir-at-law of John Smith, 76.
- Smith, John, Jr., 120.
- Smith, Ralph, 71.
- Timms, James, as administrator of William Barker, in trust for the heirs of said Barker, 79, 80, 95; as administrator of Peter Beasley, 57; as administrator of James Hawkins, 105, 106, 107, 121; as administrator of Robert Hughey, in trust, 128, 129, 130; as administrator of Reason Jenkins, 47, 51; as administrator of Jacob Meadows, 50, 53, 59, 60; as administrator of John Meddows, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55; as administrator of Jacob Rogers, 15, 16, 17, 74; as administrator, in trust for the heirs of James Rogers, 88; as administrator, in trust for the heirs of Thomas Watts, 77, 78, 81; as administrator of Robert Wilson, 58.
- Tominey, Andrew, 108.
- Tutt, Richard, 86.
- Vaun, Martha, 64.
- Wilson, Robert, 82, 83, 84, 85.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. VII.

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No. 4.

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

[16]

Dear Sir

You will have certainly received a long letter from me by L' Colonel du plessis, before this falls into your hands—but as I send a servant of mine to york for several business's belonging to his province, I wo'nt let pass this occassion of presenting you a niew assurance of my attachment—I schall mention in the same time two or three points relative to my glorious and flattering appointment.

I have received a letter signed Connway where he informs me under the most strictest secrecy of what he can no more conceal from me—he presents me that commission under the two points of view he knows to be the most agreeable to me, the utility of this country of the american liberty, and my own glory—he assures me how happy he finds himself to serve under my orders—he swears that he feels a much greater pleasure to be under me than if he was commander in chief, two happy, says— he, if he can by every exertion in his power contribute in some thing to my reputation, and he begs, he

expects with great respect an answer. however, I have thought that even the most strict duty of politeness could indulge me to wait one or two days before answering to that honest gentleman.

We have, Sir, in this army a man who would be of a great use to me— more useful even to the northern than the southern part of your army— this is gnl portall— you will be surprised at my begging the chief of the ingeneers, to be merely in a detachment of general washington's grand army— but I pray you'd reflect that (without mentioning any fort) if I meet with some good luck, I can hope to have the pleasure of wraiting you *from camp before quebec* and then it will be the true business of the chief of your ingeneers to take the only one fortified town to be taken, or at least the strongest one of america—(I don't include S'. augustine because gnl connway will take it with fifteen hundred men coming from M. de borre's country) gnl portall would be intrusted too with the care of making out, fortifying if necessary and distributing our camps— so I would divide the place of quarter master general and leave the other employments to a country man officer, an active friend of ours, pointed out near or upon the spot, and very well acquainted with Canada—

I must confess to you that I am wraiting this after the most warm desire of Mr du portall, declared to me in the most expressive terms— he would take along with him the youngest of his ingeneers and leave Colonels la radiere and laumoy, and the new major villefranche with some other strangers to do the duty in general washington's army— I dare hope that such a plan would agree without difficulty with his excellency.

if I had that gentleman and the most respectable Mg douggall, I should be very happy —I want, my dear Sir, to have men whom I can extract from, as much pru-



dence and as many years, (without any sensible injury to theyr persons) as I believe there is necessary to fill up in my age, which years I think must have a general to be in his point of perfection— and it is my opinion that even when a man is born with those so superior and uncommon talents for the grand art of war, the best age for his generalship, after a continued study and experience is between forty and fifty.

Can I dare hope, my good friend, that Congress will add yet to his confidence and my gratefulness in granting me as much power as to reform abuses, punishing, or rewarding upon the spot, in all to establish that strict discipline which will give to the canadians a great idea of our justice, our strength, and our soldiership— I pray and I wish very heartely that I schall be directed to settle my plan and my business with the committee of Congress actually in camp—for the board of war, you know, is not in the interest of the friends to gnl Washington—I pray too that I schall after wait on Congress and its president to take farther instructions.

There is a point upon which I do not hear any thing this of monney— do'nt you think that gold is absolutely necessary— I'll tell you what I can make upon that matter and I hope you know too well my heart and my love for your cause for injuring me with any thanks—I have about Seven Thousand guineas of actual revenüe, I have an hotel in paris, I have in plate, diamonds, &c. about the double of that sum I can dispose of or make a borrowing upon— if Congress wants a warrant for borrow immediately that monney, from some stranger I schall give my name to it— but in case it was useless, then, Sir, I beg you would find for myself about five or six thousand guineas to borrow, which I am certain it will be necessary for me to spend from my own pocquet in liberalitys, pious charitys to clergymen &c &c. &c &c. and it is

only with the power of spending from my own that sum that I wish'd to undertake the expedition— if you could not find that I should be obliged to borrow those five thousand guineas at some foolish and ruinous *interest*.

The same *day at 2 o'clock*

When I was wrafting this your letter and this of M. duer fell into my hands, and I see with the greatest concern that the two greatest ennemys and most insolent calumniators of my friend are directed to follow me, connway as second commandant, and duir as volunteer. the first you know my way of thinking for—the second has the reputation in the country to be a tory, and you'll know by several instances that he is a rascal—I tell you, Sir, freely, not as the president of Congress but to my friend that if it is not altered at least for the first I am obliged to decline the appointment—if they go there I am sure they will prevent my succeeding—if my endeavourings to do well are attended with such impassable obstacles, my hating cabals and cabalors will send me back to france—Mr de gimat is going to York. I tell him not to mention that I have received those two last letters even this of Connway—that Connway is so much despised by every honest frenchman that no body will serve under him—and those who do not know him yet, will be lighted on his conduct as well as I have been myself. what Mr de gimat will tell you, you can put the same confidence in as if it was myself.

le M<sup>rs</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 28 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1778

[17]

Dear Sir

if My business are done very early be so good as to give me notice of it to prepare myself to my departure.

to the reason that I do'nt seem to like the expedition you can answer that I like it very well and my propositions to you about the monney are a good mark of it.

for the baron de Kalb they must reflect that as the baron will go of with me he will not be more useful to g<sup>n</sup> washington in france than in canada and by the same occasion the will loose g<sup>n</sup> portail and all the engeneers g<sup>n</sup> Pulaski, armand, du plessis &c &c &c

if my going there is not agreed upon immediately I'l resign this evening and the other french generals and officers will send theyr resignations in two days.

you can say too that I must set out immediately for france by the occasion of the man I had sent for bringing to me that frigate of 24 guns

if I go then I'l wra<sup>it</sup> to france a letter to my friends, one to the french ambassador, one to the members of the opposition in the two houses which I'l show you.

if no french officers as it will be go to canada then no canadians will join under that irish man principally when they will see us going of and publishing the reasons which dissify g<sup>n</sup>l washington myself and all the french officers, to whom congress has been so ungrateful.

*Endorsed:* Marquis de lafayette  
31 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1778.

[18]

*Addressed:* To  
The President  
of  
Congress

At half past nine

I am Coming from that board—I spoke to them with a great frankness and finished by telling that if they do'nt give me mgdougall or Kalb, and the french officers appointed according to my ideas I decline the appointement

1107 B

and will go to france with most all the french officers in the army—I am sorry my dear sir, to think that two or three rascals oblige me to make out such a conditions and take such steps—tho he was I believe for me, duer quite against, the secretary charmed with that dispute, and the old fellow scratching his wigg—I think they'l beg Congress to meet tomorrow tho' it is Sunday—then my proposition and my leave in case of refusal will be layd down in the worst light possible—I told them that such I wish would be my instruction from Congress “when you'l repair to camp you'l send in our name an order to general mgdougall to follow you, and you'l proceed to wards albany, but if his health do'nt admit then you'l leave to g<sup>n</sup> washington a letter which upon mgdougall's answer he will deliver to the baron de Kalb to order him to go up—then I am certain to have one or another, and more certain yet to have the baron tho' I would like better the other,

if you are not so good as to make out before Congress will meet a little cabale in my favour, then I'l be lost and as I ca'nt go back obliged to keep my word in going home—at least I could give up directly my commission and be yet three or four weeks with his excellency as a volunteer

good night my dear sir, I am going to bed. be so good as to wra<sup>it</sup> to me or send for Mr de gimat when you will be here

L. f.

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
31 January 1778—

184

[19]

*Addressed:* to  
 the honorable henry Laurens  
 President of Congress  
 at York

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have overtaken Colonel troop, tho' he was to make his incursion into albany with all the possible rapidity—as a large river was before him, no boat to cross and his escaping by any way entirely impossible, he surrendered himself to me, and the condition of our treaty has been that we should meet again at lancaster where he will take a letter for the inspector gnl of the army without inspection, and second commander of the incursion without any particular command—however the military postilion was very anxious to be at lancaster before me, which I thought it was kind to indulge him—I found at the same river one other rapid incursor from the board going to reading—and I'll go myself with all the imaginable rapidity to head quarters and from thence to albany.

there is a letter which I desire you would send to Mr de Valfort and from hence to france *but in proper hands because I speak of gnl washingtons business* I should be very happy if that old friend of mine would come again with me.

do'nt forget to put in the fire the little note I had given yesterday for remembrance in Congress—I forgot to ask you if I was to wait again to then for granting my desires but however I believe it is useless.

this letter will be delivered to you by Mr de la neuville coming from the french islands and recommended to me. if some other officers were sent to me or employed in the grand army be so good as not forget him. he is a quiet young man and I do'nt know better his pre-

tensions than his merit but I wish to show some regard for the reccommandation. we schall mention him again in our letters. the other is a captain in the same regiment entirely unknown to me, but both are french men and I ca'n't refuse a letter for the president of Congress.

after reflection if valfort is not at charlestown and you do'n't find a quite sure occasion, let the letter be thrown in the fire

I desire du plessis schould be send to his business without delay I beg your pardon my dear sir of the impropriety of this letter, but I have only a minute, and I must make an incursion into the boat with all possible rapidity

with the most tender affection and highest regard I have the honor to be

Yours

the Mis de Lafayette

My most respectfull compliments to the ladys, I never drank a so good thé than this morning—indeed my dear sir you must have a great indulgence for me if you pardon *mon griffonage*

Anderson ferry at three oclock in a great hurry

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 4 ffeb<sup>r</sup> 1778

[20]

*Addressed:* to  
The honorable  
the president of Congress  
at  
York town

Dear Sir

there is lieutenant Colonel fleury who not only out of my esteem and affection for him but even by a particular reccommandation of the board of war is destined to follow me to Canada—I schould have desired of Con-

gress every thing or employment which I could have believed more convenient to his wishes, had I not expected to see him before—you know he was upon my list—he desires to be at the head of an independent troop with the rank of Colonel—I do'n't know which will be the intentions of Congress but every thing which can please Mr de Fleury not only as a frenchman but as a good officer, *and as being Mr Fleury* will be very agreeable to me.

I travel very slow, and I am angry against the roads, against my horse against every thing which stops me—however I am not so quite exasperated against a sweet parcel of letters coming thro the hands of Mr de Francis, which I have received very kindly—my family was then very well.

I was thinking of the title of that man going to Canada—I am afraid some body will call him commander in chief in order to excuse himself—but I desire it would be called only general and commander of the northern army—I do'n't say I will so much, but I say positively I will no more, neither any expedition which could hurt the commander in chief's rights.

I have showed to Colonel fleury the first lines of my letter, in order to let him know my giving willingly the recommendation he asks for you—you know that gentleman's merit and that du plessis and himself were made lieutenant colonels in reward for fine actions.

with the most tenderest affection and highest regard  
I am                      dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>is</sup> de Lafayette.

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
Recd 6<sup>th</sup> ffeb<sup>r</sup> 1778  
by Col<sup>o</sup>. Fleury.

[21]

the seventh à five in the morning

Dear Sir

I am not yet out of camp tho' I did not loose a minute, but the roads and my business detained me longer than I thought—however I'll push now very quick and you will hear very soon from me—the bearers of those letters are two gentlemen whose the first is I believe intended by his excellency to be an ingeneer, the second wants too some employment—they were, say they, strongly reccomanded to me by one other schip who was taken—if you see only one of those officers it will be a mark that the first schall be reccomanded by his excellency himself—there will be also an officer de line already emploted in our army to whom I'll beg you to say that I have mentioned him for going in the northern army—I can not be so hot for men unknown to me, but as french men I'll recommend allwaIs them and make the best wishes for theyr succi's—I am glad they could know that I have mentioned them—do'nt forget if you please the little mastinican who brought letters for me.

You have seen Mr de fleury—I fancy *entre nous* that he will not be satisfied in so high pretensions—he is very unhappy that Mr duer is no more in Congress because he is his intimate friend and confident—that will perhaps surprise you Mr de fleury is *entre nous* a fine officer but rather too ambitious—when I say such things I beg you to burn the letters.

I inclose here two lines for g<sup>n</sup> gates. you will hear from me by the first opportunity—be so good as to pay my excuses to the gentlmen of my acquaintance in Congress whom time preventes me from paying a visit to—I have only this of presenting you the assurance of my warmest friendship & highest regard. I have the



honor to be with

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

The M<sup>ie</sup> de Lafayette.

Mr John Laurens is in very good health—present if you please my respectfull compliments to your fine land lady and the most charming Miss Nelly

[22]

albany the 19<sup>th</sup> february 1778

Dear Sir

I intend to wraît to you as the president of Congress but now I will explain my heart to my friend, and let him know which hell of blunders, madness, and deception I am involved in.

it is impossible that things could have been turned up in a so little time, and I do not believe that an expedition which would have had some degree of probability could be immediately cut of on every point—therefore I am inclined to believe that people as been rather fool than wicked in this particular circumstance.

You will find by my letter to Congress how much I had been deceived, and neither words of honor, neither wraïting assurances, my travel to york my conversations &c have been able to prevent what I was much afraid of, it is my being sent with a great noise a schiaing apparate for what? for nothing at all—you will condemn, I am sure, gnl Stark's conduct, but you will be more surprised that gnl gates seems not so well acquainted with the northern department as myself who am here since two days—the immense number of debts, the want of cloathing, want of men, want of everything indeed to be wanted had not only been taken notice of by the future commander in chief of the american forces.

I have found a spirit of dissatisfaction every where, every eye seems to say to me, where are you going to

bring those unhappy wretches, let it be a natural or an infected disinclination, it is sufficient to ruin the expedition

I was expected in this town the 25—however I arrived the 17<sup>th</sup>—Connway has been here only three days before me—he was already very well with the three g<sup>n</sup> officers then in Albany—but I ca'n't conceive how he could altered the matter at such a point in such a time, principally when *hazen* who has reasons to be, and indeed is very sanguine upon the expedition was to over look him—and that *hazen* himself acknowledges the expedition to be impossible by want of men and cloathes—there is in that ridiculous and schoking affair a piece of folly or a piece of villainy behind all expressions.

General arnold tho' he was sick and not able to do anything had taken some notice of my coming to command here—I have wrote to him to day in order to ask his intentions about our present situation, and his commands as being by the date of his commission above me—he his an inveterate ennemy to gnl gates and calls him *the greatest poltroon in the world* and many other genteel qualifications of that kind.

What is your opinion, sir, about my present situation? do you think it is a very pleasant one? how schall I do to get of from a precipice where I embarked myself out of my love for your country, my desire of distinguishing myself in doing good to America, and that so fullle opinion that there was in all the board of war some feeble light of virtue or common sense—my situation is such that I am reduced to wish to have never put the foot in America or thought of an american war— all the continent knows where I am, what I was sent for, I have wrote it through the whole france and europe, as I have been express— I feared the whole world has there eyes fixed upon me—and me myself. I'll be obliged to end an

operation which may be looked on as undertaken, in the same ridiculous way as I do not know which man by the name of general had carried on one in the casted men will have right to laugh at me, and I'll be almost ashamed to appear before some, because the such a one is a fool, the such a one is a rascal—no, sir, this expedition will certainly reflect a little upon my reputation, at least for having been too confident in men who did not deserve it, but it will reflect much more upon the authors of such blunders— I'll publish the whole history, I'll publish my instructions *with notes* through the world, and I'll loose rather the honor of twenty gattess and twenty boards of war, than to let my own reputation be hurt in the least thing.

I was very glad and quiete with my division, but now, sir, as by the impulsion of many in and about Congress I have wrote to my friends that I had the command of an army, an army must be given to me at the head of which I could do something to throw a shade upon this very disagreeable part of my military life—unless leave should be granted me to go and laugh in france of the new military american ministry of war—however if you can give me a good reason for coming back to my first military post with any decency I have no objection to it—but if you think that the noise my letters and these of all the other french officers will have done in europe, that the expectations of every one in america, the expectations of the british army must not end in this schort and laughable Manner, then, sir, you can enable me to show that I can be at the head of an army and that I can conquer when an army is to be found.

I can not give up all ideas of penetrating into Canada, but I give up this of going there this winter upon the ice I will take farther informations, I'll try farther exertions—I confess that I am exasperated to the utmost

degree, and was I certain to carry the least point, whatever might happen, I should go on—but, sir, you'll see such a difference between what was promised to me and what I have found, that indeed nothing appears to be done—you know that the whole expedition has been put on foot in order to satisfy one single man's ambition. the behaviour and *underhands* of this man here I cannot conceive, neither understand yet; but he is well with every body and the most inveterate ennemys of general gates. I must not forget mentioning to you that arnold has desired me to take the command here.

there is a project which could make honor to myself good to the country, and mind a little the business—it is if I was directed to go with a part of the northern forces which I could then command to defend the north river or attack new york—that attack if it is a possible one would make a good diversion for g<sup>n</sup> washington—is it true that gates is yet commander in chief in the northern department.

one of my aids de camp will call upon you two days after you'll have received this letter, be so good as to wait by him to me very *fully and very plainly* what effect my melancholy news have done upon Congress, what the have determined upon about me—as I do not believe they have in their power or they will to mind my ridiculous march by some glorious and fighting chief command I fancy *entre nous* that I'll be then induced to repair home—for you know my dear sir, every body will laugh at my expedition.

with the greatest regard and most tenderest friendship I have the honor to be my dear sir

Your most obedient servant.

the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

I beg you would engage Congress to read over all the papers I send to them.

LETTERS FROM LAFAYETTE TO HENRY LAURENS. 193

I am told gnl putnam is not to stay in the post he holds now

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette 19 feb<sup>ry</sup>  
1778 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 26.  
Answ<sup>d</sup> 4 March

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

AN ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST. REGT., S. C. LINE,  
'CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*[Continued from the July number.]*

Reg<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 19<sup>th</sup>: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for Tenneson Chesser & John Connell for Disorderly behaviour at the fire

John Bean for being in possession of Board belonging to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Harlston, Daniel Lyans for Sleeping on his Post & Suffering his gun to be taken from him, M<sup>r</sup>. Wells evidence against Chesser M<sup>r</sup>. John Baily ag<sup>t</sup>. Connell Cap<sup>t</sup>. harlston against Bean and Serj<sup>t</sup>, Simpson against Lyans, The President of the Co<sup>t</sup>. will Send a Serj<sup>t</sup> to the Witnesse's for their attendance at such an hour as he Shall think proper to appoint—If appearing that Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>l</sup>. Cattell is an Evidence in the Matter to be tried tomorrow by a Court of officers Major Scott is appointed President 6 Cap<sup>ts</sup>. & 6 Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, Members, the Court will Likewise try all such prisoners as shall be Brought Before them—

Orders by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders brigade officer of the Day tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jor Regt<sup>l</sup>. officer officer of the Day tomorrow—Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, Lavacher Clifford & Postell for Guard tomorrow—

President of the Court Cap<sup>t</sup>. venderhorst Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, Hixt Lining Weatherly & Lavacher Members

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Winsor—

The Quarter master Gen<sup>l</sup>. to provide a Store for the use of the Dep<sup>y</sup>. Clothier Gen<sup>l</sup>, & a Centinel from y<sup>e</sup> Brick house guard to be posted there and another Centinal at the publick Stoor of Salt at M<sup>r</sup>. Dawsons from the Main Guard—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> day 1778 The officers are particularly Requested not to go to town In the mornings before the Detaild orders are Essued that they may know whether they are for Duty or not Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>r</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> day 1778— For Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell, Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, Hixt & Lining for the Main Guard, Lieu<sup>t</sup> Simmons for the Barrack Guard, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner for Regt<sup>l</sup>. Guard—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>r</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Nash—

Regt<sup>l</sup> Orderd by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup>: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ladson L<sup>t</sup>. Williamson & L<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly for Duty tomorrow— Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Regt<sup>l</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. tomorrow L<sup>t</sup>. Skirving for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton President of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>, Elliott Grey Jackson & Postell Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>r</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup>: 1778—General Orders Parole—

Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Edward Welch, Thomas Shubrick, and Alexander Patrie 1<sup>st</sup>: Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. in the 5<sup>th</sup>: Regiment Commanded by Col<sup>l</sup>. Isaac Huger is appointed Captains in the Same & is to be Obeyed and Respected accordingly—Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup>. Martin Alexand Keeth, John Gorden, & Rich<sup>d</sup>. Moncrief 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, In Col<sup>l</sup>, Hugers Reg<sup>t</sup>. is appointed 1<sup>st</sup>: Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. In the same & is to be Obeyed & Respected as such Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Boyden having Resign'd his Commission he is no Longer to be Considered as a Continental officer—1 Field officer 3 Captains 6 Subalterns Six Serjeants & 150 Rank & file of Col<sup>l</sup>. Thomsons Reg<sup>t</sup>. to March to Charles Town & take up their quarters at the New Barracks this Detachmentment is to be Relieved by the like number from the same Reg<sup>t</sup>. Every Month—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 22<sup>d</sup>: 1778

Bean the Granadier Alledges that he has Several Witnesse's to produce, which he Could not call before the Court Yesterday, he is to be tried again to day all the men who mess in the Same house with him are also to be tried for the same offence, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Harlston's Evidence as Given to y<sup>e</sup> Court Yesterday for the above Trials & for y<sup>e</sup> trial of all other prisoners as may be brought before them—

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the these trials all Witness to attend—

Serjeant Deloney of Cap<sup>t</sup>, Saunderse's Company is appointed Serjeant in the Light Infantry Com<sup>y</sup>, The Serj<sup>t</sup>, is always to wear their Side arms, & when not on Duty, they have liberty to go in town without applying to the Cap<sup>t</sup>. of y<sup>e</sup> Day for promission—The Col<sup>l</sup>. was in hopes that the Noncommissioned officers & privates would have Followed the Example of the officers in having their hair Cut Short, & is in Expectation that they will of their own accord follow so usefull a fashion, without Laying him under the Necessity of Essuing an Order for that purpose However some of the Men may Prize & Effaminate Length of hair, Short hair is Certainly better for actual Service, & some of the officers has Certainly Sacrafis'd as much for the Good of the Service in having their hair cut Short as any man can do by having their hair cut—

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>, 22<sup>d</sup> day 1778—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney Lieu<sup>t</sup>, Smith & Jackson for duty to morrow Lieu<sup>t</sup> Postell for the Barrack G<sup>d</sup>. to morrow, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Joor President of the Court L<sup>t</sup>, Hixt Ling Lavacher & Fishburn Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>, 22<sup>d</sup>: 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders, Parole Howe—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dan<sup>l</sup>. Jackson of Col<sup>l</sup>. Sumpters Reg<sup>t</sup>, having Resin'd his Commission he is no longer to be Considered as



a Continantal officer— Lieu' Henry White of Col'. Sumpters Regt. having Resignd his Commission he is no longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan'. 23<sup>d</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole Randolph—

Lieu', Coil 1<sup>st</sup> Lieu'. in Col'. Sumpters Regt. is promoted to be Cap'. in the Same and is to be Obey'd and Respected according Lieu', Hampton and Buckannan 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu'. in the Same Regiment is promoted to be first Lieu'. and are to be Obey'd and Respected accordingly—

1 Cap', 1. Subaltern 2 Serj'. & 48 Rank & file from the 1 Regt. to go on Board the Randolph tomorrow morning as was order'd before the Boats will be ready at the market wharf for them

Orders by Major Scott Jan', 23<sup>d</sup> day 1778 Captain Hyrn Lieu'. Elliott & Hixt for Guard tomorrow Lieut Fishburn for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Cap'. Drayton Regt'. Cap'. for the day tomorrow—

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney Jan', 24<sup>th</sup> day 1878 A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott Jan', 24<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap'. Saunders Lieu', Lining & Williamson for Guard tomorrow Cap'. Turner Regt'. Cap'. of y<sup>e</sup> Day to-morrow Lieu', Skirving for y<sup>e</sup> Barrack Guard tomorrow—Cap', Turner President of the Court Lieu', Williamson Weatherly Smith & Skirving members—Head Quarters Charles Town Jan'. 24<sup>th</sup> day 1778—

General Orders Parole Bee—

Orders by Maj The party From Col'. Robertse's Regt, that was order'd for winyaw by water are to repare for Haddrells point to Morrow; The Dep<sup>y</sup>. Quarter master Gen'. will provide them a Waggon for Carrying their Baggage, they are then to proceede by land with all Possible despatch—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders, Parole Chesnut Hill—

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Cattell L<sup>o</sup>. Weatherly & Smith for Guard to morrow—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner Cap<sup>t</sup>. of the Day to morrow—L<sup>o</sup>. Postell for the Barraek guard to morrow—

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 26<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Lieu<sup>o</sup>. Jackson & Lavacher for Guard to Morrow—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst Regt<sup>l</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. for tomorrow—Lieu<sup>o</sup>. Elliott for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Lieu<sup>o</sup>. Fishburn for Prichard Yard to morrow—

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie Jan<sup>y</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup> 1778 all orders by the Brigade major are— Punctually to be Obey'd— Gen<sup>l</sup>. Detail'd to Day 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Subalterns from the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Subalterns from the 6<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Detail'd for tomorrow 3 Subalterns from the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. 2 Cap<sup>ts</sup>. 2 Subalterns from the 6<sup>th</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. the Cap<sup>ts</sup>. that are Members of the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly are Exempted from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Duty—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 27: 1778 as the Gen<sup>l</sup>. has thought proper to Exempt the Cap<sup>ts</sup>. who are Members of Assembly from Duty, are Reduced to the Necessity without Regt<sup>l</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. of the Day the officer of the Barrack Guard will therefore give passes to such men as he shall think proper to go to town—

Orders by Major Scott Jan<sup>y</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>o</sup>. Lining & Elliott for Guard tomorrow—L<sup>o</sup>. Hixt for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole

The Detachment that were order'd to hold themselves in Readiness to go on Board the arm'd Vessels, are to Imbark Imediately Cap<sup>t</sup>. Blake 1 Subaltern 1 Serjeant & 34 Rank & file from the Second Reg<sup>t</sup>. are to Imbark on Board the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie, one Subaltern 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>. & 24

Rank & file on Board the Fair Amarcan Commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Morgan, 1 Subaltern 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>. & 15 Rank & file on Board the Noterdame Commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hall, for this Duty Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Proveaux & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Blanyar, who Are to Draw lots for the Choice of the 2 Briggs—The Deputy Q M Gen<sup>l</sup>. is to Supply y<sup>e</sup> D A Gen<sup>l</sup>. With Forage for 2 horses till further Orders—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan<sup>y</sup>. 28<sup>th</sup> day 1778

General Orders Parole Georgia

The Deputy Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. is to provide an Iron Brand all horses in this State for The Continantal Service with y<sup>e</sup> Letters

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus for Duty this day, L<sup>t</sup>. Williamson & L<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly for Duty tomorrow L<sup>t</sup>. Smith for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Jan<sup>y</sup>. 29<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Great Complaints having Been made to me of The Disorderly behaviour of Some of the men in Town Taking nails & Iron from the Burns in Town Contrary to the Desire of & gainst a Repeated perhibition of y<sup>e</sup> Owners, the Souldiers are therefore hereby forebid to pick up any Thing from the Ruins, or to go amongsts them at all Under the penelty of Being Sevearly Punished, and if the Col<sup>l</sup>. heare of any more ill Behviour of the Soldiers in Town he will not Grant any of them the Indulgence of going there, this order to be read Every morning & Evening to the men at rool Call for three Insuing Days—

Orders by Major Scott same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderho<sup>t</sup>. L<sup>t</sup>. Jackson & L<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher for Guard to morrow L<sup>t</sup>. Postell for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie Jan<sup>y</sup>. 29<sup>th</sup>: 1778 a Serj<sup>t</sup> & ten Men that can Rowe are to apply to m<sup>r</sup>. Righton for the Presidents Barge & go in persuit of the prisoners, who made their Escape 2 Nights agoe They are to proceed through wapow Cut kewaw & Board Island &

thereabouts Search the Different Beeches, the party are to take with them 2 days provisions & 12 Rounds per man, the Prisoners Names Charles Dames, Matthew Moffitt, Charles Rails, James Dunkin, Henry McGowan,—

Orders by Col'. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all Such prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidences to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Cap'. Drayton L'. Elliott L'. Hixt & L'. Clifford for Duty tomorrow—  
Cap'. Theus president of the Court, L'. Elliott Hixt Lining Members

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney Jan<sup>r</sup>. 31<sup>st</sup>: 1778

Alexander Fraser is appointed a 2<sup>d</sup> L'. in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regt'. and is to be Obey'd as Such he is to act as 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu', in Cap'. Drayton's Company the Monthly Returns of the Different Companies to be Given in to the Adjutant this morning

Additional Orders by Col'. Pinckney of the same Date  
A Court martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all Such prisoners as shall be Brought Before them all Witness to attend

Orders by Major Scott of y<sup>e</sup> Same Date

Cap'. Turner L'. Lining & L'. Williamson & L'. Frazer for Guard tomorrow Cap'. Venderhorst President of the Court L'. Williamson Weatherly Smith & Lavacher Members

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup> day 1778 Cap'. Theus L'. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Guard tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup> day 1778

Cap'. Venderhorst L'. Lavacher Pirell & Clifford for Duty tomorrow L'. Elliott & Pirell for the Brigade Court Martial Cap'. Drayton president of the Regt'. Court Martial L'. Hixt Lining Williamson & L'. Lavacher Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup> day 1178

General Orders Parole Winsor

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Feb<sup>y</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be Brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney of y<sup>e</sup> Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton Lieu<sup>t</sup>, Hixt Lining L<sup>t</sup>, Williamson & Lieu<sup>t</sup>, Weatherly Members of The Regt<sup>l</sup>. Court martial to Day, L<sup>t</sup>. Jackson For the Brigade Court Martial to Day Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Postell for Duty to morrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton L<sup>ts</sup>. Frazer Elliott & Hixt for Duty tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole Washington

Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney February 4<sup>th</sup>: 1778

A Court Martial to set this morning for the Trial of all such prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidence to attend—

Orders by Major Scott February 4<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Lavacher Lining Skirving & Williamson for Duty to morrow— Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner President of the Court Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Postell Smith Williamson & Clifford Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie Parole—

Ordered that the women appointed to the Companies in the Reg<sup>ts</sup>. of this State, in Case of Sickness be Consider as patients & be admited Into the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hospital—

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>y</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup> day 1778—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Duty Tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Parsor—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>, McGumery of Col<sup>l</sup>. Sumpters Regiment Having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup> day 1778—

Cap<sup>t</sup> Venderhorst Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher Postell & Clifford  
for Duty tomorrow— Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lining for the Detachment  
tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup> day 1778

General Orders Parole Constitution—

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>y</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Elliott Hixt & Williamson for  
Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole. Laurance—

Orders by major Scott Feb<sup>y</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Duty tomor-  
row

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Rutledge—

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tur-  
ner Cap<sup>t</sup>. Thoms. Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher Postell & L. Clifford  
for Duty tomorrow Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Skirving for Duty this Day—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup> day 1778 Gen<sup>l</sup>.  
Orders Parole

The Generals order the prisoners of war at the Sugar  
House are not to suffer any person to speak to the pris-  
oners at the Gate or through fences. The Commanding  
officer of the Garrison is to send one of his officers at  
Night to receive all the prisoners Confin'd &  
bring along with him all the papers with him & Deliver  
them to the Commanding officer of the Guard who is to  
keep them until the Sun Rise when it is to be Delivered  
to the Commanding officer of the Garrison who is to take Charge  
of the prisoners & be accountable for them for the time  
being.

The Officers of the Guard are to be very atten-  
tive & take notice of the number of prisoners  
at the Garrison at Night, and report the same

Should any prisoners escape the Commanding officer orders that he should be made acquainted of it as soon as Discover'd

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole—

The Detachment from Col<sup>l</sup>. Thomsons Reg<sup>t</sup>. is to do duty with the 1<sup>st</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup>. Beginning Next Thursday the officers of the Detachment are to apply to the Brigade Major for Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders ever since the 1<sup>st</sup> & Sixth Reg<sup>ts</sup>. Did duty together & punctually to Observe them—

one Subaltern 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>. & 15 Rank & file to hold themselves in Readiness to march to George Town on Thursday next to Conduct Some Prisoners of war from thence to Charles-Town—the officer who Commands this Detachment is to be very Carefull that no prisoners Escape from them as they will be accountable for them, this party is to be provided with 12 Rounds per man—

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus President of the Court martial Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly Smith Jacks & Skirving Members Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Williamson for the Prichard Guard to day

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole Georgia—

2 Boatsmen to be aded to the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Boats Crew to go to Beauford to assist m<sup>r</sup>. Deharty in Bringing the States Galleys to Stono, the Boats crew is to be provided with 4 Days provitions, the Dep<sup>y</sup>, Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>, is to Distribute the Rooms to the Troops now in Barracks in proportion to the number of officers & men Belonging to the Several Corps, the party That is Ordered for George Town tomorrow is to take 4 Days provisions with them & apply to y<sup>e</sup> Commissary to Supply them on their Return to Town—

The Commissary over y<sup>e</sup> prisoners of war is to order the prisoners to be provided with provisions on their march to Town—

Orders by Major Scott Feb<sup>y</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst & L<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly for Duty Tomorrow—

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

## THOMAS MEANS AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.<sup>1</sup>

THOMAS MEANS, who came to South Carolina a few years after the Revolution, was a son of John and Isabella (Harper) Means, of Boston, Mass., and was born February 14, 1767.<sup>2</sup> His father died in Boston April 1, 1789, aged 72, and his mother died in South Carolina October 10, 1793, aged 64.<sup>3</sup> He married Sarah Milling<sup>4</sup> (born Nov. 12, 1773; died May 20, 1816) in March, 1789, and died September 1, 1828.

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<sup>1</sup>Compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr., from records furnished by David Harper Means, Esq., of Columbia, S. C.

<sup>2</sup>The children of John and Isabella (Harper) Means were:

Isaac, *b.* May 22, 1748.

Martha, *b.* June 23, 1751.

Mary, *b.* Oct. 20, 1753; *m.* Aramanus Lyles.

Rebecca, *b.* March 2, 1756; *d.* Dec., 1832.

John, *b.* July 13, 1758; *m.* Mary Milling.

Samuel, *b.* Nov. 14, 1760; *d.* in Boston Aug. 25, 1779.

Sarah, *b.* March 1, 1763; *d.* in Boston April 11, 1784.

Thomas, *b.* April 10, 1765; *d.* Dec. 10, 1765.

Thomas, *b.* Feb. 14, 1767. (Above.)

Jacob, *b.* Sept. 25, 1769; *d.* Nov. 14, 1774.

Isabella, *b.* Feb. 7, 1772.

Robert, *b.* March 24, 1774; *m.* Mary Hutson Barnwell. (See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 55.)

<sup>3</sup>See her tombstone, Means burying ground, Buckhead plantation, Fairfield County, S. C.

<sup>4</sup>Daughter of David and Sarah (Burney) Milling and sister of Capt. Hugh Milling of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, in the Revolution. David Milling died Nov. 29, 1778, aged 32, as shown by a mourning ring in possession of Mrs. Allen Bluit, of Brooksville, Ala.





**THOMAS MEANS (1767-1828).**

**FROM AN ORIGINAL OIL PORTRAIT.**



Issue:

- 1 I. John Means, *b.* Dec., 1789; *d.* January 16, 1790.
- 2 II. Isaac Means, *b.* Dec. 16, 1790; *d.* unm., Dec. 1, 1838. (Planter, Fairfield District.)
- 3 III. Samuel Means, *b.* May, 1793; *d.* July 16, 1793.
- 4 IV. David Harper Means, *b.* Nov. 3, 1794.
- 5 V. Robert Means, *b.* Dec. 19, 1796.
- 6 VI. Maria Isabella Means, *b.* March 14, 1799; *d.* July 9, 1803.
- 7 VII. Thomas Jefferson Means, *b.* Oct. 25, 1801; A. B. South Carolina College 1819; planter in Fairfield District; *d.* unm. in 1846.
- 8 VIII. Edward Means, *b.* January 2, 1804.
- 9 IX. Sarah Means, *b.* May 23, 1806; *d.* Nov. 12, 1806.
- 10 X. William Burney Means, *b.* Nov. 5, 1807.
- 11 XI. Henry Means, *b.* January 14, 1810; *d.* March 1, 1810.
- 12 XII. Martha Means, *b.* March 31, 1811; *d.* June 25, 1811.
- 13 XIII. John Hugh Means, *b.* Aug. 18, 1812.
- 14 XIV. Rebecca Mary Ann Means, *b.* March 1, 1815; April 21, 1815.

4.

DAVID HARPER MEANS [Thomas'], born November 3, 1794; was graduated with degree of A. B. at the South Carolina College in 1813; graduated in medicine; was a practitioner and planter; married, January 2, 1817, Frances Coalter, daughter of David and Ann (Carmichael) Coalter, of Orangeburgh District; removed to Missouri and settled on Dardenne Prairie; returned to South Carolina in 1826; served in the Legislature of South Carolina; was a member of the "Nullification" Convention, 1832-33; resided in Columbia several years; died March 27, 1840.

Issue:

- 15 I. Sarah Ann Frances Means, *b.* April 15, 1818; *m.*, May 1, 1845; Samuel Wilds Trotti (*d.* June 24, 1850), sometime member of Congress; *d.* April 23, 1883. (No issue.)
- 16 II. Caroline Harper Means, *b.* Feb. 1, 1820; *m.*, March 11, 1841, Preston S. Brooks, sometime M. C.; *d.* June 28, 1843. (Infant died same day.)
- 17 III. Thomas Coalter Means, *b.* at Dardenne, Mo., April 12, 1821; *m.* Mary Hart Means (33), dau. of Edward and Claudia (Hart) Means; *d.* March 24, 1859. (No issue.) His widow survives.
- 18 IV. Eliza Preston Means, *b.* Feb. 5, 1823; *d.* in infancy.
- 19 V. David Coalter Means.
- 20 VI. Isaac Hugh Means.
- 21 VII. Robert Harper Means, *b.* Aug. 18, 1828; planter and physician; *d.* unm. Sept. 18, 1858.
- 22 VIII. Julia Bates Means, *b.* Sept. 30, 1829; *d.* Feb. 27, 1834.
- 23 IX. Edward John Means, *b.* Feb. 10, 1831.
- 24 X. Beverly William Means, *b.* May 12, 1833.
- 25 XI. Frances Coalter Means, *b.* Sept. 21, 1835; *m.*, March 15, 1859, John G. Mobley, M. D., of Fairfield District, who dying April 1, 1860, she next married, December 21, 1876, Col. William Wallace; *d.* Feb., 1905. (Issue by first marriage.)
- 26 XII. Maria Eliza Preston Means, *b.* Feb. 5, 1823; *m.*, May 11, 1843, John English, of Richland District; *d.* Aug. 3, 1868. (Issue.)

5.

ROBERT MEANS [Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born December 29, 1796; was graduated with the degree of A. B. at the South Carolina College; was a presbyterian minister, a volume of his sermons being published\*; married, August 16, 1815, his double first cousin, Sarah Means, daughter of John Means; died January 17, 1836.

Issue:

- 27 I. Maria Frances Means, *b.* May 10, 1818; *d.* Nov. 26, 1838.
- 28 II. Thomas Corbett Means, *b.* May 18, 1821; *d.* Jan. 31, 1837.
- 29 III. Sarah Anne Means, *b.* Jan. 13, 1824; *d.* unm. in 1896.
- 30 IV. Martha Caroline Means, *b.* April 8, 1826; *m.* (second wife) Preston S. Brooks. (Issue.)
- 31 V. Isabella Harper Means, *b.* July 4, 1830; *m.*, May 18, 1848, Col. Henry Campbell Davis; *d.* in 1871.

8.

EDWARD MEANS [Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born January 2, 1804; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1824; married, April 3, 1832, Claudia Hart (*b.* Feb. 15, 1804; *d.* June 5, 1863), daughter of Major Benjamin and Mary<sup>5</sup> (Salley) Hart; planted in South Carolina and Louisiana, residing at Buckhead, Fairfield District; died while on a visit to his Louisiana plantation, April 30, 1847.<sup>6</sup>

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\**Sermons and an Essay on the Pentateuch.*

<sup>5</sup>She was the only daughter of Capt. John Salley (1740-1794).

<sup>6</sup>He was familiarly known as "Dot."

## Issue:

- 32 I. Benjamin Hart Means, *b.* Aug. 11, 1833.
- 33 II. Mary Hart Means, *b.* Feb. 10, 1835; *m.* her first cousin, Thomas Coalter Means (17).
- 34 III. Robert Thomas Means, *b.* May 12, 1836; *d.* unm. Nov. 21, 1857.
- 35 IV. Claudia Sarah Means, *b.* Nov. 8, 1838; *d.* unm. Nov. 23, 1857.
- 36 V. Eliza Heron Means, *b.* Feb. 28, 1840; *m.*, Sept. 20, 1860, Julius R. Poellnitz; *d.* Aug. 20, 1865. (Issue.)
- 37 VI. Eugenia Myddelton Means, *b.* Nov. 9, 1842; *d.* unm. May 4, 1864.
- 38 VII. Harriet Jane Milling Means, *b.* March 8, 1846; *m.*, Feb. 19, 1866, Waller Redd Preston, of Montgomery, Va.; *d.* March 24, 1869. (Two children who lived but a few hours each.)

## 10.

WILLIAM BURNEY MEANS [Thomas'], born November 5, 1807; left the South Carolina College a senior in 1827; married, May 24, 1831, Martha Sarah Howell, of Columbia; was a planter; removed to DeSoto Parish, La.; died September 4, 1857.

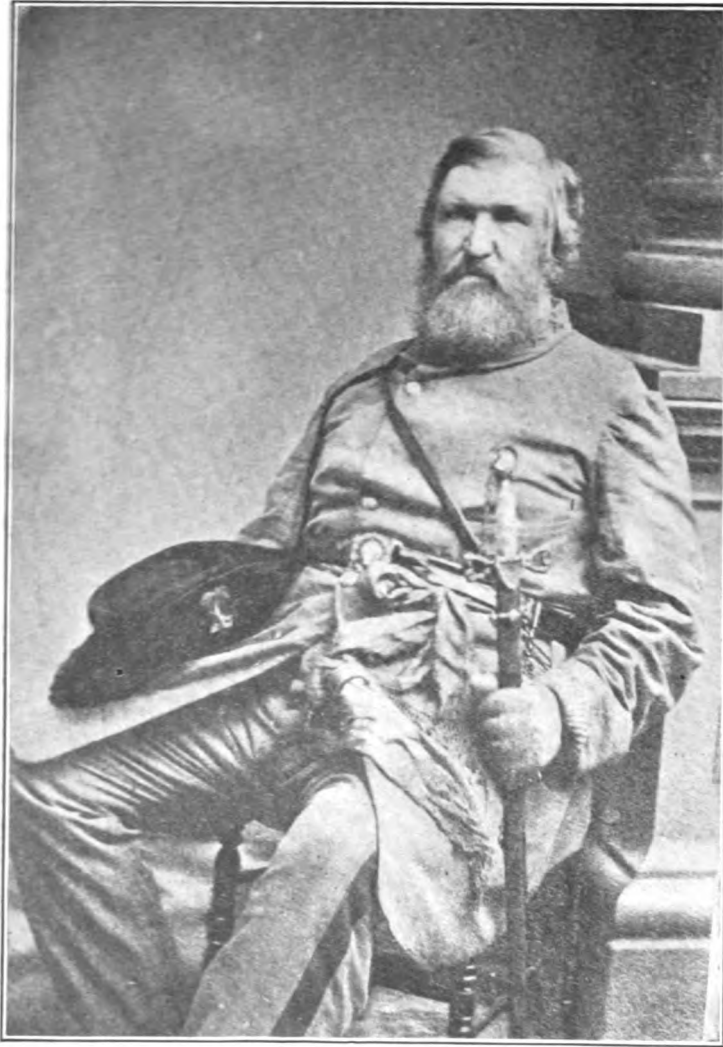
## Issue:

- 39 I. Martha Sarah Means, *b.* Aug. 17, 1832; *d.* Sept. 27, 1832.
- 40 II. William Burney Means, *b.* Aug. 29, 1833; was a junior at S. C. Col. in 1855; *d.* Feb. 14, 1859.
- 41 III. James Taylor Means.
- 42 IV. Julius Howell Means, *b.* Jan. 29, 1840; died in Richmond, from wounds received in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 24, 1862.
- 43 V. Isaac Means, *b.* June 16, 1841; *d.* July 8, 1841.\*

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\*There was also a son, Thomas Taylor Means, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Mary Taylor, who married Benjamin Marshall and died leaving three children surviving.





**JOHN HUGH MEANS (1812-1862).**

*In the uniform of a Colonel in the Confederate Army.*

**FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.**



13.

JOHN HUGH MEANS [Thomas], born August 18, 1812; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1832; married, January 24, 1833, Susan Rebecca Stark; was sometime brigadier-general of South Carolina militia; was elected governor of South Carolina in December, 1850, serving to December, 1852; was a member of and president of the "Cooperation" Convention of 1852; was for many years and up to his death a member of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy; was a member of the "Secession" Convention from Fairfield District and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession; was colonel of the 17th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States Provisional Army, from its organization and was mortally wounded at the second battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, and died on the 1st of September.<sup>7</sup>

Issue:

- 44 I. Robert Stark Means.
- 45 II. Emma Sarah Means, *d. unm.*, Dec. 10, 1860, aged 18.

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"Among the killed were the gallant Col. J. H. Means of the Seventeenth Regt. S. C. Volunteers, and Col. J. M. Gadberry, of the 18th Regt.

These brave men were shot down while nobly leading their regiments into action. Col. Gadberry was killed instantly. Col. Means (mortally wounded) survived two days. It is but justice to the memory of these noble and gallant officers to mention my appreciation of their valuable services. Col. Means though much advanced in years ever exhibited the energy of youth in battling our ruthless foe and devoting his whole ability to our sacred cause. His death fully exemplifies devotion to his country."—From report of Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, *Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I. Vol. III., Part 2, p. 629.

19.

DAVID COALTER MEANS [David Harper,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born January 14, 1825; was a physician and planter in in Fairfield District; married, May 20, 1857, Elizabeth Mobley; *d.* March 15, 1876.

Issue:

- 46 I. Robert Harper Means.
- 47 II. David Coalter Means.
- 48 III. Marion Mobley Means.  
(Other children died in infancy.\*)

20.

ISAAC HUGH MEANS [David Harper<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born September 16, 1826; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1846; was a planter in Fairfield District; married, March 8, 1854, Alice Hagood (1835-1886), daughter of Dr. J. O. Hagood<sup>†</sup>; was Secretary of State, 1858-1862; was Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield District, 1862-1865; was captain, quartermaster of the 17th Regiment, S. C. V.; removed to Columbia in 1887; was Librarian of the South Carolina College, 1888-1898; died February 25, 1898.

Issue:

- 49 I. David Harper Means, *b.* March 31, 1856; was grad. from S. C. Col. in 1893 with degree of LL.B. and was admitted to the Bar the same day. General Agent of Public Lands and Chief Clerk of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of South Carolina.
- 50 II. James Hagood Means.

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\*Thomas Coalter, *b.* Feb. 22, 1858; Frances Margaret, *b.* July, 1849; James Mobley.

†And sister of Gen. Johnson Hagood, governor of South Carolina, 1880-1882.

- 51     III. Maria Cornelia Means, *b.* Aug. 15, 1866; *m.*,  
          May 9, 1901, S. Pinckney Miller, of North  
          Carolina. (No surviving issue.)
- 52     IV. Eloise Butler Means, *b.* Sept. 10, 1867; *d.* unm.  
          Sept. 4, 1903.
- 53     V. Caroline Jane Nott Means, *b.* April 24, 1872;  
          *m.* Rev. R. S. Latimer, of Alabama; *d.* May  
          2, 1903. (Issue.)  
          (Other children died in infancy.\*)

23.

EDWARD JOHN MEANS [David Harper<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born  
 February 10, 1831, *m.*, April 18, 1860, Martha J. Mc-  
 Pheeters; sometime captain in the 6th Regiment, S. C. V.,  
 C. S. P. A., and then served as 1st Lieutenant in the  
 Confederate States Navy until the close of the war; *d.*  
 March 28, 1877. His widow removed to Natchez, Miss.

Issue:

- |     |   |              |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 54  | I. Fannie A. Means.   | } Surviving. |
| 55  | II. Martha Means.   |              |
| 56  | III. Gabriella Means.   |              |
| 57  | IV. John Coalter Means, a pharmacist, who <i>d.</i><br>unm.   |              |
| 58. | V. Maria Means, <i>d.</i> unm.<br>(Another daughter, Sarah Trotti, <i>m.</i> Mr.<br>Curry, a Mississippi River cotton planter.) |              |

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\*Robert Harper, *b.* July 10, 1860; *d.* Jan. 22, 1861; Sarah Frances,  
*b.* Sept. 25, 1861; *d.* Oct. 14, 1861; Julia Indiana, *b.* Sept. 1, 1863; *d.*  
 Oct. 10, 1863; Johnson Hagood, *b.* March 5, 1865; *d.* Aug. 12, 1865;  
 Frances Coalter, *b.* Oct. 21, 1868; *d.* Aug. 7, 1869; Mary Eugenia, *b.*  
 Jan. 21, 1870; *d.* June 16, 1870; Alice Lee, *b.* March 12, 1871; *d.* July  
 31, 1871; Julia Bates, *b.* May 5, 1874; *d.* Sept. 5, 1874.

24.

BEVERLY WILLIAM MEANS [David Harper<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born May 12, 1833; left the junior class of the South Carolina College in 1852 and completed his education at Harvard; became a lawyer and was sometime Librarian of the South Carolina College; married, April 4, 1861, Jane Porcher DuBose; was sergeant major of the 6th Regiment, S. C. V., and was mortally wounded at Seven Pines, dying in the hands of the enemy, June 1, 1862.

Issue:

- 59 I. Frances Beverly Means, *b.* in Sept., 1862; *m.* Dr. Theodore M. DuBose. (Issue.)

32.

BENJAMIN HART MEANS [Edward<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born August 11, 1833; married, September 3, 1857, Mary Pope Strother (*d.* July 11, 1883); removed to Texas and resides now at Dallas.

Issue:

- 60 I. John Strother Means, *b.* July 11, 1858.  
 61 II. Claudia Sarah Means; *b.* Dec., 1859; *d.* in 1880.  
 62 III. William Burney Means, *d.* at 21.  
 63 IV. Edward Means, *b.* March 26, 1866.  
 64 V. Thomas Coalter Means, *b.* April, 1872.  
 65 VI. Kate Leslie Means, *d.* at 6. Twins.  
 66 VII. A dau. *d.* day of birth.  
 67 VIII. Harriet Preston Means, *b.* Oct. 14, 1874; *m.*, Sept. 6, 1903, Ralph Smith, of Spartanburg County.  
 68 IX. Robert Bruce Preston Means, *b.* January 3, 1879.  
 69 X. Mary Hart Means, *d.* at six months.

41.

JAMES TAYLOR MEANS [William Burney<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born June 22, 1836; married Ida Augusta Hogan (*d.* July 30, 1880); resides in DeSoto Parish, La.

Issue:

- 70 I. Julius Howell Means, *b.* July 8, 1861.
- 71 II. William Burney Means, *b.* July 24, 1863; *m.*,  
Feb. 11, 1905, Alice Long. (No issue.)
- 72 III. Benjamin Hogan Means, *b.* July 6, 1865.
- 73 IV. James Taylor Means, *b.* Jan. 2, 1867.
- 74 V. John Coalter Means, *b.* Oct. 8, 1868.
- 75 VI. Mary Means, *b.* Oct. 10, 1870; *m.* Allen R.  
Roach. (Issue.)
- 76 VII. Paul de Vane Means, *b.* Dec. 17, 1872.
- 77 VIII. Thomas King Means, *b.* April 19, 1874.
- 78 IX. David Beverly Means, *b.* Feb. 17, 1876.
- 79 X. Annie Means, *b.* May 21, 1878; *m.*, June 8,  
1901, Thomas S. Wings, of Texas. (Issue.)
- 80 XI. Lula Means. }
- 81 XII. Ida Means. } Twins.

44.

ROBERT STARK MEANS [John Hugh<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born December 10, 1833; married, August 26, 1856, Virginia Ann Emily Preston (*b.* January 11, 1834), daughter of Col. Robert Taylor and Mary (Hart) Preston<sup>\*</sup>, of Virginia; was major of the 17th Regiment, S. C. V., and, upon the death of his father in 1862, was promoted lieutenant-colonel thereof; died June 20, 1874.

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\*Col. Robert T. Preston was a son of Governor James Patton Preston, of Virginia, and was born May 26, 1811, and died June 20, 1881. His wife, Mary Hart, was a daughter of Major Benjamin Hart and Mary Salley, his wife, and a sister of Claudia, wife of Edward Means (8).

Issue:

- 82 I. Robert Preston Means.
- 83 II. Sallie Stark Means, *b.* Jan. 6, 1860; *d.* Dec. 30, 1861.
- 84 III. Mary Hart Means, *b.* Feb. 21, 1861; *d.* Aug. 17, 1861.
- 85 IV. John Hugh Means, *b.* Oct. 16, 1863; is an expert iron manufacturer having charge of furnaces in Virginia, Alabama, Canada and elsewhere. Residence: Pueblo, Colorado.
- 86 V. Emma Stark Means, *b.* Nov. 27, 1865; *d.* same day.
- 87 VI. Ballard Preston Means, *b.* January 2, 1867; *d.* same day.
- 88 VII. Courtney Hanson Means, *b.* April 21, 1868; *d.* Feb. 25, 1877.

46.

ROBERT HARPER MEANS [David Coalter<sup>3</sup>, David Harper<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], married Minnie Pettigrew, of Fairfield County.

Issue:

- 89 I. Barton Means.
- 90 II. Butler Means.
- 91 III. Annie Means.

50.

JAMES HAGOOD MEANS [Isaac Hugh<sup>3</sup>, David Harper<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born January 23, 1858; married, November 21, 1889, Emma Wright, of Spartanburg.

Issue:

- 92 I. James Hagood Means, *b.* Aug. 29, 1890.
- 93 II. Alice Hagood Means, *b.* March 27, 1893.
- 94 III. Margaret Hill Means, *b.* Oct. 8, 1895.

70.

JULIUS HOWELL MEANS [James Taylor<sup>3</sup>, William Burney<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>] born July 8, 1861; married Bettie Linson, of Louisiana.

Issue:

- 95 I. Edith Means.
- 96 II. James Linson Means.
- 97 III. Ida Etta Means.
- 98 IV. William Burney Means.
- 99 V. Julius Howell Means.
- 100 VI. Annie Delle Means.
- 101 VII. Benjamin Hogan Means.
- 102 VIII. Paul David Means.

72.

BENJAMIN HOGAN MEANS [James Taylor<sup>3</sup>, William Burney<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born July 6, 1865; married, February 25, 1902, Emma Garben.

Issue:

- 103 I. H. Perkins Means.

73.

JAMES TAYLOR MEANS [James Taylor<sup>3</sup>, William Burney<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born January 2, 1767; married, December 11, 1895, Delle Bonner, of Texas.

Issue:

- 104 I. Gladys Means.
- 105 II. Meta Paris Means.

74.

JOHN COALTER MEANS [James Taylor<sup>3</sup>, William Burney<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born October 8, 1868; married, October, 1893, Stella Gertrude Bonner, of Tufkin, Texas.

Issue:

- 106 I. Ethel Bonner Means.
- 107 II. James Frank Means.
- 108 III. John Coalter Means.

76.

PAUL DE VANE MEANS [James Taylor<sup>3</sup>, William Burney<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born December 17, 1872; married, November 6, 1902, Maria Marshall Furman, of Louisiana.

Issue:

- 109 I. Henry Furman Means.
- 110 II. Martha Scrimzeour Means.

82.

ROBERT PRESTON MEANS [Robert Stark<sup>3</sup>, John Hugh<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>], born July 17, 1857; married December 21, 1886, Sarah Palmer, daughter of Col. William H. Palmer, of Richmond, Va.; is a banker in Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue:

- 111 I. Virginia Preston Palmer, *b.* Dec. 9, 1887.



## HISTORICAL NOTES.

DATE OF GEN. GREGG'S BIRTH.—The encyclopædias and biographical sketches of Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg do not give the exact date of his birth and most of them give the wrong year. From family records it is learned that he was born August 1, 1815.

BOUNTY GRANTS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The following is an index to the bounty grants to Revolutionary soldiers (Continentalists) recorded in the fourth volume of Bounty Grants in the office of Secretary of State:

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adams, Andrew, 314, 481.  | Blackwell, Daniel, 284.     |
| Adams, Ezekiel, 66.       | Blackwell, Zachariah, Jr.,  |
| Amick, Conrad, 463.       | heir-at-law to Daniel       |
| Anderson, David, 69.      | Blackwell, Jr., 315.        |
| Arnold, Edward, 522.      | Blair, Wade, 107.           |
| Artis, John, 294.         | Blenefeld, James, 307.      |
| Askins, George, 68.       | Booth, George, 489.         |
| Atterson, John, 67.       | Booth, John, 492.           |
| Bailey, Joseph, 457.      | Booth, Matthew, 495.        |
| Baker, Caleb, 415.        | Bottle, Robert, 70.         |
| Baker, Capt. Jessé, 15.   | Bowen, Thomas, 360.         |
| Baker, Capt. Richard Bo-  | Bowie, Capt. John, 16; as   |
| hun, 161.                 | executor of Hugh Kirk-      |
| Barnett, John, 378.       | wood, 28.                   |
| Barr, Jacob, 264, 368; as | Bowling, James, 442.        |
| heir-at-law to John Barr, | Bradley, James, 42.         |
| 365.                      | Bradwell, Lieut. Nathaniel, |
| Beal, William, 244.       | 90.                         |
| Beekman, Col. Barnard,    | Bremar, Muster Master       |
| 138.                      | Francis, 189, 274, 329.     |
| Beekman, Lieut. Samuel,   | Britt, Richard, 445.        |
| 102.                      | Britt, Thomas, 438.         |
| Begley, Sergt. John, 174. | Brooks, Roger, 470.         |
| Bennet, Arthur, 373.      | Brooner, Adam, 443.         |
| Bhurrer, Michael, 391.    | Brough, George, 27.         |
| Blackmore, George, 91.    | Brough, James, 22.          |

- Brown, Andrew, 362.  
 Brown, Capt. Benjamin, 148.  
 Brown, Lieut. Charles, 159.  
 Brown, Dennis, 462.  
 Brown, William, 400.  
 Brunston, Jacob, 312.  
 Buchanan, Benjamin, 247, 347.  
 Buchanan, James, Sr., 94.  
 Buchanan, James, 346, 383.  
 Buchanan, Capt. John, 41.  
 Buchanan, Robert, 109.  
 Budd, Capt. John Shivers, 121.  
 Bunch, John, 245.  
 Burbage, John, 356.  
 Burbage, Jonathan, 382.  
 Burbage, William, 370.  
 Burton, William, 361.  
 Bush, John, 304.  
 Caldwell, James, 426.  
 Caldwell, John, 468, 472, 473.  
 Caldwell, Capt. William, 498.  
 Campbell, John, 111.  
 Campbell, Thomas, 379.  
 Carne, Deputy Apothecary John, 536, 537.  
 Carter, Benjamin, 506, 509, 512.  
 Carter, James, 510.  
 Castello, James, 535.  
 Chambless, Peter, 273.  
 Chapman, Robert, 480.  
 Chapman, William, 477.  
 Chavers, John, 76.  
 Clappard, John, 224.  
 Clark, Gideon, 77.  
 Clark, John, 85.  
 Clarke, Thomas, 539.  
 Clemmons, John, 416.  
 Colter, William, 309.  
 Constantine, William, heir-at-law to Cornelius Constantine, 488.  
 Cook, John, 292.  
 Cooper, Ezekiel, 434.  
 Cooper, William, 404.  
 Cooper, William, Jr., 406.  
 Coram, Lieut. Robert, S. C. N., 211.  
 Coutch, James, 435.  
 Craslin, Samuel, 65.  
 Crossley, George, 420.  
 Crowley, Capt. Charles, S. C. N., 73.  
 Currell, John, 186.  
 Daveys, John, 24.  
 Davis, Capt. Harman, 92.  
 Davis, Robert, 527.  
 Davis, William, 178.  
 D'Ellient, Major Andrew, 165.  
 deSaussure, Henry William, heir-at-law to Lt. Louis deSaussure, 205.  
 de St. Marie, Capt. Lavacher, 132.  
 Denton, Reuben, 50.  
 Develin, James, 455.  
 Donnom, Capt. William, 146.  
 Douglass, Thomas, 471.  
 D'Oyley, Lieut. Daniel, 162.  
 Drayton, Capt. Stephen, Quarter Master General of the Southern Department of the United States, 40.  
 Driggs, Devereaux, 173.  
 Duffield, Anthony, 290.  
 Dunbar, Thomas, 289.  
 Dunlap, Robert, 240.  
 Earle, Lieut. Samuel, 89.

- Edmiston, David, 324.  
 Edmunds, David, 180.  
 Elliott, Capt. Barnard, 126.  
 Elliott, Benjamin, 250.  
 English, John, 242.  
 Esom, John, 181.  
 Fail, William, heir of William Fail, 484.  
 Farmer, William, 417.  
 Farrar, Capt. Field, 49.  
 Farrar, Lieut. Thomas, 38.  
 Fatheree, Benjamin, 237.  
 Fayssoux, Surgeon General Peter, 158.  
 Feast, James, 51.  
 Ferguson, Artemas Elliott, 411, 450.  
 Fields, Abraham, 239.  
 Fields, Capt. James, 154.  
 Finney, James, 286.  
 Finney, John, 436.  
 Finney, Michael, 433.  
 Finson, Peter, 64.  
 Fitzgerald, Lieut. Thomas, S. C. N., 134.  
 Flagg, Surgeon Henry Collins, 48.  
 Fleek, John, 116.  
 Forbis, Patrick, 429.  
 Forbis, William, 431.  
 Fraser, Alexander, 485.  
 Freeman, Lucy, widow of Henry Freeman, 236.  
 Frierson, John, 323.  
 Frost, Jacob, 530.  
 Gadsden, Capt. Thomas, 53.  
 Gamble, Sergeant, 172.  
 Gamboll, John, 193.  
 Gammond, Christopher, 214.  
 Garlington, Christopher, 351.  
 Garret, Abraham, 232.  
 Gaston, Robert, 302.  
 Gates, Christian, 465.  
 George, Edward, 528.  
 George, Jacob, 520.  
 Giles, Major Thomas, 303.  
 Gillett, Surgeon Aaron, 292, 311.  
 Gilliam, Joshua, 421.  
 Gillon, Commodore Alexander, S. C. N., 163, 164.  
 Glozar, Nicholas, 300.  
 Goodwyn, Capt. John, 52.  
 Goodwyn, Capt. Uriah, 14.  
 Gordon, Nathaniel, 122, 227.  
 Gore, James, 288.  
 Gossling, George, 345.  
 Goulden, Reuben, 486.  
 Graves, Mary, heir of Stephen Copeland, 523.  
 Gray, Capt. Peter, 93.  
 Grayson, Lieut. John, 209.  
 Griffin, Gideon, 233.  
 Griffin, Lewis, son and heir of Lewis Griffin, Sr., 317.  
 Griffin, Morgan, 263.  
 Grimké, Lt.-Col. John Faucheraud, 2.  
 Grisham, Major, 354, 369, 388.  
 Grooms, Gilbert, 112.  
 Grouter, Jesse, 114.  
 Groves, William, 444.  
 Gruber, Philip, Sr, 343.  
 Gunter, Henry, 268, 447.  
 Hackel, Frederick, 266.  
 Haddow, Sarah, widow of Isaac Haddow, 241.  
 Hagan, James, 248.  
 Hair, Matthew, 130.

- Hale, Thomas, 206.  
 Hall, Mary Anne, widow  
 and heir-at-law of John  
 Hall, Assistant Quarter  
 Master General, 334.  
 Hall, Reuben, 376, 384.  
 Hall, Silvia, 358.  
 Halley, Isham, 367.  
 Hallum, Thomas, 430.  
 Hamilton, James, Sr., 25.  
 Hamilton, James, Jr., 26.  
 Hamilton, Lieut. and Adjt.  
 John. 127.  
 Hamilton, John, 46.  
 Hammenger, James, 125.  
 Handley, John, 124.  
 Hannah, William, 123.  
 Harleston, Major Isaac, 4.  
 Harper, James, 499.  
 Harrison, John, 130.  
 Hart, Capt. John, 210.  
 Hayrne, John, 270.  
 Hazle, Henry, 440.  
 Hazzard, Lieut. William,  
 204.  
 Heard, Charles, 503, 517.  
 Henderson, Col. William,  
 54.  
 Henderson, William, 196,  
 320, 460.  
 Hext, Capt. William, 135.  
 Heyren, Frederick, 478.  
 Hill, John, 308.  
 Hinson, Jesse, 398.  
 Hinson, William, Sr., 371.  
 Hinson, William, 396.  
 Hogskiss, Samuel, 82.  
 Holland, Dominico, 72.  
 Holland, John, 71.  
 Hollem, William, 387.  
 Hollem, William, Jr., 230.  
 Horner, Isaac, 412.  
 Horry, Col. Peter, 105.  
 Huger, Brig. Gen. Isaac, 8,  
 44.  
 Huggins, Ensign Benjamin,  
 20.  
 Huggins, John, 359; as heir  
 of Andrew, 243; as heir  
 of James Huggins, 469.  
 Huggins, William, 399.  
 Humphrey, John, 129.  
 Hunt, John, 318, 381.  
 Hunter, John, 128.  
 Hutto, Henry, 479.  
 Hyrne, Henry, 515.  
 Imhoff, Capt. John Lewis  
 Peyer, 156.  
 Jackson, John, 427.  
 Jeffers, Allen, 266.  
 Jeffers, George, 185.  
 Johnson, Timothy K., 487.  
 Johnston, Robert, 260.  
 Johnston, William, 422.  
 Jones, Benjamin, 219.  
 Jones, Lieut. Richard, 157.  
 Jones, William, 286.  
 Joyner, John, 296, 297.  
 Joyner, Samuel, 408.  
 Justice, John, Sr., 353, 372.  
 Justice, John, Jr., 363.  
 Kaltiesen, Capt. Michael, ·  
 149.  
 Keith, John, 533.  
 Keller, Frederick, 532.  
 Kelley, William, 260.  
 Kelley, Woodford, 319.  
 Kennedy, Lieut. James, 19.  
 Kilgore, James, 464, 466;  
 as heir-at-law of his  
 brother Henry Kilgore,  
 465.  
 Kilson, George, 118.

- King, Christopher, 256.  
 King, Frederick, 534.  
 Knox, Archibald, 524.  
 Kolb, Josiah, 395.  
 Lacey, Capt. Joshua, 339.  
 Ladson, Abraham, executor  
   of Capt. Joseph Elliott,  
   119.  
 Langford, Daniel, 390.  
 Lassiter, Thaddeus, 305.  
 Legaré, Lieut. James, 120.  
 Leggett, Elias, 285.  
 Leonard, Lochlin, 432.  
 Liddell, Capt. George, 13.  
 Lining, Capt. Charles, 55.  
 Livingston, Moses, 344.  
 Lloyd, Lieut. Benjamin,  
   208.  
 Lloyd, Lieut. Edward, 139.  
 Lockhart, Charles, 81.  
 Logan, Alexander, 321.  
 Logan, David, 320.  
 Logan, John, 235; as heir-  
   at-law, of Thomas Logan,  
   241.  
 Loghman, Charles, 280.  
 Loghman, John, 281.  
 Long, Mary, widow of Sol-  
   omon Long, 255.  
 Looney, Robert, 56.  
 Lott, William, 80.  
 Lumber, John, 57.  
 Lowerman, John, 514.  
 Lowry, Matthew, 283.  
 Lowry, Thomas, 407.  
 Luney, John, 267.  
 Malpas, Ezekiel, 190.  
 Marion, Lt. Col. Francis,  
   328.  
 Marston, Lieut. Nathaniel,  
   S. C. N., 168.  
 Martin, Surgeon James, 21.  
 Martin, John, 87.  
 Martin, Capt. Lewis D., 331.  
 Martin, Martin, 451, 452,  
   453, 454, 456.  
 Martin, Norman, 169.  
 Martin, Rachel, widow of  
   James Martin, 259, 262.  
 Martin, William, 86.  
 Maskall, Capt. Thomas, 143.  
 Mason, George, 231.  
 Mason, William, heir-at-law  
   of Capt. Richard Mason,  
   340, 355.  
 Mason, James, Jr., heir-at-  
   law to his brother, Lieut.  
   Luke Mayson, 335.  
 Mazyck, Capt. Daniel, 195.  
 Mazyck, Lieut. Stephen,  
   202.  
 McBeth, George, 31.  
 McBride, John, 250.  
 McCree, John, 170.  
 McDonald, Archibald, 541.  
 McElwee, James, 221.  
 McFaren, Andrew, 521.  
 McFarling, Andrew, 392.  
 McGee, John, 144.  
 McGowan, James, 301.  
 McGown, James, 265.  
 McGrew, Peter, 385.  
 McGuire, Elijah, 410.  
 McGuire, Merry, 374, 375.  
 McKain, Peter, 246.  
 McKee, John, 418.  
 McKelvey, Robert, 313, 333.  
 McKinney, Roger, Jr., heir  
   of Roger McKinney, Sr.,  
   225.  
 McKinney, Timothy, 518.  
 McMahan, John, 458.  
 McMahan, Luke, heir to  
   Daniel McMahan, 253.

- McMahan, Peter, 381.  
 McMurray, William, 377.  
 Miller, Adam, 213.  
 Miller, William, heir to Philip Miller 228.  
 Milligan, Capt. Jacob; S. C. N., 33.  
 Milling, Capt. Hugh, 58.  
 Mills, Gilbert, 419.  
 Mills, John, 459.  
 MisCampbell, Lieut. Robert, 278.  
 Mitchell, Major Ephraim, 5, 27, as administrator of John Francis Gorget, 187; as administrator of John Gilbank, 191; as administrator of Lieut. Philip Frederick Van Platen, 277.  
 Mitchell, Capt. James, 17, in trust for the heirs of Capt. William Mitchell, 197.  
 Moore, Alexander, 176.  
 Moore, Capt. Henry, 75; in trust for the heirs of Capt. James Wilson, 74.  
 Moore, Capt. John, 200.  
 Moore, Thomas, 215.  
 Morrow, John, 482, 483.  
 Morrow, Matthew, 508.  
 Morrow, Robert, 513.  
 Motte, Major Charles, heirs of, 147.  
 Moultrie, Major General William, 1.  
 Mulcaster, John, 166.  
 Mulhering, Charles, Sr., 475.  
 Mulhering, Charles, Jr., 474.  
 Murphey, Michael, 516.  
 Murphey, Edward, 293.  
 Myrick, William, 88.  
 Neal, Benjamin, 252.  
 Neal, James, 467.  
 Nevin, James, 151.  
 Newson, Benjamin, 151.  
 Nicholas, Charles, 30.  
 Nicholson, John, 63.  
 Nixon, Hugh Alexander, 103.  
 Nixon, John, 91.  
 Norris, Daniel, 269.  
 Norris, Thomas, 511.  
 Norwood, John, heir-at-law of David Norwood, 59.  
 Norwood, Samuel, 222.  
 Norwood, Theophilus, 402.  
 O'Brian, Dennis, 217.  
 Ogier, Lieut. George, 218.  
 Ogier, Capt. Lewis, 364.  
 Oliphant, Dr. David, Director General of the Hospital of the Southern Department of the United States, 35.  
 Oliver, Elizabeth, heir of Samuel Oliver, 357.  
 Oliver, Samuel, 226.  
 Parsons, Capt. William, 287.  
 Paul, William, for his son who died in service, 167, 439.  
 Peacock, Robert, 350.  
 Pinckney, Brig. General Charles Cotesworth, 9.  
 Pinckney, Major Thomas, 32.  
 Pitts, John, 519.  
 Pollard, Capt. Richard, 13.  
 Potter, Ephraim, 531.  
 Powell, Jacob, 449,

- Powell, Mark, 171.  
 Powell, Thomas, 34.  
 Poyas, Surgeon John Ernest, 45.  
 Price, Elijah, 14.  
 Prince, Robert, 282; as heir-at-law of Lieut. Thomas Prince, 39.  
 Proveaux, Capt. Adrian, 207.  
 Purcell, Rev. Henry, Chaplain, 141.  
 Purkey, Henry, 441.  
 Ramsey, Surgeon Joseph Hall, 201.  
 Reeves, Burgess, 538.  
 Richards, Mary, 192.  
 Richardson, Richard, 326, 327.  
 Riddle, William, 437.  
 Riddle, William Powell, 316.  
 Roberts, Capt. Richard Brooke, 12, heir-at-law of Col. Owen Roberts, 142.  
 Robertson, James, 78.  
 Rogers, Alexander, 272.  
 Russell, Lieut. Thomas Commander, 18.  
 Salter, Jacob, 352.  
 Sanders, John, 380.  
 Sansom, Jean, 448.  
 Saxon, James, 389.  
 Saxon, Samuel, 234.  
 Saxon, William, 249.  
 Scarff, Joseph, 212.  
 Scott, James, 276, 348.  
 Scott, Lt. Col. William, 101.  
 Scurlock, William, 223.  
 Sebley, John, 504.  
 Sebley, William, 505.  
 Shaddon, David, 424.  
 Shearer, Michael, 428.  
 Shubrick, Capt. Jacob, 136.  
 Shubrick, Richard, 100.  
 Shubrick, Major Thomas, 137.  
 Skelton, John, 99.  
 Slaiter, George, 96.  
 Slaitor, John, Jr., 117.  
 Slaitor, Levy, 95.  
 Smith, Lieut. Aaron, 61.  
 Smith, Andrew, 423.  
 Smith, Catherine, heir of James Smith, 220.  
 Smith, Ezekiel, 36.  
 Smith, Hugh, Grant Book A 5, 274.  
 Smith, John, 37, 494.  
 Smith, Major John Carraway, 108.  
 Smith, Margaret, 251.  
 Smith, William, 261, 490.  
 Spence, John, 29.  
 Spence, Robert, 349.  
 Sprague, Captain's Clerk William, S. C. N., 177.  
 Springer, Surgeon's Mate Sylvester, 342.  
 Stallon, Major, 60.  
 Steele, Charles, 298.  
 Stephens, Jesse, 500.  
 Stevens, Capt. Jervis Henry, 191.  
 Stevens, Joseph, 299, 306, 330.  
 Stevens, Surgeon William Smith, 43.  
 Stewart, Jeremiah, 115.  
 Stone, Reuben, 446.  
 Storrer, Henry, 238.  
 Stripland, William, 403.  
 Sunn, Surgeon Frederick, 140.  
 Sutton, John, 295.

- Switzer, Henry, 496, 497.  
 Swords, James, 97.  
 Swords, John, 183.  
 Swords, William, 229.  
 Tappar, William, 409.  
 Tate, Capt. William, 7.  
 Tatum, Christopher, 493.  
 Taylor, John, 401.  
 Taylor, Major Samuel, 6.  
 Teague, John, 271.  
 Temple, Jacob, 526.  
 Temple, Peter, 529.  
 Theus, Capt. Simeon, 145.  
 Thomas, Dempsey, 325.  
 Thomas, William, 258.  
 Thompson, John, 257.  
 Thuston, Thomas, 175.  
 Tomerlain, Thomas, 275.  
 Towles, Capt. Oliver, 153.  
 Tucker, Thomas Tudor, 291.  
 Turner, Eleazer, 79.  
 Turner, Major George, 47.  
 Turner, Joseph, 104.  
 Vander Horst, Major John, 3.  
 Volvoy, John, 461.  
 Waddle, James, 179.  
 Walker, Joseph, 113.  
 Ward, Frederick, 332; as son and heir-at-law to Richard Ward, 337; as brother and heir-at-law of Daniel Ward, 338.  
 Ward, Lieut. John Peter, 203.  
 Ward, Lieut. William, 160.  
 Ware, James, 397.  
 Warley, Major Felix, 10; as administrator of Major Joseph Warley, 62.  
 Warley, Capt. George, 11.  
 Warnock, John, 414.  
 Warren, Samuel, 336.  
 Weaver, Capt. Thomas, 155.  
 Weitzell, Surgeon John, 23.  
 Whitaker, Richard, 310.  
 White, Lieut. Thomas, S. C. N., 133.  
 Whittington, Bartholomew, 491; as heir-at-law of John Parrot, 540.  
 Whittington, Burwell, 502.  
 Wickley, Capt. John, 106.  
 Williams, Isaac, 182.  
 Williams, John, 110, 507.  
 Williams, Joseph, 413.  
 Willson, William, 294.  
 Wilson, Henry, 476.  
 Winn, Minor, 199.  
 Wise, Major Samuel, 152.  
 Withers, John, 525.  
 Wood, Benjamin, 216.  
 Wood, Francis, 425.  
 Wood, William, 184, 393.  
 Yarborough, Lewis, 188.  
 Yarborough, William, 194.  
 Young, John, 279.

A bounty grant to Robert Johnston is recorded on page 260 of Volume 7 of the books for citizens' grants. A marginal note calling attention to the error was entered there by Peter Freneau, Secretary of State, November 4, 1788. The name is also indexed in the fourth volume of Bounty Grants as in Vol. 7.







SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

THE SEALS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina was never a colony.<sup>1</sup> Carolina was established as a proprietary province before a single white settlement was effected upon its soil and a form of government had been provided for the province before any colonies were planted within it. Of course the government had to have a seal. And one, therefore, was designed by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the great seal of their province about 1663. The original design of this seal was found among the papers of the Earl of Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley) some years ago. A large wax impression of the seal itself was photographed for Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, then mayor of Charleston, and a cut thereof was printed in the *Year Book* of Charleston for 1883, and has since been reproduced in other publications. This was the official great seal of Carolina until 1719, when that part of the province “to the southward and westward of Cape Fear”, which had long been known and governed as South Carolina, “seceded” and became a Royal Province.

The great seal of South Carolina under Royal Government was a representation of the great seal of Great Britain, with a reverse charged with a sovereign conferring liberty upon a subject, beneath which is the word *NOSTRÆ* and encircling are the words: *SIGILLUM MAGN. AUSTRALIS FROVINCIAE NOSTRÆ CAROLINÆ* (Our great seal of our Southern province of Carolina). This was the great seal of the Province until Lord William Campbell, the last Royal governor of South Carolina, fled from Charles Town to the British man-of-war, *Tamar*, September 15, 1775, and carried it with him. From the last named date to March 26, 1776, the usurping Council of

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<sup>1</sup>It is true that it was fashionable to use the term colony during the interval between the adoption of the constitution of March 26, 1776, and the 4th of July, 1776; but, as a matter of fact, the Provincial Government had been suspended, not destroyed.

Safety of South Carolina, of which Henry Laurens was president, was the executive of the Province and Laurens, therefore, the acting governor. He used no official seal.

On March 26, 1776, the Provincial Congress of South Carolina set up an independent government with John Rutledge as president. On Tuesday, April 2, 1776, the General Assembly passed the following:

RESOLVED That His Excellency the President and Commander in Chief by and with the Advice and Consent of the Privy Council may and he is hereby authorized to design and cause to be made a Great Seal of South-Carolina and until such a one can be made to fix upon a temporary Public Seal.

For a temporary seal President Rutledge used his private seal bearing his family coat-of-arms.

After the Declaration of Independence a design for the arms of an official great seal was prepared by William Henry Drayton, a member of the Privy Council, and, after some slight amendments thereto, was accepted and, together with a design for the reverse, turned over to an engraver in Charles Town to be engraved as a great seal. Both the arms and reverse symbolized the battle which took place at the unfinished and unnamed fort on Sullivan's Island (soon after named Moultrie), June 28, 1776. The following description of the seal as it appeared when finished is given by Governor Drayton in his father's *Memoirs* which he edited:

ARMS: A Palmetto-tree growing on the sea-shore, erect; at its base, a torn up Oak-tree, its branches lopped off, prostrate; *both proper*. Just below the branches of the Palmetto, two shields, pendent; one of them on the dexter side is inscribed March 26—the other on the sinister side July 4. Twelve Spears, *proper*, are bound crosswise to the stem of the Palmetto, their points raised; the band uniting them together, bearing the inscription QUIS SEPARABIT. Under the prostrate Oak, is inscribed MELIOREM LAPSA LOCAVIT; below which, appears in large figures 1776. At the Summit of the Exergue, are the words SOUTH CAROLINA; and at the bottom of the same, ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI.



REVERSE: A Woman walking on the Sea-shore, over swords and daggers; she holds in her dexter hand, a laurel branch—and in her sinister, the folds of her robe: she looks towards the sun, just rising above the sea; *all proper*. On the upper part, is the sky, azure. At the summit of the Exergue, are the words DUM SPIRO SPERO: and within the field below the figure, is inscribed the word SPES. The Seal is in the form of a circle, four inches in diameter; and four-tenths of an inch thick.

Governor Drayton gives the following interpolations of the devices of the arms:

It was not designed, until after the fort at Sullivan's Island, had defeated the British fleet, as all its devices will prove. The fort was constructed of the stems of the Palmetto-trees, (*Corypha Palmetto*), which grow abundantly on our sea-islands—which grew on Sullivan's Island at the time the fort was made—when the battle was fought—and which grow there, at this day.

The ARMS, were designed by William Henry Drayton; and the original executed by him with a pen, bearing a great similitude to what is represented on the Seal, is in the possession of his son. It, however, contains more devices—but this is easily reconciled, by supposing, all he had designed was not deemed by the President and Privy Council, necessary for the Great Seal. The explanation of this side of the Seal, is the following. The Palmetto-tree on the Sea-shore, represents the fort on Sullivan's Island; the shields bearing March 26, and July 4, allude to the Constitution of South-Carolina, which was ratified on the first of those days; and to the Declaration of Independence, which was made by the Continental Congress, on the last of them. The twelve Spears, represent the twelve States, which first acceded to the Union. The dead Oak-tree, alludes to the British fleet, as being constructed of oak timbers—and it is prostrate under the Palmetto-tree, because, the fort, constructed of that tree, defeated the British fleet; hence, the inscription *Meliorum Lapsa Locavit*, is appropriately placed underneath it: under which, 1776 is in large figures—alluding to the year the Constitution for South-Carolina was passed—to the battle fought at Sullivan's Island—to the Declaration of Independence—and, to the year, when the Seal was ordered to be made.

The REVERSE, of the arms, is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton, often mentioned in these Memoirs; and who was the father of Henry Middleton, at present Ambassador from the United States of America, to the Court of Russia. The Woman walking along the Sea-shore strown with swords and daggers, represents Hope overcoming dangers, which the Sun just rising, was about to disclose, in the occurrences of the 28th June 1776; while the laurel she holds, signifies the honours which Colonel Moultrie, his officers and men, gained on that auspicious day. The sun rising in great brilliancy above the Sea, indicates that the 28th of June was a fine day; it also bespeaks good fortune.

The engraver to whom the work of executing this great seal was entrusted must have completed his job and turned over the seal prior to May 22, 1777, as on that day President Rutledge issued a pardon under "the Seal of the said State", whereas prior to that time he had issued them under "the Temporary Seal" or "the Temporary Public Seal." Governor Drayton says:

The Author remembers seeing the mould or dye of the Great Seal, brought by the Artist who was engraving it, to his father William Henry Drayton, at his residence in Charlestown, for his inspection; but he cannot fix what particular time it was. From some circumstances which occurred, he believes it was not in the winter.

Governor Drayton was quite correct when he spoke of the "artist" who engraved this seal, for it is preëminently the work of an artist and, strange to say, the writer has never seen a correct copy of this seal (save the cuts herewith) which is still in existence and is now in the custody of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

This great seal is never used now, because it is not convenient. In former days all papers that required the attachment of the great seal had a piece of red tape attached to them. This tape was inserted in a hole in the top of the mould made by the fastening together of the two halves of the seal. Melted beeswax was then poured into the same hole and after it had cooled the halves were unfastened and removed and there was a great seal pendant to the document.

That seal having been originally adopted, however, as the great seal of the State, should be and is the pattern for all other seals of State, but no one seems able to copy the beautiful and artistically executed original, and, as a result, we see all sorts and conditions of bungled imitations of it. There is not a single official seal in the State or a single cut for official stationery, and very few pictures, paintings or other copies of this work of art which faithfully and correctly preserves the heraldic and artistic details of this excellent model.



SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—ARMS.



SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—REVERSE.



## INDEX.

- Abbeville, 88 (2), 91, 158, 159, 172.  
*Abbeville Banner*, 163.  
 Abbeville County, 90; County Court judges of, 89.  
 Abbeville District, 93, 95, 157, 163.  
 Aberdeen, Scotland, 51.  
 Adams, Andrew, 217.  
 Adams, Anzie, 163.  
 Adams, Ezekiel, 217.  
 Adams, Francis, 107 (3).  
 Adams, John, 62.  
 Adams, Linnie, 167.  
 Adams, Thomas, 27.  
 Addison, John, 176.  
 Adjutant General, Deputy, 199.  
 Admon Act Book, 147 (3).  
 Adye, William, 147.  
 Air, Dr. William, 51.  
 Akin, Elizabeth, Jr., 145, 146.  
 Akin, James, 105.  
 Alabama, 19 (2), 95, 158, 160, 162, 166 (2), 167 (2), 204, 211, 214, 216.  
 Albany, N. Y., 184, 185 (2), 189, 190.  
 Alberson, William, 177.  
 Aldrich, Hon. James, 2.  
 Alexander, Charles, 164 (2).  
 Alexander, Margaret, 97.  
 Allen, Edward, 175.  
 Alleyne, E., 144.  
 Allison, Joseph, 177.  
 Allston, Joseph, 105.  
 Amelia Township, 52.  
 America, 30 (3), 33, 52, 60, 61 (3), 62 (3), 63, 64, 67, 80, 81, 121 (2), 124, 128, 148, 149, 175, 180, 190 (2), 227.  
*American Archives* (Force), 103.  
 "American Enthusiast", 54.  
 American Historical Association, Calhoun letters published by, 12; *Fourth Annual Report* of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of, 156, 159.  
 American militia, 11.  
 Americans educated at Eaton, 70.  
 Amick, Conrad, 217.  
 Ancrum, William, 151, 152.  
 Ancrum, William A., 161.  
 Anderson, David, 217.  
 Anderson, John Leonard, 177.  
 Anderson, Robert, 84.  
 Anderson Ferry, 186.  
 Ange, George, 176.  
*Annals and Parish Register of the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis*, 32.  
*Annals of Newberry District*, O'Neill's, 156.  
*Apollo* (brig), 36.  
 Apothecary General, Deputy, 218.  
 Archpellauga Town, 173.  
 Arkansas, 167.  
 Armand, Gen., 183.  
 Arms of South Carolina, 226, 227.  
 Arnet, Samuel, 177.  
 Arnold, Benedict, 190, 192.  
 Arnold, Edward, 217.  
 Arnold, J. H. V., sale of collection of, 49, 50 (2), 100.  
 Arsenal Academy, 45.  
 Art and Artists, 100, 143, 228.  
 Arthur, William, 106.  
 Artis, John, 217.  
 Ash, Cato, 104.  
 Ashber, Eng., 150.  
 Ashley, Lord, 225.  
 Ashley River, 149.  
 Ashby, James, 177.  
 Askew, Thomas, 22, 26.  
 Askins, George, 217.  
 Assistant Quartermaster General, 220.  
 Atlanta, Ga., 44, 98, 110, 168.  
 Atterson, John, 217.  
 Audley Street, London, 27.  
 Augusta, Ga., 85 (4), 92.  
 Augusta County, Va., 81, 82, 84; County Court records of, 81 (5), 82 (6), 83 (5), 84; book of Surveyor of, 81, 82, 83.  
 Bacon, Mrs. John E., 12.  
 Bacot, Peter, 104.  
 Bailey, John, 194.  
 Bailey, Joseph, 217.  
 Bailey, Mary, 162.  
 Baker, Caleb, 217.  
 Baker, Jesse, 23 (2), 25, 72, 217.  
 Baker, R. H., 166.  
 Baker, Richard Bohun, 69, 70 (3), 71, 217.  
 Baker, Jenys &, 145.  
 Ball, Elias, Jr., 104.  
 Ballantine, John, 145.  
 Balme, M. de la, 9, 11.  
 Baltimore, Md., 12, 168.  
 Baltimore Coal Mining and Railroad Company, 167.

- Bancroft, George, 12.  
 Bank of England, 151 (2).  
 Barbadoes, 143, 144 (2), 148.  
 Barham, Fanny, 95.  
 Barker, William, 178.  
 Barnard, Mr., 170 (2).  
 Barnet, Jesse, 177.  
 Barnet, John, 176, 217.  
 Barnet, Lance, 177.  
 Barnett, Louise, 97.  
 Barnwell, John (1748-1800), 105.  
 Barnwell, Hon. Jos. W., 2 (2).  
 Barnwell, Mary Hutson, 204.  
 Baronies, 29, 143, 144.  
 Barr, Jacob, 217.  
 Barr, John, 217.  
 Barrow, William, 108.  
 Bates, W. T., 97.  
 Bay, the, Charles Town, 29, 30.  
 Beal, William, 217.  
 Beale, Mary Hannah, 149 (2), 149-50.  
 Bean, John, 194 (2), 196.  
 Beard, Jonas, 108.  
 Beaseley, Elizabeth, 167.  
 Beasley, Peter, 178.  
 Beaufort, 111, 136, 138, 140, 203.  
 Beaufort District, 99 (2).  
 Beaumont, Texas, 164.  
 Beaver Creek, 51.  
 Beck, Rev. John, 36, 37.  
 Bedaur, Mr., 7.  
 Bee, Thomas, 104.  
 Bee Importing Company, The, 43.  
 Bee & Co., Wm. C., 43.  
 Beekman, Barnard, 217.  
 Beekman, Samuel, 217.  
 Begley, John, 217.  
 Belcher, —, 13.  
 Bell, Thomas, 84.  
 Ben Lomond, 93.  
 Benison, Mrs. Mary (Singleton), 99.  
 Benison, Thomas, 99.  
 Benn, James, 177.  
 Benn, William, 177.  
 Bennet, Arthur, 217.  
 Benton, Thomas H., 18.  
 Berkeley County, 29 (2), 52, 146.  
 Berlin, 131.  
 Berwick, John, 104.  
 Berwick, Simon, 107.  
 Berwick, White, 175.  
 Besnard, John James, 147.  
 Bethlehem, Pa., 4.  
 Bhurrer, Michael, 217.  
 Bidal, Eng., 150.  
 Bird, Mrs. Catherine, 143.  
 Bird, Richard, 143.  
 Bird, Rev. U. Sinclair, 39.  
 Birmingham, Ala., 216.  
 Black, Robert, 26.  
 Black Swamp, 99 (2).  
 Blackmore, George, 217.  
 Blackwell, Daniel, 217.  
 Blackwell, Daniel, Jr., 217.  
 Blackwell, Zachariah, 217.  
 Blair, Wade, 217.  
 Blake, John, 198.  
 Blakeford, Miss, 162.  
 Blamy, Lieut., 199.  
 Blenefeld, James, 217.  
 Bluit, Mrs. Allen, 204.  
 Board Island, 199.  
 Board of Underwriters, Charleston, 114.  
 Board of War of the Continental Congress, 66, 181, 183, 185, 186, 190, 191.  
 Bocquet, Peter, 104.  
 Bonneau, Floride, 154.  
 Bonner, Dr., 160.  
 Bonner, Delle, 215.  
 Bonner, Stella Gertrude, 215.  
 Bonsall, Samuel, 148.  
 Books, 149.  
 Boone, Capers, 105.  
 Boone, John, 104.  
 Booth, George, 217.  
 Booth, John, 217.  
 Booth, Matthew, 217.  
 Bosman, Ralph, 175.  
 Boston, Mass., 76, 93, 100, 121, 204 (4).  
 Bottle, Robert, 217.  
 Bounty Grants to Revolutionary Soldiers of S. C., 173-178, 217-224.  
 Bourdeaux, France, 128.  
 Bowen, Rev. Nathaniel, 33.  
 Bowen, Thomas, 217.  
 Bowie, John, 174, 217.  
 Bowling, James, 217.  
 Bowman, Rev. Peyton G., 166.  
 Bowman, Virginia Carolina, 166.  
 Boyd, Andrew, 177.  
 Boyd, John, 177.  
 Boyd, Thomas, 195.  
 Boykin, Gladys, 161.  
 Bozier, Mr., 154.  
 Braddon, Henry, 29.  
 Bradley, James, 106, 217.  
 Bradwell, Nathaniel, 217.  
 Bragg, Braxton, 43.  
 Braithwaite, Silvia, 28.  
 Bramble, John, 147, 147-8.  
 Branding horses, 199.  
 Bremar, Francis, 175, 217.  
 Brewton, Miles, 103.  
 Brick House (plantation), 194.  
 Bridges, Edward, 176.  
 Brisbane, William, 106.

- Bristol, Eng., 147.  
 Bristol, Pa., 3.  
 British, 26, 124; deserters from the, 121;  
     fleet of the, 227 (3).  
 Britt, Richard, 217.  
 Britt, Thomas, 217.  
 Broad Path, from Charles Town, 145.  
 Broad River, election district between  
     Catawba River and, 108 (2); New  
     Acquisition election district between  
     Catawba River and, 107; election dis-  
     trict between Saluda River and,  
     108 (3); upper election district be-  
     tween Broad River and, 108.  
 Broad Street, Charleston, 114.  
 Brooks, Preston S., 206, 207.  
 Brooks, Roger, 217.  
 Brooksville, Ala., 204.  
 Brooner, Adam, 217.  
 Brough, George, 217.  
 Brough, James, 22.  
 Broughton, Thomas, 29.  
 Brown, Andrew, 218.  
 Brown, Benjamin, 218.  
 Brown, Charles, 21, 22, 24, 26, 218.  
 Brown, Dennis, 218.  
 Brown, James, 104.  
 Brown, James (another), 33.  
 Brown, William, 177, 218.  
 Brownguard, Gaspar, 21, 24, 26.  
 Brunson, Jacob, 23, 25, 72, 218.  
 Buchanan, Mr., 7.  
 Buchanan, Benjamin, 218.  
 Buchanan, James (subsequently Presi-  
     dent), 12, 15.  
 Buchanan, James, Sr., of S. C., 218.  
 Buchanan, James, of S. C., 218.  
 Buchanan, John, 23, 25, 72, 197, 218.  
 Buchanan, Robert, 218.  
 Buckhead (plantation), 204.  
 Budd, John Shivers, 218.  
 Budd, Thomas, 137.  
 Bull, Mrs. Hannah (Beale), 150.  
 Bull, John, 106.  
 Bull, Stephen, 106.  
 Bull, William (1719-1791), abstract of  
     will of, 149-150.  
 Bull, William, Jr. (1749-1799), 106, 149.  
 Bulloch, Dr. J. G. B., *A History and*  
     *Genealogy of the Habersham Family*  
     *by*, 155, 156.  
 Bunch, John, 218.  
 Bund, Thomas, 144.  
 Burbage, John, 218.  
 Burbage, Jonathan, 218.  
 Burbage, William, 218.  
 Burgoyne, Gen., 55 (2).  
 Burket, Thomas, 176.  
 Burns, Thomas, 176.  
 Burt, Armistead, 158.  
 Burton, William, 218.  
 Busby (recorder of wills), 29.  
 Bush, John, 218.  
 Butler, Antonio, 102.  
 Butler, Pierce M., 47-48.  
 Butler, Mrs. Pierce M., 48.  
 Butler, Samuel, 175.  
 Byers, William, 107 (3).  
 Cabal, the Conway, 182.  
 Cadiz, Spain, 36.  
 Cæsar (recorder of wills), 65.  
 Caius College, Cambridge University,  
     Eng., 170 (2).  
 Caldwell, James, 218.  
 Caldwell, John, 49 (3), 108; report of on  
     capture of Fort Charlotte, 50.  
 Caldwell, John, of Enoree, 108.  
 Caldwell, John, of St. Matthew's Pa-  
     rish, 1776, 107.  
 Caldwell, John, private in the Revolu-  
     tion, 23, 25, 72, 218.  
 Caldwell, Martha, 156.  
 Caldwell, William, of the Revolution,  
     218.  
 Caldwell, William (later), 96.  
 Calhoun, genealogy of the family of,  
     81-98, 153-169.  
 Calhoun, Mrs. — (Craighead), 156.  
 Calhoun, A. Burt, 162.  
 Calhoun, Abner Wellborn, 96, 98.  
 Calhoun, Adams, 167.  
 Calhoun, Agnes, 91.  
 Calhoun, Alexander, 91, 93.  
 Calhoun, Alfred Turpin, 97.  
 Calhoun, Aline S., 95.  
 Calhoun, Amanda Abbeville, 95.  
 Calhoun, Andrew, son of Ezekiel, son  
     of 1st. Wm., 93, 96.  
 Calhoun, Andrew, son of James Martin  
     (1805-1877), 160, 165.  
 Calhoun, Andrew, son of Duff Green,  
     167.  
 Calhoun, Andrew Ezekiel, 96.  
 Calhoun, Andrew Pickens, son of John  
     Caldwell (1782-1850), 13, 19 (2), 159,  
     162-163.  
 Calhoun, Andrew Pickens, son of above,  
     163.  
 Calhoun, Andrew Pickens, son of James  
     F., 165.  
 Calhoun, Andrew Pickens, son of John  
     Francis, son of Edward, son of 2d.  
     Patrick, 168.  
 Calhoun, Ann, dau. of Joseph (1750-  
     1817), 92.  
 Calhoun, Ann, dau. of 2d. Jos., 94.

- Calhoun, Ann Elizabeth, 96.  
 Calhoun, Anna, 95.  
 Calhoun, Anna Maria, 159.  
 Calhoun, Anna Susan, 161.  
 Calhoun, Anne, 90.  
 Calhoun, Annie Graham, 165.  
 Calhoun, Annie W. (Mitte), 97.  
 Calhoun, Arthur, son of Ludlow, son of 2d. Patrick, 164.  
 Calhoun, Arthur, son of Edwin, 169.  
 Calhoun, Arthur Ludlow, 164.  
 Calhoun, Augusta, dau. of Ephraim, 95.  
 Calhoun, Augusta, dau. of Motte, 97.  
 Calhoun, Augusta, dau. of Franklin Ramsay, 97.  
 Calhoun, Aurelia, 160.  
 Calhoun, Benjamin, 157.  
 Calhoun, Benjamin A., 164, 169.  
 Calhoun, Benjamin Alfred, 160.  
 Calhoun, Benjamin F., 164.  
 Calhoun, Benjamin P., 163.  
 Calhoun, Carolina, 94.  
 Calhoun, Caroline, dau. of James, son of 1st. Patrick, 157.  
 Calhoun, Caroline, dau. of John Alfred (1807-1874), 161.  
 Calhoun, Caroline, dau. of John Francis, 168.  
 Calhoun, Carrie Lou, 169.  
 Calhoun, Mrs. Catherine, 83, 86, 87-88.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of 1st. Ezekiel, 84, 153.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of 1st. Wm., 90.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of 2d. Wm., 92.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of 1st. Patrick, 157.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of 2d. Patrick, 160.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, married Joseph Calhoun (1750-1817), 91.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of Joseph (1750-1817), 92.  
 Calhoun, Catherine, dau. of Ezekiel, son of 1st. Wm., 93.  
 Calhoun, Catherine Jenna, 164.  
 Calhoun, Catherine L., 162.  
 Calhoun, Charles, 169.  
 Calhoun, Charles Augustus, 97.  
 Calhoun, Charles M., 95, 97.  
 Calhoun, Charles Ramsey, 98.  
 Calhoun, Charlotte M., 97.  
 Calhoun, Chattanooga, 95.  
 Calhoun, Cornelia, 164.  
 Calhoun, Daniel, 97.  
 Calhoun, Daniel DuPré, 98.  
 Calhoun, Duff Green, 163, 167.  
 Calhoun, Edward, son of Ezekiel, son of 2d. Wm., 94.  
 Calhoun, Edward, son of 2d. Patrick, 160, 164.  
 Calhoun, Edward, son of Ludlow, son of 2d. Patrick, 164.  
 Calhoun, Edward, son of John Francis, 168.  
 Calhoun, Edward James, 97.  
 Calhoun, Edwin, 164, 169.  
 Calhoun, Edwin, son of above, 169.  
 Calhoun, Eliza, dau. of Joseph (1750-1817), 92.  
 Calhoun, Eliza, dau. of 2d. Joseph, 91, 94.  
 Calhoun, Eliza, dau. of Ephraim, 95.  
 Calhoun, Eliza Elliott, 98.  
 Calhoun, Elizabeth, dau. of John Ewing, son of Joseph (1750-1817), 94.  
 Calhoun, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, Elizabeth Mary, 94.  
 Calhoun, Ella, 164.  
 Calhoun, Ella Ann, 95.  
 Calhoun, Ellen Lee, 165.  
 Calhoun, Emma, dau. of James Montgomery, 95.  
 Calhoun, Emma, dau. of Francis Augustus, 164.  
 Calhoun, Emma Caroline, 96.  
 Calhoun, Ephraim, 93, 95.  
 Calhoun, Esther, 91.  
 Calhoun, Etta Virginia, 169.  
 Calhoun, Eugenia, dau. of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 158.  
 Calhoun, Eugenia, dau. of James Lawrence, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 172.  
 Calhoun, Eugenia, dau. of 1st. Ludlow, 164.  
 Calhoun, Eunice, 169.  
 Calhoun, Ezekiel, 81 (3), 82, 83, 84 (2), 153, 159.  
 Calhoun, Ezekiel, son of above, 84, 153.  
 Calhoun, Ezekiel, son of 1st. Wm., 91, 92.  
 Calhoun, Ezekiel, son of 2d. Wm., 92, 94.  
 Calhoun, Fanny, 167.  
 Calhoun, Fanny Emma, 95.  
 Calhoun, Ferdinand Phinzy, 98.  
 Calhoun, Florence C., 161.  
 Calhoun, Florence Oliver, 165.  
 Calhoun, Florida, 94.  
 Calhoun, Florida, 159.  
 Calhoun, Frances, dau. of John Francis, 169.  
 Calhoun, Frances, dau. of 1st. Edwin, 169.

- Calhoun, Frances Josette, 94.  
 Calhoun, Francis A., son of 1st. Ludlow, 164.  
 Calhoun, Francis A., son of Benjamin A., 169.  
 Calhoun, Francis Augustus, 160, 164.  
 Calhoun, Frank A., 165.  
 Calhoun, Frank Howard, 95.  
 Calhoun, Franklin Ramsey, 95, 97.  
 Calhoun, Gaines, 97.  
 Calhoun, George, of Augusta Co., Va., 81.  
 Calhoun, George, son of George McDuffie, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, George McDuffie, son of James, son of 1st. Patrick, 157.  
 Calhoun, George McDuffie, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 158, 162.  
 Calhoun, George Williams, 168.  
 Calhoun, Georgia, 94.  
 Calhoun, Hannah, 95.  
 Calhoun, Harriet, 93.  
 Calhoun, Harriet Eliza, 165.  
 Calhoun, Harriet Louise, 96.  
 Calhoun, Henry Townes, 161.  
 Calhoun, Ida, dau. of Edward, son of 2d. Patrick, 164.  
 Calhoun, Ida, dau. of John Francis, 168.  
 Calhoun, Ida Chicora, 98.  
 Calhoun, Indiana, 94.  
 Calhoun, Isaac Kirtland, 166.  
 Calhoun, Isabella Cross, 95.  
 Calhoun, J. Christopher, 161.  
 Calhoun, James, 81 (2), 82 (7), 83 (8), 84, 85; Patton's suit against, 82-83.  
 Calhoun, James, son of 1st. Patrick, 157 (2).  
 Calhoun, James, son of John Caldwell (1782-1850), 15, 159.  
 Calhoun, James, son of Thomas, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, James Butler, 95.  
 Calhoun, James Caldwell (1830-1866), 160, 166.  
 Calhoun, James Caldwell, son of above, 166.  
 Calhoun, James Caldwell, son of Williamson Norwood, 166.  
 Calhoun, James Edward, son of 1st. Andrew Pickens, 163.  
 Calhoun, James Edward, son of John Caldwell (1843-), 167.  
 Calhoun, James F., 160, 165.  
 Calhoun, James Francis, 165.  
 Calhoun, James Lawrence, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 158, 162.  
 Calhoun, James Lawrence, son of above, 162.  
 Calhoun, James Lawrence, son of Wm. Henry (1813-1869), 161.  
 Calhoun, James M., 96.  
 Calhoun, James Martin (1805-1877), 157-160.  
 Calhoun, James Martin, son of Andrew, son of Francis Aadrews, 165.  
 Calhoun, James Montgomery, 92, 94.  
 Calhoun, James V., 95.  
 Calhoun, Jane, dau. of Joseph (1750-1717), 92.  
 Calhoun, Jane, dau. of William, son of 1st. Patrick, 158.  
 Calhoun, Jane, dau. of Thomas, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, Jane Hamilton, 93, 161.  
 Calhoun, Mrs. Jane (Ewing), 84.  
 Calhoun, Jean, dau. of 1st. Ezekiel, 84, 153.  
 Calhoun, John, son of George McDuffie, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, John, son of John Francis, 168.  
 Calhoun, John, son of 1st. Edwin, 169.  
 Calhoun, John Alfred (1807-1874), 157, 160.  
 Calhoun, John Alfred (1845-1882), 161.  
 Calhoun, John Alfred (1863-), 166.  
 Calhoun, John C., son of 1st. Ludlow, 164.  
 Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782-1850), 83, 91, 154, 157, 158-159, 163 (2); letters of to Francis W. Pickens, 12, 19; letters of published by the American Historical Association, 12; Starke's sketch of, 156; autograph of, 159; Pinckney's *Life* of, 159.  
 Calhoun, Mrs. John Caldwell (Floride Colhoun), 15, 19 (2).  
 Calhoun, John Caldwell, son of 1st. James Martin, 160, 165.  
 Calhoun, John Caldwell, son of John Caldwell (1823-1855), 168.  
 Calhoun, John Caldwell (1823-1855), 19, 159, 163 (2).  
 Calhoun, John Caldwell (1843-), 163, 167.  
 Calhoun, John Caldwell, son of 1st. Wm. Henry, 161.  
 Calhoun, John Carroll, son of Joseph, son of 2d. Wm., 95.  
 Calhoun, John Carroll, son of William Joseph, 97.  
 Calhoun, John Dabney, 95.  
 Calhoun, John Ewing (See Colhoun).  
 Calhoun, John Ewing, son of Joseph (1750-1817), 92, 94.  
 Calhoun, John Ewing, son of above, 94.

- Calhoun, John Francis, 164, 168.  
 Calhoun, John Franklin, 98.  
 Calhoun, John J., 96.  
 Calhoun, John Joseph, 94, 96.  
 Calhoun, Joseph (1750-1817), 90, 91, 92.  
 Calhoun, Joseph, son of above, 92, 93.  
 Calhoun, Joseph, son of 2d. Wm., 12, 95.  
 Calhoun, Joseph, son of Ezekiel, son of 1st. Wm., 93.  
 Calhoun, Joseph Selden, son of 2d. Jos., 96.  
 Calhoun, Joseph Seldon, son of John Joseph, 96.  
 Calhoun, Julia, 162.  
 Calhoun, Julia Emma, 168.  
 Calhoun, Julia Fishburne, 165.  
 Calhoun, Mrs. Kate Kirby (Putnam), 163.  
 Calhoun, Kate, dau. of 1st. John Alfred (1907-1874), 161.  
 Calhoun, Kate, dau. of Francis Augustus, 165.  
 Calhoun, Kate, dau. of 1st. Edwin, 169.  
 Calhoun, Kitty, 93.  
 Calhoun, Lalla, 169.  
 Calhoun, Lida Rebecca, 95.  
 Calhoun, Lila Frances, 96.  
 Calhoun, Louisa, dau. of 2d. Joseph, 94.  
 Calhoun, Louise, 165.  
 Calhoun, Lucretia Ann, 153.  
 Calhoun, Lucy, 166.  
 Calhoun, Ludlow, 160, 164.  
 Calhoun, Ludlow, son of above, 164.  
 Calhoun, Lulie P., 98.  
 Calhoun, Margaret, dau. of 1st. John Ewing, 94.  
 Calhoun, Margaret A., 97.  
 Calhoun, Margaret Green, 168.  
 Calhoun, Margaret Maria, 163.  
 Calhoun, Margaret Meek, 162.  
 Calhoun, Marie Bowman, 167.  
 Calhoun, Marie Estelle, 96.  
 Calhoun, Marion Pickens, 165.  
 Calhoun, Martha, dau. of Joseph (1750-1817), 92.  
 Calhoun, Martha, dau. of 2d. Patrick, 160.  
 Calhoun, Martha, dau. of John Ewing, son of Joseph (1750-1817), 94.  
 Calhoun, Martha, dau. of Patrick, son of Andrew Pickens, son of John Caldwell (1732-1850), 168.  
 Calhoun, Martha Catherine, 158.  
 Calhoun, Martha Eleanor, 165.  
 Calhoun, Martha Frances, 96.  
 Calhoun, Martha J., 161.  
 Calhoun, Martin Lee, 165.  
 Calhoun, Mary, dau. of 1st. Ezekiel, 84, 153.  
 Calhoun, Mary, dau. of 1st. Wm., 90.  
 Calhoun, Mary, dau. of Joseph (1750-1817), 92.  
 Calhoun, Mary, dau. of William Lowndes, son of 1st. Jas. Montgomery, 96.  
 Calhoun, Mary, dau. of William, son of 1st. Patrick, 158.  
 Calhoun, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of 2d. Wm., 92.  
 Calhoun, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of 1st. John Joseph, 96.  
 Calhoun, Mary Louisa, 165.  
 Calhoun, Mary Kennon, 165.  
 Calhoun, Mary Norwood, 160.  
 Calhoun, Missouri, 94.  
 Calhoun, Motte, 95, 97.  
 Calhoun, Motte McG., 98.  
 Calhoun, Nancy Needham, 164.  
 Calhoun, Nettie Aline, 96.  
 Calhoun, Nina Nelson, 98.  
 Calhoun, Orville Gibert, 166.  
 Calhoun, Orville Tatum, 161, 166.  
 Calhoun, Patrick (1728-1796), 81 (4), 82, 83 (2), 84 (2), 85 (2), 86 (2), 89 (5), 89-90, 106, 154, 156; autograph of, 156.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of above, 157, 160.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of 1st. Ezekiel, 84 (2), 153.  
 Calhoun, Patrick (1760-1776), son of 1st. Wm., 91.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of James, son of 1st. Patrick, 157.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 158.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of John Caldwell (1782-1850), 159.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of Andrew Pickens, son of John Caldwell (1782-1850), 163, 168.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of above, 168.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of Ludlow, son of 2d. Patrick, 164.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of John Francis, son of Edward, son of 2d. Patrick, 168.  
 Calhoun, Patrick, son of Benjamin A., 169.  
 Calhoun, Patrick Edward, 164.  
 Calhoun, Patrick H., 95, 96.  
 Calhoun, Patrick L., 165.  
 Calhoun, Pickens, 94.  
 Calhoun, Rachel, dau. of 1st. Wm., 91.  
 Calhoun, Rachel, dau. of 2d. Wm., 92.  
 Calhoun, Rebecca, dau. of 1st. Ezekiel, 84, 153.  
 Calhoun, Rebecca, dau. of 2d. Wm., 92.  
 Calhoun, Rebecca, dau. of 2d. Jos., 93.  
 Calhoun, Rebecca, dau. of John Francis, son of Edward, son of 2d. Patrick, 168.

- Calhoun, Rebecca Lee, 165.  
 Calhoun, Robert Adger, 98.  
 Calhoun, Robert G., 162.  
 Calhoun, Roland R., 97.  
 Calhoun, Rosa, dau. of Patrick H., 97.  
 Calhoun, Rosa, dau. of Edward, son of 2d. Patrick, 164.  
 Calhoun, Rosa, dau. of John Francis, son of Edward, son of 2d. Patrick, 168.  
 Calhoun, Sallie, 162.  
 Calhoun, Samuel, 92.  
 Calhoun, Sarah, dau. of 2d. Wm., 92.  
 Calhoun, Sarah, dau. of Jas., son of 1st. Patrick, 157.  
 Calhoun, Sarah, dau. of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 158.  
 Calhoun, Sarah Caroline, 161.  
 Calhoun, Sarah L., 160.  
 Calhoun, Sarah Martin, 161.  
 Calhoun, Sarah Norwood, 166.  
 Calhoun, Sarah Pickens, 165.  
 Calhoun, Susan, 169.  
 Calhoun, Susan Wilkinson, dau. of James Martin, 160.  
 Calhoun, Susan Wilkinson, dau. of Andrew, son of James Martin, 165.  
 Calhoun, Tennent Lomax, 161.  
 Calhoun, Tescharner, 157.  
 Calhoun, Thomas, of Augusta County, Va., 81.  
 Calhoun, Thomas, son of William, son of 1st. Patrick, 158, 162.  
 Calhoun, Thomas, son of James Lawrence, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, Thomas, son of Ludlow, son of 2d. Patrick, 164.  
 Calhoun, Thomas Jones, 165.  
 Calhoun, Thomas Smith, 93.  
 Calhoun, Tredwell Ayres, 166.  
 Calhoun, Virginia, dau. of Ezekiel, son of 2d. Wm., 94.  
 Calhoun, Virginia, dau. of Williamson Norwood, 166.  
 Calhoun, Waring Parker, 98.  
 Calhoun, William, 81 (4), 82 (2), 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 161; journal of, 90; place of, 93.  
 Calhoun, William, son of above, 91, 92.  
 Calhoun, William, son of 1st. Patrick, 157 (2), 160.  
 Calhoun, William, son of Joseph (1750-1817), 92.  
 Calhoun, William, son of Ezekiel, son of 1st. Wm., 93.  
 Calhoun, William, son of Thomas, son of Wm., son of 1st. Patrick, 162.  
 Calhoun, William Dabney, 96.  
 Calhoun, William Goodwin, 97.  
 Calhoun, William Henry, 157, 161.  
 Calhoun, William Henry, son of above, 161, 167.  
 Calhoun, William Joseph, 95, 97.  
 Calhoun, William Joseph, son of above, 97.  
 Calhoun, William Lowndes, son of 1st. Jas. Montgomery, 94, 96.  
 Calhoun, William Lowndes, son of above, 96.  
 Calhoun, William Lowndes, son of John Caldwell (1782-1850), 159, 163.  
 Calhoun, William Lowndes, son of above, 163.  
 Calhoun, William P., son of 2d. Wm., 92.  
 Calhoun, William Patrick, 161.  
 Calhoun, William Sayre, 96.  
 Calhoun, Williamson Norwood, 161, 166.  
 Calhoun Settlement, 96.  
 Calhoun's Mills, 93.  
 California, 17, 159.  
 Callicot, —, 43.  
 Cambridge University, Eng., 170 (3).  
 Camden, 171.  
 Cameron, Alexander, 49.  
 Cameron, Allen, 50.  
 Campbell, James, 5.  
 Campbell, John, 23, 25, 72, 218.  
 Campbell, Thomas, 218.  
 Campbell, Lord William, 225.  
 Canada, 128, 180, 183 (2), 186, 187, 191, 214.  
 Canadian corps, 63.  
 Canadians, 128 (2), 181, 183.  
 Cane Brake, 14.  
 Cannon, Daniel, 103.  
 Canterbury, Prerogative Court of, 46, 148, 150, 151 (2).  
 Cantey, Mrs., 171.  
 Cantey, Charles, 106.  
 Cape Fear, 225.  
 Capers, Eliza Henrietta, 39.  
 Capers, Gabriel, 34, 104.  
 Capers, John S., 39.  
 Capers, Mrs. Martha E., 39.  
 Capers, Sarah, 34.  
 Capitaine, Mr., 9.  
 Carne, John, 218.  
 Carns Fort, 172.  
 Carolina, 27, 28, 146 (2), 147 (2), 148 (2), 225 (2).  
*Carolinian, The*, 14.  
 Carr, —, 153.  
 Carson, James, 107 (3).  
 Carter, Benjamin, 218.  
 Carter, George, 177.  
 Carter, James, 218.

- Casey, Levi, 91, 92.  
 Castello, James, 218.  
 Castleman, Rev. R. A., 41.  
 Catawba River, election district between Broad River and, 108 (2); New Acquisition district between Broad River and, 107.  
 Cater Hall (plantation), 37.  
 Cattell, Benjamin, 75, 76 (2), 78, 79 (2), 130, 132 (2), 136, 138, 141, 195, 198.  
 Cattell, William, 104, 132 (4), 142, 194.  
 Cedar Springs, 112.  
 Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, 167.  
 Chaband, James, 147.  
 Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, 114.  
 Chambliss, Peter, 218.  
 Champneys, John, 146.  
 Changuion, Paulina Maria Henrietta, 34.  
 Chapman, Robert, 218.  
 Chapman, William, 23, 218.  
 Chappell, Miss, 162.  
 Charles VII.  
 Charles Town (Charleston from 1783), 29 (4), 31, 32 (2), 50, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 103, 131 (2), 132, 137 (2), 138 (2), 139, 140 (2), 142 (2), 145, 146 (3), 147 (3), 150, 151 (3), 153, 186, 194, 195 (3), 196, 197 (2), 198 (2), 201 (4), 202 (4), 203 (3); fire in in 1778, 141, 142, 199; French Church (Huguenot) in, 146, 225, 226, 228.  
 Charleston, 31 (2), 36, 37, 41 (2), 43 (3), 51 (2), 91, 100, 110, 111, 112 (9), 113 (5), 114, 148, 154, 155, 158, 159, 168, 175; Surveyor of the Port of, 35; Collector of the Port of, 43; College of, 36, 42, 43, 45; Orphan House of, 37; Recorder of, 44; great fire in in 1838, 100; Board of Underwriters of, 114; Chamber of Commerce of, 114, mayor of, 225; *Year Book* of, 225.  
 Charleston Battalion (Confederate service), 43.  
 Charleston Board of Underwriters, 114.  
 Charleston County, 114; Probate Court records of, 32, 102 (2).  
*Charleston Courier*, 33, 35, 37 (2), 38, 39, 41 (2), 92 (2), 99, 154, 155 (2), 159, 163 (2), 172-3.  
 Charleston Marine Society, 35.  
*Charleston Mercury*, *The*, 35, 37, 173.  
*Charleston Morning Post & Daily Advertiser*, *The*, 33, 154.  
 Charlotte, Fort, capture of, 49-50.  
 Chartres Dragoons, 120.  
 Chavers, John, 218.  
 Cherokee Country, 91.  
 Cherokee Indians, 49, 85-88.  
 Cherokee Nation, 49.  
 Cherry, —, 22.  
 Cherry, Katie, 39.  
 Chesser, Tenneson, 194 (2).  
 Cheves, Langdon, Esq., 2.  
 Chicago, Ill., 110.  
 Chichester, Eng., 151 (2).  
 Chiffelle, Philotheos, 106.  
 Childsbury, 145.  
 Choate, Florence, 36.  
 Choate, Susan, 36.  
 Choate, Thomas, 39.  
 Christ Church Parish, 39, 40, 104.  
 Churubusco, Mexico, 47.  
 "Citadel" Academy (South Carolina Military Academy), 45.  
*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, *The*, 33, 36 (2), 52 (2), 89, 102 (2), 171.  
 Chappard, John, 218.  
 Clare, Joseph, 147.  
 Clarence, Duke of, 126.  
 Clark, Gideon, 218.  
 Clark, John, 218.  
 Clarke, Frederick, abstract of will of, 147-148.  
 Clarke, Thomas, 218.  
 Clemmons, John, 218.  
 Clemson, Mrs. Anna (Calhoun), 167.  
 Clemson, Thomas G., 159.  
 Cleveland, Ohio, 168.  
 Cleveland, Hon. John B., 2.  
 Clifford, Lieut., 76, 78, 79 (2), 80, 130, 131, 133, 136, 138, 141 (2), 194, 200 (2), 201, 102 (2).  
 Cloud, Margaret, 163.  
 Coalter, Mrs. Ann (Carmichael), 205.  
 Coalter, David, 205.  
 Coalter, Frances, 205.  
 Coats-of-arms, 31, 226.  
 Cocke, Margaret Boston, 111.  
 Cockerel, William, 176.  
 Coil, Lieut., 197.  
 Colcock, Prof. C. J., 2.  
 Colcock, Mai North, 166.  
 Cole, Ida, 96.  
 Coleman, Jacob, 175.  
 Coleman, Robert, 177.  
 Colhoun, Benjamin, 154.  
 Colhoun, Caroline, 154.  
 Colhoun, Edward Boisseau, 155, 156.  
 Colhoun, Florence, 155.  
 Colhoun, Mrs. Floride (Bonneau), 154.  
 Colhoun, Floride Bonneau, dau. of John Ewing (1750-1802), 20, 154, 159.  
 Colhoun, Floride Bonneau, dau. of Edward Boisseau, 156.  
 Colhoun, Henry Davis, 155.



- Colhoun, James Edward (1798-1889), 155, 155-156.  
 Colhoun (See Calhoun), John Ewing (1750-1802), 84 (2), 153, 153-154, 159.  
 Colhoun, John Ewing, son of above, 155 (2).  
 Colhoun, John Ewing, son of above, 155.  
 Colhoun, John Ewing, brother of above, 155.  
 Colhoun, Mrs. Martha Maria (Davis) 155.  
 Colhoun, Martha Maria, 155.  
 Colhoun, Martha Maria, niece of above, 156.  
 Colhoun, Sarah Louise, 156.  
 Colhoun, Susan, 155.  
 Colhoun, Warren Davis, 155.  
 Colhoun, William Ransom, 155.  
 Colhoun, William Sheridan, 155.  
 Colhoun, Willie Norwood, 156.  
 College of Charleston, 35, 42, 43, 45.  
 Colleton, Elizabeth Mary Ann, 29.  
 Colleton, Hannah, 29 (3).  
 Colleton, Sir John, 29.  
 Colleton, John, abstract of will of, 29.  
 Colleton, John, son of above, 29 (6).  
 Colleton, Peter, 29 (4).  
 Colleton, Robert, 29.  
 Colleton, Mrs. Susannah (Snell), 29 (2).  
 Colleton Square, Charleston, 151.  
 Collins, Mrs. Ann, 29.  
 Collins, John, 108.  
 Colombe, Chevallier de la, 4, 7, 56.  
 Colorado, 214.  
 Colter, William, 218.  
 Columbia, 45, 47 (4), 90, 93, 108, 111, 162, 204, 205, 208, 210.  
 Columbia River, 15.  
 Commissary of Provisions, 142.  
 Commissioner of Forfeited Estates, 154.  
 Commissioners of Indian Affairs, journal of Board of, 173.  
 Commons House of Assembly, 89.  
 Compton, Mrs., 27.  
 Compton, Thomas, 27.  
 Condé, Prince, 65 (2).  
 Confederate States, war between the United States and, 156, 211; army of, 43, 167; *Official Records* of army of, 209; navy of, 211.  
 Congregational ("Circular") Church, Independent, Charleston, 34.  
 Congress, Continental, 3 (2), 4 (2), 5, 6 (5), 7 (2), 8 (4), 9 (3), 10, 53, 54 (2), 55 (2), 56, 57, 58 (4), 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 (4), 66, 67 (2), 78, 116 (2), 117, 121 (3), 122, 125, 126 (2), 127 (2), 129 (2), 170, 181 (4), 182, 183, 184 (3), 185, 186, 186-7, 187, 188 (2), 189, 191, 192 (2), 227; president of, 8, 54, 56, 115, 120, 122, 123 (2), 126, 183, 185, 186; United States, 91, 92, 154, 158, 167, 206 (2); members of first Provincial of South Carolina, 89; second Provincial of South Carolina, 89, 173, 174, members of, 103-108, journal of, 103.  
 Connecticut, 158.  
 Connell, John, 194 (2).  
 Connelly, Silas, 96.  
 Constantine, Cornelius, 218.  
 Constantine, William, 218.  
 Constitution of 1776, 227.  
 Constitution of the United States, South Carolina convention that adopted, 172.  
*Constitution*, U. S. S., 101.  
 Continental Establishment, 32, 52 (3), 100, 128, 157, 170 (2), 176, 204; records the regiments of the South Carolina Line of the, 20-26, 69-80; bounty grants to soldiers of the South Carolina Line of the, 173-178.  
 Contreras, Mexico, 47 (2).  
 Conway, Gen. Robert, 4, 6, 9 (2), 60, 66, 67 (2), 126 (2), 127, 179, 180, 182 (3), 190.  
 Cook, John, 218.  
 Cooper, Anthony Ashley, 225.  
 Cooper, Ezekiel, 218.  
 Cooper, Robert, 150.  
 Cooper River, 29.  
 "Coöperation" Convention, 209.  
 Copeland, Stephen, 219.  
 Coram, Robert, 218.  
 Corbett, Thomas, 103.  
 Cordes, James, Jr., 104.  
 Cordes, John, 104.  
 Corn, 15, 19.  
 Cotton, 13, 14, 15, 19.  
 Cotton Exposition, Louisville, Ky., 167.  
 Council of Safety, 49, 50 (3), 225-6.  
 County Courts, 89.  
*Courier, Charleston*, 33, 35, 37 (2), 38, 39, 41 (2), 92, 154, 155 (2), 159, 163 (2), 172-3.  
 Courtenay, Hon. Wm. A., 225.  
 Coussins, Oliver, 94.  
 Cutch, James, 218.  
 Cove, the, Va., 82.  
 Craighead, Miss —, 156.  
 Craighead, Rev. Alexander, 156.  
 Crane, Capt., 20.  
 Craslin, Samuel, 218.  
 Crockett, John, 173.  
 Cross, Sarah Ann, 95.  
 Crossley, George, 218.  
 Crow, Thomas, 177.

- Crow, William, 177.  
 Crowley, Charles, 218.  
 Cuba, 16.  
 Culpeper, Joseph, 176.  
 Culpepper, Benjamin, 23.  
 Cumming, Andrew, 108.  
 Cummings, Maggie, 41.  
 Curacoa, 35.  
 Currell, John, 218.  
 Curry, Mr., 211.  
 Custom House, Charleston, 35 (2).  
 d'Agnes, Duke, 128.  
 Dabney, Emma Elizabeth, 94.  
 Dallas, Texas, 212.  
 Dalton, Ga., 168.  
 Dames, Charles, 200.  
 Dardenne Prairie, Mo., 205, 206.  
 Darricott, Frances, 93.  
 Dart, John Sandford, 78.  
 Daveys, John, 218.  
 David, Peter, 175.  
 Davis, Edmund, 22, 26.  
 Davis, Harman, 218.  
 Davis, Henry Campbell, 207.  
 Davis, Martha Maria, 155.  
 Davis, Robert, 218.  
 Davis, Thomas, 93.  
 Davis, Thomas (another), 177.  
 Davis, William, 218.  
 Davis, William Ransom, 155, 170-171.  
 Davis, Mrs. William Ransom, 171.  
 Dawson, Mr., 194.  
 Day's Creek, 143.  
 de Borre, M., 180.  
 DeBruhl, Marshall P., 165.  
 de Corney, Ethis, 53.  
 D'Ellient, Andrew, 218.  
 de Faily, Chevalier, 56, 58, 63.  
 de Fleury, Col., 55 (2), 186, 187 (4), 188 (2).  
 de Francis, Mr., 187.  
 de Graffenreid, Catherine Jenna, 157.  
 de Graffenreid, Nancy Needham, 160.  
 de Graffenreid, Dr. Tescharner, 158.  
 de Harty, Lieut., 142, 203.  
 DeKalb, Baron, 10, 58 (2), 126 (2), 128 (2), 183 (2), 184.  
 de Montroy, Viscount, 58.  
 deSaussure, Daniel, 105.  
 deSaussure, Louis, 218.  
 deSaussure, Henry William, 218.  
 DeSoto Parish, La., 208, 213.  
 de St. Marie, Lavacher (see Lavacher and St. Marie), 218.  
 DeVeaux, Sallie Elizabeth, 42, 111.  
 Dean, Abner, 177.  
 Dean, Absolom, 177.  
 Dean, John, 177.  
 Dean, Thomas, 177.  
 Deane, Silas, 58.  
 Declaration of Independence, 170, 226, 227 (2).  
 Deen, Charles, 83.  
 Delaware River, 10, 55.  
 Deloney, Thomas, 133, 196.  
 Deloraine, Countess of, 27 (3), 28 (4).  
 Demopolis, Ala., 167.  
 Denton, Reuben, 218.  
 Deputy Adjutant General, 199.  
 Deputy Apothecary General, 218.  
 Deputy Clothier General, 78, 194.  
 Deputy Muster Master General, 32.  
 Deputy Quarter Master General, 75, 136, 137, 142, 197, 203.  
 Deputy Secretary, 146.  
 Develin, James, 218.  
 Devine, Dr., 96.  
 Dickey, Robert, 107.  
 Dickinson, Rev. Mr., 155.  
 Didcott, Ann, 31 (2).  
 Didcott, Mrs. Elizabeth, deposition of, 31-32; conveyance by, 32.  
 Dikarege, Hester, 147.  
 Director General of the Hospital of the Southern Department of the United States, 222.  
 Dolland, Mrs. Elizabeth (Taylor), 147.  
 Dolland, John, 147 (2).  
 Doltin, Elizabeth, 144 (2).  
 Donnom, Benjamin, 175.  
 Donnom, William, 218.  
 Dooley, James, 39.  
 Dorrell, Angelina, 38.  
 Dorset, Mr., 4.  
 Douglas, Capt., 143 (2).  
 Douglas, George, 106 (2), 107 (2).  
 Douglas, Thomas, 218.  
 Douxsaint, Paul, 105.  
 Downs, Jonathan, 108.  
 D'Oyley, Daniel, 218.  
 Drayton, Charles, 153.  
 Drayton, Glen, 76 (3), 77, 136, 142, 195, 197, 200 (3), 201 (2), 202.  
 Drayton, Jacob, 149.  
 Drayton, Gov. John, 158, 226, 227, 228 (2).  
 Drayton, Julia, 114.  
 Drayton, Stephen, 77, 218.  
 Drayton, William Henry, 106, 226, 227; *Memoirs of*, 226, 227, 228.  
 Driggs, Devereaux, 218.  
 Drunkenness, 130.  
 DuBose, Jane Porcher, 212.  
 DuBose, Dr. Miles, 95.  
 DuBose, Dr. Theodore M., 212.  
 du Cordray, 66.

- du Millis, Capt., 10.  
 du Plessis, Chevalier Mauduit, 123, 123-125, 125 (2), 129 (2), 179, 183, 186, 187.  
 DuPont, Gideon, Jr., 30.  
 du Portail, Gen., 10, 65, 180 (3), 183.  
 DuPré, Daniel, 95.  
 DuPré, Dr. John Y., 38.  
 Duer, Mr., 182 (2), 184, 188.  
 Duffield, Anthony, 218.  
 Dunbar, Thomas, 67, 71, 218.  
 Duncan, James, 162.  
 Dunkin, James, 200.  
 Dunlap, Robert, 240.  
 Dunwick, Peter, 21.  
 Duplaise, M., 123.  
 Eagle Bottom, Va., 81.  
 Earle, Samuel, 218.  
 East 88th Street, New York City, 168.  
 East Indies, 61.  
 Eaton (school), Eng., South Carolanians at, 170.  
*Eaton College Chronicle*, 170.  
 Edes (recorder of wills), 147.  
*Edgar* (man-of-war), 36.  
 Edgefield, 14, 16, 161.  
 Edisto River, election district between Savannah River and the north fork of, 108 (2).  
 Edmiston, David, 219.  
 Edmunds (recorder of wills), 146.  
 Edmunds, David, 219.  
 Education in South Carolina (schools, colleges, teachers), 36, 74, 101, 145.  
 Edwards, John, 103.  
*Elder Brother, The*, 44.  
 Elkins, Johnston, 176.  
 Elliott, Barnard, 219.  
 Elliott, Benjamin, 105.  
 Elliott, Benjamin (another), 219.  
 Elliott, Charles, 105.  
 Elliott, Joseph, 21, 22 (2), 24, 26, 133, 136, 139, 141, 142, 195, 197, 198 (2), 200 (3), 201, 202, 221.  
 Elliott, Mary Middleton, 111.  
 Elliott, William, 176.  
 Ellis, Edward, 176.  
 Ellis, Isham, 177.  
 Ellis, Reuben, 176.  
 Elvis, John, 175.  
 Elzas, Dr. Barnett A., *The Jews of South Carolina* by, reviewed, 52.  
 Emery, Abraham, 176.  
 Engineers, 10.  
 England, 14, 16 (2), 17 (3), 30, 33, 54, 55, 61, 150 (4), 151; war between France and, 5, 10, 60; prospective war between the U. S. and, 14, 15, 16, 17; South Carolina Gleanings in, 27-30, 143-152; Bank of, 151 (2).  
 English, John, 219.  
 English, John (later), 206.  
 English papers, 7.  
 Engraver, 226, 228.  
 Enoree River, election district eastward of, 106.  
 Erie, Pa., 97.  
 Esom, John, 219.  
 Erwin, Katherine, 110.  
 Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, 168.  
 Eufaula, Ala., 166.  
 Europe, 101, 148, 190, 191.  
 Eutaw, battle of, 172.  
 Evan, Jean Francies, 132 (2), 138, 139, 140, 142.  
 Evance, Thomas, 106.  
 Evans, Benjamin, 176.  
 Evans, George, 60, 71.  
 Evans, N. G., 209.  
 Evans, Susan Sarah, 40.  
 Ewing, Jane, 153.  
 Exeter (plantation), 29.  
 Exmouth, Eng., baronet of, 29.  
 Exmouth (plantation), 29.  
 Fail, William, 219.  
 Fail, William, heir of above, 219.  
*Fair American*, 199.  
 Fairfield County, 204, 214.  
 Fairfield District, 205, 206, 209, 210 (3).  
 Fairlawn (barony), 29 (3).  
 Falken, John Capen, 148.  
 Farar, Benjamin, 106.  
 Farmer, William, 219.  
 Farming, 13, 14, 15, 19.  
 Farrar, Field, 23, 25, 72, 219.  
 Farrar, Thomas, 219.  
 Farrow, —, 150.  
 Faunsdale, Ala., 19.  
 Fatheree, Benjamin, 219.  
 Fayssoux, Dr. Peter, 219.  
 Feast, James, 219.  
 Federal Courts in South Carolina, 37.  
 Field, James, 143.  
 Felder, Henry, 107.  
 Fenwick, S., 150.  
 Fenwicke, Edward, son of John, 27, (3), 28 (3).  
 Fenwicke, Edward, brother of John, 27.  
 Fenwicke, Elizabeth, Countess of Deloraine, 27 (3), 28 (4).  
 Fenwicke, John, abstract of will of, 27-28.  
 Fenwicke, Robert, 27.  
 Fenwicke, Sarah, 27, 28 (2).  
 Ferguson, —, 69, 71.  
 Ferguson, Artemas Elliott, 219.

- Ferguson, Thomas, 105.  
 Fields, Abraham, 219.  
 Fields, James, 219.  
 Filpot, Edward, 177.  
 Filpot, James, 177.  
 Finney, James, 219.  
 Finney, John, 219.  
 Finney, Michael, 219.  
 Finson, Peter, 219.  
 Fishburne, William, 133 (2), 141, 196, 197, 198.  
 Fisher, Charles C., 42, 109.  
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, 219.  
 Fitzpatrick, Jacob, 175.  
 Flagg, Dr. Henry Collins, 219.  
 Fleek, John, 219.  
 Fleming, John, 22.  
 Fletcher, Isaac, 21, 24, 26.  
 Florida, 16, 163.  
 Fludd, William, 107.  
 Fogartie, Joseph, 105.  
 Foissin, Elizabeth, 170.  
 Foissin, Peter, 69, 71.  
 Forbis, Patrick, 219.  
 Forbis, William, 219.  
 Force, Peter, 103, 108 (3).  
 Ford, Frederick, 45.  
 Ford, Maria, 45.  
 Fort, Carna, 172.  
 Fort Charlotte, capture of, 49-50.  
 Fort Hill (plantation), 12, 14, 16, 168.  
 Fort Johnson, 131, 137, 140, 142.  
 Fort Mifflin, 55.  
 Fort Moore, 86.  
 Fort Moultrie, 75, 79 (3), 80, 131 (2), 133, 226.  
 Fort Prince George, 86.  
 Fort Sumter, 167.  
 Foster, Mr., 170.  
 Four Holes Swamp, 144 (2), 145.  
 France, 3, 5 (2), 6, 8, 9, 10 (2), 17, 27, 54 (2), 55, 60, 61 (2), 121, 123, 126 (2), 182, 183 (3), 184, 185, 190, 191; war between England and, 5, 10, 60; Secretary of U. S. Legation in, 155; special ambassador of S. A. R. to, 167.  
 France, Isle de, 60, 61.  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 123.  
 Franklin, Esham, 176.  
 Franklin, Isham, 81.  
 Fraser, Alexander, 21, 24, 26, 175, 200 (2), 201, 219.  
 Fraser, Martha, 34.  
 Frazier's River, 15.  
 Freeman, Henry, 219.  
 Freeman, Mrs. Lucy, 219.  
 French Ambassador in 1778, 183.  
 French American islands, 60-61, 185.  
 French (Huguenot) Church, Charles Town, 146.  
 French ministry, 60.  
 French officers in America, 4 (2), 5, 6 (2), 7, 9 (3), 10, 58, 120-121, 122-123, 123-125, 126, 128, 129, 182, 183 (4), 184, 186, 187, 191.  
 Freneau, Peter, 224.  
 Frierson, John, 69, 71, 219.  
 Frost, Jacob, 219.  
 Frye, Philip, 176.  
 Fuller, Frances S., 96.  
 Fuller, Thomas, 104.  
 Furman, Maria Marshall, 216.  
 Furniture, 27, 144, 145-146.  
 Gadberry, J. M., 209.  
 Gadsden, Christopher, 103, 150.  
 Gadsden, Thomas, 21, 22 (2), 24, 26, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 130 (2), 132 (2), 133 (2), 141, 219.  
 Gaillard, Theodore, Jr., 105.  
 Gaillard, John, 106.  
 Gaillard, Tacitus, 107.  
 Galliot (schooner), wreck of the, 35-36.  
 Gallivant, James, 175.  
 Gallivant, Richard, 175.  
 Gamble, Sergt., 219.  
 Gamble, Robert, 69, 71.  
 Gamboll, John, 219.  
 Gammond, Christopher, 219.  
 Garlington, Christopher, 219.  
 Gantt, Mary H., 42, 112.  
 Garben, Emma, 215.  
 Garden, Benjamin, 106.  
 Gardiner, Major, 32.  
 Garland, William, 177.  
 Garner, Samuel, 176.  
 Garret, Abraham, 219.  
 Gaston, John, 176.  
 Gaston, Robert, 219.  
 Gates, Christian, 219.  
 Gates, Horatio, 64 (2), 65 (2), 66 (4), 188, 189, 190, 191, 192 (2); faction of, 64.  
 Gazette, *The South-Carolina*, 85, 86, 88, 103, 105, 156.  
 Gazette, *The South-Carolina and American General*, 32, 51, 52.  
 Gazette, *The South-Carolina Weekly*, 52, 99, 172.  
 Gazette; *And Country Journal, The South-Carolina*, 32.  
 Gazette and *Daily Advertiser, The City*, 33, 36 (2), 52 (2), 89, 90, 102 (2), 171.  
 Gazette and *Public Advertiser, The South-Carolina*, 154.  
 Gazette, and *Timothy & Masons Daily Advertiser, South-Carolina State*, 33, 102.

- Gazette of the State of South-Carolina, The*, 128, 154, 171.  
 General Assembly, 78, 88, 89 (3), 141 (2), 172, 174, 198 (2), 226.  
 General Committee (1774-5), 103.  
 General Hospital (Continental army), 51, 201.  
*General Moultrie*, the, 198.  
 George, Edward, 219.  
 George, Jacob, 219.  
 George Town (subsequently Georgetown), 138, 203 (2).  
 Georgia, 31, 44, 85 (2), 96 (2), 98, 110, 142, 164, 167, 168 (3), 172; 4th. Continental battalion of, 140.  
 Germantown, Pa., 5, 65, 125.  
 Gervais, John Lewis, 106.  
 Gibbes, John, 27, 28.  
 Gibbes, John, son of Wm., 28.  
 Gibbes, Wade Hampton, 47.  
 Gibbes, William (1689-1732).  
 Gibbes, William (1723-1780), 106.  
 Gibert, Sallie P., 166.  
 Gibraltar, 35.  
 Gilbank, John, 222.  
 Gilbert, Barnabas, 31.  
 Gilbert, Elizabeth S., 31.  
 Gilbert, Mrs. Susannah, 31.  
 Gilder, Henry, 176.  
 Giles, Thomas, 219.  
 Gillett, Dr. Aaron, 219.  
 Gilliam, Joshua, 219.  
 Gillihan, William, 176.  
 Gillon, Alexander, 99, 100 (2), 104, 219.  
 Gilmer, Miss, 164.  
 Gilmore, James, 176.  
 Gimat, Major de, 4, 182 (2), 184.  
 Glenn, Alice, 41.  
 Glenn Springs, 15.  
 Glover, Augustus, 45.  
 Glover, Mrs. Caroline Howard (Gilman), 44.  
 Glover, Joseph, 171-172.  
 Glover, Joseph, Jr., 75 (2), 76 (2), 77, 79, 130 (2), 131, 132 (3).  
 Glover, Kate, 45.  
 Glozar, Nicholas, 219.  
 Golightly, Culcheth, 28.  
 Goodman, Jacob, 82.  
 Goodwin, Peter, 95.  
 Goodwin, Sallie, 97.  
 Goodwyn, John, 23 (2), 25, 72, 219.  
 Goodwyn, Julia, 162.  
 Goodwyn, Uriah, 23 (2), 25, 72, 219.  
 Goose Creek, 104, 143, 146, 172.  
 Gordon, John, 195.  
 Gordon, Nathaniel, 319.  
 Gordon, Thomas, 33.  
 Gore, James, 177, 219.  
 Gorget, John Frederick, 222.  
 Gossling, George, 219.  
 Goulding, Reuben, 219.  
 Goulding, Rev. Thomas, 41.  
 Governors, 19 (2), 158 (2), 174, 175, 209, 225.  
 Gowdy, Robert, affidavit of, 49.  
 Graham, Mary, 165.  
 Granby, 51.  
 Grant, Catharine Wagley, 110.  
 Granville County, 83-84, 84, 89, 143 (2).  
 Graves, George C., 164.  
 Graves, Mary, 219.  
 Gray, George, 75, 76, 77 (2), 78, 79, 80 (2), 131, 133, 133, 140, 141, 195.  
 Gray, Henry, 69, 71.  
 Gray, Peter, 69, 70 (3), 71, 219.  
 Grayson, John, 219.  
 Great Britain, 14, 143, 225.  
 Grecians, 134.  
 Green, Duff, 163.  
 Green, Margaret, 163.  
 Green, Mary Caroline, 45.  
 Greene, Nathanael, 54, 55, 66.  
 Greensboro, N. C., 43.  
 Greenville, 110, 158.  
 Greenwood, 88, 95.  
 Greenwood, Timothy, 151.  
 Greenwood, William, 151 (5).  
 Gregg, Maxcy (1815-1862), 217.  
 Griffin, Gideon, 219.  
 Griffin, Lewis, Sr., 219.  
 Griffin, Lewis, 219.  
 Griffin, Morgan, 219.  
 Griffith, Jane, 144.  
 Grill, Mary, 29.  
 Grimbail, Thomas, 20 (2).  
 Grimké, John Faucheraud, 219.  
 Grisham, Major, 219.  
 Grooms, Gilbert, 219.  
 Grouter, Jesse, 219.  
 Groves, William, 219.  
 Gruber, Philip, Sr., 219.  
 Gulf of Mexico, 16.  
*Gulf States Historical Magazine, The*, 83.  
 Gunter, Henry, 219.  
*Habersham Family, A History and Genealogy of the*, 155, 156.  
 Hackel, Frederick, 219.  
 Haddow, Isaac, 219.  
 Haddow, Sarah, 219.  
 Haddrell's Point, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 71, 72, 73, 74, 80, 197.  
 Hagan, James, 219.  
 Hagood, Alice, 210.  
 Hagood, Dr. J. O., 210.

- Hagood, Johnson, 210.  
 Haig, George, 105.  
 Hails, Robert, Wade Hampton's letter to, 171.  
 Hale, Thomas, 220.  
 Hales, Richard, 147.  
 Hall, George Abbott, 103.  
 Hall, Grace, 32.  
 Hall, John, 220.  
 Hall, Mary Anne, 220.  
 Hall, Reuben, 220.  
 Hall, Silvia, 220.  
 Hall, William, 32.  
 Hall, William, son of above, 136.  
 Halley, Isham, 220.  
 Hallum, Thomas, 220.  
 Hamburg, 101 (3).  
 Hamilton, Andrew, 89, 92, 172.  
 Hamilton, Frances, 92.  
 Hamilton, James, Sr., 220.  
 Hamilton, James, Jr., 220.  
 Hamilton, John, 21, 22, 24, 26, 220.  
 Hamilton, John (another), 220.  
 Hammenger, James, 220.  
 Hammond, LeRoy, 106.  
 Hampton, Henry, 197.  
 Hanckel, Rev. C. H., 43.  
 Hanckel, Rev. Charles, 42.  
 Handley, John, 220.  
 Hankinson, Ida, 165.  
 Hannah, William, 220.  
 Hanover Square, London, 27, 28.  
 Harden, William, 106.  
 Harlan, William Hunter, 95.  
 Harleston, Edward, 104.  
 Harleston, Isaac, 22 (2), 69 (2), 71, 105 (2), 194 (2), 196, 220; Rev. Robert Smith's letter to, 20-21; Segoud's letter to, 73; Mrs. Elizabeth Harth's letter to, 74.  
 Harleston, John, 104.  
 Harlow, Rev. Mr., 163.  
 Harper, Henry, 162.  
 Harper, James, 220.  
 Harper, John, 177.  
 Harper, Robert, 177.  
 Harper, Dr. Robert, 162.  
 Harrington, H. W., 108.  
 Harris, Drury, 177.  
 Harris, George, 147.  
 Harris, Handy, 92.  
 Harris, Rev. John, 106.  
 Harris, John, 132.  
 Harris, Peter, 177.  
 Harrison, John, 220.  
 Hart, Benjamin, 207, 213.  
 Hart, Claudia, 207, 213.  
 Hart, John, 69, 71, 220.  
 Hart, Mrs. Mary (Salley), 207, 213.  
 Hart, Mary, 213.  
 Harth, Mrs. Elizabeth, 74.  
 Harvard College, 212.  
 Harwell, John, 177.  
 Haseland, William, 177.  
 Haskell, L. C., 169.  
 Hastie, C. Norwood, 114.  
 Hastie, Drayton F., 114.  
 Hastie, Marie, 114.  
 Hastie, W. S., 114.  
 Hastie, William S. (1843-1906), biographical memoir of, 114.  
 Hastie & Son, W. S., 114.  
 Hatcher, J. Francis, 44.  
 Hawkins, James, 177, 178.  
 Hay, Rev. P. D., 111.  
 Hayes, James, 23, 176.  
 Hayne, Robert Y., 158.  
 Hayrne, John, 220.  
 Hayse, John, 177.  
 Hay's Creek, Va., 83.  
 Hazen, Col., 128, 190 (2).  
 Hazle, Henry, 220.  
 Hazzard, William, 21, 22, 24, 26, 220.  
 Head, Sir Edmund, Bart., 104.  
 Heard, Charles, 220.  
 Heard, George Erskine, 161.  
 Height, Caro, 96.  
 Heir, Matthew, 219.  
 Henderson, Lt. Col. (subsequently Gen.) William, 23, 25, 51, 72, 73, 220.  
 Henderson, William, of Broad and Saluda fork, 108.  
 Henderson, William, soldier in Revolution, 220.  
 Henry, Major, 10.  
 Henry, Col., 124.  
 Hessians, 55, 124; deserters from the, 121.  
 Hester, Robert L., 44.  
 Hext, William, 21, 24, 26, 75, 76, 77 (3), 79, 80, 130 (2), 132 (2), 133 (3), 141, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200 (2), 201 (2), 202, 220.  
 Heyren, Frederick, 220.  
 Heyward, Daniel, Jr., 105.  
 Heyward, Charles, 43.  
 Heyward, Thomas, Jr., 104.  
 Hicks, Benjamin, 102.  
 Higbee, Rev. Arthur W., 110.  
 Higginson, William, 151 (4), 152.  
 High Hills of Santee, 99.  
 Hill, John, 220.  
 Hinson, Jesse, 220.  
 Hinson, William, Sr., 220.  
 Hinson, William, 220.

- Historical Commission of South Carolina, 34, 228.  
*Historical Magazine, The Gulf States*, 83.  
 Historical Manuscripts Commission, American Historical Association, *Fourth Annual Report of*, 156, 159.  
 Historical Notes, 47-52, 99-113, 170-178, 217-228.  
*History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family* (Bulloch), 155, 156.  
*History of the Revolution in South Carolina* (Ramsay), 32.  
*History of Upper South Carolina, The* (Logan), 95.  
 Hoelbridge, Eng., 143.  
 Hogan, Ida Augusta, 212.  
 Hogskiss, Samuel, 220.  
 Holland, Dominico, 220.  
 Holland, John, 220.  
 Hollem, William, 220.  
 Hollem, William, Jr., 220.  
 Hollinshead, Rev. William, 34.  
 Holloms, James, 176.  
 Holly, Benjamin, 176.  
 Holmes, Mrs. Sarah, 150.  
 Holmes, Sarah, 150.  
 Holson, Elizabeth, 74.  
 Holt, James, 92.  
 Hooper, Absalom, 22, 26, 177.  
 Hopton, John, 29, 150 (2).  
 Hopton, William, 29.  
 Horner, Isaac, 220.  
 Horry, Daniel, 105.  
 Horry, Elias, 105.  
 Horry, Peter, 220.  
 Horry, Thomas, 105.  
 House of Representatives, 89, 91, 154, 158.  
 House, John, 207.  
 Howe, Joseph, 107.  
 Howe, Gen. Sir William, 7, 56-7, 58, 64, 66.  
 Howell, Martha Sarah, 208.  
 Howell, William, 108.  
 Hudson Bay Company, 16 (2).  
 Huger, Benjamin, 105.  
 Huger, Daniel, 170.  
 Huger, Daniel Elliott, 17, 18 (2), 159.  
 Huger, Francis (1751-1800), 170.  
 Huger, Isaac, 220; regiment of, 77, 137, 140 (2), 195 (2).  
 Huger, John, 105.  
 Huggins, Andrew, 220.  
 Huggins, Benjamin, 220.  
 Huggins, James, 220.  
 Huggins, John, 220.  
 Huggins, William, 220.  
 Hughey, Robert, 177, 178.  
 Huguenot (French) Church, Charles Town, 146.  
 Hume, Robert, 145.  
 Humphrey, John, 220.  
 Humphries, Ralph, 106.  
 Hunt, John, 220.  
 Hunter, Henry, 108.  
 Hunter, John, 220.  
 Hunter, Mary, 162.  
 Hutto, Henry, 220.  
 Hutton, General, 91.  
 Hyrne, Edmund, 130, 131 (2), 132, 139, 140, 142, 197.  
 Hyrne, Henry, 220.  
 Illinois, 110.  
 Imhoff, John Lewis Peyer, 220.  
 Independent Congregational (Circular) Church, records of the, 34.  
 Indians, 49, 85-89, 90, 91, 172, 173.  
 Inner Temple, London, 170.  
 Insurance, 114.  
 Ioor, Joseph, 76, 77, 194, 196.  
 Ireland, 99.  
 Isle de France, 60, 61.  
 Izard, John, 104.  
 Izard, Ralph (1688-1743), 145, 146.  
 Izard, Ralph (1742-1804), 106.  
 Jackson, Col., 128.  
 Jackson, Andrew, tariff views of, 12.  
 Jackson, Basil, 76 (3), 136, 138, 140, 142, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201 (2), 202, 203.  
 Jackson, Daniel, 196.  
 Jackson, John, 220.  
 Jackson, Philip, 177.  
 Jacobs, Benjamin, 176.  
 Jacques, Jonathan, 150.  
 Jamaica, 149, 150.  
 James, Benjamin, 176.  
 James, John, Sr., 105.  
 James River, Va., 83.  
 Jasper, William, 175 (2).  
 Jasper, William, Jr., 175 (2).  
 Jeffers, Allen, 176.  
 Jeffers, George, 220.  
 Jeffers, Osborn, 176.  
 Jeffries, Littlebury, 176.  
 Jenkins, Benjamin, 106.  
 Jenkins, Reason, 178.  
 Jennerrett, Elias, 175.  
 Jennings, Mr., 30.  
 Jennings, George, 30.  
 Jennings, Mrs. Mary (Stone), 30.  
 Jennings, Viola, 113.  
 Jenys & Baker, 145.  
 Jerman, Edward, 105.

- Jervey Family of South Carolina, genealogy of, 31-46, 109-113.  
 Jervey, Alan Laird (1850-1856), 42, 109.  
 Jervey, Alan Laird (1868-), 109, 111.  
 Jervey, Alice Le Noble, 42.  
 Jervey, Allen Jones, 45.  
 Jervey, Amaryllis, 45.  
 Jervey, Mrs. Angelina (Dorrell), 39.  
 Jervey, Angelina Gabriella, 39.  
 Jervey, Mrs. Ann (Didcott), 31, 32.  
 Jervey, Ann Laight, 110.  
 Jervey, Ann Simons, 44.  
 Jervey, Anna Postell, 42, 109.  
 Jervey, Annie, 34.  
 Jervey, Annie Arden, 46.  
 Jervey, Annie S., 45.  
 Jervey, Annie Simons, 39.  
 Jervey, Arthur Postell (1854-1883), 44, 46.  
 Jervey, Arthur Postell (1895-), 45.  
 Jervey, Augustus G., 45.  
 Jervey, Caroline Ball, 41.  
 Jervey, Catherine H., 44.  
 Jervey, Catherine Stevens, dau. of William (1810-1870), 42.  
 Jervey, Catherine Stevens, dau. of James Laird (1846-1888), 112.  
 Jervey, Changuion, 35, 36.  
 Jervey, Charles, 110.  
 Jervey, Charles Heyward, 44.  
 Jervey, Charles Stevens (1844-1845), 42.  
 Jervey, Charles Stevens, younger brother of above, 42.  
 Jervey, Charles Stevens (1880-1881), 112.  
 Jervey, Clare, 32, 44, 113.  
 Jervey, Daniel DuPré, 39.  
 Jervey, David, 31, 32.  
 Jervey, Dr. David (1775-1851), 33, 34.  
 Jervey, Dudley Boston, 111.  
 Jervey, Edward Darrell (1878-), 110.  
 Jervey, Edward Darrell (1885-), 110.  
 Jervey, Edward Marion, 113.  
 Jervey, Edward Theodore, 41, 44, 109, 110.  
 Jervey, Edward Theodore, son of above, 44.  
 Jervey, Eliza Ann Alston, 38.  
 Jervey, Mrs. Eliza H. (Capers), 39.  
 Jervey, Elizabeth, dau. of John, 31.  
 Jervey, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hall (1778-1846), 36.  
 Jervey, Elizabeth DuBose, 42.  
 Jervey, Elizabeth Heyward, 46.  
 Jervey, Ella Wilkinson, 111.  
 Jervey, Ellen Heyward, 46.  
 Jervey, Ellen Hume, 45.  
 Jervey, Ellen Screven, 113.  
 Jervey, Emma Henrietta, 41, 108.  
 Jervey, Emma Smith, 110.  
 Jervey, Eugene Postell (1843-), 41, 109, 110.  
 Jervey, Eugene Postell (1872-), 110.  
 Jervey, Florence Evelyn, 39.  
 Jervey, Frances, 46.  
 Jervey, Frances Postell, 42.  
 Jervey, Francis Johnstone, 44, 46.  
 Jervey, Francis Johnstone, son of above, 46.  
 Jervey, Gabriel Capers, 34, 39.  
 Jervey, George, 31, 32.  
 Jervey, Grace Hall, dau. of David (1775-1851), 34.  
 Jervey, Grace Hall, dau. of Gabriel Capers, 40.  
 Jervey, Grace Sarah, 38.  
 Jervey, Harry L., 45.  
 Jervey, Helen, 111.  
 Jervey, Helen Louise, 109.  
 Jervey, Henrietta, dau. of James (1784-1845), 40.  
 Jervey, Henrietta, dau. of 2d. James, 40.  
 Jervey, Henrietta Postell, 110.  
 Jervey, Henrietta Weldon, 33.  
 Jervey, Henry, 109, 110.  
 Jervey, Henry Dickson, 41, 109 (2).  
 Jervey, Henry Le Noble, 43.  
 Jervey, Howell Trezevant, 44.  
 Jervey, Huger Wilkinson, 110.  
 Jervey, Hume Ford, 45.  
 Jervey, Ida Gertrude, 41.  
 Jervey, James (1784-1845), 33, 35, 36-37.  
 Jervey, James, son of David (1775-1851), 34, 40.  
 Jervey, James Cheves, 35, 36.  
 Jervey, James David Henry, 35, 36.  
 Jervey, James Edward, son of Gabriel Capers, 39.  
 Jervey, James Edward, son of James Postell (1808-1875), 41.  
 Jervey, James Laird (1846-1888), 42, 111, 112.  
 Jervey, James Laird (1874-), 112.  
 Jervey, James Murrell, 41.  
 Jervey, James Postell (1808-1875), 38 (2), 41, 109.  
 Jervey, James Postell (1836-1837), 109.  
 Jervey, James Postell (1869-), 109, 111.  
 Jervey, James Postell (1888-), 113.  
 Jervey, James Postell (1897-), 111.  
 Jervey, James Trapier, 46.  
 Jervey, James Wilkinson (1874-), 110, 111.  
 Jervey, James Wilkinson (1901-), 111.  
 Jervey, Jean Postell, 111.



- Jervey, John, 31.  
 Jervey, John, son of above, 31.  
 Jervey, John Leland, 39.  
 Jervey, John Screven, 112.  
 Jervey, John Singeltary, 39.  
 Jervey, Joseph Edward Vincent, 34, 40.  
 Jervey, Katherine Ravenel, 113.  
 Jervey, Katie G., 45.  
 Jervey, Laura Ann, 43.  
 Jervey, Laura Susan, 38.  
 Jervey, Lawrence Merritt, 112.  
 Jervey, Lewis, 38 (2), 44, 113.  
 Jervey, Lewis Simons, 44, 45.  
 Jervey, Lewis Simons, son of above, 45.  
 Jervey, Louis, 110.  
 Jervey, Louis D., 40.  
 Jervey, Louise Elliott, 111.  
 Jervey, Lucy Mary, 44.  
 Jervey, Maria Ramsay, 42, 109.  
 Jervey, Maria S., 42.  
 Jervey, Martha, dau. of James (1784-1845), 38.  
 Jervey, Martha, dau. of 2d. James, 40.  
 Jervey, Martha Hall (1786-1806), 32.  
 Jervey, Martha Jane, 40.  
 Jervey, Mary, dau. of Thomas Hall (1778-1846), 36.  
 Jervey, Mary, dau. of James Postell (1808-1875), 41, 109.  
 Jervey, Mary Capers, 40.  
 Jervey, Mary Catherine, 42.  
 Jervey, Mary Edwards, 39.  
 Jervey, Mary Laird, 112.  
 Jervey, Mary Louisa, 41.  
 Jervey, Mrs. Mary (Murrell), 41.  
 Jervey, Mary Middleton Elliott, 111.  
 Jervey, Mary Postell (1816-1887), 38.  
 Jervey, Mary Postell (1849-1854), 44.  
 Jervey, Maurice Simons, son of David (1775-1851), 34.  
 Jervey, Maurice Simons, nephew of above, 40.  
 Jervey, Mrs. Paulina Maria Henrietta (Changuion), 35.  
 Jervey, Pauline Henrietta, 39.  
 Jervey, Pauline Maylin Thomas, 40.  
 Jervey, René Ravenel (1849-1897), 42, 112.  
 Jervey, René Ravenel (1875-), 112, 113.  
 Jervey, René Ravenel (1902-), 113.  
 Jervey, Richard C., 34.  
 Jervey, Richard Gantt, 112.  
 Jervey, Robert David, 38.  
 Jervey, Sallie, 34.  
 Jervey, Sallie DeVeaux, 112.  
 Jervey, Sally Screven, 113.  
 Jervey, Sarah Ann, 36.  
 Jervey, Sarah Capers, 39.  
 Jervey, Sarah Eliza, 41.  
 Jervey, Sarah Huger, 110.  
 Jervey, Sarah Martha, 38.  
 Jervey, Sophia, 39.  
 Jervey, Stephen DeVeaux, 112.  
 Jervey, Susan, 36.  
 Jervey, Susan Dutilh, 110.  
 Jervey, Susan Henrietta, 40.  
 Jervey, Susan Jones, 39.  
 Jervey, Susan Ravenel, 42.  
 Jervey, Susannah, 33.  
 Jervey, Theodora, 46.  
 Jervey, Theodore Dehon (1817-1892), 38 (2), 43.  
 Jervey, Theodore Dehon (1859-), 2, 44.  
 Jervey, Theodore Dehon (1877-), 45.  
 Jervey, Theodore Wagner, 39.  
 Jervey, Thomas, 32-33.  
 Jervey, Thomas Dehon, 35 (2), 36, 40, 41.  
 Jervey, Thomas Hall (1778-1846), 33, 34-36.  
 Jervey, Thomas Hall (1807-1872), 34, 38, 39.  
 Jervey, Thomas Hall (1852-1852), 41.  
 Jervey, Thomas Hines, 38.  
 Jervey, Thomas Kinloch, 41.  
 Jervey, Thomas M., 46.  
 Jervey, Walter Cocke, 111.  
 Jervey, Walter Elliott, 109, 111.  
 Jervey, Walter Postell, 41.  
 Jervey, Walter Wilson, 112.  
 Jervey, William (1780-1782), 33.  
 Jervey, William (1810-1870), 35, 38 (2), 42.  
 Jervey, William (1873-1893), 112.  
 Jervey, William Capers, 39.  
 Jervey, William Edward, 35, 36.  
 Jervey, William Haynesworth, 113.  
 Jervey, William McCutcheon, 40.  
 Jervey, William Palmer, 109.  
 Jervey, William Snowden, 41, 109.  
 Jervey, William St. Julien (1847-), 42, 45.  
 Jervey, William St. Julien (1873-), 112.  
 Jervey, William Wesson, 111.  
 Jervey & Walter, 33.  
 Jervey's Wharf, 33.  
 Jewelry, 29, 144, 149.  
 Johannes, Peter, 132.  
 Johnson, —, 12.  
 Johnson, Gov. David, Gen. Shields's letter to, 47-48.  
 Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth (Jervey), 35.  
 Johnson, Henry, 35, 36.  
 Johnson, James, 52.  
 Johnson, Rev. John, 2.  
 Johnson, Kitty, 93.

- Johnson, Richard M., 167.  
 Johnson, Timothy K., 220.  
 Johnson, William, 103.  
 Johnson, Fort, 131, 137, 140, 142.  
 Johnston, Drury, 177.  
 Johnston, Elias, 140.  
 Johnston, Jacob, 175.  
 Johnston, James, 31 (2), 32.  
 Johnston, Joseph E., 43.  
 Johnston, Robert, 220, 224.  
 Johnston, William, 177, 220.  
 Jones, Benjamin, 220.  
 Jones, Daniel, 177.  
 Jones, George, 162.  
 Jones, Rev. J. L., 110.  
 Jones, James, 108.  
 Jones, John, 176.  
 Jones, Laura, 164.  
 Jones, Rev. Lewis, 31.  
 Jones, Richard, 220.  
 Jones, Thomas, 107.  
 Jones, William, 220.  
 Joyner, John, 105, 220.  
 Joyner, Samuel, 220.  
 Justice, John, Sr., 220.  
 Justice, John, Jr., 220.  
 Kalkoffen, John Jacob, 175.  
 Kalteisen, Michael, 104, 220.  
 Keith, Alexander, 195.  
 Keith, John, 220.  
 Keith, Dr. William, 51.  
 Keller, Frederick, 220.  
 Kelley, William, 220.  
 Kelley, Woodford, 220.  
 Kelly, Samuel, 23.  
 Kemper, Delaware, 43.  
 Kennedy, James, 21, 24, 26, 220.  
 Kennedy, John, 176.  
 Kennedy, William, 176.  
 Kenny, James, 21.  
 Keowee, 49, 155.  
 Kersey, Isaac, 176.  
 Kershaw, Rev. John, 111.  
 Kershaw, Joseph, 106.  
 Kiawah Island, 199.  
 Kilgore, Henry, 220.  
 Kilgore, James, 220.  
 Kilson, George, 220.  
 King Christopher, 221.  
 King, Frederick, 221.  
 King, George, 107.  
 Kirkland, Moses, 49-50.  
 Kirkwood, Hugh, 217.  
 Kirkland, Blandina M., 166.  
 Kite, James, 30.  
 Knapp, John, 132(2).  
 Knox, Archibald, 221.  
 Knox, Henry, 121.  
 Kolb, Josiah, 69, 71, 221.  
 Kollock, Dr. Charles W., 2.  
 La Neuville, Mr. de, 185.  
 La Salle, Pierre, 147.  
 La Tored du Pin de Monbauban, Mr. de, 120.  
 La Radiere, Col., 180.  
 Lacey, Joshua, 221.  
 Ladson, Abraham, 221.  
 Ladson, Robert, 105.  
 Ladson, James, 132, 133, 141, 195.  
 Lafayette, the Marquis de, letters of to Henry Laurens, 3-11, 53-68, 115-129, 179-193; wound of, 4, 5; arrival of in South Carolina in 1777, 123.  
 Lafayette, Marshal de, 126.  
 Lamb, ———, 69, 71.  
 Lancaster, Pa., 3, 185(2).  
 Land records of South Carolina, 84.  
 Lang, William, 108.  
 Langford, Daniel, 22, 69, 71, 221.  
 Lassiter, Thaddeus, 221.  
 Latimer, Rev. R. S., 211.  
 Laumoy, Col., 180.  
 Laurel Grove (plantation), 39.  
 Laurens, Henry, 104; letters of the Marquis de Lafayette to, 3-11, 53-68, 115-129, 179-193, 226.  
 Laurens, John (1754-1782), 4, 5-6, 8, 189.  
 Lavacher de S. Marie, 75(2), 76, 77(2), 79, 80, 130(2), 132, 133, 136, 138, 140, 141, 194(2), 196, 198, 199, 200(3), 201, 202(2), 218.  
 LeRoy, James, 94.  
 LeSerurier, Catherine, 146.  
 LeSerurier, Damaris, 146.  
 LeSerurier, Mrs. Elizabeth (Leger), 146, 147.  
 LeSerurier, James, abstract of will of, 146-147.  
 LeSerurier, James, son of above, 146(2).  
 LeSerurier, Mary, 146.  
 LeSerurier, Susannah, 146.  
 Lee, Florence O., 165.  
 Lee, Floride, 167.  
 Lee, Frances E., 165.  
 Lee, Julia Emma P., 165.  
 Lee, Richard Henry, 7, 56.  
 Lee, William, 108.  
 Leech, Joseph, 177.  
 Legaré, Isaac, 104.  
 Legaré, James, 69, 71, 221.  
 Legaré, Thomas, Jr., 106.  
 Leger, Elizabeth, 146, 147.  
 Leger, Peter, 103.  
 Leggett, Elias, 221.

Legislature (See General Assembly),  
90, 91, 205.  
Leigh, Egerton, 84.  
Leigh, R. A. Austen, 170.  
Leitner, Michael, 108.  
Lemon, James, 22, 26.  
Lempriere, Clement, 104.  
Leonard, Lochlin, 221.  
Lewis, ———, 13(2).  
Lewis, John, 145.  
Liddell, George, 23(2), 25, 72, 221.  
Light Infantry (of Charleston), festival of the, 33.  
Limerick (plantation), 170.  
Limestone Springs, 47.  
Lincoln, James, 89.  
Lincoln's Inn, 27.  
Lindsey, John, 108.  
Lining, Charles, 21, 24, 26, 76(2), 77(2),  
78, 80(2), 130, 131, 132, 133(2), 136,  
139, 141, 148(3), 194, 195, 196, 197,  
198, 200(3), 201(2), 202, 221.  
Link, William David, 97.  
Linson, Bettie, 215.  
Lions, Corporal, 70.  
Lippincott Company, J. B., 52.  
Liquor, 80, 135.  
Lisle, John, 108(2).  
Litchfield Law School, 158.  
Litchfield, Conn., 158.  
Little Britain, London, 150.  
Little Pee Dee River, 175.  
Little Russell Street, London, 27, 143.  
Livingston, Moses, 221.  
Lloyd, Benjamin, 221.  
Lloyd, David, 144.  
Lloyd, Edward, 140, 145(2).  
Lloyd, Hugh, 144, 145.  
Lloyd, John, abstract of will of, 144-146.  
Lloyd, John, son of above, 146(3).  
Lloyd, Richard, 144(2).  
Lloyd, Robert, 221.  
Lloyd, Mrs. Sarah, 144, 145, 146.  
Lloyd, Sarah, 146.  
Lloyd, Thomas, 144(2), 145(4).  
Lockhart, Charles, 221.  
Logan, David, 221.  
Logan, George, 51.  
Logan, John, 221.  
Logan, Dr. John H., 95.  
Logan, Thomas, 221.  
Logan, William, 51.  
Loghman, Charles, 221.  
Loghman, John, 221.  
Lomax, William J., 160.  
London, 27(2), 28, 30, 103, 143, 146,  
150(2), 151(3).  
Long, Agnes, 90.

Long, Alice, 213.  
Long, Mrs. Mary, 221.  
Long, Solomon, 221.  
Long Cane Creek, 83, 84, 85, 88; settlement on, 84, 85, 86, 89, 156; massacre of settlers of, 85-88, 90(3); memorial stones to massacred settlers of, 86, 87-88.  
Loocock, Aaron, 106.  
Loomis, V. B., 96.  
Looney, Robert, 221.  
Lott, William, 221.  
Louise Home, Washington, D. C., 91.  
Louisiana, 207, 208, 213, 215, 416.  
Louisville, Ky., 167.  
Lumber, John, 221.  
Love, Alexander, 107.  
Love, William, 91.  
Lovell, Mr., 5, 9(2), 58.  
Low-Country, 101.  
Lowerman, John, 221.  
Lowndes, Rawlins, 105, 160.  
Lowry, Matthew, 221.  
Lowry, Thomas, 221.  
Lucas's Battalion, 156.  
Lundy's Lane, battle of, 93.  
Lyles, Aramanus, 204.  
Lynch, Thomas, 105, 170.  
Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (1749, 1779), 105, 170.  
Lyons, Daniel, 194(2).  
Macham (recorder of wills), 148, 152.  
Magnolia-on-the-Ashley (country seat), 114.  
Maham, Hezekiah, 106.  
Makerill, Lieut., 20(3).  
Malbone, Capt., 154.  
Malpas, Ezekiel, 22, 26, 221.  
Malvern Hill, battle of, 208.  
Man Killer (Indian), 49.  
Manassas, second battle of, 209.  
Manigault, Mr., 20(2).  
Manning, Gov. John L., 155.  
Marcy, Wm. L., 12.  
Marengo County, Ala., 19.  
Marion, Francis, 221.  
Marion, Job, 105.  
Markley, Andrew, 176.  
Marquis, Joseph, 175.  
Marquis, Samuel, 175.  
*Marriage Notices in the South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors* (Salley), 154.  
Marshall, Benjamin, 208.  
Marshall, Dr. J. W., 95.  
Marston, Nathaniel, 221.  
Martin, Dr., 94(2).  
Martin, Daniel, 195.

- Martin, Dr. James**, 23, 25, 72, 157, 221.  
**Martin, James**, 221.  
**Martin, John**, 71, 221.  
**Martin, Lewis D.**, 221.  
**Martin, Martin**, 221.  
**Martin, Norman**, 221.  
**Martin, Rachel**, 221.  
**Martin, Sarah Caldwell**, 157.  
**Martin, William**, 221.  
**Martinico**, 61.  
**Maryland Line, Continental Establishment**, 52.  
**Masfield, Mary**, 177.  
**Maskall, Thomas**, 221.  
**Mason, Mrs. A. Lawrence**, 100.  
**Mason, George**, 221.  
**Mason, Richard**, 69, 70(3), 71, 221.  
**Mason, William**, 221.  
**Massachusetts**, 93, 204.  
**Massey, Nathan**, 92.  
**Massey, William**, 106.  
**Mathewes, John**, 104.  
**Mathews, Isaac**, 90.  
**Matthews, J. H.**, 95.  
**Maurepas, Count de**, 60.  
**Maynard, Benjamin**, 144.  
**Mays, S. B.**, 164.  
**Mayson, James**, 49(3), 50, 106.  
**Mayson, James, Jr.**, 221.  
**Mayson, Luke**, 221.  
**Mazyck, Daniel**, 69, 70(2), 71, 221.  
**Mazyck, Stephen**, 69, 71, 221.  
**McAfee, Robert**, 107.  
**McBeth, George**, 221.  
**McBride, John**, 221.  
**McCall, James**, 82.  
**McCall, Capt. James**, 91.  
**McCarty, Daniel**, 176.  
**McCollock, William**, 107.  
**McCrary, Edward**, history of South Carolina by, 31-32, 91, 99, 103.  
**McCrea, Almira**, 44.  
**McCree, John**, 221.  
**McCullough, John**, 176.  
**McDonald, Archibald**, 105, 221.  
**McDonald, Henry**, 177.  
**McDonald, John**, 176.  
**McDougal, Alexander**, 127, 128, 129, 180, 183, 184 (2).  
**McDougal**, —, 95.  
**McDuffie, George**, 17.  
**McElwee, James**, 221.  
**McFaren, Andrew**, 221.  
**McFarling, Andrew**, 221.  
**McGee, John**, 221.  
**McGowan, Henry**, 200.  
**McGowan, James**, 221.  
**McGown, James**, 221.  
**McGrew, Peter**, 23, 25, 72, 221.  
**McGuire, Elijah**, 23, 221.  
**McGuire, Merry**, 23 (3), 25 (2), 72 (2), 221.  
**McGumery, Lieut.**, 201.  
**McIntosh, Alexander**, 108.  
**McIntosh, Mrs. Elizabeth (Smith)**, 148 (6).  
**McIntosh, Lachlan**, abstract of will of, 148.  
**McIntosh, Lachlan, son of above**, 148 (4).  
**McIntosh, Simon**, 148 (6).  
**McKain, Peter**, 221.  
**McKee, John**, 221.  
**McKelvey, James**, 92.  
**McKelvey, Robert**, 221.  
**McKinney, Roger, Sr.**, 221.  
**McKinney, Roger, Jr.**, 221.  
**McKinney, Timothy**, 221.  
**McMahan, Daniel**, 221.  
**McMahan, John**, 221.  
**McMahan, Luke**, 221.  
**McMahan, Peter**, 222.  
**McMurray, William**, 222.  
**McPheeters, Martha J.**, 211.  
**McPherson, Isaac**, 206.  
**McQueen, John**, 105, 149.  
**Meade, John**, 147.  
**Meadow Run, Va.**, 82.  
**Meadows, Jacob**, 178.  
**Meadows, John**, 178.  
**Means, Alice Hagood**, 214.  
**Means, Alice Lee**, 211.  
**Means, Annie**, dau of James Taylor (1836-), 213.  
**Means, Annie**, dau. of Robert Harper, son of David Coalter (1825-1876), 214.  
**Means, Annie Delle**, 215.  
**Means, Ballard Preston**, 214.  
**Means, Barton**, 214.  
**Means, Benjamin Hart** (1833-) 208, 212.  
**Means, Benjamin Hogan**, son of James Taylor (1836-), 213, 215.  
**Means, Benjamin Hogan**, son of Julius Howell (1861-), 215.  
**Means, Beverly William**, 206, 212.  
**Means, Butler**, 214.  
**Means, Caroline Harper**, 206.  
**Means, Caroline Jane Nott**, 211.  
**Means, Mrs. Claudia (Hart)**, 206, 213.  
**Means, Claudia Sarah** (1838-1857), 208.  
**Means, Claudia Sarah** (1859-1880), 212.  
**Means, Courtney Hanson**, 214.  
**Means, David Beverly**, 213.  
**Means, David Coalter** (1825-1876), 206.  
**Means, David Coalter**, son of above, 210.

- Means, David Harper (1794-1840), 205 (2).  
 Means, David Harper (1856-), 204, 210.  
 Means, Edith, 215.  
 Means, Edward (1804-1847), 205, 206, 207, 213.  
 Means, Edward (1866-), 212.  
 Means, Edward John, 205, 211.  
 Means, Eliza Heron, 208.  
 Means, Eliza Preston, 206.  
 Means, Eloise Butler, 211.  
 Means, Emma Sarah, 209.  
 Means, Emma Stark, 214.  
 Means, Ethel Bonner, 216.  
 Means, Eugenia Myddelton, 218.  
 Means, Fannie A., 211.  
 Means, Frances Beverly, 212.  
 Means, Frances Coalter, dau. of David Harper (1794-1840), 206.  
 Means, Frances Coalter, dau. of Isaac Hugh, 211.  
 Means, Frances Margaret, 210.  
 Means, Gabriella, 211.  
 Means, Gladys, 215.  
 Means, H. Perkins, 215.  
 Means, Harriet Jane Milling, 208.  
 Means, Harriet Preston, 212.  
 Means, Henry, 205.  
 Means, Henry Furman, 216.  
 Means, Ida, 213.  
 Means, Ida Etta, 215.  
 Means, Isaac, son of John, of Boston, 204.  
 Means, Isaac (1790-1838), 205.  
 Means, Isaac (1841-1841), 208.  
 Means, Isaac Hugh, 206, 210.  
 Means, Mrs. Isabella (Harper), 204.  
 Means, Isabella, 204.  
 Means, Isabella Harper, 207.  
 Means, Jacob, 204.  
 Means, James Frank, 216.  
 Means, James Hagood, 210, 214.  
 Means, James Hagood, son of above, 214.  
 Means, James Linson, 215.  
 Means, James Mobley, 210.  
 Means, James Taylor (1836-), 208, 213.  
 Means, James Taylor (1867-), 213, 215.  
 Means, John, of Boston, Mass., 204.  
 Means, John, son of above, 204, 207.  
 Means, John (1789-1790), 205.  
 Means, John Coalter, 211.  
 Means, John Coalter (1868-), 213, 215.  
 Means, John Coalter, son of above, 216.  
 Means, John Hugh (1812-1862), 105, 109.  
 Means, John Hugh (1863-), 214.  
 Means, John Strother, 212.  
 Means, Johnson Hagood, 211.  
 Means, Julia Bates (1829-1834), 206.  
 Means, Julia Bates (1874-1874), 211.  
 Means, Julia Indiana, 211.  
 Means, Julius Howell (1840-1862), 208.  
 Means, Julius Howell (1861-), 213, 215.  
 Means, Julius Howell, son of above, 215.  
 Means, Kate Leslie, 212.  
 Means, Lula, 213.  
 Means, Margaret Hill, 214.  
 Means, Maria, 211.  
 Means, Maria Cornelia, 211.  
 Means, Maria Eliza Preston, 206.  
 Means, Maria Frances, 207.  
 Means, Maria Isabella, 205.  
 Means, Marion Mobley, 210.  
 Means, Marth, dau. of John, of Boston, 204.  
 Means, Martha (1811-1811), 205.  
 Means, Martha, dau. of Edward John, 211.  
 Means, Martha Cornelia, 207.  
 Means, Martha Sarah, 208.  
 Means, Martha Scrimzeour, 216.  
 Means, Mary, dau. of John, of Boston, 204.  
 Means, Mary, dau. of James Taylor (1836-), 213.  
 Means, Mary Eugenia, 211.  
 Means, Mary Hart, 206, 208.  
 Means, Mary Hart, dau. of Benjamin Hart, 212.  
 Means, Mary Hart, dau. of Robert Stark (1833-1874), 214.  
 Means, Mary Taylor, 208.  
 Means, Meta Paris, 215.  
 Means, Paul David, 215.  
 Means, Paul de Vane, 213, 216.  
 Means, Rebecca, dau. of John, of Boston, 204.  
 Means, Rebecca Mary Ann, 205.  
 Means, Robert, son of John, of Boston, 204.  
 Means, Robert (1796-1836), 205, 207.  
 Means, Robert Bruce, 212.  
 Means, Robert Harper (1828-1858), 206.  
 Means, Robert Harper, son of David Coalter (1825-1876), 210, 214.  
 Means, Robert Harper (1860-61), 211.  
 Means, Robert Preston, 215, 216.  
 Means, Robert Stalk, 209, 213.  
 Means, Robert Thomas, 208.  
 Means, Sallie Stark, 214.  
 Means, Samuel, son of John, of Boston, 204.  
 Means, Samuel (1793-1793), 205.

- Means, Sarah, dau. of John, of Boston. 204.  
 Means, Sarah, dau. of 2d. John, 207.  
 Means, Sarah (1806-1806), 205.  
 Means, Sarah Ann Frances, 206.  
 Means, Sarah Anne, 207.  
 Means, Sarah Frances, 211.  
 Means, Sarah Trotti, 211.  
 Means, Thomas (1765-1765), 204.  
 Means, Thomas (1767-1828), 204; genealogical account of the family of, 204-216.  
 Means, Thomas Coalter (1821-1859), 206, 208.  
 Means, Thomas Coalter, son of David Coalter (1825-1876), 210.  
 Means, Thomas Coalter, son of Benj. Hart, 212.  
 Means, Thomas Corbett, 207.  
 Means, Thomas Jefferson, 205.  
 Means, Thomas King, 213.  
 Means, Thomas Taylor, 208.  
 Means, Virginia Preston Palmer, 216.  
 Means, William Burney (1807-1857), 205, 208.  
 Means, William Burney (1833-1859), 208.  
 Means, William Burney, son of Benjamin Hart, 212.  
 Means, William Burney (1863-), 213.  
 Means, William Burney, son of Julius Howell (1861-), 215.  
 Means burying ground, 204.  
 Mecan, Thomas, 132.  
 Medford, N. J., 40.  
 Meek, Margaret, 162.  
 Memminger, Mrs. Ella (Hastie), 114.  
 Memminger, Rev. W. W., 114.  
 Mercury, *The Charleston*, 35, 37, 173.  
 Mexico (City), 47 (2), 48.  
 Mexico (Republic), prospective war with, 14, 15, 17 (2); Palmetto Regiment in, 47-48.  
 Mexico, Gulf of, 16.  
 Middle States, 14.  
 Middle Temple, London, 170.  
 Middlesex, County, Eng., 27.  
 Middleton, Arthur, 103, 227.  
 Middleton, Frances, 164.  
 Middleton, Henry, 103, 104.  
 Middleton, Henry, grandson of above, 227.  
 Middleton, Robert, 164.  
 Middleton, Thomas, son of Henry (1717-1784), 104.  
 Middleton, Thomas, son of William (1710-1785), 106.  
 Mifflin, Fort, 55.  
 Mifflin, Gen., 66; faction of, 64.  
 Miles, F. T., 43.  
 Military convention of April 26, 1865, 43.  
 Militia, 11, 60, 85, 153 (2), 209.  
 Miller, Abraham, 176.  
 Miller, Adam, 21, 24, 26, 222.  
 Miller, Jacob, 176.  
 Miller, John, 176, 178.  
 Miller, Philip, 222.  
 Miller, Robert, 82.  
 Miller, S. Pinckney, 211.  
 Miller, William, 176, 222.  
 Millgan, Jacob, 99-100, 222.  
 Milling, David, 204.  
 Milling, Hugh, 204, 222.  
 Milling, Mary, 204.  
 Milling, Mrs. Sarah (Burney), 204.  
 Milling, Sarah, 204.  
 Mills, Gilbert, 222.  
 Mills, John, 222.  
 MisCampbell, Robert, 222.  
 Millwee, Dr., 88.  
 Millwood, 156.  
 Miners and Merchants' Bank, 43.  
 Mississippi, 161 (2), 167, 211.  
 Mississippi River, 147, 166, 167, 211.  
 Missouri, 168, 205, 206.  
 Mitchell, Elizabeth, 150.  
 Mitchell, Ephraim, 52, 222.  
 Mitchell, James, 222.  
 Mitchell, William, 222.  
 Mobile, Ala., 13, 95.  
 Mobley, Elizabeth, 210.  
 Mobley, Dr. John G., 206.  
 Moffitt, Matthew, 200.  
 Monck's Corner, 21.  
 Moncrief, Richard, 195.  
 Monroe, President, 158.  
 Montagu, Lord Charles Greville, Governor of South Carolina, certificate of, 32.  
 Montcalm, Marquis de, 128 (2).  
 Montezuma, 133.  
 Montgomery, Ala., 12.  
 Montgomery, Va., 208.  
 Montgomery, Hugh, 84.  
 Moore, Capt., 174.  
 Moore, Miss, 162.  
 Moore, Alexander, 222.  
 Moore, Fanny, 165.  
 Moore, Henry, 222.  
 Moore, John, 105.  
 Moore, John (soldier), 222.  
 Moore, Thomas, 222.  
 Moore, William, 106.  
 Moore, Fort, 86.  
 Morgan, Capt., 199.

- Morgan, R., 96.  
 Morley (not Newly), George, 28.  
 Morris, Mr., 3, 56, 129.  
 Morris, Ida, 46.  
 Morris, Jane, 29.  
 Morris, Thomas, 176.  
 Morrow, John, 222.  
 Morrow, Matthew, 222.  
 Morrow, Robert, 222.  
 Moseley, Charlotte, 95.  
 Moseley, Martha, 91.  
 Moseley, William, 91 (2).  
 Moss, John, 176.  
 Mosse, Dr. George, 99 (2).  
 Mostyn, Jane, 144.  
 Motte, Charles, 222.  
 Motte, Isaac, 106.  
 Motte, Jacob, 105.  
 Moultrie, Alexander, 193. ?  
 Moultrie, John, 145 (2).  
 Moultrie, William (1730-1805), 32, 105, 131 (2), 136, 198, 199, 201, 222, 227; *Memoirs of*, 103.  
 Moultrie, Fort, 75, 79 (3), 80, 131 (2), 133, 226.  
 Mourning rings, 27.  
 Moyria, Viscount Joseph Marie Anne de, 128.  
 Mt. Pleasant, 38.  
 Mulcaster, John, 222.  
 Mulhering, Charles, Sr., 222.  
 Mulhering, Charles, Jr., 222.  
 Murphey, Edward, 222.  
 Murphey, Michael, 176, 222.  
 Murphey, William, 176.  
 Murrell, John Jonah, 40.  
 Murrell, Mary Martha Eldert, 40.  
 Murrell, Susan, 40.  
 Muster Master General, Deputy, 32.  
 Myrack, William, 23, 25, 72, 222.  
 Natchez, Miss., 211.  
 Navy, South Carolina's in the Revolution, 99, 136 (2), 174, 203, 218 (2), 219 (2), 221, 222, 223, 224; H. Majesty's, 147.  
 Neal, Benjamin, 222.  
 Neel, Thomas, 107.  
 Negroes, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 61, 69, 101, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151.  
 Nelson, Emily, 97.  
 Nelson, John, 26.  
 Neufville, John, 103.  
 Nevin, James, 222.  
 New Acquisition, 107 (4).  
 New England, 128.  
 New England Society, 114.  
 New France, 126.  
 New Hampshire Volunteers, 43.  
 New Jersey, 40, 62, 124.  
 New Orleans, La., 167.  
 New River, Va., 81, 82, 83.  
 New South Sea Stock, 28.  
 New York (State), 114; regiment of in the Mexican War, 48.  
 New York, N. Y., 35, 36, 49, 50 (2), 111, 114, 167, 168, 192.  
 Newberry County, 156.  
 Newberry District, O'Neill's *Annals of*, 156.  
 Newnan, Ga., 96.  
 Newport, R. I., 154.  
 Newson, Benjamin, 222.  
 Newspapers, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 51, 52, 64, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 99, 102 (2), 103, 128, 154 (4), 155, 156, 159.  
 Newton, Juston A., 40.  
 Nicholas, Charles, 222.  
 Nicholson, John (1733), 146.  
 Nicholson, John (1783), 222.  
 Ninety Six, 85; election district of, 106.  
 Ninety Six District, 49 (2), 89 (3), 93.  
 Nipper, James, 176.  
 Nixon, Hugh Alexander, 222.  
 Nixon, John, 108, 222.  
 Noble, Alexander, 85, 153.  
 Noble, Alexander (later), 160.  
 Noble, Ezekiel Pickens, 158.  
 Noble, John, 82, 83, 153.  
 Noble, Mrs. Mary (Calhoun), 82, 83, 153.  
 Noble, Rebecca, 168.  
 Norris, Daniel, 222.  
 Norris, Patrick, 91.  
 Norris, Robert, 85.  
 Norris, Thomas, 222.  
 North America, 151.  
 North Carolina, 9, 12, 41, 43 (2), 211.  
 North River, N. J., 192.  
 Northampton (plantation), 112.  
 Northampton County, N. C., 41.  
 Norwood, David, 222.  
 Norwood, John, 222.  
 Norwood, Samuel, 222.  
 Norwood, Sarah C., 156.  
 Norwood, Sarah Mornin, 160.  
 Norwood, Theophilus, 222.  
 "Nullification" Convention, 205.  
 Nurses, 201.  
 Oats, 19.  
 Oats, Sergeant, 26.  
 O'Brien, Dennis, 222.  
 O'Farrell, Alonzo H., 161.  
*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (U. S. Govt.), 209.  
 Ogier, George, 69, 71, 222.

- Ogier, Lewis, 222.  
 Ohio, 168.  
 Oklahoma, 110.  
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 110.  
 •Oliphant, David, 103, 222.  
 Oliver, Elizabeth, 222.  
 Oliver, Mary, 96.  
 Oliver, Samuel, 222 (2).  
 Oliver, Thomas, 66, 71.  
 O'Neill, John Belton, *Aunals of Newberry District* by, 156.  
 Orangeburgh District, 205.  
 Ordinance of Secession, 160.  
 Ordinary's Office, Charleston, 148.  
 Oregon, 14, 15 (3), 16 (2), 17.  
 Orphan House, Charleston, 37.  
 Orr, Charles, 178.  
 Orr, Jane, 161.  
 Osborn, Thomas, 105.  
 Over Hill Warriors, 49.  
 Pacific Ocean, 17.  
 Paintings, 34, 100.  
 Palmer, Joseph, 106.  
 Palmer, Sarah, 216.  
 Palmer, William H., 216.  
 Palmetto trees, 226-227.  
 Palmetto Regiment, 47-48.  
 Paris, 101, 181.  
 Parker, Dr. Edwin, 158.  
 Parker, John, 104, 105.  
 Parker, Dr. John W., 93.  
 Parker, William, 105.  
 Parkinson, Agnes, 74.  
 Parliament (Great Britain), 13.  
 Parnal, or Parnold, James, 178.  
 Parrot, John, 224.  
 Parrott, George, 101.  
 Parsons, James, 105.  
 Parsons, William, 222.  
 Partridge, Mrs. Elizabeth, 147.  
 Partridge, William, 23, 25, 72.  
 Paschal, Minnie, 110.  
 Patrick, Henry, 106.  
 Patterson, George, 178.  
 Patterson's Bridge, 88.  
 Patton, James 81 (2), 82 (2), 83 (8).  
 Patton, Robert, 106, 107.  
 Paul, William, 222.  
 Pawley, George, 108.  
 Peacock, Robert, 222.  
 Pegues, Claudius, 108.  
 Pendleton, 14, 16, 100, 159 (2), 167, 168.  
 Pendleton District, 154.  
 Pennsylvania, 97.  
 Peoples, James C., 41.  
 Peronneau, John, 78.  
 Perrin, William, 92.  
 Persia, 134.  
 Peterkin, John, 23, 25, 72.  
 Peterman, Julia, 163.  
 Peters, Mr., 123.  
 Petersburg, Va., 39 (2).  
 Petrie, Alexander, 195.  
 Petrie, George, 21, 22, 24, 26 (2).  
 Pettigrew, Minnie, 214.  
 Philadelphia, Pa., 2, 7, 10, 40, 65, 103, 124, 166.  
 Phinizy, Lulie, 98.  
 Pickens, Andrew, 153, 172.  
 Pickens, Andrew, son of above, 154.  
 Pickens, Francis Wilkerson, letters of John C. Calhoun to, 12-19.  
 Pickens, Mrs. Francis Wilkerson, 19.  
 Pickens, Susan, 160.  
 Pickens District, 155.  
 Pictures, 143, 145.  
 Pinckney, Charles (1732-1782), 103.  
 Pinckney, Charles (1757-1824), 175.  
 Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, 21, 24, 26, 75, 79 (2), 80 (2), 106, 130 (4), 131, 132, 133 (3), 136, 138 (3), 140 (2), 141 (2), 142 (3), 194, 195 (3), 197, 198, 199, 200 (3), 201 (2), 222.  
 Pinckney, G. M., *Life of John C. Calhoun* by, 159.  
 Pinckney, Thomas, 133, 172, 194, 196, 201, 222.  
 Pinckney, Capt. Thomas, grandson of above, 2.  
 Pinopolis, 112 (2).  
 Pitts, John, 222.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa., 168.  
 Plate, 145-146.  
 Poage, John, 84.  
 Poage, Thomas, 84.  
 Poellnitz, Julius R., 208.  
 Polk, Ezekiel, 107 (3).  
 Polk, President Jas. K., 12, 13, 14, 15, 17; cabinet of, 12, 13, 17; inaugural of, 14, 17; administration of, 15 (2).  
 Pollard, Richard, 23, 25, 72, 222.  
 Pon Pon (Edisto) River, 171.  
 Porcher, Philip, 106.  
 Port, Thomas, 105.  
 Port Royal, 29.  
 Port Royal Island, 32, 138.  
 Postell, Lieut., 75, 76, 77 (2), 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200 (2), 201 (2), 202.  
 Postell, Andrew, 37.  
 Postell, Francis, 178.  
 Postell, Mary, 37.  
 Potter (recorder of wills), 28.  
 Potter, Ephraim, 222.  
 Potts, Thomas, 140.  
 Powell, George Gabriel, 104, 108.  
 Powell, Jacob, 222.



- Powell, Mark, 223.  
 Powell, Robert William, 29, 104, 150.  
 Powell, Thomas, 223.  
 Poyas, John Ernest, 223.  
 Prerogative Court, of Canterbury, 146, 148, 150, 151 (2).  
 Presbyterian church, 33 (Scotch).  
 Presidency of United States, 158.  
 President of South Carolina, 137, 228; barge of, 199.  
 Preston, James Patton, 213.  
 Preston, Mrs. Mary (Hart), 213.  
 Preston, Robert Taylor, 213.  
 Preston, Virginia Ann Emily, 213.  
 Preston, Waller Redd, 208.  
 Price, Aaron, 85.  
 Price, Elijah, 123.  
 Price, Hopkin, 29.  
 Primerose, Nicol, 148.  
 Prince, John, 108.  
 Prince, Robert, 223.  
 Prince, Thomas, 223.  
 Prince Frederick's Parish, 105.  
 Prince George, Fort, 86.  
 Prince George's Parish, Winyah, 105, 170 (2).  
 Prince Williams Parish, 37, 83, 89, 106.  
 Pringle, Andrew, 28.  
 Pringle, James, 130.  
 Prioleau, Samuel (1690-1752), 145.  
 Pritchard's Shipyard, 198, 203.  
 Privateers, 35, 36.  
 Privy Council, 51, 154 (2), 226 (2), 227.  
 Probate Court records, Charleston County, 32, 102 (2).  
 Proby, John, 175.  
 Proby, Mrs. Mary, 175.  
 Prott, John, 148.  
 Proveaux, Adrian, 69, 70 (3), 71, 199, 223.  
 Provincial Congress of South Carolina, 226; first, 89; second, 89; members of second, 103-108; journals of the second, 103.  
 Prussia, 130.  
 Prussia Step, 142.  
 Public Lands of South Carolina, General Agent of, 210.  
*Publications of the Southern History Association*, 90.  
 Pueblo, Col., 214.  
 Pulaski, Count Cassimer, 53, 183.  
 Purcell, Rev. Henry, 223.  
 Purkey, Henry, 223.  
 Putnam, B. A., 163.  
 Putnam, Israel, 193.  
 Putnam, Kate Kirby, 163.  
 Quartermaster General of the Southern Department, 194, 218; Deputy of, 75, 136, 197, 199, 203; Assistant Deputy, 77, 220.  
 Quebec, 5, 180.  
 Queen Street, Charleston, 33.  
 Queen's Light Dragoons, 5.  
 Rails, Charles, 200.  
 Ramage, Mr., 138, 202.  
 Ramsay, Dr. David, *History of the Revolution in South Carolina* by, 32.  
 Ramsay, Dr. Joseph Hall, 223.  
 Randolph, the, 11, 197.  
 Rangers, 49, 86, 89.  
 Raper, Benjamin, 150.  
 Raper, Francis, 150, 151.  
 Raper, John, 150.  
 Raper, John, son of above, 150.  
 Raper, Mary, 150.  
 Raper, Robert, abstract of will of, 150-152.  
 Raper, Robert, grand nephew of above, 150, 151 (4).  
 Raper, Sarah, 150.  
 Raper, William, 151 (3).  
 Rapley, Richard Andrews, 106.  
 Ravenel, James, 104.  
 Ravenel, René, 42.  
*Ravenel Records*, 42, 45.  
 Read, Jacob, 154.  
 Reading, Pa., 9, 185.  
 Real Estate in Charles Town in 1778, 30.  
 Red Bank, 143.  
 Reed, Susan, 167.  
 Reed Creek, Va., 81 (4), 82, 84 (2).  
 Reeves, Benjamin, 175.  
 Reeves, Burgess, 223.  
 Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, records of the, 20-26, 69-74; 1st., mentioned, 50, 131, returns of, 21, 22, 24, 26, 69, order book of, 75-80, 130-142, 194-203, grenadier company of, 142; 2d., mentioned, 20, 50, 131, guard detail of, 69, return of, 71; 3d., mentioned, 49, 52, 157, 195, 203, returns of, 23, 25, 72; 4th., mentioned, 52, 136, 140, 197; 5th., mentioned, 137, 140, 142, 195 (2); 6th., mentioned, 137, 196, 197 (2), 201, 203; 4th. Georgia, 140; 64th. British, 20; 33d., 20; 4th. N. H. Vols., U. S. A., 43; 1st. S. C. Reg. Arty., C. S. A., 155; 17th. S. C. V., 209, 213; 18th. S. C. V., 209, 210; 6th. S. C. V., 211, 212.  
 Rendall, Mrs., 29.  
 Revolution, 89, 153 (2), 170, 171, 172, 204 (2); the first overt act of in South Carolina, 49; bounty grants made in South Carolina to South Carolina soldiers of the, 173-178, 217-224.

- Revolution in South Carolina*, Ramsay's *History of the*, 32; McCrady's, 99, 103.  
 Rhett, Alfred, 155.  
 Richards, Mary, 223.  
 Richardson, Richard, 106.  
 Richardson, Richard, son of above, 223.  
 Richardson, William, 106.  
 Richland District, 206.  
 Richman, Dr. Jacob, 106.  
 Richmond, Va., 13, 42, 156, 208, 216.  
 Richmond Theatre, great fire of the, 93.  
 Riddle, William, 223.  
 Riddle, William Powell, 223.  
 Righton, Mr., 199.  
 Ritchie, Mr., 13 (2).  
 Ritchie, John, 178.  
 Rivers, Isaac, 104.  
 Roach, Allen R., 213.  
 Roanoke River, Va., 81 (2), 83.  
 Roberts, Sergeant, 70.  
 Roberts, Joseph, 22, 26.  
 Roberts, Owen, 136 (2), 137, 140, 197, 223.  
 Roberts, Richard Brooke, 223.  
 Robertson, James, 223.  
 Robinson, Robert, 176.  
 Robison, George, 108.  
 Robison, Robert, 178.  
 Rogers, Dr. Alexander, 52.  
 Rogers, Alexander, 223.  
 Rogers, Jacob, 177, 178.  
 Rogers, James, 178.  
 Rogers, John, 108.  
 Roper's Wharf, 136, 140.  
 Ross, Francis, 107.  
 Rowan, John, 175.  
 Rowe, Mary, 29.  
 Rucker, Alexander R., 160.  
 Rudolph, Michael, 102.  
 Rum, 49.  
 Rush, Mrs. Margaret, 147.  
 Rush, Patrick, 147.  
 Russell, Joseph, 145 (2).  
 Russell, Nathaniel, 149, 150.  
 Rosaell, Thomas Commander, 223.  
 Russell, William, 21, 24.  
 Russia, 17, 227.  
 Rutledge, Andrew, 27, 28.  
 Rutledge, Edward, 103.  
 Rutledge, John, 104, 226 (2), 228.  
 Rutledge, Thomas, 105.  
 Rye, 19.  
 Salisbury, N. C., 9 (2).  
 Salley, A. S., Jr., 1, 2; genealogy of the Jervey family by, 31-46, 109-113; genealogy of the Calhoun family by, 81-98, 153-169; genealogy of the Means family edited by, 204-216.  
 Salley, John, 108, 207.  
 Salley, Mary, 313.  
 Salt, 194.  
 Salter, Jacob, 223.  
 Saluda River, 82; election district between Broad River and, 108 (3); upper election district between Broad River and, 108.  
 Salvador, Francis, 106.  
 San Augustine, Mexico, 47.  
 San Francisco, Cal., 168.  
 Sanders, John, 223.  
 Sanders, Robert, 178.  
 Sanders, Roger Parker, 75 (2), 76, 77 (3), 79 (2), 130 (2), 132 (2), 133, 136, 194, 196, 197.  
 Sanders, William, 104 (2).  
 Sandy Hill (plantation), 52.  
 Sansom, Jean, 223.  
 Santee River, 171, 174; High Hills of (near), 99.  
*Saucy Jack* (privateer), 35, 36.  
 Savage, Thomas, 104.  
 Savannah, Ga., 31, 100, 142.  
 Savannah River, election district between north folk of Edisto River and, 108 (2).  
 Saxe-Gotha, election district of, 106.  
 Saxon, James, 223.  
 Saxon, William, 223.  
 Sayre, Mary E., 96.  
 Scarff, Joseph, 223.  
 Schulkill River, 4, 49 (2).  
 Scotch Church, Charleston, 33.  
 Scotland, 31, 51.  
 Scott, John, 28.  
 Scott, Lamuel, 133.  
 Scott, William, 75 (2), 76 (6), 77 (5), 78 (3), 104, 133 (4), 136 (3), 138, 139, 140 (3), 141, 142, 194, 195 (2), 196, 197 (2), 198 (3), 199 (2), 200 (4), 201 (2), 202 (4), 203 (2).  
 Screven, Benjamin, 105.  
 Screven, Sallie Virginia, 42, 112.  
 Scurlock, William, 223.  
 Seal, Thomas, Jr., 176.  
 Seal of the State of South Carolina, 175, 226-228; of the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina, 225; of the Province of South Carolina under Royal Government, 225-226.  
 Sebley, John, 223.  
 Sebley, William, 223.  
 "Secession" Convention, 209; Ordinance of Secession passed by, 160, 209.  
 Secretary of the Province, Deputy, 146; of the State, 84, 174, 210, 217, 224; of State of the U. S., 159; of War of U. S., 158.

- Segoud, ———, letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 73.  
 Selma, Ala., 166.  
 Seminole War, 92.  
 Senate, 90, 91, 100.  
 Seneca, 49; town house of, 49.  
*Sermons and an Essay on the Pentateuch* (Means), 207.  
 Seven Pines, battle of, 212.  
 Shaddon, David, 223.  
 Shaftesbury, the Earl of, 225.  
 Shealy, W. A., 2.  
 Shearer, Michael, 223.  
 Sheppard, Charles, 151.  
 Sherman, W. T., 43.  
 Shields, Gen. James, letter of to Gov. Johnson, 47-48.  
 Shiver, Robert, 168.  
 Shoen, Allen McLee, 156.  
 Short, Mrs. Christian (Stone), 30 (2).  
 Short, Richard Ryder, 30.  
 Shubrick, Jacob, 223.  
 Shubrick, Richard, 223.  
 Shubrick, Thomas, 69, 70 (3), 71, 105, 195, 223.  
 Simkins, Arthur, 13, 14.  
 Simkins, Mrs. Arthur, 14.  
 Simkins, Maria, 156.  
 Simmons, Lieut., 75, 76 (2), 78, 79, 80 (2), 130, 132 (2), 133, 136 (2), 139, 140, 195.  
 Simms, Wm. Gilmore, 102.  
 Simms, Wm. Gilmore (1806-1870), son of above, 102.  
 Simonds, Andrew, 161.  
 Simonds, Joseph Webb, 93, 161.  
 Simons, Ann H., 43.  
 Simons, Maurice, 104.  
 Simpson, Sergt., 194.  
 Sinclair myth, 174.  
 Singellton, Benjamin, 104.  
 Singleton, Benjamin, 175.  
 Singleton, Bracy, 102 (4).  
 Singleton, Harriet, 102.  
 Singleton, John, 102 (4).  
 Singleton, Mrs. Mary, wife of Thomas, 102.  
 Singleton, Mrs. Mary, wife of Ripley, 102.  
 Singleton, Matthew, 99, 106.  
 Singleton, Richard, Jr., 175.  
 Singleton, Ripley, 102 (2).  
 Singleton, Thomas, 101-102.  
 Singleton, Thomas D., 102.  
 Sinking Fund, Chief Clerk of the Commissioners of the, 210.  
 Sinkler, Peter, 106.  
 Skelton, John, 223.  
 Skirving, Charles, 138, 140, 195, 197 (2), 201, 202, 203.  
 Skirving, James, 105.  
 Skirving, William, 105 (2).  
 Skottowe, Thomas, 32.  
 Slater, George, 223.  
 Slater, John, Jr., 223.  
 Slater, Levy, 223.  
 Slaughter, Robert, 81.  
 Slaves, 23, 28, 101, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151.  
 Sleeker, William, 178.  
 Smalbroke, Richard, 28.  
 Smith, Col., 128.  
 Smith, Aaron, 23 (2), 25, 72, 223.  
 Smith, Andrew, 21, 24, 26, 223.  
 Smith, Benjamin, 104.  
 Smith, Catherine, 223.  
 Smith, Charles, 178.  
 Smith, D. E. Huger, 2.  
 Smith, Edward D., 38.  
 Smith, Emma Gough, 41, 108.  
 Smith, Ezekiel, 223.  
 Smith, Francis, 148.  
 Smith, George, 178.  
 Smith, Helen Doremus, 111.  
 Smith, Henry A. M., 2 (2).  
 Smith, Hugh, 223.  
 Smith, James, 175, 223.  
 Smith, Jesse, 176.  
 Smith, John, of Augusta County, Va., 82.  
 Smith, John, Continental Soldier of S. C., 176 (2), 178, 223.  
 Smith, John, Jr., 178.  
 Smith, John Carraway, 23, 25, 72, 223.  
 Smith, Margaret, 223.  
 Smith, Matthew, 176.  
 Smith, Philip, 105.  
 Smith, Press, 75, 76, 77, 142, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200 (2), 201 (2), 202, 203.  
 Smith, Ralph, of the Revolution, 178.  
 Smith, Ralph, of the present, 212.  
 Smith, Rev. Robert, 105; letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 20-21.  
 Smith, Roger, 103.  
 Rmith, William, 170, 223.  
 Snowden, Prof. Yates, 2, 49, 50 (2), 51, 100.  
 Soldier's Retreat (plantation), 100, 101.  
 Sons of the Revolution, South Carolina Society of the, 114.  
 South, the, 13, 168.  
 South Carolina, 27 (3), 27-28, 28 (2), 29 (2), 30, 31 (4), 47, 49, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 89 (2), 99, 100, 101 (2), 102, 143 (2), 144 (6), 145, 146, 147 (4), 148, 149, 150 (4), 151, 153 (2), 154 (2), 156, 170 (3), 173, 204 (2), 205,

- 207, 225 (3), 226; miscellaneous records of, 34; Historical Commission of, 34; United States Court of, 37 (2); Deputy Clothier General to Continental troops of, 78; members of the second Provincial Congress of, 103-108; journals of the same of, 103; land records of, 84; seals of, 225-228; newspapers of, mentioned, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 51, 52, 64, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 99, 102 (2), 103, 128, 154 (4), 155, 156, 159, 171, 172; first overt act of the Revolution in, 49; Jews of, 52; bibliography of, 52; Senate of, 100.
- South-Carolina, The Gazette of the State of*, 128, 154, 171.
- South-Carolina and American General Gazette, The*, 32, 51, 52.
- South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina), 49, 50, 167 205 (2), 207 (2), 208 (2), 209, 210 (2), 212; librarians of, 210 212.
- South-Carolina Gazette The*, 85, 86, 89, 103, 105, 156.
- South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal, The*, 32.
- South Carolina Gleanings in England, 27-30, 143-152.
- South Carolina Historical Society, 114.
- South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, 32, 157, 204; records of the regiments of, 20-26, 69-74; order book of the 1st Regiment of the, 75-80, 130-142, 194-203; bounty grants to soldiers of the, 173-178, 217-224.
- South Carolina Military Academy, 112; Board of Visitors of, 209.
- South Carolina Society, 37.
- South Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution, 114.
- South-Carolina State Gazette, and Timothy & Mason's Daily Advertiser*, 33, 102.
- South-Carolina Weekly Gazette, The*, 52, 99, 172.
- Southern Department, 218.
- Southern History Association, *Publications of*, the, 90.
- Spain, 27.
- Sparrow, John, 69, 71.
- Spartanburg County, 212.
- Speed, John, 92.
- Speed, Sarah, 194.
- Spencer, Calvin, 77.
- Spence, John, 223.
- Spence, Robert, 223.
- Sprague, William, 223.
- Springer, Sylvester, 223.
- St. Andrew's Parish, 104, 114 (2).
- St. Augustine, Fla., 163 (2), 180.
- St. Bartholomew's Parish, 31 (2), 105 (2).
- St. Cecilia Society, 114.
- St. Clement Danes, Eng., 28.
- St. David's Parish, 104, 108.
- St. George's, Eng., 27 (2), 28.
- St. George's Parish, Dorchester, 104.
- St. Helena's Parish, 31, 105.
- St. James's Parish, Goose Creek, 104, 143, 146; Church of, 173.
- St. James's Parish, Santee, 100, 105.
- St. John College, Cambridge, Eng., 170.
- St. John's Parish, Berkeley, 29 (2), 52, 104, 112, 170.
- St. John's Parish, Colleton, 106.
- St. Julien, Louis de, 147.
- St. Louis, Mo., 168.
- St. Margaret Pattens, Eng., 28.
- St. Marie, Lavacher de, 75 (2), 76, 77 (2), 79, 80, 130 (2), 132, 133, 136, 138, 140, 141, 194 (2), 196, 198, 199, 200 (3), 201, 202 (2), 218.
- St. Matthew's Parish, 107, 171.
- St. Michael's Church, Charleston, 37, 38; churchyard of, 36, 37 (2), 38 (3), 42.
- St. Paul's Churchyard, Pendleton, 159.
- St. Paul's Parish, 105.
- St. Peter's Parish, 37, 106.
- St. Philip's Churchyard, Charleston, 33, 52.
- St. Philip's Parish, 29.
- St. Quentin, Vermandois, France, 146.
- St. Stephen's Parish, 102, 106.
- Stafford, County, Great Britain, 29.
- Stallon, Major, 223.
- Stapleton, Katherine, 149 (2).
- Stark, Gen., 189.
- Stark, Susan Rebecca,
- Starke, Wm. Pinckney, sketch of John C. Calhoun by, 156.
- State Bank (of Charleston), 37 (2).
- Staunton, Va., 81.
- Steadman, John, 153.
- Steedman, Charles, Col. Samuel Warren's letter to, 100-101.
- Steele, Charles, 223.
- Steers, Thomas, 145, 146.
- Stephens, Jesse, 223.
- Stevens, Catherine Ravenel, 42.
- Stevens, Jervis Henry, 223.
- Stevens, Joseph, 223.
- Stevens, Mary, 147.
- Stevens, Robert, 147, 148.

- Stevens, William, 176.  
 Stevens, Dr. William Smith, 223.  
 Stevenson, —, 12.  
 Stewart, Lt. Col., 52.  
 Stewart, Jeremiah, 223.  
 Stewart, John, 276.  
 Stobo, Rev. Archibald, 31.  
 Stone, Benjamin (another), 176.  
 Stone, Dotson, 176.  
 Stone, Edward, 30 (2).  
 Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth, 30 (4).  
 Stone, Joseph, 177.  
 Stone, Reuben, 223.  
 Stone, William, abstract of will of, 29-30.  
 Stono River, 203.  
 Storrer, Henry, 223.  
 Strand, London, 30.  
 Street railways, 168.  
 Stripland, William, 223.  
 Strother, Charles, 102.  
 Strother, Mrs. Dorothy (Singleton), 102.  
 Strother, Mary Pope, 212.  
 Strother, Thomas Singleton, 102.  
 Strother, William, 102, 108.  
 Stuart, Edwin Roy, 110.  
 Sugar House, Charles Town, 202.  
 Sullivan's Island, 33, 226, 227 (4).  
 Summit, N. C., 41.  
 Sumter, 39, 166.  
 Sumter, Thomas, 106, 137, 196, 197 (2), 201.  
 Sumter, Fort, 167.  
 Sunn, Dr. Frederick, 223.  
 Surgeon General, 219.  
 Surphley (plantation), 144, 145 (4), 146.  
 Surrey, County, Eng., 143.  
 Surveyor General, 84.  
 Sutton, John, 223.  
 Switzer, Henry, 224.  
 Sword, James, 23, 25, 72, 224.  
 Sword, John, 224.  
 Tailor, 23, 25, 72.  
*Tamar* (man-of-war), 225.  
 Tankersley, John T., 161.  
 Tappar, William, 224.  
 Tariff, 12, 13, 14.  
 Tate, William, 224.  
 Tatum, Christopher, 224.  
 Taylor, Ann, 150.  
 Taylor, Edward, 147.  
 Taylor, Edward, son of above, 147 (2).  
 Taylor, Floride, 34.  
 Taylor, John, 224.  
 Taylor, L. T., 161.  
 Taylor, Samuel, 224.  
 Taylor, Thomas, 108.  
 Teague, John, 224.  
 Teague, Margaret, 164.  
 Teaster, Benjamin, 22, 26.  
 Temple, Jacob, 224.  
 Temple, Peter, 224.  
 Templeton, Miss, 96.  
 Temporary Seal, 228.  
 Ten Mile House, 136.  
 Tennent, Rev. William, 106.  
 Tennent, Dr. William, 160.  
 Tennessee, 12.  
 Terry, Champness, 106.  
 Terry, Charles, 30.  
 Texas, 16, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169, 212, 215 (2).  
 Thalian Academy, 167.  
 Theus, Simeon, 21, 22, 24, 26, 76, 77 (2), 78, 79, 80, 130 (2), 138, 195, 199, 200 (2), 201, 202, 203, 224.  
 Thomas, Dempsey, 224.  
 Thomas, Elizabeth Maylin, 40.  
 Thomas, Mrs. Jane Baker, 40.  
 Thomas, John, 108.  
 Thomas, Joseph Leeds, 40.  
 Thomas, Rachel, 146.  
 Thomas, William, 224.  
 Thomlin, Thomas, 176.  
 Thompson, John, 224.  
 Thompson, Rev. Wm. T., 111.  
 Thomson, Col. William, regiment of (3d.), 52, 195, 203.  
 Thoroughgood (plantation), 145.  
 Thuston, Thomas, 224.  
 Tillman, Edward, 93.  
 Tillman, Sallie, 169.  
*Times, The*, 34, 91, 99, 154, 157.  
 Timms, James, 177 (2), 178.  
 Timothy, Peter, 103 (3).  
 Tobacco, 101-102.  
 Tobler, Ulric, 86 (2).  
 Todd, John, 102.  
 Tomerlain, Thomas, 224.  
 Tom's Creek, 149.  
 Tominey, Andrew, 178.  
 Tonnyhill, Rebecca, 92.  
 Toomer, Anthony, 104.  
 Tooting, Eng., 143.  
 Torrens & Poan, 149.  
 Towles, Oliver, 224.  
 Townes, Dr. Henry, 158.  
 Townsend, Paul, 104.  
 Towton, George F., 43.  
 Trapier, Mrs. Elizabeth (Heyward), 43.  
 Trapier, Hannah Heyward, 46.  
 Trapier, Gen. James H., 43.  
 Trapier, Paul, 170.  
 Trapier, Paul, Jr., 105, 170.  
 Trapier, Rev. R. S., 110.  
 Treadwell, Adonirum, 175.

- Treadwell Swamp, 175.  
 Trezevant, Lucy Mary, 44, 110.  
 Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Fla., 163.  
 Troillard, —, 147.  
 Troop, Col., 185.  
 Trotti, Samuel Wilds, 204.  
 Troublefield, John, 14.  
 Troy, 88 (2).  
 Tryon, N. C., 12.  
 Tucker, Josie, 169.  
 Tucker, Thomas, 106.  
 Tucker, Thomas Tudor, 104, 224.  
 Tufkin, Texas, 215.  
 Turenne, Count de, 65.  
 Turner, Eleazer, 224.  
 Turner, George, 21 (2), 22 (3), 24 (2), 26 (2), 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 (3), 130, 131, 132, 133 (2), 138, 139, 140, 141, 195, 197 (2), 198 (2), 200, 201 (2), 202, 224.  
 Turner, John, 108.  
 Turner, Joseph, 224.  
 Turpin, Annie E., 97.  
 Turquand, Rev. Paul, 107.  
 Tutt, Richard, 178.  
 Tyler, President, 158.  
 Union, 166.  
 Union (not Lemon) Street, Charles Town, 29, 30.  
 United States, 43 (2), 47, 122, 125, 154, 175, 218; war between the Confederate States and, 156; South Carolina convention that adopted the constitution of the, 172; minister of to Russia, 227.  
 United States Army, 43, 93, 109 (2), 110 (2), 112, 159; *Official Records* of the, 209.  
 United States Court for the District of South Carolina, 37 (2).  
 United States Military Academy ("West Point"), 109 (2), 110, 155.  
 United States Navy, 100, 155-6.  
 United States Senator, 154, 158, 159.  
 Up-Country, 85, 89.  
 Valencia, Gen., 47.  
 Valfort, the Marquis de, 5, 6, 11, 60, 185, 186.  
 Van Buren, Martin, 12.  
 van Devander, H. N., 96.  
 Van Plater, Philip Frederick, 222.  
 Vance, Jacob, 82.  
 Vance, John, 28 (2).  
 Vander Horst, Arnoldus, 104.  
 Vander Horst, John, 132, 133, 139, 140, 141, 142 (2), 194, 198, 199, 200 (2), 202, 203, 224.  
 Vann, John, 49 (3).  
 Vaun, Martha, 178.  
 Vera Cruz, Mexico, 47.  
 Verdier, Jane, 162.  
 Vermandois, France, 146.  
 Verree, Joseph, 103.  
 Vice-President of the United States, 158.  
 Vienna, 93, 157, 160.  
 Villefrancke, Major, 180.  
 Virginia, 12, 13 (2), 41, 81 (2), 84 (2), 91, 101 (2), 111, 115, 116 (2), 156, 170, 172, 213, 214, 216; regiments of the Continental Line of, 115; members of the Continental Congress from, 117; Council of the Province of, 81, 82; General Court of, 83 (2).  
 Virginia Military Institute, 44, 45.  
 Virginians, 59, 115, 124.  
 Volentine, Mr., 142.  
 Volvoy, John, 224.  
 Waccamaw River, 144.  
 Waddel, Rev. Moses, 9 (2), 93 (2), 157 (2), 158.  
 Waddle, James, 224.  
 Wade, William T., 160.  
 Waldrop, Joseph, 177.  
 Walker, —, 12.  
 Walker, John, 151.  
 Walker, Joseph, 224.  
 Walker, Richard, 145.  
 Walker, William, 144.  
 Walker, William (another), 177.  
 Wall, Richard, 176.  
 Wall, Richard, Jr., 176.  
 Wallace, William, 206.  
 Walsall, Eng., 29.  
 Walter, Abel, 143 (2), 144.  
 Walter, Alleyne, 143.  
 Walter, Henry, 143, 144 (2).  
 Walter, James, 143.  
 Walter, John, of Tooting, Eng., abstract of will of, 143-144.  
 Walter, John, son of above, 143, 144.  
 Walker, John, son of Abel, 143, 144.  
 Walter, Lucy, 143, 144.  
 Walter, Mary, 143.  
 Walter, Meynell, 143.  
 Walter, Richard, 104, 143.  
 Walter, William, 143.  
 Wambaw Creek, 99.  
 Wappoo Cut, 199.  
 Warburton (recorder of wills), 30.  
 Ward, Daniel, 224.  
 Ward, Frederick, 224.  
 Ward, John Peter, 21, 22, 24, 26, 224.  
 Ward, Richard, 224.  
 Ward, William, 21, 22, 24, 26, 224.  
 Ware, James, 224.  
 Waring, Mr., 154.  
 Waring, Benjamin (1733), 145, 146.  
 Waring, Benjamin (1776), 104.

- Waring, Richard, 104.  
 Waring, Thomas, 104.  
 Warley, Felix, 23 (2), 25, 72, 224.  
 Warley, George, 22, 69, 70 (3), 71, 224.  
 Warley, Joseph, 23 (2), 25, 72, 224.  
 Warner, ———, 20 (2), 21.  
 Warnock, John, 224.  
 Warren, Samuel (1761-1841), 224; letter of to Charles Steedman, 100-101; John Blake White's portrait of, 100.  
 Washington, D. C., 12, 91 (2), 93, 159, 163, 167, 192.  
 Washington, George, 6, 53, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66 (4), 67 (2), 124, 126 (2), 126-7, 127, 180 (2), 181, 183 (2), 184, 185.  
 Washington County, Texas, 166.  
 Wateree River, election district eastward of, 106, 106-7, 107.  
 Waters, Henry F., 27, 143.  
 Watson, Samuel, 107 (3).  
 Watts, Thomas, 178.  
 Weatherly, Lieut., 75, 76 (2), 77, 79 (2), 130 (2), 132, 133, 136, 140, 141, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200 (2), 201 (2), 202, 203 (2).  
 Weathers, Valentine, 177.  
 Weaver, Thomas, 224.  
 Webb, Jean Bontecou, 111.  
 Webber, Mabel L., 2.  
 Welch, Edward, 195.  
 Weitzell, Dr. John, 224.  
 Welch, Henry, 79, 133.  
 Wellborn, Lucy, 94.  
 Wellborn, Susan, 96.  
 Wells, Mr., 194.  
 Wells, Samuel, 102.  
 Wells, Mrs. Susannah (Singleton), 102.  
 Wesson, Helen Louise, 41, 109.  
 Wesson, William H., 41.  
 West, the, 14.  
 West End Avenue, New York City, 167.  
 "West Point" (United States Military Academy), 109 (2), 110, 155.  
 Weston, Hon. F. H., 2.  
 Weyman, Edward, 104.  
 Wheat, 19.  
 Whitaker, Richard, 224.  
 White, Col., of Georgia, 137, 140.  
 White, Anthony, 105.  
 White, Henry, 197.  
 White, James, 23, 177.  
 White, John Blake, 100.  
 White, Sims, certificate of to contractor, 50.  
 White, Thomas S., 224.  
 White Marsh, 54.  
 Whitefield, George, 49.  
 Whitehorn, Mr., 154.  
 Whittington, Bartholomew, 224.  
 Whittington, Burwell, 224.  
 Whittington, Edward, 177.  
 Whittington, Ephraim, 177.  
 Whittington, Griff, 177.  
 Whittington, Isaac, 27 (2), 28 (2), 177.  
 Whittington, Jarret, 177.  
 Wickley, John, 224.  
 Wilkinson, Ella Middleton, 41, 110.  
*William and Henry*, 154.  
 Williams, Miss, 168.  
 Williams, George W., 168.  
 Williams, Isaac, 224.  
 Williams, James, 108 (2).  
 Williams, John, 108 (2).  
 Williams, John (soldier), 224.  
 Williams, John S., 94.  
 Williams, Joseph, 23, 25, 72, 224.  
 Williams, Robert, 149, 150 (2).  
 Williams, Robert, Jr., 30, 150.  
 Williamson, Andrew, 50, 106.  
 Williamson, John, 75, 76 (2), 77 (2), 78, 79, 80, 130, 132 (2), 136, 140 (2), 195, 197 (2), 199, 200 (3), 201 (3), 202, 203.  
 Williamson, William, 106.  
 Willmoth, John, 140.  
 Willson, William, 224.  
 Wilson, Brazil, 177.  
 Wilson, Henry, 177, 224.  
 Wilson, James (Legislator, 1776), 108.  
 Wilson, James (Revolutionary Soldier), 23, 222.  
 Wilson, John, 85.  
 Wilson, Robert, 177, 178 (2).  
 Wilton, Mr., 170.  
 Winges, Thomas S., 213.  
 Winn, John, 108.  
 Winn, Minor, 224.  
 Winn, Richard, order of, 51.  
 Winnsboro, 51.  
 Winston, Clifford, 167.  
 Winter, John, 147.  
 Winter, John G., 162.  
 Winter, Nathaniel, 147.  
 Winyah Bay, 136, 170 (2), 197.  
 Wise, Samuel, 108, 224.  
 Withers, John, 224.  
 Withington, Lothrop, 27, 143.  
 Wofford, William, 108.  
 Wood, Benjamin, 224.  
 Wood, Francis, 224.  
 Wood, William, 224.  
 Wood's River, Va., 82.  
 Woods, Hon. C. A., 2.  
 Woods, Joseph, 107.  
 Wright, Mr., 173.  
 Wright, Emma, 214.  
 Wright, John, 104.

- Yale College, 158.  
Yarborough, Miss, 160.  
Yarborough, Edward, 164.  
Yarborough, Lewis, 224.  
Yarborough, William, 224.  
*Year Book*, City of Charleston, 225.  
Yemassee Indians, 173.  
York, Eng., 150.  
York, Pa., 7 (2), 8, 54, 56, 115 (2), 116,  
120, 122, 123, 126, 179, 182, 185, 186,  
189.  
Yorkshire, Eng., 150.  
Young, Benjamin, 105.  
Young, Moses, 4.  
Young, John, 224.  
Zeigler, Mamie, 98.







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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

*(Continued from the October number.)*

[23]

Albany the 23<sup>d</sup> february 1778

Dear Sir

I am so busy the whole day and so troubled for trifles that I am obliged to spend the nights in wraiting, and it is at three à clock in the morning that I come to recall the canadian Commander in chief to your memory— You will have received, my dear sir, a long letter of mine where I let you know all the disapointements met with—you can not conceive at which point I am distressed and unhappy by that affair—it is the most disagreeable I have found, and I dare say, I'll find in my life—more I consider the matter, more I see that it was impossible to go on—let it be a deception, a treachery, what you please, it was impossible for one single man to run through that dark cloud I was always surrounded with—I want rather to omitt an occasion of distinguish-ing myself than if I was to loose an army trusted to my care and bring an eternal dishonor upon the american arms.

certainly there is some [obliterated word] in that affair—I am almost sure it is—but however we had no means of proceeding— I hope you will be so good as to let me know every thing which has been told about me even my the public— I send this night to gnl gates the copy of two letters from gnl connway and gnl fellow which I desire him to present to Congress— I hope you will take care he do'nt forget them

I confess, Sir, that after such a noise made on account of my commanding an army, I expect and wish much to be put in a separate command to do some thing— I am told an attak upon new york is not looked on as impossible, and the people is very willing to go on that expedition— the command of the north river can be interesting, this of the northern department could be added— in all, my dear sir, I speak here as a friend because this letter is a private one, I want much to be enabled to mind my reputation and the honor of the army under my command, on account of theyr not going to canada— but take care of Connway— if however things do'nt go in a decent way I'll have alwaïs the pleasure to see you and embrace you *at the french fashion* before my leaving this country.

I am busy in paying debts— every department cries after me for monney— I have given leave to them to borrow on my private credit, and satisfy the people as fast as they can— for the public credit is very low— I try to do here for the best, but am however very distressed by my not knowing the bounds of my power in this department— they do'nt know any thing but a commander in chief

here are more than twenty french officers all very willing to stay or go of with me— I do'nt know what I can do for them— Mr de failly and mr de luce have told to me that they had been promised I schould give

them colonel's and major's commissions— but I have no blank ones— I have sent to pookepsie to print certificates of the oath of allegiance.

you have acquainted me, sir, that monney was very easily to be found at four for one in giving bills for france — be so good if it is possible to direct your young man to borrow five or six thousand dollars at that rate— I beg you thousand pardons for such a commission, but friendship excuses all.

if there are some news, some news papers &c &c be so kind as to forward them to me— I beg you above all to be very very particular about every thing which has been said publicly or privately of the canadian expedition and the commander in chief— do'nt be afraid to forward any disagreeable compliment.

with the warmest attachment and highest regard I have the honor to be

dear sir

Your most obedient servant

the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

the gentleman who was to carry this letter has forgotten it, I give to one of general connway's acquaintances, be so good sir as to answer me soon because I do'nt know how to do in the present circumstance

*Endorsed by Lafayette:* private affairs

*Endorsed by Laurens:* Marquis delafayette

23<sup>d</sup> february 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 5 March

Answ<sup>d</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>.

[24]

Albany the 11<sup>th</sup> march 1778

Dear Sir

I have just received a resolve of Congress dated the 24<sup>th</sup> february where it is recommanded to me not to undertake the expedition of Canada if I do'nt find a proba-

bility of succe's without running any apparent hazard, also a letter from the board of war dated the 25<sup>th</sup> where some ideas are given of every thing being not in a so good order as they had believed, but that to gain some thing, some thing must be risqued— those ideas of the h<sup>h</sup> board of war could have been streghtened by my letters which I understand were arrived the day before this was wrote— however the letter of the board as well as the directions of Congress could not have any influence in the present affair, for they arrived about the time that the lakes begin to be impassable, or at least very few days before— the h<sup>h</sup> Congress must have got now a report of the reasons of my Conduct in stopping the intended incursion— a single one of 'em was sufficient to give up all ideas of making the enterprise— I can assure you that never any disapointment afflicted me so much as this I met with in the present occasion

I am coming this morning from the indian treaty where I am told our presence, as french men, was not quite useless to the negotiation— I wish it may have been so.

I have wrote four days ago to governor clinton about an affair of some importance, and had deffered my giving notice of it to Congress in hopes that I'd be able to get a greater light about it, and indeed to aprehend the leader of the plot— but such are the only things I have discovered which I think of my duty to mention here to give a niew instance of the humane projects of our ennemys.

before I went to john's-town an anomius letter was brought to me where I found intelligence of a plot carried on to burn the city of albany, the stores, magazines, batteaux as soon as the rivers would oppen— that troops were inlisted for the purpose, that many officers and



gentlemen were to be assassinated by their own negroes &c &c &c some persons were designed who at the request of the committee were taken up at the same hour tho' very distant one from another, but it was impossible to get any intelligence from 'em neither any proof against them— the next day I was acquainted in scnectady that a soldier had been put in goal for some plot of desertion— gnl connway and myself spent a part of the night in examining him— the next day I ordered a court martial, and inclosed you'll find here what intelligence I have been able to collect— some other reasons as conversations heard between british officers &c engage me to believe that there is some thing of that kind under hand which being half discovered is also half prevented provided we can have men to fight and every thing necessary for them— I have sent partys every where, I have promised fifty guineas to any one who could aprehend carleton but I did not find again either magazine or the major himself— if he is taken what I do'nt despair of, I'll get from him before he'll be hanged every possible intelligence which I'll forward immediately

I am very sorry, sir, to inform you that the troops are much dissatisfied by want of pay— for instance (and it would be too long to name them all) C<sup>t</sup> Livingston's rgt at john's town complains very much and do'nt choose to receive any part of their pay till they will have the whole— the colonel di'nt believe prudent to send too compagnies of 'em to a particular post till they would be pay'd— I sent therefore to albany, but the dep. paymaster refused to comply to the order, and represented to me himself that he was not to obey to me, because gnl gates has forbidden him to give any monney but upon his own warrants as holding yet the immediate command of the troops in this departement, and those

warrants have been given to any other but the troops— therefore I find myself unable to satisfy them, and obliged to pay them from my pocquet as far as I'll have monney— without monney and without cloathes we ca'n't have soldiers.

with the greatest impatience I expect the directions of Congress for what I am to do and to be— I am obliged tho' with reluctance to advise you, sir, that there are about this place a shamefull niews running in many mouths which I am as far to believe as I have an high respect for the honor, virtüe, and give me leave to say, the good sense of those of the Congress of the united states who are now in york— they speack of a kind of accommodation under the name of truce where the independency and rights of america as a free country are not acknowledged— I wish'd to know what punishment inflige to those bad wishers to the country who spread such rumours

with the highest regard I have the honor to be

dear sir

Your most obedient servant

the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

11<sup>th</sup>. March 1778

Recd the 18<sup>th</sup>—

[25]

the 12 march 1778

dear sir

My letter was not yet sent a way when the dispatches of Congress and the board of war came by mjoy brice into my hands which I am going to answer and I will inclose the former letter in the same pacquet— there were in that former letter some reflexions of mine about certain rumours concerning an accomodation between england and what they call theyr colonies, which I am very happy to say is groundless.

I declare now, sir, that I have the honor to write to the president and Congress of the united states— this precaution you will find not quite useless if you remember that my letter favoured by Kosciuszko has been opened before arriving in the hands of the president— such mistakes should not happen too often: and this for reasons obvious.

I hope the gentlemen who have so kindly taken care of my letter have not forgot any thing in all the copies inclosed in it— I should be particularly sorry, had they lost an account of those of the debts in this department (amounting to about eight hundred thousand dollars) which I could have known in a so little time— to avoid any mistakes of this kind I take the liberty of sending the whole packet to Congress, and I hope, sir, you'll be so good to send those who are directed to the board of war after having read them.

Tho' I was confident I had acted according to my conscience and the common Sense, I must however confess the approbation of Congress afforded me the greatest pleasure— things are some times so badly represented at four hundred miles— from the motives who brought me to this country, from those who have detained me till this moment you may easily conceive, sir, how happy I am to meet with the satisfaction of the representatives of a people whose interests have always been so dear to me.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I got intelligence of two mortars, many balls and small arms buried by g<sup>n</sup> Burgoyne in his retreat from Saratoga— I'll send there tomorrow morning to know the truth of that report, and try to get out that very small little supply for our stores.

in one of the resolves of Congress who have been sent to me by g<sup>n</sup> Gates it is said that *I'll give accounts of my*

*Conduct to the board of war*, in this you are so good as to send me I am directed to give those accounts to *Congress* and the board— it is to comply to this last that I have the honor to wait the present letter.

the board of war speaks always to me of those 400000 thousand dollars, but besides the Cannot pay 800000, the board knows very well that this money will not be sufficient to pay the warrants already given.

general gates tells me that a new arrangement will be made for the general officers in this part of the Continent— that sentence I don't understand, but was interpreted to me in this way— *the marquis and general Kalb will leave to general Conway the chief command of the troops*. if it is so (unless such a disposition has been made out of a particular consideration for general Washington's recommendation) I'll beg leave to object

that in my country we hold a particular military command as an honorable mark of confidence— that if I am recalled to leave this command in the hands of a gentleman who comes from Europe as well as myself, who is not above me neither by his birth neither by his relations or influence in the world, who has not had any more particular occasion of distinguishing himself than I have had, who has not the advantages I can glory myself in, of being born a French man, I will look upon myself as not only ill used but very near being affronted— and such will be the sentiment of all those of my nation and Europe whose opinion is dear to me.

I am very far from making complaints— but as I hope Congress returns me some of the warm attachment I have showed for their country, they will permit and approve my going to France immediately— I am sorry that this going away will take off from the army many French officers more useful than myself— but I should be very ungrateful for general de Kalb,

g<sup>n</sup> portall and the engeneers, le m<sup>re</sup> de Catoylne and almost all the french officers now in the continental army, was I to refuse theyr instances for following me in my going over to france— those who are at albany have renewed them to me when they heard of general connway commanding here and my being recalled.

do'nt believe, sir, that I speack here out of any particular ambition of supreme Command— I was very well, I was very happy and quiete near the most respectable friend and the best general I can meet with— but I have been sent to command in chief in a particular place, the expedition is stopped, and immediately after a chief command is given to one of my officers when I am directed to repair to the main army— how do you think such a treatment will look? how can I agree to it?

I am wraiting here upon an uncertainty for the intelligence of g<sup>n</sup> connway Commanding this army is not yet given to me *in form*. but, sir, if the niews is true I desire my intentions schould be known soon, if not, I have no objections to the Congress knowing what I think my reputation would have obliged me to do in such a case— my heart schall alwaïs be opened, my frankness is as well known in courts as any where else, and I do'nt fear to tell freely my sentiments upon every happened or to happen occasion— Congress can read in my mind, and they will find the warmest attachment for theyr cause joined to the love of my own glory.

I am sure I'l never meet with disagreeaments of this kind from the court of france *not even in favor of monsieur connway*, but even then the case would be diferent— love and duty bound me to the service of my country and there I'l serve as chearfully grenadier as general— in america, sir, I am only bounded by a friendship independent of any duty as soon as I am out of the service.

Was I to give out schemes, I would desire ardently to be directed to find if there is some propability of succe's in an enterprise against new york; was I to desire some particular post, and was I certain of what every body tells about g<sup>n</sup> putnam leaving the service, I schould say that fish kill is a very agreeable command, when it would be only for being *a portee* of receiving general washington's orders and instructions more frequently than in this place— was I to give an advice, I schould say that any military post who is not under general washington's immediate command is a very improper one.

in expecting your answer with a very great impatience because time is short, and the campaign ready to be oppened, I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

sir

Your most obedient servant  
the m<sup>ie</sup> de Lafayette.

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
12 March 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup>—

[26.]

*Addressed:* private letter  
to  
the honorable henry laurens esqu.

Albany the 12<sup>th</sup> march 1778.

Dear sir

I beg you would oppen my public letters and then you will see that I need only to send you some fiew private lines on the subject—recalling me, and leaving gnl connway in a separate command is a thing which neither me neither any friend of mine will ever suffer— and I beg you would read my letters to Congress with those directed to general gates.

I see nothing in the conduct of gnl connway and the board of war but deception and treachery—the conduct of the board schall be brought to the light and I'll take care of the insolent fellow who oppened my letter to you

Was I to make an agreable plan, I would command at fish kill, be directed to try if any enterprise against new york is possible (what I am sincerely confident can be done) an then if they leave connway at albany at least he must be under my immediate command:

but if it is not so I will call immediately to see you and general washington and set out for our country with Kalb, portail &c &c &c I beg, my dear sir, you would hurry the decision of Congress because in every case preparations are to be made for putting my army upon a good footing or arming my vessel—the bearer of this letter is colonel armand who desires for those american officers some thing which seems to me very just and I beg you to help him—I have very unhappily lost the resolve by which Mr du plessis has been made lieutenant colonel with some lines from you, be so good as to send me by Colonel armand an extract from the minutes and do'nt forget your note.

I think of a scheme which would suit every body very well, if general putnam was more satisfied of being at albany and general connway under him, I could be stationed at fish kill answering not to general putnam but to general washington, and we schould after see which other gnl officers would be given to me—in case you think that project can do be so good as to propose it to Congress in my name—governor clinton has wrote to me how glad he schould be was I to command where was gnl putnam—I confess you *entre nous* that this post of fish-kill would make me very happy and I am sure we could do something

I hope my dear sir that those noises of truce and peace are groundless, but if they were not so . . . Ah my good friend schall I see the name of laurens at the end of such a convention when this of hancock was at the end of the declaration of independency?

Those who hate french men have a fine occasion to see them all go off, but those who love them as my good friend the president of Congress will be I dare say a little sorry if my reputation forbids me to fight for the cause of this country which has always been so dear to me.

do you think, my dear friend, that they will grant me this separate command at fish kill— if it is so I'll be very happy— I beg your pardon to Wraitt you that *galimathias* but I am in a great hurry to send of the colonel who is so good as to carry my dispatches

with the warmest affection I have the honor to be  
dear sir your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
12<sup>th</sup>. March 1778  
Recd. 18<sup>th</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup>.  
Ans<sup>d</sup>. 24<sup>th</sup>.

[27.]

the twentyeth march 1778

don't be angry against me, my good friend, and if I have made blunders you must impute them to my too quick feelings, and forgive the sinner on account of his repentance— gnl [name scratched out] came in my room when your letters were in my hands— as I saw in a moment all the plan since the canadian expedition was proposed, my idea took fire, and my first, unreflected motion has been to let him know the little article of the letter, and see the figure he was cutting in the perusal of it— that is a miss, I confess a great Miss,



for I should not have mention'd any thing to him, but I found a kind of entertainment to see how he would take that news from myself the next day I acknowledg'd to myself I was in wrong and certainly such an indiscretion will no more happen— I think it is better to Confess the whole than if I was to aggravate my fault by an ill directed schame— the Conduct of the gentleman afterwards and the protestations he has done of his innocence have been a proof to every one, that he was much concerned in the affair in consequence of a plot laid among them—

the letter by which you desire me not to mention the opening of the dispatches directed to the president of Congress is arrived too late— I di'nt know then it was done by gnl gates, and I thought the guilty was the worthy richard peters— but now my letters are gone on, and certainly I will not make an excuse to M<sup>r</sup> gates because he has opened my letters—

Now, my dear sir, let us speak of Congress— by your last favor I see they are very far from meaning any disagreement for me, and therefore I am sorry to have wrote in pretty warm terms— but Consider that by the first intelligence I got from you, it was likely they would fall upon a plan which every one will look upon as an affront for me— the only idea of it fired my head, and as even the suspicion of any uncivil treatment in such occasions will never be suffered by me from any one in the world, I sent immediately down Colonel armand to let know, *not what I was doing but what I should do in case such a thing would happen*— I have been too quick perhaps, but such is my temper and that temper of mine Ca'nt be altered— I must however Confess not to the president of Congress, but to M<sup>r</sup> Laurens, that the next day in sending to gnl washington an account of my conduct, (tho' I had not given up the idea

of leaving the american coat) I beg leave to serve as near his person as *a stranger* volunteer, to prevent my hurting the cause of freedom by my return in france, and depriving in the same time the army of so many valuable officers, generals and others who want to follow my sort what so ever—

if gnl gates, general lee (let him be exchang'd) gnl schuyller, are sent to albany even previous to my Consent I have no objections to it— but I will not suffer any of my officers being commander in this departement before my refusal— however was I to stay in this part of the continent as I am, I schould certainly decline a command where I am not certain to see the fire of a single gun for the whole compaign— I want only that be proposed to me.

As the affair of rhode island seems laid aside and I am not acquainted with that part of the country, I look upon the post of fish kill as the only separate command I can wish— then gnl connway could be at albany under my orders, and myself have an immediate correspondence with gnl washington— if that not be the case, then I schall take again very chearfully my division, and thank Congress for theyr polite offer of the separate command of albany if they put myself *a portee* of being satisfied what will be easily done, for I have not the least desire of raising disputes— by far, I love the cause, I love military glory, I want to fight, and to fight for you, and so I will do till the last drop of my blood if necessary the whole campaign, unless some unkind proceeding would oblige me to be angry

as general gates taking the command, or putnam holding his post are yet in the dark, if one or the other happen I will not certainly have any objection to so just a thing— tho' I am fully convinced both would make a great faux-pas in trusting upon the fortune of war.

I look upon an expedition against new york as a very eligible plan—there would come many new yorkers, there you'd see a large number of new england militia who will never go to gnl washington's army, and would turn out for an expedition so convenient to tem on every respect—such is the idea given to me by every body principally by gnl stark who has been two days in this place and knows very well the minds of the new england militia—new york would be proud to get theyr capitale, new england would entertain the hope of getting some plunder in it—such a diversion made by troops who wo'nt ever join the grand army schall be of a great use to general washington for or they'l risk to loose the town, or they will send reinforcements in it from general howe's—I can only judge of the possibility of the expedition upon a map, and was I directed to it I could get better intelligences—but it seems to me that in making two fulle attaks towards long island and staten island to divide theyr forces it would not be impossible to carry king's bridge—then the town is oppen'd—we could at least detroy the public stores &c &c &c and were we obliged to leave it, would not it be practicable to fortify king's bridge on our side—for, fort washington I do not know enough of it to determine in which way he could be taken, but I think that place could be laid aside, or only invested till after the taking of new york.

Such are the light ideas Idare lay down faster than I can think, but I could make a less imperfect, unreasonable project was I directed to take proper intelligences, and investigate the propriety of the enterprise.

as all the new yorkers are more exasperated against gnl gates than you could ever believe I think those public sentiments would render him very unfit for the command of that part of the Continent

tho' I have given proper orders that all the department schould borrow upon my credit, and I have given war-

rants even upon boston for the raising of Colonel armand's corps, however monney comes very slow, and I beg you would send reinforcements—I am ashamed some times when I see trifling expenses which ca'n't be pay'd for, and when it comes out from my pockett I ca'n't help laying in telling them that it is given by Congress to me for paying the trifling expenses—that if you please *entre nous*

as I am assured the express is a man to be depended upon I trust him with my dispatches, be so good as to send him or one other back very fast, for I am much tired of seeing those english here about—they are doing nothing but mischief and I wish they would be soon out.

as there are a plenty of hessians and british deserters, and even prisonners scattered in the country who may be very dangerous I have advis'd governor clinton to have all that people out of the state, they could be either sent to new england or down below—

tell me very candidly, my dear sir, if you have been angry against my *etourderie* forgive me, and be certain that my heart better than my head will be yours as long as I leave.

with the highest regard I have the honor to be  
dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>re</sup> de Lafayette

thousand compliments to the fair lady an the most charming Miss Ketty

was I to have a separate command the viscount de montroy would come as a volunteer, and as I think he is the best man we could get his advices would be very useful to the cause

I make you my thanks for the monney and will answer to that article by the first opportunity

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

20 March 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup> & Answ<sup>d</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup> 27—

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

AN ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST. REGT., S. C. LINE,  
CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

[Continued from the October number.]

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Miflin—

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton Lieu<sup>tn</sup>.  
Jackson Lavacher Fishburn for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup>: 78

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Gen<sup>l</sup>. Moultrie L<sup>t</sup>. Coldwell of Col<sup>l</sup>.  
Thomsons Reg<sup>t</sup>. is appointed Cap<sup>t</sup>. in y<sup>e</sup> Same & is to be  
Obey'd & Respected accordingly. M<sup>r</sup>. William Taggard  
is Appointed a 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup>. in Col<sup>l</sup>. Thomsons Reg<sup>t</sup>, & is to  
be Obey'd as Such—

The Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>, Heart is appointed Chaplain  
to the first Reg<sup>t</sup>, & is to be Respected Accordingly,—A  
Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial to set on Wednesday next in Charles  
Town where y<sup>e</sup> president Shall think fit to Try Henry  
Martian of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Herlstons Comp<sup>y</sup>, & Isaac Olevor of  
Captain Blakes Com<sup>y</sup>. of the 2<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. for Desertion—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Glover  
Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Postell & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Skirving for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup> day 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Bourdeaux—

The Dep<sup>y</sup>. Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. is Desired to Provide  
4 Camp kittles & 2 axes for the use of the Guard at the  
Magazine at Dorchester, he will also appoint a proper  
person to provid wood for The Same, the Commanding  
officers of the Out posts Guards are not to Suffer any  
Soldier to absent themselves from their Guard Except  
For the Service—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus  
Lieu<sup>tn</sup>, Hixt Weatherly & Smith for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb<sup>y</sup>, 15, 1778 General  
Orders Parole Starks

Lieu'. Col'. Henderson is to set President of the Gen'. Court Martial to be held on Wednesday Next in the room of Lieu'. Col', Marian who was for that Duty, Being another Employ'd 1 Cap', & 2 Subalterns for Brigade tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott Feb'. 16<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap'. Venderhorst President of the Court Lieu'. Elliott Lieu'. Hixt Lieu'. Glover and Lieu'. Fishburn Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb', 16<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Gen'. Orders Parole Dorchester Cap', Askly of Col'. Motts Reg', having Resign'd his Commission is no longer to be Consider'd as a Continantal officer—

Ordered that the Sutler now in Barracks do Emadiately quit the Room he has now in possession, that the Soldiers may be put into those Rooms, the Dep<sup>y</sup>. Quarter Master Gen'. will se this done Imediately The Sentinals Posted at Gen'. Howe's Quarters are to allow the Dep<sup>y</sup>, Quarter Master Gen', or his assistant Cap'. Spencer to visit the Gen'. Quarters at any time They Please—

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap'. Turner L<sup>tn</sup>. Clifford Frazer and Elliott for Duty tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders. Parole, Laurance—

The Gen'. Court martial that is ordered to be held tomorrow, is to Sit at Hollidays persizely at 9 oclock—the Judge advocate being Necessarily Ingaged on Some per-ticular Business, it is therefore Ordered that M<sup>r</sup>. William Nisbet be Received by the Court to Assist the Judge advo<sup>ca</sup>. During this Intervile, he might have occasion to absent himself During this or any other Court Martial —The dep<sup>y</sup>. Quarter master Gen'. is to Distribute the Rooms in the Barrack to the Troops in the Following manner—

Viz. one Room to a field officer one Room to each Cap'. and 2 Subalterns, one Room to the Adju'. & Quarter

3 Rooms to the Serjeants of a Reg<sup>t</sup>. 2 Rooms for the Drums & fifes one Room for the Guard 1 Room for a Store & 1 Room to be allow'd for every 15 Rank and file— Orders by Major Scott same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton. L<sup>ts</sup>. Clifford Skirving & Frazer for Duty tomorrow—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup>. Weatherly & Postell Members of the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial to Sit at 9 oClock tomorrow morning at Hollidays Tavern

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 18<sup>th</sup>: 1778 L<sup>ts</sup>. Elliott Hixt & Williamson for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 18<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

General Orders Parole Carolina

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>: Cap<sup>t</sup> Turner for Duty this Day— L<sup>t</sup>. Henry Parenau Jun<sup>r</sup> of the 2<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Commanded by colonel Mott Order'd under an arrest by L<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>l</sup>. Marian of the Same Reg<sup>t</sup>. for Disobedience of orders and Neglect of Duty is to be sent to Town and Tried by a Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court martial now siting at Hollidays, also the evidence's for and against y<sup>e</sup> prisoner are to be warn'd to attend In time.

by Sentance of the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial now siting James Spencer a Trooper in the Light Dragoons On a charge of Desertion and Disposing of his arms horse acoutrements, Come Under the 3<sup>d</sup> article of the 12<sup>th</sup> Section of the articles of war & the 1<sup>st</sup> article of the Sixth Section— find him Guilty and Sentence him to Receive 99 Lashes with Switches to have one half of his pay Stop'd untill a Sufficient Sum Shall be made up to Replace the things he made away with— The Gen<sup>l</sup>. approves the Sentence and orders the prisoner to Receive the punishment—

Orders by Major Scott February 19<sup>th</sup>: 1778— Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus L<sup>ts</sup>. Smith Jackson & Lavacher for Guard tomorrow— the Cap<sup>ts</sup>. & Commanders of Com<sup>rs</sup>, to have 3

muster Rools made out for each Company by tomorrow morning—

after Gen'. Orders L'. Tho'. Hall of Col'. Motts Reg', is appointed a Cap'. in the Same in the Room of Cap'. Risbey Resign'd and is to be obeyed & Respected accordingly

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb 19<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

General Orders Parole Chester—

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 20<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

L'. Fishburn Clifford & Skirving for Duty tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 21<sup>st</sup>: 1778—

Cap'. Venderhorst L'. . Elliott Hixt and Frazer for Duty tomorrow—

Reg', Orders by Col'. Pinckney Sane Date A court martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought before them all Evidences to attend Cap'. Turner President of the Court L'. Williamson Smith Jackson and Frazer Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 21<sup>st</sup>: 1778

General Orders, Parole, Burke

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole, Canada,

L'. Ja'. Haythorn of Col'. Sumters Reg'. is appointed Cap'. In the Room of Cap'. Richburgh Resign'd and is to be obey'd and Respected accordingly—

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup>: 1778 L'. Gadsden L'. Smith L'. Williamson for Duty tomorrow

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 23<sup>rd</sup>. 78 L'. Jackson for Guard this Day— Cap'. Turner Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Clifford Glover & Fishburn for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 23<sup>rd</sup>: 1778— Gen'. Orders Parole, Quebec, Orders by Major Scott Feb. 24<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap'. Theus L'. Elliott Skirving & frazer for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb: 24<sup>th</sup>: 1778 General Orders Parole Gates—



ordered that Cap<sup>t</sup>. Thorn be permitted to Examine the Cannon & stores in Littletons Cravens Granvilles & the Battery at Laurens's Wharf— L<sup>t</sup>. Adam Burk of Col<sup>l</sup>. Motts Reg<sup>t</sup>. having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer one Subaltern one serj<sup>t</sup>. 1 Drum & fife & 25 Rank & fife from the 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. to attend the funeral of L<sup>t</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup> Meloy of the Same Reg<sup>t</sup>. tomorrow afternoon

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 25<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Hixt Vice L<sup>t</sup>. Elliott Sick—

for Guard this Day—L<sup>t</sup>. Williamson to Relieve L<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn who is for Prichards G<sup>d</sup>. to Day—L<sup>ts</sup>. Gadsden Smith & Jackson for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 25<sup>th</sup>: 1778.

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole, Mountreal,—

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 26<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst L<sup>ts</sup>. Glover Clifford & Fishburn for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb. 26: 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole Drayton—

Orders by Major Scott Feb. 27<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner L<sup>ts</sup>. Elliott Gadsden and Skirving for Duty tomorrow—

Reg<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney Feb. 27:78 the Cap<sup>ts</sup>. & Commanders of Companies will make out a monthly Return of their Respective Companies and Deliver them to the Adj<sup>t</sup>. tomorrow morning

Orders by Major Scott february 28<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Captain Theus Lieut<sup>s</sup>. Smith Jackson & Glover for duty to morrow—Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Williamson for duty this day

Head Quarters Charles Town March 1<sup>st</sup>: 1778—

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole— Congaree—

Reg<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney of the same date Such Captains & Commanders of Companies as have not 2 men absent on furlough from their Respective Com-

panies, may Recommend to the Col'. proper persons for that Indulgence Cap'. of more then 40 men may Recommend 3 the Col'. will Grant furlough's to Noncommissioned officers & privates so Recommended on thursday Next—

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney march 2 : 1778 A court martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same date Cap'. Vanderhorst L<sup>ieut</sup>. Elliott Gadsden and Williamson for Duty tomorrow Cap'. Theus President of the Court Lieut'. Elliott Gadsden & Glover members

Lieu'. Smith for the Brigade Court Martial tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 2<sup>d</sup>:1778

General Orders Parole—

A Brigade Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 10 oClock at the Present Quarters for y<sup>e</sup> Trial of Henry Rogers of Col'. Sumters Reg'. for being out of Quarters at Eleven oClock at Night & being for being Conceald in Col'. Pinckney's house also for any other prisoner that may be brought before them—President Captain M'Clintick 2 members of the 3<sup>d</sup>. Reg'. 1 of the first & 1 of the 6<sup>th</sup>. Regiment—

Orders by Major Scott March 3<sup>d</sup>: 1778 L<sup>ieut</sup>. Smith Jackson and Glover for Duty tomorrow L'. Smith for the Brigade Court this Day—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 3<sup>d</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole—Strawberry

Head Quarters Charles Town March 4<sup>th</sup>. 1778

General Orders Parole—Lee—

A Brigade Court of Inquiry to sit at 10 oClock tomorrow morning at the Request of L'. William Edmonds of Col'. Thomsons Reg'. to Inquire into his Charecter Relative to some aspuritions which has Been thrown upon it

In an anonymous Letter found in Camp and handed about by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Warley who asserted the contents were True—

by Sentence of the Last Brigade Court martial held on the 3<sup>d</sup>. Instant of which Cap<sup>t</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Clintick was President Henry Rogers Confined for being out of Quarters at Eleven oClock at night and being Concealed in Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney wash house the Court are of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the Charge and Sentence him to Rec<sup>d</sup>. Ninety nine Lashes on the Bear Back with the Cat of nine Tails, But upon the Report of the prisoners former Good behaviour the Court Recommends him to Mercy, the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Approves the Sentence But on the Recommendation of the Court Remits 49 Lashes The court is Desolved—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney march 4<sup>th</sup>: 1778 a court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 10 a Clock for the Trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott March 4<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus L<sup>ieut</sup>. Fishburn Clifford & Skirving for Duty tomorrow

Orders by major Scott March 5<sup>th</sup>. 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus L<sup>ieut</sup>. Gadsden Williamson and Smith for Duty tomorrow—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Vanderhorst Lieu<sup>ut</sup> Gadsden & Williamson Members of the Brigade Court of Inquiry— Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Fishburn & Glover for the Regt<sup>l</sup>. C<sup>ourt</sup>. Martial— L<sup>ieut</sup>. Frazer an L<sup>ieut</sup>. Clifford for Guard this Day—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders of Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney 6<sup>th</sup>. March 1778 A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such prisoners as may be Brought before them all Witness to attend

Orders by Major Scott of the same Date Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Glover Jackson and Fishburn for Duty tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner President of the Court Martial L<sup>ieut</sup>. Jackson & Skirving Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 6<sup>th</sup>. 1778

Gen'. Orders Parole— Camdon

M<sup>r</sup>. John Knap is appointed adjutant to the 3<sup>d</sup> South Carolina Reg'. and is to be Obeyd and Respected accordingly—

Whenever any wood shall In futur be Carried to the Main Guard, the officer Commanding that Guard is to take care that it be Securely Deposited in the Guard—

Orders by Major Scott March 7<sup>th</sup>. 1778 Captain Venderhorst L<sup>t</sup> Frazer Skirving & Elliott for Duty tomorrow—

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney of Same Date M<sup>r</sup>. Lewis is appointed Surgeons mate of the first Reg'. and is to be Respected accordingly.

Head Quarters Charles Town March 7<sup>th</sup>. 1778

Gen'. Orders Parole— Royal—

The Brigade court of which Major Wise was President the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant have Reported as follows that they are of Oppinion from the Evidence Given that L<sup>t</sup>. Edmonds is Intirely free from the aspersions thrown upon him in the anonymous Letter which was produced to the Court the Gen'. approves the above Report— acquits the prisoner and Dissolves the Court

The Honourable Legeslature of this State State heve Been pleased to Enter Into the following Resolutions. Respecting the Troops of This State on the Continantal Establishment—

In General Assembly March 2<sup>d</sup>: 1778 Resolv'd y<sup>e</sup> Instead of the Clothing hitherto Allow'd to the Reg<sup>ts</sup>. of this State on the Continantal Establishment, Each noncommissioned officer Drum<sup>r</sup>. Fifer & private Shall in futur be annuelly Found 1 Coat 1 waiscoat & Breeches of wollen Cloth 1 hat or Cap 1 Blanket 4 Shirts 4 pair of Stockings & 4 pair of Shoes 2 pair of ozenbrigs Breeches, or Corse Linnen 2 waist Coats of the Same 2

pair of Lathren Garters & 2 Stocks of of the Same, & that 5 watch coats be allowed to a Company of 50 men & so in proportion but that this allowance of watch-coats be not annuelly but to last till they are worn out Each officer and Soldier be allow'd their full Continantal Rations beside the half pound of Beef which is allow'd by this State, & that if any person does not Chuse to Receive it in kind he may Receive it in money 5/ per Ration—

Resolved, that the futur Daily pay of Noncommis-sion'd officers of the Several Reg<sup>ts</sup>. of Infentry of this State be as follows to witt

that of Serj<sup>t</sup>. Major 20/ of Quarter master Serj<sup>t</sup>. 17/ 6<sup>d</sup> of the Drum Major 17/ 6<sup>d</sup> of the fife Major 15/ of each Serj<sup>t</sup>. 15/—

of each Corporal Drummer & fifer 10/ of the Armorer 25/ of Each Armorers mate 15/ per Diem—

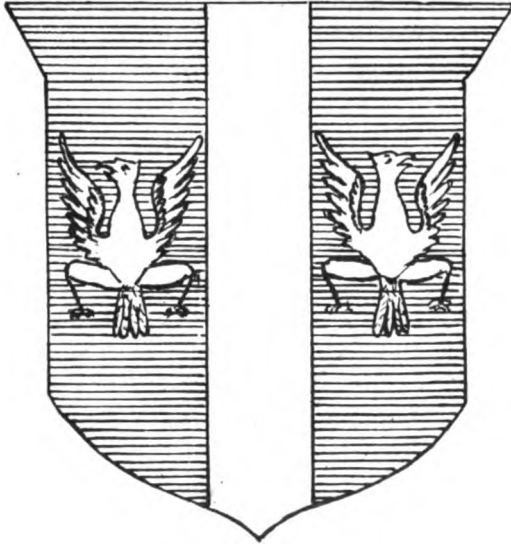
Resolved, that the Daily pay of the Subaltern officers, in the Troops of this State, be Increased as follows, Viz, of a 1<sup>st</sup>. Lieu<sup>t</sup>. 45/ of a 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup>. 40/ of an Ensign 37/ 6<sup>d</sup> & of a Quarter master 40/ & that agreeable to the Spirit of the Resolution of the Continantal Congress, the Adjutant be allowed full Cap<sup>ts</sup>. pay from the Date of the Continantal Congress Respecting Adjutants— That the Corporals Drummers & Fifers In the Reg<sup>ts</sup>. of Artillery be allow<sup>d</sup>. 12/ 6<sup>d</sup> per Diem, & the Subaltern officers Adjutant & Serjeants the same pay Respectively as those of the Like Rank in the Reg<sup>ts</sup>. Above Mention'd & that In futer there Shall be only a Cap<sup>t</sup>. and first & 2<sup>d</sup>. Lieu<sup>t</sup>. to Each Company in the Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Artillery & the Col<sup>l</sup>. of the Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Rangers be allow'd Seven pounds per Diem, to Commence from the Date of his Commission as Col<sup>l</sup>. the first Lieu<sup>t</sup>. 55/ a 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> 50. the Adjutant 3£ agreeable to the Resolution of Congress, & all Noncom-missioned Officers in the Same Reg<sup>t</sup>. in proportion

to the pay allow'd the s<sup>d</sup>- officers Respectively in y<sup>e</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: of Infentry & Whereas the Continantal Congress by the 7<sup>th</sup>. Resolution of the 22<sup>d</sup> of November last Resolved that it be Earnestly Recommended to the Several states from time to time to exert their utmost Indeavours to procure in Addition to the allowance of Clothing heretofore mad by Congress Supply of Blankits Shoes Stockings Shirts & other Clothing for the Comfortable Subsistance of the officers & soldiers of their Batallions and to appoint one or more persons to Dispose of such articles to the officers & soldiers In such proportion as the Gen<sup>l</sup>. officer from the Respective States Commanding in such army Shall direct & at such Reasonable prices as Shall be asses'd by the Clothier Gen<sup>l</sup>. or his Deputy and be in Just proportion to the wages of the officers and soldiers, Charging the Surplus of the Coat to the United States & all Cothing hereafter shall be Supplied to the officers & Soldiers of the Continantal army out of the publick stores of the united States beyond the Bounty already Granted, shall be Charg<sup>d</sup>. all at the like price the Surplus to be Defray<sup>d</sup>. by the united States provided that affectual measures be adapted by each State for presenting any Competition Between their Purchasing agent & the Clothier Gen<sup>l</sup>. or his agents who are Severally Errected to Observe the Instructions of the Respective States Relative to the price of Clothing purchased within Such State, Wherefore Resolved that the Said above Resited 7<sup>th</sup> Resolution of the Continantal Congress be adapted by this State & Carried into Effect Assented to and Sign'd.— John Rutledge March 5<sup>th</sup>: 1778

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

DR. HENRY WOODWARD, THE FIRST ENGLISH  
SETTLER IN SOUTH CAROLINA, AND SOME OF  
HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY JOSEPH W. BARNWELL.



**Woodward.**

*Az. a pale between two eagles displayed ar.*

The identification of these arms with those of Dr. Woodward is owing to the following circumstances: Rev. Robert Wilson, in tracing the genealogy of one of the families descended from Dr. Woodward obtained for this purpose from one of the members of the family a seal with this coat-of-arms thereon. He was unable to identify it as the arms of that family, but found that it was identical with the arms of Woodward of Warwickshire. Mentioning that fact to the writer

of this genealogy, the latter obtained an impression of the seal from him, and compared it with a copy made by Langdon Cheves, Esq., of a seal then supposed to be that of the first Lieutenant Governor William Bull, and referred to in Vol. I, page 76, of this magazine. It was found to be identical with the "'Scutcheon of Pretence" on that seal. As Gen. Stephen Bull, the grandson of the first Lieutenant Governor Bull, had married Elizabeth Woodward, the only daughter of Richard Woodward (grandson of Dr. Woodward), and the last of the name in South Carolina, it appeared most probable that the seal was that used by Gen. Bull.' This was later confirmed by comparison with certain pieces of plate, the property of Gen. Bull, containing the same arms with the same 'scutcheon of pretence, which Gen. Bull had evidently placed upon the Bull arms in the right of his first wife, the heiress of the Woodwards. No plate of the Bull family, of which there is much in existence, contains these arms except such as is shown by the "Hall Marks" thereon to have been made during the lifetime of Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodward) Bull.

The romantic story of Dr. Henry Woodward, the first English settler in South Carolina, was first revealed when the papers of the great Earl of Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley, who had been one of the original Lords Proprietors of Carolina), which had been deposited in the British Public Record Office, London, by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, a descendant of the great Earl, were published in South Carolina some years ago.<sup>2</sup>

The story is briefly this: After the grant by Charles II. to the Lords Proprietors of the territory denominated Carolina, a settlement was first begun on May 29, 1664, on the Charles River near Cape Fear, in what is now North Carolina. Desiring, however, to make a settle-

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<sup>1</sup>This is corroborated somewhat by the fact that Mr. Milton Leverett, the present owner of the Bull seal bearing the Woodward 'scutcheon of pretence, and a descendant of Gen. Bull, says that the seal was found in the woods about half a century ago by one of the family slaves, after it had been lost for about a century, according to family tradition. Gen. Bull had advertised for a lost seal bearing his coat-of-arms in *The South-Carolina Gazette* of Dec. 23, 1756.

<sup>2</sup>See *Year Book, City of Charleston, 1883; Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. V.; Eliza Pinckney, by Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel, p. 40; McCrady's History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, p. 90.*



ment farther south, an expedition was sent out on June 14, 1666, under "Robert Sanford Esq. Secretary and Cheife Register" of Clarendon County (part of the present North Carolina) in a "smale shallope of some three tonns" and a "Vessell whose burden alsoe exceeded scarce fiveteen tonns" for a "voyage of Discovery" to Port Royal.

With Sanford, among others, went "mr. Henry Woodward, a chirurgeon" who, says Sanford, "had before I sett out assured me his resolucon to stay with the Indians if I thinke convenient." On Sanford's return to Cape Fear, he, accordingly, left Woodward among the Indians at Port Royal, and took one of the Indians back with him. Woodward, reports Sanford, was given "formall possession of the whole country to hold as Tenant att Will of the right Hono'ble The Lords Proprietors."

Woodward's intention doubtless was to learn the language of the Indians and their customs, with a view to giving him influence with the Proprietors and making himself of importance to any settlers sent out by their lordships. If this was his purpose, he afterwards very successfully accomplished it.

He remained, say the members of the "Council at Ashley River", in their letter to the Lords Proprietors dated September 11, 1670, "some considerable time amongst the natives of those parts being treated with the greatest love and courtesye that their rude natures were acquainted withal, until the Spaniards having notice of his abode at St. Helena carried him thence to St. Augustine, where necessarily he must have remained prisoner if Serle" (Capt. Robert Searle, the buccaneer) "surprising the town had not transported him to the Leward Islands, where shipping Chyrurgeon of a privateer, whereby to procure something to defray his charges home, being desirous to give your Lordships an account of these

parts, unfortunately the 17th. of August 1669, was cast away in a hurricane at Meavis".

In the meantime the expedition under Sayle, which actually made the first settlement in South Carolina, was on its way here, and stopping at the West India Island of Nevis (not "Meavis") was joined by Woodward, who came on with the colonists to Port Royal in March, 1670. On their speedy removal to Ashley River he at once became extremely useful as an interpreter and as a friend to the Indians, procuring corn and other provisions from them for the settlers and making treaties with them. He went, at the instance of Governor Sir John Yeamans, by land to Virginia in 1671, and made extended expeditions into the interior in search of precious metals. The Proprietors soon realized his value, and commended the discoveries made "by his industry and hazard". He was made a Deputy of Lord Shaftesbury and was given a grant of two thousand acres of land; was made Indian Agent and commissioned to purchase Edisto Island from the Indians, and was given a share of the profits in the Indian trade. No mention of him has been found after the quarrels in 1685 between the officials of the Province, at Charles Town, and Lord Cardross, the head of the Scotch colony then settled at Port Royal.<sup>3</sup>

He was born about 1646. The date of his death is not known, but it was sometime between 1686 and 1690, as he wrote a letter to his father-in-law in March, 1686, and the latter's will, made in March, 1690, shows that he was then dead.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>See *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I., pp. 93-94.

<sup>4</sup>Mr. Cheves suggests (*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. V., p. 78) that he may have been of the family of Thomas Woodward, Surveyor General of the colony of Albemarle in North Carolina.

On "A new map of the Island of Barbadoes" by H. Moll, published with Oldmixon's *British Empire in America*, 2d. ed., Vol. 2, the plan-

He married Mrs. Mary Browne, widow of Robert Browne and daughter of Col. John Godfrey and his wife Mary. Col. Godfrey was one of the most notable men of the Province.<sup>5</sup>

Issue:

- 1 I. John Woodward, b. Feb. 19, 1681.
- 2 II. Richard Woodward, b. June 9, 1683.
- 3 III. Elizabeth Woodward, m. William Wilkins.<sup>6</sup>

1.

JOHN WOODWARD [Henry<sup>1</sup>], born February 19, 1681; married, May 11, 1702, Elizabeth Stanyarne, daughter of Col. James Stanyarne<sup>7</sup>; was a member of the Commons

tations of "Woodward" and "Yeamans" are placed less than two miles apart in the parish of St. Thomas. Possibly the family of Dr. Woodward, like that of many other settlers in Carolina, first established itself in Barbadoes.

<sup>5</sup>*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. V., p. 222.

"And as for my Daughter Mary since hath pleased god to provide soe well for her w<sup>ch</sup> I hope he will Continue his Blessings to her, I doe give and Bequeath unto her, in Manner and forme ffollowing (Viz') one small gould ring, one sett of gould Buckles, four Younge Cowes and younge Mare, or younge Horse, and unto her Husband L<sup>t</sup>: William Davis, My fuzee w<sup>th</sup> the Brass Barrill, and And for what else Shee Must have patience untill y<sup>e</sup> Decease of her Mother &c:" \* \* \* \*  
 "And furthermore, I give unto my Daughter mary Davis, that a full Ballance be had and made of her Two former Husbands Debts, Robert Browne and Doct<sup>r</sup> Henry Woodward, which did any wayes attaine to me, provided my account is to be fully Ballanced alsoe, that noe further trouble may any wayes Arise or Acrue."—From will of Col. John Godfrey, made March 12, 1689-90, and recorded in the book containing the records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina for the years 1672-1692, pages 430-434; in the custody of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

"Will of Richard Woodward, dated April 10, 1725, and recorded in the Probate Court of Charleston County, book 1724-5, p. 232, names as executors "Brother John Woodward, Brother-in-law Thomas Stanyarne and Brother-in-law William Wilkins"; left legacy to "Nephew William Wilkins, son of my Sister Elizabeth Wilkins."

<sup>7</sup>In a deed from Elizabeth Woodward to John Gibbes, recorded in the Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County, book QQ, 457, she de-

House of Assembly in 1717, and a signer of the address to the King against the government of the Proprietors; died January 7, 1726-7; buried January 8, 1726-7."

Issue:

- 4 I. Mary Woodward, *b.* May 24, 1703.
- 5 II. Elizabeth Woodward, *b.* March 3, 1704-5;  
*d.* May 31, 1707.
- 6 III. John Woodward, *b.* March 29, 1707; *d.* unm.
- 7 IV. Richard Woodward, *b.* June 8, 1709.
- 8 V. Henry Woodward, *b.* June 22, 1711; *d.* Aug.  
21, 1712.
- 9 VI. James Woodward, *b.* March 27, 1715; *d.* Aug.  
9, 1716.
- 10 VII. Sarah Woodward, *b.* July 20, 1717; *d.* Sept.  
18, 1718.
- 11 VIII. Elizabeth Woodward, *b.* Sept. 3, 1719.
- 12 IX. Thomas Woodward, *b.* Sept. 13, 1722; *d.* Aug.  
7, 1737.
- 13 X. James Woodward, *b.* July 6, 1727; *d.* Aug.  
10, 1730.

2.

RICHARD WOODWARD [Henry<sup>1</sup>], born June 9, 1683; married Sarah Stanyarne, sister of the wife of his

scribes herself as the "daughter and devisee of James Stanyarne." Her will (Probate Court records, Charleston County, book 1740-47, p. 148) describes her as "the widow of Colonel John Woodward"; mentions "my daughter Mary Gibbes, my daughter Elizabeth Flower and my grand-daughter Elizabeth Gibbes daughter of John and Mary Gibbes, my son John Woodward, my son Richard Woodward and sons-in-law, Joseph Edward Flower, and John Gibbes"; dated June 19, 1739: proved August 1, 1742.

<sup>1</sup>*A Sketch of the History of South Carolina* (Rivers), p. 464.

<sup>2</sup>*Register of St. Helena's Parish* (MS.).

Will, dated Dec. 6, 1726, and recorded in book 1727-29, p. 263, records of Probate Court, Charleston County, leaves to son John "my seal ring."

brother, John Woodward, and daughter of Col. James Stanyarne<sup>10</sup>; died ——— 1725.

Issue:

- 14 I. Elizabeth Woodward, *b.* May 5, 1715; *m.*, March 10, 1729, Richard Wright, son of Chief-Justice Robert Wright; *d.* ——. (No issue.)
- 15 II. Mary Woodward, *b.* Dec. 6, 1717.

4.

MARY WOODWARD [John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>], born May 24, 1703; *m.*, July 25, 1719, Col. John Gibbes<sup>11</sup>, son of Robert Gibbes, sometime Chief-Justice and Governor; *d.* ——.

Issue:

- 16 I. Mary Gibbes, *b.* Feb. 26, 1722; *m.*, April 7, 1738, Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, of Beaufort; *d.* Dec. 4, 1801. She was the mother of fourteen children whose names are known and tradition says she gave birth to twenty-two.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Will of Sarah Woodward, made Oct. 22, 1748; proved April 28, 1750, and recorded in the Probate Court, Charleston County, describes her as "widow of Richard Woodward"; mentions nephew Benjamin Stanyarne and Mary and Woodward Flower, children of niece, Elizabeth Flower.

<sup>11</sup>Will of Col. John Gibbes, proved March 29, 1765 (Probate Court records, Charleston County, book 1760-67, p. 504), mentions sons Robert and John and daughters Mary Barnwell, Anne Ladson, Elizabeth Ladson and Sarah Mathews. From Col. John Gibbes descend what is known as the John Gibbes Family, as distinguished from the family of William Gibbes, his brother. Most of the Gibbes family of Beaufort and Charleston are descended from the John Gibbes branch. The late Dr. Robert Wilson Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C., was from the William Gibbes branch. (Gibbes Chart by the Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.)

<sup>12</sup>"Died at Beaufort Port Republic" (Port Royal) "on the night of the 4th. inst. in the 80th. year of her age, Mrs. Mary Barnwell, relict of colonel Nathaniel Barnwell, dec. The very many virtues and engaging qualifications, in social life, secured to this venerable lady, the esteem of an extensive acquaintance, and real affection of an ancient and respectable connection. She has left a numerous progeny to unite

- 17 II. Sarah Gibbes, b. Feb. 17, 1725-6; m., Nov. 10, 1741, John Mathews<sup>13</sup>; d. in 1760. (Issue.)
- 18 III. Elizabeth Gibbes, b. May 5, 1728; m., March 14, 1744, John Ladson<sup>14</sup> (Issue), who dying, she m., Dec. 8, 1752, Dr. James Carson (No issue); d. July 14, 1769.
- 19 IV. Anne Gibbes, b. May 31, 1730; m., Oct. 5, 1752, William Ladson<sup>14</sup>; d. Oct. 12, 1755. (Issue.)
- 20 V. Robert Gibbes, b. July 13, 1732; m., Nov. 17, 1753, Anne Stanyarne (Issue), who dying he m., March 31, 1764, Sarah Reeve, daughter of Dr. Ambrose Reeve, of Beaufort; d. July 4, 1794. (Issue.)
- 21 VI. John Gibbes, b. Dec. 27, 1733; m., May 2, 1754, Margaret Anne Stevens. (No issue.)

7.

RICHARD WOODWARD [John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>], born June 8, 1709; married, June 4, 1734, Susanne Mazyck, daughter of Isaac Mazyck, who dying (without issue) he married, November 4, 1736, Elizabeth Godin<sup>15</sup>, daughter of Benjamin Godin. She was buried March 26, 1751.<sup>16</sup>

in general sympathy, and her remains were interred in the family vault with all that degree of respect which she justly merited."—*South-Carolina State Gazette and Timothy's Daily Advertiser*, Friday Dec. 11, 1801.

From her marriage with Nathaniel Barnwell are descended all of the Barnwell family of South Carolina, and the Fuller, Stuart, Rhett, Cuthbert and Heyward families of Beaufort. Descendants of John Barnwell, the brother of Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, still survive in Georgia and Florida. (See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. II., 46.)

<sup>13</sup>From this marriage descend the family of Gov. John Mathews and branches of the Heyward, Hamilton (Gov. James), George Abbott Hall, Ingraham, Hazlehurst and Plant (of Georgia) families. (See *The House of Plant*.)

<sup>14</sup>From these marriages are descended branches of the Ladson, Bee, Smith and Alston families. (See Vol. 4 of this magazine, pp. 51, 56, 114.)

<sup>15</sup>With the death of Richard Woodward, son of John Woodward and grandson of Dr. Henry Woodward, the name became extinct in the male line.

<sup>16</sup>*Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina, 1720-1758* (Salley), p. 217.

Issue: Second wife.

- 22 I. Elizabeth Woodward, b. June 28, 1738.

11.

ELIZABETH WOODWARD [John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>], born September 3, 1719; married, December 22, 1737, Col. Joseph Edward Flower, of Beaufort.

Issue:

- 23 I. Richard Woodward Flower, b. Feb. 24, 1744;  
d. March 22, 1786, unmarried.
- 24 II. Mary Flower, b. Nov. 8, 1741; m. in 1761 (?)  
Wm. Bower Williamson<sup>17</sup>, who dying she m.  
in 1764 (?), Cornelius DuPont. No issue.

15.

MARY WOODWARD [Richard<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>], born December 6, 1717; married, November 6, 1735, Isaac Chardon<sup>18</sup>, who dying in June, 1736 (buried at Stono the 14th)<sup>19</sup>, she married, in 1743, Rev. William Hutson<sup>20</sup>, of the Independent Congregational Church ("White Meeting"), Charles Town; d. Nov. 21, 1757. He died April 11, 1761.

After the death of Mary Woodward Hutson some of her letters and meditations were published by her husband. Together with the letters and diary of Hugh Bryan of South Carolina they were subsequently republished at least three times in a volume called *Living Christianity*.

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<sup>17</sup>By the marriage with William Bower Williamson she had a daughter, Mary Bower Williamson, who married, June 8, 1783, Col. Edward Barnwell, son of Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, adding thereby a second strain of Woodward blood to that branch of the Barnwell family.

<sup>18</sup>"Last Thursday Mr. Isaac Chardon a very worthy eminent merchant of this town was married to Miss Mary Woodward of James's Island, a young lady of conspicuous merit and a large fortune."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday November 8, 1735.

<sup>19</sup>*Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina, 1720-1758* (Salley), p. 250.

<sup>20</sup>From this marriage are descended the families of Hutson, Finley, Colcock and Gregorie, and others mentioned below.

Issue: First husband.

- 25 I. Sarah Chardon, *m.* William Simmons (Issue), who dying she *m.* William Bower Williamson (?). (No issue.)  
Second husband.
- 26 II. Mary Hutson, *b.* 1744, *m.*, April, 1762, Arthur Peronneau.<sup>21</sup>
- 27 III. Elizabeth Hutson, *b.* 1746, *m.*, June 18, 1765, Isaac Hayne, the Revolutionary martyr.
- 28 IV. Richard Hutson, *b.* 1748, *d.* 12th April, 1795, unmarried.
- 29 V. Thomas Hutson; *b.* Jan. 9, 1750; *m.* Esther Maine; *d.* May 4, 1789. (Issue.)
- 30 VI. Esther Hutson, *b.* 1753, *m.* Maj. Wm. Hazzard Wigg.<sup>22</sup>
- 31 VII. Anne Hutson, *b.* 1755, *m.*, May 8, 1777, John Barnwell (1749-1800), subsequently brigadier general of South Carolina militia during the the Revolution; *d.* 1817.

22.

ELIZABETH WOODWARD [Richard<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>], born June 28, 1873; married, December 18, 1755, Stephen Bull of Sheldon, subsequently brigadier general of South Carolina militia during the Revolution; died June 9, 1771. (No issue.) General Bull subsequently married Mrs. Anne Middleton, widow of Col. Thomas Middleton (1719-1766), and daughter of Col. Nathaniel Barnwell.

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<sup>21</sup>Mrs. Peronneau was the lady who attempted to save the life of Col. Hayne by personal appeals to Lord Rawdon. Her daughter, Elizabeth Peronneau, married William Hayne and from her are descended the Robert Y. Hayne branch of the Hayne family and branches of the McCall, Perry, Ford and Prioleau families.

<sup>22</sup>Mary Wigg, daughter of William Hazzard Wigg and Esther Hutson, married Col. Edward Barnwell (second wife), and her sister, Elizabeth Hayne Wigg, married Col. Robert Barnwell, brother of Col. Edward Barnwell, thus adding third and fourth strains of Woodward blood to branches of the Barnwell family.



It is always interesting in the course of genealogical research to note, or at least fancy that one notes, the descent of certain qualities from a distinguished progenitor to his remote descendants. Certainly Dr. Woodward was distinguished for capacity, vigor and daring, and it might be reasonably expected that some of these qualities would descend. Whether such has been the case or not, can best be determined by an examination of the records, showing how many of his descendants are known to have distinguished themselves in the various ranks of life.

The most distinguished are as follows:

Three Governors of South Carolina: John Mathews, 1782-1783, Robert Yonge Hayne, 1832-1834, and our present Governor Duncan Clinch Heyward, 1903-1907.

Four Senators in the Congress of the United States: Robert Yonge Hayne, Arthur Peronneau Hayne, Robert Woodward Barnwell and Robert Barnwell Rhett.

Six Representatives in the Congress of the United States: Robert Barnwell, Robert Woodward Barnwell, his son; Robert Barnwell Rhett, William Ferguson Colcock, William Hayne Perry, and William Elliott. General John Barnwell was also elected to Congress, but declined to serve.

Four Judges: John Mathews and Chancellor Richard Hutson, of South Carolina; Robert Yonge Hayne, of California, and Henry Stuart Elliott, of the State of Washington.

Three Attorney Generals of South Carolina: Robert Y. Hayne, R. Barnwell Rhett and Isaac William Hayne.

Two Generals: John Barnwell, of the Revolutionary War, and Stephen Elliott, of the Confederate War.

Four Colonels in the Confederate War: Stephen Elliott, Daniel Heyward Hamilton, Charles Jones Colcock, and Alfred Rhett.

Two commanders of Fort Sumter during the Confederate War: Col. Alfred Rhett and Maj. Stephen Elliott.

The most distinguished naval officer from this State, Commodore Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham.

Four Bishops: Stephen Elliott of Georgia, Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott, of Western Texas, William J. Boone, the second, of China, and Robert Woodward Barnwell, of Alabama.

The most distinguished clergyman of the Baptist Church prior to 1860, the Rev. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore.

One of the most distinguished poets of South Carolina, Paul Hamilton Hayne.

One of the few millionaires whom the State has produced and one of the few rich men who have left legacies for public purposes, the late James S. Gibbes.

The most distinguished merchant whom the South has produced in the cotton business, Franklin Brevard Hayne, of New Orleans.

Nine graduates with the first honors of their classes at American colleges: Robert Woodward Barnwell, at Harvard; Albert Moore Rhett, at Yale; Robert Means Fuller, at Princeton; Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, at the College of Charleston, and William F. Colcock, Lewis Reeve Gibbes, Isaac M. Hutson, Haskell Smith Rhett, and Rev. John Hebersham Elliott, at the South Carolina College.

Five second honor graduates at the South Carolina College: Thomas Middleton Hanckel, Rev. Robert Woodward Barnwell, Rev. Chas. Edward Leverett, Benjamin Rhett Stuart, and John Grimké Rhett. From the foundation of that college up to 1861 there were 104 first and second honor graduates of the South Carolina College, and therefore nearly one-tenth of these were descendants of Dr. Henry Woodward.

Three Presidents of Colleges: Robert Woodward Barnwell, of the South Carolina College, William Peronneau Finley, of the Charleston College, and J. Ford Pringle, Dean of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

The most distinguished editor in the State up to the Confederate War, John A. Stuart, of *The Charleston Mercury*, and the late N. G. Gonzales of *The [Columbia] State*, were from the same stock.

In "*Adams's Dictionary of American Authors*", published in 1901, the names of 115 authors are given who were born in this State, and of these nine or nearly one-twelve are descended from the first settler. They are as follows: Stephen Elliott, the naturalist; William Elliott, the author of *Carolina Sports*; Sarah Barnwell Elliott, the novelist; Rev. Richard Fuller, the Rev. James Hazzard Cuthbert, Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Paul Hamilton Hayne, Charles Woodward Hutson, and William Hamilton Hayne.

Besides these, there are given in Alibone's *Dictionary of Authors* and the supplement to that work, the names of Bishop Stephen Elliott, Robert Y. Hayne, Sr., and Robert Y. Hayne, Jr., Prof. Lewis R. Gibbes, and William Hayne Simmons. It may safely be said therefore, that the Woodward stock has contributed to literature one-tenth of the authors born in this State, who have been considered worthy of mention.

One of the most distinguished physicians of Charleston, lately deceased, Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr., was also from this stock.

It is to be doubted whether any other immigrant to this State or to any other State in the United States can be shown to have as many distinguished descendants.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE HOUDON STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—In the angle formed by the front portico and eastern wing of the State House at Columbia, on a crude pedestal, constructed by convict laborers of scrap granite and marble, stands one of South Carolina's greatest art treasures. It is the bronze cast of Jean Antoine Houdon's marble life-size statue of George Washington. On the front of the bronze base upon which the statue stands is the name "George Washington"; on the left side the words "futied J. Günthermann" and on the right side "fait par houdon Citoyen francais, 1788" and "W. J. Hubbard Foundry, Richmond, Va., 1858."

The history of this statue and of its original are interesting chapters in the history of art in South Carolina and in America.

On the 22nd of June, 1784, the General Assembly of Virginia—

*Resolved*, That the Executive be requested to take measures for procuring a statue of General Washington, to be of the finest marble and best workmanship, with the following inscription on its pedestal:

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this Statue to be erected as a Monument of Affection and Gratitude to GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, uniting to the Endowments of the Hero the virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the Liberties of his Country, has rendered his Name dear to his Fellow Citizens, and given the World an immortal Example of true Glory."

That inscription was written by James Madison. Benjamin Harrison was at the time governor of Virginia, and a little more than a month after the date of the resolution, he wrote to Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, and asked them to attend to the matter, and acquainted them that he had requested Mr. Peale (Charles Willson) to send them a full-length por-

trait of Gen. Washington, to be used as a model for the sculptor. Franklin and Jefferson engaged Houdon, a portrait sculptor then without a rival in the world, to go to America for the purpose. Jefferson wrote:

The terms are twenty-five thousand livres, one thousand English guineas, for the statue and pedestal. Besides this, we pay his expenses going and returning, which we expect will be between four and five thousand livres; and if he dies on the voyage, we pay his family ten thousand livres. This latter proposition was disagreeable to us; but he has a father, mother, and sisters, who have no resource but in his labor; and he is himself one of the best men in the world.

To insure the State against loss in case of his death, Jefferson, through John Adams, procured an insurance upon Houdon's life, in London, at an additional expense of five hundred livres, or about ninety-two dollars. It was more than a year after the order for the statue was given before Houdon arrived. He came in the same vessel that brought Franklin home. On the 20th. of September, 1785, Franklin gave Houdon a letter of introduction to Washington, and, at the same time, wrote to him to apprise him of Houdon's arrival. Washington immediately wrote to Houdon:

It will give me pleasure, sir, to welcome you to this seat of my retirement; and whatever I have or can procure that is necessary to your purposes, or convenient and agreeable to your wishes, you must freely command, as inclination to oblige you will be among the last things in which I shall be deficient, either on your arrival or during your stay.

Houdon arrived at Mount Vernon on the 3rd. of October, furnished with all necessary materials for making a bust of Washington. He remained for a fortnight, and made, on the living face of Washington, a plaster mould, preparatory for the clay impression, which was then modelled into the form of a bust, and immediately, before it could shrink from drying, moulded and cast in plaster, to be afterwards copied in marble, in Paris. The clay model was left at Mount Vernon, where it was seen in 1859 by Benson J. Lossing from whose work, *Mount*

*Vernon and Its Associations*, the foregoing details have been gathered.

In the presence of James Madison Houdon made exact measurements of the person of Washington, made notes on the sort of clothes he wore, etc., and then returned to France. The statue was not completed until 1789, when to the inscription upon the pedestal were added the words: "Done in the year of CHRIST one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the commonwealth, twelve."

This statue, which still adorns the capitol at Richmond, is of fine Italian marble, life-size. The costume is of the military dress of the Revolution. The right hand rests upon a staff; the left is upon the folds of a military cloak thrown over the end of a bundle of fasces, with which are connected a sword and plough. Gouverneur Morris, who was in Paris when the statue was executed, stood as a model for the person of Washington, writing in his diary under date of "June 5, 1789": "Go to M. Houdon's. He's been waiting for me a long time. I stand for the statue of General Washington, being the humble employment of a manikin. This is literally taking the advice of St. Paul, to be all things to all men."

About half a century ago several reproductions in bronze were made of this statue at the foundry of W. J. Hubbard, in Richmond, as set forth on the base of South Carolina's copy. One of these reproductions is at Lexington, Va., one at Raleigh, N. C., one is still in private hands and there is possibly one in New York.

When these reproductions were offered for sale Hon. A. P. Butler, then senior United States Senator from South Carolina, wrote to Governor Allston advising him to procure one for the State.

In his next message to the General Assembly, November 23, 1857, Governor Allston had this to say:

One of the last letters which I received from the late Senator Butler, related to a copy, in bronze, of Houdon's statue of Washington, which he recommended should be purchased by the State. It is pleasing to recur to the recollection of this great and good man. It is a boon to mankind when the good God permits sometimes the wisdom of love, associated with faith and hope, to be embodied in a human form, whose favor we may look upon and admire. It is true that our debt of gratitude to his memory cannot thus be paid; but it is due to ourselves that we should acknowledge it by some visible token, and it is due to posterity to provide a monument, to which the young may be pointed when curious to realize the idea of his manly proportions, or when enjoined by their matrons to study the character of Washington, and emulate the virtues which adorn it. I propose that a statue be ordered and that provision be made for its erection with the New State Capitol.

This part of the Governor's message was referred to the Special Joint Committee on the State House and Grounds. This committee was so busy at that time with the work of building the new State House that their report was not reached during the session. At the next session Governor Allston had this to say in his annual message, read to the General Assembly on November 23, 1858:

The statue of Washington, to which my Message of last November alluded, as having been proposed by the lamented Senator Butler, was completed soon after. Ascertaining in March that the artist was obliged to dispose of his work, and being certified that it was valuable, I took it for the State at ten thousand dollars, advancing two thousand from the Contingent Fund. I now ask an appropriation of eight thousand dollars to complete the purchase, and compensate fully the ingenious artist. The statue is of bronze. It has been placed in the Orphan House grounds in Charleston, under the care of the city authorities, until the New State House shall be sufficiently finished to render it safe in the State grounds here.

On the 18th. of December the following report was read in the House:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the purchase of the statue of Washington, respectfully report: That they have duly considered the same, and approve the purchase made by the Governor, and they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That eight thousand dollars be appropriated to complete the purchase of the statue of Washington, and that the Governor be authorized to draw the same, and pay it over to the proper party.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree to the report.

*Ordered*, That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order,

JOHN T. SLOAN, C. H. R.

In the Senate, December 20, 1858.

*Resolved*, That the Senate do concur in the report,

*Ordered*, That it be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order,

WM. E. MARTIN, C. S.

When the new State House had been "sufficiently finished to render" the statue "safe in the State grounds" the statue was taken up from Charleston and placed in the lower corridor of the State House where it remained until sixteen or seventeen years ago when it was removed to the spot where it now stands. During that period the walking cane upon which the General's right hand rests was in some manner broken.

AN EARLY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—So far as is generally known to students of American economic history the first fire insurance company in America was organized in Charles Town in 1735. *The South-Carolina Gazette* contains frequent advertisements and notices of this company, from November 15, 1735, to February 19, 1741. It was called The Friendly Society for the Mutual Insuring of Houses against Fire, and the names connected with it, were those of some of the most prosperous and prominent men of the Province.

The following notices from *The South-Carolina Gazette* give best the history of the forming of this company, and the methods of conducting its business:

I can with Pleasure inform my Readers, that there was one Day last Week a Meeting of several of the Freeholders of this Town, who then entered into an Agreement to form themselves into a *Friendly Society* for a mutual insuring of their Houses against Fire. And as by the Agreement and Proposals annexed thereto, this Design is cal-



culated only for a general Good to the Freeholders who shall enter into the same, it is not doubted but the several worthy Freeholders will, on Perusal thereof (which lye at the House of Capt. Wm. Pinckney on the Bay for that Purpose) think them so reasonable and advantageous as to deserve their Attention and Encouragement, by signing the same within a Month from this Day.

The Agreement will be continued at the above Place, for the Perusal and Signing of the Inhabitants till the first Day of *January* next, and in the mean time the proper Articles and Regulations will be prepared, of which Notice shall from time to time be given in this Paper, in order to their being then punctually carried into Execution. (November 15, 1735.)

Agreeable to the Advertisement in last Gazette, several Gentlemen who were willing to be concerned in Insuring their Houses from Fire, mett at Capt. Wm. Pinckney's last Tuesday Evening, where they agreed to several Articles, in order to form themselves into a Society for the above Purpose, and appointed a committee to prepare and draw up the Same by next Meeting, which was greed to be on Tuesday next the 23d Instant at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the aforesaid House.

These are therefore to desire all such as are inclined to be concerned, that they would not fail meeting, to give their Opinions on the Rules then to be laid before them.

N. B. It is proposed to open the Book for Subscriptions the *First* Day of *January* and to continue till the *First* Day of *February* next. (December 20, 1735.)

*ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, indented, had, made, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the several Persons, Freeholders and Owners of Houses, Messaues and Tenements in Charles-Town in Berkley County in the Province of South-Carolina, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, for a mutual Insurance of their Houses and Tenements from Loss by Fire.*

WHEREAS the *Insurance of Houses against Fire* hath by experience been found to be of very great Service, to many Persons, who would otherwise have been reduced to Poverty and Want. And whereas, by reason of our Distance from Great-Britain, no Insurance Office there, will upon any Terms or Conditions, insure any House in this Town from Loss by Fire; and it being natural for Men to form themselves into Companies and Societies, in order to guard against those Evils and Mischiefs, which separately and in their distinct capacities they would not be able to avoid. WE THEREFORE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Freeholders and Owners of Houses Messuages and Tenements in *Charles-town* taking the Premises into Consideration, DO by these presents freely and voluntarily, and for our mutual Benefit and Advantage, covenant, promise, conclude and agree, for ourselves and our re-

spective Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to and with each the other of us, in manner and form following, that is to say,

*Imprimis.* We do covenant, promise, conclude and agree, That we will, and we do by these Presents form ourselves (as far as by Law we may) into a SOCIETY for the mutual INSURANCE of our respective Messuages and Tenements in *Charles-Town* (which shall be entered in Books of the Directors of the Society to be insured) from Losses by Fire, and do name and call ourselves the FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

*Item,* We do covenant, promise, conclude and agree, that we will become humble Suitors to his Honour the Lieut Governor, and the General Assembly, to pass an Act of General Assembly in Favour of our said Society, thereby to enable us to purchase Lands, Houses, and Tenements. Goods and Chattels, and to lend out Moneys, in order to have and establish a Fund, always ready to make good any Loss or Demand that may be made on the said Society, and for Enabling Guardians to insure Messuages, Houses and Tenements of Orphans and Minors.

*Item,* That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be, or be admitted to be, a Member of this Society, but such only as have, or shall, a Messuage, House or Tenement, scituate in *Charlestown* aforesaid, insured.

*Item,* That all such Persons who shall become Members of this Society, shall meet on every first *Tuesday* in *February* Yearly and every year, at such House as the Directors shall appoint, The first General Meeting to be at the House of *William Pinckney*, in *Charlestown* aforesaid, or at such other time and Place as the Majority of the Members shall appoint, to choose proper Officers and to make such Rules and Regulations as may appear Necessary.

*Item,* That there shall be chosen on such Annual Meetings of the said Society, by the Majority of the Members then present, five Directors (three of whom shall be a Quorum) one Treasurer, and one Clerk, and three Appraisers, and also two or more Fire Masters, whose particular business shall be directed in the first General Meeting of the said Society.

*Item,* That towards raising a Fund, for answering all Exigencies of the said Society, every Member of the Society insuring a House, Messuage or Tenement, to the Value of *One Thousand Pounds*, Current Money, shall pay down, before he has his Policy of Insurance delivered to him, the Sum of *Ten Pounds* like Money, by way of *Premium*, and so in proportion for a greater or less Sum by every Member insured.

*Item,* That every Member of the Society, insuring a House, Messuage or Tenement, to the Value of *One Thousand Pounds* Current Money, shall give his Bond, payable to the Directors and Treasurer of the Society, and their Successors in Office for *One*

*Hundred Pounds like Current Money, (and so in proportion for a greater or less Sum insured) payable with lawful Interest at 10 per Centum, within 12 months next ensuing the Date of such Bonds which Interest shall be duly paid yearly and every year. And in case any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to pay the Interest as aforesaid to be come due on their respective Bonds by the Space of 3 Months after the same becomes due, every such person so refusing or neglecting as aforesaid, shall loose and forfeit all Benefit and Advantage of his Insurance, any thing in his, her or their Policy of Insurance to the contrary notwithstanding.*

*Item, That all Monies, arising by the Payment of the said Premiums, and the Interest of the several Bonds as aforesaid, which shall remain in the Hands of the Treasurer (over and above the Sum of 200l) after defraying all necessary Charges accruing on extinguishing hire, shall by the Directors be lent out at Interest, upon good and sufficient Security, on Bonds payable as aforesaid, and all the Interest thereon, as soon as the same shall be paid in, shall be again let out at Interest, for the Use and Benefit of the said Society proportionably: Provided that no less a Sum than 100l. shall be lent to any one person.*

*Item, That in case of a Loss by Fire, happening to any person insured by the said Society, all the Members of the said Society shall be obliged to pay to the Directors and Treasurer such part of the Money due on their Bonds, or the whole thereof, if it be necessary, to pay and make good to the Insured, what their Loss may appear to be, agreeable to the Policy of Insurance of the person sustaining such Loss.*

*Item, That within 3 Days after any Fire and Loss to any person insured, the proper Officers of the Society shall survey the Damage, and report the same to the Directors, who shall thereupon take such Measures as shall be necessary for the Payment of the Loss sustained.*

*Item, That every Person insured shall have a lawful Claim and Demand upon the Directors of the Company for their Loss sustained by Fire, in the Messuage House or Tenement insured, agreeable to their Policy of Insurance, and such Loss shall be made good to them within three Months after such Loss. And if it should so happen, that such Person is not then paid his Loss, he shall be allowed lawful Interest thereon, from the Expiration of the said three Months, until same is paid; which shall be absolutely done, both Loss and Interest, within 12 Months from the Loss.*

*Item, But in case it shall so happen, that more Houses, Messuages or Tenements insured should be burned or destroyed by Fire, than the whole stock of the Society should amount to, then and in every such case there shall be but an equal and proportionable Division of the said Stock to every Person according to his Loss*

sustained and the said Society shall be discharged from making good any Loss further than the Amount of their Stock.

*Item*, That when any Loss shall happen to any Person insured, his Proportion of any Demand that might be made on his Bond towards making good such Loss, shall be reckoned as paid to him in part of Payment of his Loss sustained.

*Item*, That if in time of Fire, the Fire Masters, or other Officers of the Society, shall think it necessary to pull down or blow up a House insured, in order to stop the Fire, such House shall be made good to the Insured in the same Manner as if it had been destroyed or damaged by Fire.

*Item*, That no House, Messuage or Tenement shall be insured for a less Sum than 250 Pounds Current Money, nor any for a larger Sum than *Four Thousand Pounds* like Money.

*Item*, That for the better Regulating the affairs of the said Society, every Member having 500 Pounds insured, shall have a right to vote, in all Meetings of the said Society, in all Matters, transacting therein, and any two Persons having 250 pounds, each insured may join, and be intitled to one vote, and any Person having 1000 Pounds insured shall be intitled to two Votes, and so in proportion for a greater or less Sum insured

*Item*, That in order the better to establish and continue this Society, that no Member thereof shall be at Liberty, at any time within 5 Years next ensuing the Date hereof, to withdraw himself or his Bond (to be entered into as aforesaid) but shall be obliged to pay the same according to the Tenor thereof, and these Articles, only in case such Member shall *bona fide* sell or dispose of his House, Messuage or Tenement insured; then and in such Case his bond shall be delivered up or discharged *pro tanto*, without any further Demand to be made upon him, nor shall he any further, as to such Messuage, House or Tenement so *bona fide* so sold or disposed of, be deemed a Member of the said Society. But on any Persons so selling or disposing of his Messuage, House or Tenement insured, the Vendee, on signing a Bond of the same Import with that signed by the Vendor, on his being insured, shall be intitled to the same Benefits and Advantages, Subject to the same Demands as the Vendor is intitled or subject to under his Insurance.

*Item*, That these Articles shall be subscribed and closed on the first *Tuesday in February* next, when the Proper Officers for the ensuing year shall be then chosen by a Majority of the Society then present. And that the Directors, then named shall have Power to admit other Persons, who are willing to become Members of the said Society, at such times and in such classes as they think proper.

*In Witness Whereof &c.* (December 27, 1735.)

Whereas at the last Meeting of those who designed to be concern'd in Insuring their Houses from Loss by Fire, several Rules, for the better government of the said Society were agreed to, and ordered to be printed in the next Gazette, that all Persons, who are willing to be concern'd, may be fully apprized of the same; It was also agreed, that those Rules should be ingrossed, and ready to be signed by every Person willing to be a member, on or before the *First Tuesday in February* next.—That each Person who subscribes those Rules, shall at the same time subscribe the Sum he will engage in as a Member.—That as the Supposed Value of those, who had the former Subscriptions declared their Readiness to concur in this affair, would amount to above £100,000, It was then resolved to carry the Design into Execution, if no others should join in it.—That Mssrs Jacob Motte, James Crockatt, and Henry Perroneau jun should be Managers in behalf of the Society until *First Tuesday* in February next, when the Proper Officers should be chosen.

And to prevent, as much as possible, any needless Expende, most of the Company then present declared their Readiness, to Serve in any Office they might be thought capable of, or chosen into, without Fee or Reward.

*We the above named* Managers for the Friendly Society do hereby give Notice that the Rules, printed in last Saturday's Gazette, will be ingrossed and ready for signing by Tuesday the 6th. of January and that the same will lay at the House of Mr. Jacob Motte from that Time to the First Tuesday in February. And also desire all those who subscribe to the same that they would give in a List of what Houses they design to have Insured, describing the Situation, Quality and Value thereof, in order to have Policies of Insurance ready for the Same. (January 3, 1736.)

On Tuesday last most of the Members of the FRIENDLY SOCIETY mett at the House of Capt. Wm. Pinckney and made choice of the several Officers, to wit,

John Fenwick, Joseph Wragg, Charles Pinckney, Esqrs; Mr. James Crockatt, Mr. Henry Peronneau jun; Merchants Directors. Gabriel Manigault Esq; Treasurer. Mr. Jacob Motte Clerk. Capt. Edward Croft, Capt. Isaac Holmes & Mr. Archibald Young, Appraisors. Capt. Gerrit Vanvelsen and Mr John Laurens, Fire-Masters, for the Year ensuing, agreeable to their Rules; and finding it would take some further time to prepare the Policies, Bonds etc. they agreed, That from this Night to the first day of *March* next all the subscribers to their Rules shall be *Insurers* and *Insured* to all Intents, as much as if they had given Bond and received their Policies; and, That those Members who do not take out their Policies by that Time, will no longer be *Insured* but Still *Insurers*. It was also further agreed, that any person may be admitted as original Member till that time, which Day is appointed for another general Meeting of the said So-

ciety, at 6 o'clock in the evening at the same place.

N. B. The Policies will be ready to be delivered by Mr. *Gabriel Manigault*, Treasurer of said Society, on Thursday next. (February 7, 1736.)

Notice is hereby given to the several Members of the Friendly Society that their annual Meetings by their Articles, is to be on every First Tuesday in February, at the House of Capt. William Pinckney in Charles town, these are therefore to remind the several Members of said Society thereof, and that they may make proper Provision for the Payment of the Interest which will be due to the said Society on the Third Day of said Month, to the Treasurer of said Society, or other ways they will forfeit the Benefit of their Insurance; and also to give notice to the several persons who have borrowed any Money from the said Society that unless they punctually discharge the Interest due on their Bonds on the said 3d Day of February, their Bonds will be sued without further notice; The said Interest Money together with several other Sums of Money being there to be lett out at Interest for the Benefit of the said Society. And these are further to give Notice to all Persons who are willing to enter into the said Society, that the Books will be kept open to the first Day of March next, until which Time all persons properly qualified, who are willing to enter into so useful and commendable an undertaking, may be admitted as original Members, applying to Mr. Jacob Motte, in Charles Town. (January 22, 1737.)

These are to give notice to all and every the Members of the Friendly Society for the mutual Insurance of Houses in Charles Town, from loss by Fire, and also to all the Freeholders in Charles Town who are, or have a mind to become Members of the said Society, that the additional Articles and Agreements, directed to be prepared by a great Majority of the Members of the said Society are finish'd, ingross'd and Signed by several of the Members, and are left at the House of Mr. James Osmond on the Bay in Charles Town aforesaid, for the Persual and signing of the Members of the said Society; and that the same will be continued there for the said Purposed until the Eleventh Day of July next, after which Time, by a clause in the said Articles, no Person can be admitted as a Member of the New Co-partnership; These are therefore to give publick Notice thereof to all the Members of the said Society, and all the other Freeholders of Charles-Town, that they may, if they think proper, enter into said Society, and become Co-partners in the said Additional Articles, and partake of all the Advantages arising thereby, provided they do the same before the said Eleventh Day of July next. (April 9, 1737.)

Whereas some of the Members of the *Friendly Society* have omitted to pay the Interest arising on their Bonds to the said Society and which becomes due on every third Day of February, it was thought proper and so ordered by the said Society at their last annual Meeting

to publish the following Paragraph of the Articles of the said Society, to the Intent that several Members may be apprised of the Danger they run into by the neglect of Payment of their Interest, besides leaving themselves subject to be sued on their respective Bonds to the said Society. It is therefore expected that all the Members of the said Society will for the future be punctual in discharging the Interest of their Bonds on the Day it becomes due.

‘And in case any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to pay the Interest as afore said to become due on their respective Bonds, by the space of 3 months after the same becomes due, every such Person so refusing or neglecting as afore said shall loose or forfeit all Benefit and Advantage of his Insurance, any thing in his her or their Policies of Insurance to the contrary notwithstanding.’

By order of the Friendly Society,

Jacob Motte, C. (February

9, 1738.)

The following notice is the last one which appears in the *Gazette*. On November 18, 1740, there was a large fire which consumed half the town. The loss has been estimated at \$1,500,000, and three hundred houses were destroyed. This fire in all probability ruined the Friendly Society:

Pursuant to the Directions given at a General Meeting of the Friendly Society in Charles-Town on Tuesday the Third Instant. These are to give Notice to the Several Persons indebted to the said Society, that unless they discharge their respective Debts on or before the 25th Day of March next, they must expect to have their Bonds put in Suit; and as the Necessity the Society are under for calling in their Money, must be apparent to every one, it is hoped that no Person will fail of punctually paying off their Bonds within the Time above limited, or take it amiss if they do, if they are then sued without further notice by

Charles Pinckney.

(February 19, 1741.)

Any further information about this early insurance company will be of great value to the South Carolina Historical Society, or any information about the policies will be appreciated, as the Society is very anxious to obtain one, or a photograph of one, if any still exist.

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## NECROLOGY.

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WILLIAM HARLESTON HUGER, M. D., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, No. 140 Broad Street, Charleston, in the eighty-first year of his age, Monday, December 17, 1906. He had been a sufferer from asthma for many years, and only the remarkable strength of his constitution enabled him to resist as long as he did the severe attacks of grip and asthma from which he suffered.

He was born May 20, 1826, in Charleston District. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Huger and Miss Harleston. His father was a prominent and successful rice planter and was widely known as a practitioner of great skill and culture, and lived on Richmond plantation, which was located on the eastern branch of Cooper River.

As a youth he attended a private school conducted by Mr. Christopher Coates. After leaving this private school he went to the South Carolina College, from which institution he was graduated in 1846.

After a short vacation he entered the Medical College of South Carolina and studied in the office of Dr. Peter C. Gaillard. After completing a course in medicine he went to Paris to continue his studies. He took a course of lectures and a hospital course in the French capital, his companions there being Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Cornelius Kollock and his close friend, Dr. Christopher FitzSimons. After finishing his course he returned to Charleston, where he began the practice of his profession, which he continued until his last illness.

When a young man, shortly after his return to Charleston from Paris, Dr. Huger was elected physician



to the Charleston Orphan House, which position he held until the day of his death. He completed a half-century of service as physician to that institution in December, 1904, and on that occasion the board of commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House presented him with a handsome silver berry bowl and appropriate resolutions. The presentation address was made by Dr. J. Somers Buist, who, in the course of his remarks, said :

For fifty years unopposed you have served this institution, an evidence of the esteem and confidence reposed in you by the successive city administrations and boards of commissioners of these periods. Through war and pestilence, cyclone and earthquake, and all the necessities of those stirring periods you have been faithful to the trust imposed upon you and now, in the golden days of your life, you witness the fruition of your success in still being the beloved physician of this institution, honored by all in our community. \* \* \* In asking you to accept of this testimonial we do it with a heart full of love and truth. May it always be to you a connecting link of confidence.

An excerpt from the resolutions presented by the board of commissioners on the occasion of the presentation of the silver berry bowl is as follows :

This learned physician, polished gentleman and faithful steward has done his duty well, and now in the golden year of his professional association, when the shadows are growing longer, we can safely say that he has the love and confidence of us all.

And when the time comes for him to lay down his burden, which we sincerely pray may be long distant, we can say with all truth and sincerity:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

During the war for State's Rights Dr. Huger was first stationed on James's Island, and was later put in charge of the army hospital in Charleston. After Charleston was evacuated, Dr. Huger was sent to the hospital at Cheraw and afterwards was transferred to Sumter. At one time Dr. Huger served on the board of examiners of soldiers for the army. He was a member of the board of health of Charleston more than twenty-five years.

He was passionately fond of horse-flesh and greatly admired fine stock. For many years he was a steward of the old South Carolina Jockey Club and frequently recalled some of his experiences at the track with no small degree of pleasure.

He married Sabina H. Lowndes, a daughter of Charles T. Lowndes, who survives him.

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the January number.)

[28]

Albany the 28<sup>th</sup> march 1778

Dear Sir

inclos'd I have the honor to send you by doctor *treat* the bills of exchange destinated for the Canadian expedition— I expect every day to hear from Congress and whatever will be theyr decision I schall go to his excellency's camp— my being so much disappointed once has made me rather cautious and I do'nt want to embark myself in any romantic avanture— the command of fish kill I no more think of because I hear to day it was given *before my letter was receiv'd* to a worthy, honest, and good officer who by his being a new yorker can do much better than any other— therefore, sir, the day after to morrow will see me going down even when I schould not have got any answer from Congress— its tenor will regulate my being or not being an officer in the army, but it schall not prevent my being Near my friend and running every where honor and glory will call me.

the doctor bearer of this letter I may give an high character to on account of the good order I have found in the hospitals— with the greatest regard I have the honor to be

dear sir

Your Most obedient Servant  
the M<sup>rs</sup> de Lafayette

I am told a general exchange is to take place and wish it be for our advantage the honorable Mr laurens &c &c turn'd the 30

I have receiv'd to day the answer of Congress and also the order from gnl washington to come down, and schall set out tomorrow morning.

*Endorsed:* Marqu. delafayette

28 March 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup> 14 April—

Answ<sup>d</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>—

[29]

*Addressed:* to

the honorable Mr Laurens esq. president  
of Congress  
at

York town

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Camp at Walley forge 10<sup>th</sup> april 1778

Dear sir

I received in the same time the letter of his excellency to come back to his camp, also the answer of Congress by Colonel Armand, and I sat of immediately for head quarters— by the rumours of albany and the news of the diligent exertions in every state, I was in hopes to find the army amounting to a very respectable number.

you remember, sir, when I arrived at philadelphia that I have always mention'd a french officer of *my*

*family* Mr *Capitaine* of the rgt of aquitaine, who on account of his being sick had been left in Carolina when I came through those states, and for reasons too long to explain was never sent for till this moment— It is to you, sir, that I have the obligation of his being in york—the engagement he has made with m<sup>r</sup> deane was to be a capitaine whose commission and appointments would run since october 1 1776— when those engagements didnt meet with the approbation of Congress it was promised that Mr Copitaine would be looked on in a different light— I leave entirely to Congress what they will think proper to do for him, but beg leave to observe that officers who have no more seen the fire of the last campaign have been promoted to much higher ranks.

I take also the Liberty of reccommending to Congress a gentleman Mr de second who has been introduced to me by the desire of my father in law the duke dayen, and I beg you would mention my desire of seeing him employed— Count de pulaski has told me he would make him a Captain in his Legion which if Congress approves of it will suit that gentleman very well.

I have no doubt but that Count de pulaski will obtain what he desires— if ever a good active, indefatigable officer, a brave and honest man as far as these expressions can be extended, and a man of notice and reputation in the world is entitled to the Consideration of Congress the count deserves it on every respect—

with the greatest regard I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>rs</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
10 april 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup>

[30]

camp at valley forge 14 april 1778

N. b. do not forget Mr du  
plessis's resolve, with the two lines  
from Mr. president's hand:

Dear Sir

I am now writing to you from my old ground, and I wish I had never seen the northern ones— by that expedition (besides what disagreement it brings in itself) I have only got many ennemys, much trouble, and I have been prevented from doing such good in my division as my presence could have afforded— by this time I dare say you have received a kind of resignation from the *baron de kalb*— he wants to go home— it is fo far, my dear sir, from here to france— I wish very much that Congress would not loose any time in falling upon such plans as could give zeal to the officers, some pride and life to all the army and prevent that *resignating sickness* propagated through the whole continent— It has been the case in many republics, it has been also a vice in the army of the english kingdom that the troops di'nt meet with that Consideration which constitutes theyr pride and entertain useful prejudices— how stronger will be the Country when due respect is pay'd not only to the quality of an officer but also to the noble existence of a soldier?

I did not speack yet to You of the letter I have received from Congress, and schould be glad to know your private opinion about it— however I see very plainly that Congress is very far from ever thinking of any thing they could believe fit for displeasing me— you will confess there has been some miss in the form.

with the greatest impatience I expect those of committee of Congress who I understand are to come back with decisive answers for the regulation of the army—

I wish'd every thing could be upon a proper footing and we could know in which way things will be managed during the campaign so that every one may know what he is to command and begin to put his department in order

there has been some idea of creating lieutenant generals— I do not at all approve of the measure as I know it will make noises, disatisfactions, and jealousies which are already too much spent upon the Continent— if the promotion was to be made by date of commissions those whom it schall stop will play the devil— if not, the affair will be much worse— I think as we are likely to have but four or five major generals at most the best way would be to have the army divided in so many divisions as it was under the marshal of *broglie*— then congress schould fill up all the vacancies of brigadier generals, reinforce the regiments and lessen the number of officers, because officers are pay'd by the Country for six times more men than we have in fact— one other thing, my dear sir, I am much concerned for, is to see how slowly we receive those reinforcements and those so magnified drafts.

You know by this time the ill succes's of the negotiations Concerning the exchange— the only aim of the ennemy is to involve us into some shameful *faux pas* to ruin us by ourselves, to create divisions, jealousies, and renew that foolish idea of a reconciliation with great britain upon honest and safe terms— I am afraid they will by the bye corrupt and deceive the narrow and incautious minds of some *even good men*, and I believe any correspondence schould be broken up— that people we must never speak to but with fire and swords in our hands— for our prisoners, the only way to stop theyr monstrous barbarites will be the most strict and merciless retaliation.

I have seen the prussian baron who seems a sensible, good, disinterested man, and takes good deal of trouble

to teach the soldiers some of our european manoeuvres and regulations.

general gates is, I am told, very angry against me—that I cannot help— frankly I have sayd what I have coldly seen, and there are in the world more powerfull men than M<sup>r</sup> gates who have heard from me disagreeable truths— but I am so far of any resentment, so far of being pleased with that state of bad understanding, that I am ready to be general gates's good friend, forgive the northern ridiculous expedition, and even be of any service to him where the interest of the country and this of men I love better will not be Compromised. with a great concern I hear that Sir william is to be called at home as that gentleman would be a great loss for america— but I hope this will be only a flying report.

I had the intention of sending to you the receipts of the monney I have pay'd on public account which is pretty high— that is chiefly for officers who wanted a part of theyr pay to join theyr regiments, who were sent on command and had not a farthing— many of them I have neglected to take the receipt from, but it is my fault— I have also taken some monney from the public chest for an officer of rations— but very unhappily I cannot find those papers, and am affraid they have been left in governor clinton's or ge'nl m'dougall's quarters— I am going to chearch them, but in expecting they would be found I intend to pay what I owe— what is due to me will be pay'd when it will please to god as I am much more concerned for the former part— I expect to hear to day or to morrow from M<sup>r</sup> de francy who in a very obliging manner has desired me to take monney from him upon whatever terms I'll choose to direct— as soon as it will come to hand I schall settle my debts to the public— I was a little



short of money as that fine journey has cost of extraordinary to me, in advancing money to officers, in paying some public accounts, in giving to the indians, &c &c about twelve thousand dollars more than I should have expended— *that only between us.*

will you be so good as to forward the two inclosed letters to my brigadier generals who are both gone home— I make them some recommendations about the troops who are to come— I foresee that among the plenty of clothes we shall want, there will be an immense disagreeable, dusty, unholsome deficiency of shirts and linen.

with the most tender affection and highest regard I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed :* Marquis delafayette

14<sup>th</sup>. April 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 26<sup>th</sup>—

[31]

Camps Near Valley forge 21<sup>st</sup> april 1778

Dear Sir

I will beg leave to trouble again the honorable Congress on account of a letter I have recieved from Colonel Armand now in boston— that gentleman especially distinguished by his personal bravery and his zeal and activity as an officer was allowed to raise one other independent corps before the canadian expedition was planed— he had since the project of inlisting his men in Canada, and has not been the only one whose flattering expectations have been strangely disappointed— he is gone on to boston where hopes says he to raise an independant corps of americans, frenchmen, and foreigners deserters (or prisoners) if leave is granted him— his desire would be also to be annexed to some state where

he could get the bounty allowed per-inlisted man—some advance of money should be delivered to him—Colonel Armand wants too the few men who compose his old corps should be returned in the new one—such are, sir, the different articles of his letter which I have presented to his excellency gnl washington—but the general directs me to apply to you as some points had been previously settled, and some others want the authority of Congress to enable him to give a decisive answer.

I am Convinced his excellency will be glad to oblige C<sup>l</sup> armand, and for my own part I beg the h<sup>d</sup> Congress to take the matter into consideration and let me know theyr orders for that gentleman which I schall immediately forward.

as I am going to write to friends and relations of mine who may have some influence in a certain Court, I take this opportunity of asking in which terms and stile it would be better to turn my ideas upon the present circumstances— that reflexion of mine is dictated by my ardent love for our noble cause— do'nt you think, sir, that the present appearant alteration, and trouble in the english parliament, (thö to be laughed at till some thing more solid will be presented) can be usefully employ'd in precipitating a more particular declaration from the court of france— that I wish very heartily as I think it is Consistent with the interests and glory of my Country— I beg also leave to observe that your ambassadors in france have spoken in too high terms of the strength of America— I aprehend the general idea is that we do not want any stronger help, but this of the usual supplies of arms, powder &c that may be true, sir, that is certainly true were proper exertions always employed, but I do not believe that way of speaking should be ours with men of influence in a country

whose the taking a part *more decisive yet* in the Contest is if not necessary, at least very useful.

I am very sorry that the difficulty of receiving letters, and principally the danger they run through before arriving prevent me from giving to Congress such intelligences from home as I could wish— I fear also that the printing of a letter from the marshal de mouchy and the loss of one from the duke de choiseuill will disgust my friends from writing upon public business.

I have the honor to give joy to Congress upon the Compliment pay'd to America by the strange speech of Lord north— his saying that he *had always in mind to give good terms to this country had he been successfull, that americans will be more free in being dependant than independant* tho' pretty old sentences, do'nt surprise me so much than to hear him Confess how deceived he has been in his ideas upon the strength of America— whatever confidence I may have in their Candor I think there must be under hand some very black scheme— he ca'nt *fight us out* but hopes to *negotiate us out* of our rights, he wants to make friends to the government by foolish hopes, he entertains those trhyce unhappy and dreadful ideas of division among ourselves— he wants to deceive the *good* and arm the *wicked*, and to asleep the Congress and the states till his reinforcements will be ready— if he sincerely wishes peace upon such terms as any one can accept without ruin and personal as well as national dishonor let him withdraw his troops and treat afterwards— I think or *that a french war is declared* or *that england is obliged to try her escape behind low vile artifices*. in both cases I schall have the happinness to see that independency I came so far to fight for, freely ascertained, because I do'nt doubt but that Congress Conscious of our being near the decisive moment will schortly rein-

force the hands of this general *whose plans* give so much trouble to his ministerial Lordship.

as I am also going to write to Mr *charles fox* a letter which will certainly circulate in the opposition, I schall be extremely obliged to you, sir, to give me some instructions on that subject which I will also follow in a letter to Lord Schelburne

I beg a thousand pardons to you, sir, and to the Congress for my being so long and perhaps tedious in this letter— but my pen went faster than my reflexion— however I think any warm lover of liberty has the right of speaking to those who have in theyr hands the safety, the glory of his mistress— if ever I am of some service to the Congress my only reward will always be the pleasure of telling them how sincerely I am devoted to the interests of the states

with the highest regards I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the m<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

we have just now a pretty certain entelligence that independence is declared in france

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

21 April 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup> 24

[32]

*Addressed:* private Letter

to the honorable henry Laurens esq. president  
of Congress

at  
York town

---

Camp at Walley forge 24<sup>th</sup> april 1778

Dear Sir

receive my sincere thanks for all the marks of politeness Mr Capitaine has been honöred with by you—

very heartily I take my part of his greatfulness, and all my obligations to you are so great since I have the pleasure of your acquaintance that I would be tedious was I to express my acknowledgement as I resent it and at every occasion I have to thank my good friend Mr Laurens.

(between you and me) I Schould have been happy had Mr Capitaine been left to me for drawing the last campaign as far as possible and for to begin the next one— but if he is thought useful any where else I have no objection to his going, and am very glad he is imployed if no other can do the business— however I want him be considered as *mine* because he was given to me by the marshal and count de broglio to whom he was belonging before they attached him to me as a present— such a gentleman will be very useful to mewhen the business of the susquehana schall be done, and by the same reason to the common wheale— As his expenses have been very high Congress will pay what they think proper and if not all I schall pay the remains.

I do'n't know who has lately told that I was going to france but if nothing extraordinary happens I intend to disappoint the news makers.

I understand general Gates is coming to camp— god grant it may put in order the head of the old gentleman about a certain friend of us— they say also that the committee from Congress will come soon with powers of regulating the army— let them set out soon, my dear friend, for it is most time to be in some kind of order. there is one regulation about dividing the army in *two wings* and a *second* line which either myself either the baron de Steuben dislike very much, and we think it would be ten times better to have the excellent order adopted last war by the *marechal de broglio* to have the army in four or six divisions each

of 'em under the command of a 1<sup>st</sup> g<sup>al</sup> (here a major general) who had two brigades of the first and two of the second line alltogether, so that he Could be sustained and reinforced by the part of 2<sup>d</sup> line behind him in his own way— without that he can not so much answer for the event— one other thing is (between us) that we have very few officers able to command the third part of the army at once— by the other way there is only the 4<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> besides a very desirable emulation among the divisions— that I give like an idea of mine reconforted by the ideas of the best generals in europe but *under the most strictest law of secrecy* as I do'nt like to interfere in any business beyond my line

I will not detain the Capitaine an instant and I intend to have the pleasure to write this evening by my valet de chambre who isgoing to york. with the most tender affection and highest regard I have the honor to be

dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>rs</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed.*<sup>1</sup> The Marquis de la Fayette  
Camp 24<sup>th</sup> April 1778.

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

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<sup>1</sup>In handwriting of Moses Young, secretary of Henry Laurens.

AN ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST. REGT., S. C. LINE,  
CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*[Continued from the January number.]*

Orders by Major Scott march 8<sup>th</sup>: 1778

L<sup>t</sup>. Gadsden for Duty this Day—

After Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders march 7<sup>th</sup>. 1778—The Gen<sup>l</sup>. orders the above Resolutions to be Read at the head of every Corps in this State that every member my be acquainted therewith—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 8<sup>th</sup>. 1778

General Orders Parole, Abington orders by Major Scott of the same Date Captain Turner Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Glover Fishburn & Skirving for Duty Tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott march 9<sup>th</sup>. 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, Lining Gadsden & Fraser for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 9<sup>th</sup>. 1778—

General Orders Parole, Chatham

Head Quarters Charles Town march 10<sup>th</sup> : 1778—

General Orders Parole—Georgia—

The Detail for tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. of the Day tomorrow is Joseph Werley, from the first Reg<sup>t</sup>., 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 1 Subaltern, from the 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 1 Subaltern the Prichard Guard to be relieved by a Subaltern from the first Reg<sup>t</sup>.—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney 11<sup>th</sup> march 78

A court Martial to sit this morning for The trial of all such prisoners as may be Brought before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott 11<sup>th</sup> March 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner President of the Court L<sup>ts</sup>. Skirving & Jackson Members—

for Duty tomorrow Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Williamson and Jackson—  
L<sup>t</sup>. Smith for the Prichards This Day—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 11<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole Lowndes—

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney same Date

The Reg'. is to parade tomorrow at 10 oClock in order to pay the usual Compliments on the Proclamation of the President, Every officer will take Care that the Dress arms & acoutrements of his men be in the Best Order, and the Col'. Expects the Reg'. will make the Neates appearance possible each Soldier to be provided with 9 Rounds of Cartridge without ball Both officers & Men to be powdered, The Col'. Requests Such of his officers as are Members of the General Assembly & Gen'. Court Martial to attend the Regiment tomorrow—

After Gen'. Orders half past 4 oClock all the troops in Garison are to parade at 10 oClock tomorrow morning Except those on the Magazine Guard, they are to be Supplied with 9 Round of Blank Catridges per Man they will be order'd to march to Broad Street where they will be Drawn up to Compliment the New president, by Fireing Such Salutes as will then be Ordered by the adjutant General Broughton's Battery will be ready at 12 oClock tomorrow to fire 13 Cannon Fort Johnston will follow firing Cannon, Fort Moultrie will then take up the fire and Conclude with Discharging the like Number of Cannon, this order to be Transmitted to Fort Johnston and Fort Moultrie—

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney 13<sup>th</sup> march 78

as the allowing officers to Change their Guards has Been found productive of Great Inconvenience the Col'. Gives this Notice that he will not in futer permit it, Excepting for Cause of Real Necessity

as by Some Mistake the Gen'. Orders Issued by General Washington on the 8<sup>th</sup> of May Last & by Major Gen'. How on the 2<sup>d</sup> of Decm'. Relative playing at Cards & Dice & Gaming were Not transmitted to fort Moultrie



where the First Reg<sup>t</sup>. was then Garisoned, & as the Col<sup>l</sup>. has with Concern, found that some officers have Endeavoured to avail themselves of this mistake & have Disregarded those orders although they must have Been Sensible that Such Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders were Existing, in order to pervert any advantage from Being taken the Said orders are here Inserted as follows—

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Howe's orders at Head Quarters in Charles Town Decem<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 1777 the following orders of his Excellency Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington has not till Lately Been officially Receiv'd Gen<sup>l</sup>. Howe Expects & is Determined to Exert the Strictest Obedience to it, from persons of every Rank in that Devision of the army, he has the Honour to Command & he hopes the Salutary that it is intended to answer will Induce all persons to obey it without Reluctance—

Head Quarters Morrice Town 8<sup>th</sup>: May 1777 as few Vices are attended with more pernicious Consequence's sivel Life, so there are more fatal in a Melitary one, then that of Gaming w<sup>ch</sup>: often Brings Disgrace and Ruin upon officers and injury & punishment upon the Soldiers and Reports prevailing Which it is to be fear'd is too well found that this Distructive Vice has Spread Painfull Influanice in the army and in a perticular manner to the Prejudice of the Recruiting Service, the Commander in Chief in the Most pointed & Expliset terms forbids all officers and Soldier playing Cards Dice or at any Game, Except those of Exercise for Devertion, it Being Impossible if the practice be allow'd at all to Distinguish Between Innocent for Amusement and Crimonial Gaming for P & Sordid purposes, officers attentive to their Duty will find abundant of Imployment in Training & Decipling ther men providing for them & Seeing they appear Neat & Clean & in a Soldier like manner nor will any thing Redownd any thing to their Honour or

offord them more Solid amusements or Better answer the End of their appointments then to Devout Vacant moments they may have to Study of Millitary orders— The Commanding officer of every Corps is Strictly Injoin'd to have this order Strictly Read and Strongly Impressed on those under his Command, any officer or soldier or other persons belonging to or following the army Either in Camp or Quarters or the Recruiting Service or else where persuming under pretence to Disobey this order Shall be tried by a Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial—

The Gen<sup>l</sup>. officers of Division of the army are to pay the Strictest attention to the Due exertion thereof— The Adju<sup>t</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. is to Transmit a Cappy theof to the Different Departments of the army, to Cause the same to be Immediately Published in the Gazett of each State, for the Information of officers Dispers'd in the Recruiting Service—

the above Orders of the Commander in Chief & of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Howe, are to be Red to the Reg<sup>t</sup>. this and the 3 Insuing Field days—

After Reg<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup> Pinckney—

A Court Martial to set this morning for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them all Evidences to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the same date Capt<sup>a</sup> Vanderhorst Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Lining & Gadsden for duty to morrow— Capt<sup>a</sup>. Theus president of the Court Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Elliott & Lining Members

Head Quarters Charles Town March 13<sup>th</sup>. 78

General Orders—Parole—Rutledge—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Martin & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Capers 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. in Colo<sup>l</sup>. Motts Reg<sup>t</sup>. are appointed 1<sup>st</sup>. Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. in the same and are to be Respected and obeyed as such— M<sup>r</sup> John Downs as appointed Adjutant in Colo<sup>l</sup> Motts Reg<sup>t</sup>. and is to be obeyed as such—

His Excellency the President, Returns thanks to the Troops for their Compliments paid him yesterday—the General approves of the Sentence pass'd by the Gen'l, Court Martial of which Lieut. Colo<sup>l</sup> Henderson was president upon Henry Martin Burril Hill Ja<sup>l</sup>. Tho<sup>l</sup>. Tho<sup>l</sup>. Smith and Barth<sup>o</sup> M<sup>o</sup>.Donald & others that the Sentence of the Said Court Martial awarded against James Olliver John M<sup>o</sup>.Namara and James Harlock for desertion which sentence are that they Suffer death by being Shot—the prisoners Sentenced to death are to be Removed to the guard House at the Barra—whare they are to have a Room in order to prepare for Death as the Sentence will be executed on Wednesday the 25<sup>th</sup> of this month—In Order that all deserters may escape the fate these unhappy Crimonals are to suffer; the Gene<sup>l</sup>. takes this oportunity of giving public notice to all such as have at any time deserted from any of the Regt<sup>l</sup>, in this state on the Continental Establishment that if they will Join their Respective Corps on or before ye 15<sup>th</sup> of July next they will be pardoned, Such as Continue out after that time may be assured that no method will not be left unpractised to apprehend them, that when apprehe<sup>d</sup> they Shall be tried by a General Court Martial—the Sentence against them Immediately put in execution, the General Recommends it to Such deserters as are willing to take advantage of this public notice by Returning to their duty by delivering them selves up to a Magistrate who will give them a pass from being taken up or interrupted on their way to their Respective Regt<sup>l</sup>,,—

By the Sentence of the General Court Martial Henry Martin of the 2<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. is Sentenced to Receive 99 lashes on with the Cat of 9 tails on the bare back & to be piquited for quarter of an hour, Burril Hill of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>—allso for Desertion is Sentenced to Inlist for the war. Tho<sup>l</sup>. Smith allso Sentenced to receive 100 lashes on the bare back with the Cat of 9

tails but if he will enlist for the war, the punishment to be Remitted Ja<sup>s</sup>. Thomas also Sentenced to Receive One 100 lashes on the bare back with the Cat of 9 tails, Barth<sup>s</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Donald of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. also for Desertion Sentenced to Receive one 100 lashes on the bare back with the Cat of 9 tails—

the Quarter Masters of the 1<sup>st</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup>. Reg<sup>ts</sup>. are ordred to Call on the Deput<sup>y</sup> Quarter Master General for the Camp Kettles of their respective Reg<sup>t</sup>.—

W<sup>m</sup>. Vallentine Esq<sup>r</sup>. is appointed Deputy Comissary Gene<sup>l</sup>—of the Continental Troops in this state and is to be Respected and obeyed as such—

Head Quarters Charles Town March y<sup>r</sup>—14<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders—Parole—

The Sentance of the Last Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial Respecting Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Perenawe is as follows, the Court having Matearally Weighed the whole matter & are of oppinion that Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Perrennaw is not Guilty & Doth therefore acquit him with Honour the Gen<sup>l</sup>. can not altogether agree In oppinion with the Court, he however Confirms the Sentence Discharges Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Perrennaw from his arrest and orders him to Join his Regiment— Orders by Maj Scott of the same Date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly Williams & Jackson for Duty to morrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 15<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders Parole—Richmond—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Gervas of Col<sup>l</sup>. Hugers Reg<sup>t</sup>. having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer—

Reg<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney March 16: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before Them all Evidences to attend—

orders by Major Scott of the same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Elliott and Lining for Duty tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venherhorst President of the Court Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly and Frazer Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 16<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Genera<sup>l</sup>. Orders—Parole—Devonshire—

A Brigade Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 8 oClock for the trial of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Teffidell and John Corker of the first Reg<sup>t</sup>. on Suspicion of being Concern'd With the Prisoners of warr In their Attempt to Escape—

M<sup>r</sup>. Nathaniel Bradwell & M<sup>r</sup>. James Perham are appointed 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. in the first Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Continantal Troops of this State Commanded by Col<sup>l</sup>. Cha<sup>s</sup>. Cotesworth Pinckney and are to be Respected & obey'd accordingly—Tho<sup>s</sup>. Gervery Esq<sup>r</sup>. is appointed Deputy Muster Master of this State and is to be obey'd and Respected accordingly

Additional Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney of the Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Cap<sup>t</sup>. Drayton Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Gadsden Smith & Postell are to hold themselves in Readiness to Set ou<sup>t</sup>. on the Recruiting Service—

tomorrow being S<sup>t</sup>. Patricks day such Non Com-missioned officers & soldiers as are Natives to the kingdom of Ireland are to be Excused Duty & the paymaster will pay them tomorrow the pay Due to them—

Orders by Major Scott March 17<sup>th</sup>; 1778—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly vice L<sup>t</sup>. Elliott Sick Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Jackson Glover & Fishburn for Duty tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner & Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Williamson Members of the Brigade Court Martial to Day—

Orders by Major Scott March 18<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Williamson Skirving and Frazer for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 18<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders—Parole—Laurance—

after orders by Major Scott Same Date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly for Guard tomorrow Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Skirving for Guard this Day—

Orders by Major Scott March 19<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Glover Fishburn & Williamson for Duty toMorrow—Lieu<sup>t</sup>.

Jackson Vice Lieu'. Williamson for the Brigade Court Martial—for Duty this day

Head Quarters Charles Town March 19<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Gen'. Orders Parole Effingham

Cap'. John Coldwell of the 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer—

The Deputy Commissary Gen'. is in futer to Issue Rations to the officers and Men on the Continantal Establishment belonging to this state In the following Manner.....

To a Brigadier General .....	12 Rations
To a Col'. of a Regiment .....	6 Rations
To a a Quarter master Gen'.....	6 Rations
To a Lieu'. Colonel .....	5 Rations
To a Major.....	4 Rations
To a Brigade Major .....	4 Rations
To a Captain .....	3 Rations
To a Adjutant .....	3 Rations
To a Lieu'. and Ensign.....	2 Ratios
To a Quarter Master .....	2 Rations
To a Surgeon .....	4 Rations
To a Surgeons Mate.....	2 Rations
To a Chaplain.....	3 Rations
To a paymaster .....	3 Rations

Serg'. Major Drum and fife Majors, Serj<sup>n</sup>. Corp<sup>n</sup>. Drum<sup>n</sup>. fifers and privates 1 Ration Each—to Consist of one Pound of Bread or Flower and 1<sup>lb</sup>. & half of Beef or 18<sup>oz</sup>. of pork, the Deputy Commissary Gen'. is in futer to Issue to the Respective officers of the Gen'. Hospital the N<sup>o</sup>. of Rations allowed by the Continantal Congress, with the Addition of the half Pound of Beef allowed by this state, the Quarter master or other person Drawing for any Reg<sup>t</sup>. Corps or Detachment, is In futer or on the Last of Every month, to make out a abstract of y<sup>r</sup> N<sup>o</sup>.

of Rations Due to each officer & soldier Respectively to Deliver the Same, to the Commissary Gen<sup>l</sup>. who is to Compaire it to his Books & finding it Right shall Certify it there, on that the several Charges in the abstract are Just & that Such a sum as Shall be found to be Due Shall be paid to the Respective paymaster of the Reg<sup>t</sup>. Corpts or Detachment who is hereby Directed to pay their Respective officers & Soldiers & to take Receipts & when any Reg<sup>t</sup>. Corps or Detachment or Company is order'd to Leave their posts before the End of the month—the rations abstract are to be made up to the day of his or their Leaving the post and Sertified by the Commissary afore said—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney of the same date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Nathaniel Bradwell is appointed a 2<sup>d</sup> L<sup>t</sup>. In Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner's Company and is to be obeyed and Respected as Such—Lieu<sup>t</sup>. James Parham is appointed a 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup>. in Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorsts Company & is to be Obeyed and Respected as such Before Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Parham was appointed L<sup>t</sup>. the officers of the Reg<sup>t</sup>., Considering the Adjutant's Disadvantage in Not being able to Rise Regt<sup>l</sup>.ly agreed that on Giving up his Rank as first Lieu<sup>t</sup>. he Shall Rank as 2<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Next L<sup>t</sup>. Bradwell and Shall Rise to a Cap<sup>t</sup>. in the Same manner as any other L<sup>t</sup>. may do and the Commission was Given to Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Parham Subject to this agreement and all Commissions that shall be here after Given to 2<sup>d</sup> L<sup>t</sup>. in the first Reg<sup>t</sup>. Shall be subject to the Same—A Court Martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all Such Prisoners as Shall be brought before them all Witness to attend Orders by Major Scott March 20<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus president of the Cour<sup>t</sup>. Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly and L<sup>t</sup>. Frazer Members—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly and L<sup>t</sup>. Levacher for Duty to-morrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 20<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Orders—Parole—Hallifax—

the Brigad Court Martial is Disolved—the Genl. Confirms the Sentence upon John Corker and Orders the punishment to be Inflicted—

Orders by Major Scott March 21<sup>st</sup>: 1778—

Capl. Turner Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Frazer Jackson and Parham for Duty tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott March 22<sup>d</sup> Day 1778 Capl. Theus Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Jackson Lavacher and Glover for Duty tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott March 23<sup>d</sup>: 1778 Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn and Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Skirving for Duty tomorr—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 23<sup>d</sup> 1778 Genl. Orders Parole Beaufort W<sup>m</sup>. Massey Esq<sup>r</sup>. Deputy Muster Master Genl. has the Rank of a Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Colo<sup>l</sup>. in the Continantal Establish—

The Deputy Commissary Genl. is in futer to Issue to Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Co<sup>l</sup>. Massey Deputy Muster Master Genl. the Same Rations as are allowed to Lt. Col<sup>l</sup>. of Batallion

Orders by Major Scott March 24<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Capl. Venderhorst Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Williamson Frazer and Parham for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 24<sup>th</sup>: 78

Genl. Orders—Parole Hampstead—

The officer of the Magazine Guard is to allow the Director Genl. the phisicians and Surgeons of the Hospital to pass their Guard in their Carriages to the hospital—

all the Continantal Troops in Town Guards Excepted are to parade at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, and to march to Hamstead to the place of Execution where the prisoners under Sentance of Death are to be Conducted by a Serg<sup>t</sup>. & 12 men the Sentance to be Executed precisely at 9 o Clock—

The Deputy Quarter master Genl. is to provide 3 Coffens for the Crimonals to be Carried with the prisoners—one Serg<sup>t</sup>. & 2 men from the Granadier Company



and 2 men from the Ligh<sup>t</sup>. Infentry Company & one from the other Companies of the first Regiment are to be appointed by Lots to be Drawn to Execute the prisoners

The Reverand M<sup>r</sup>. Purcell is Immediately to attend the prisoners under Sentence of Death—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 25<sup>th</sup> 1778—

General Orders Parole—S<sup>t</sup>. Joseph

Orders by Major Scott of the same date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Jackson for Duty Tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott March 26<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Postell Glover and Fishburn for Guard tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town march 26<sup>th</sup>: 78

General Orders Parole—Chister—

The Detachment from Col<sup>l</sup>. Thomsons Reg<sup>t</sup>. now in Town are to hold themselves In readiness to Return to their Cap as they will be Relieved in a few days—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. James Cantay of the Same Reg<sup>t</sup>. Having Resignd his Commission is no Longer to to be Considered as a Continantal officer—

Orders by Major Scott March 27<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Captain Turner Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Skirving and Frazer for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 27<sup>th</sup> 1778—

Orders by Major Scott March 28: 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Williamson & Jackson for Duty Tomorrow—

Reg<sup>u</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney 29<sup>th</sup> march 1778 a monthly Return of Each Com<sup>r</sup>. to be made out and Delivered to the Adj<sup>t</sup>. tomorrow morning—

Corp<sup>l</sup>. John Elliott of Captain Joors Com<sup>r</sup>. is appointed a Serj<sup>t</sup>. in the Same Company and is to be obey'd as Such—

Orders by Major Scott March same date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Postell and L<sup>t</sup>. Glover for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town march 29<sup>th</sup>: 78

General Orders Parole—Gates—

Orders by Major Scott March 30<sup>th</sup>: 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn & Skirving for Duty tomorrow—

A Court Martial to Sit this morning for the trial of all Such prisoners as may be brought before them all Evidences to attend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst President of the Court Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn and Skirving members—

Head Quarters Charles Town march 30<sup>th</sup>: 78

General Orders Parole—Mifflin—

Orders by Major Scott March 31<sup>st</sup>: 1778 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney Vice Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders for Guard to Day Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cattell L<sup>t</sup>. Jackson and L<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher for Duty to morrow—A Court Martial to sit this Day for the Trial of all Such prisoners as Shall be Brought before them all Witness to attend

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner president of the Court Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lavacher and Postell members—

Head Quarters Charles Town March 31<sup>st</sup>: 78

General Orders Parole—Arnold—

Regt<sup>t</sup>. orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney April 1<sup>st</sup>: 78

The Captains & Commanders of Companies Beside the men on furlough may Recommend to the Col<sup>l</sup>. a man from Each Company to Work in Town—Companies of 45 men 2 & 3 men are to Sleep in Barracks & attend Roll Calling morning & Night, should any officer be so unmindfull as to Sleep on Guard he will Ceertainly be Laid under an arrest and be tried by a Cour<sup>t</sup>. Martial for his offence—a Return to be made out by the Commanding officer of Each Company of the Names of the men who have at any time Deserted Since the first Raising of the Reg<sup>t</sup>. the time when they Deserted are to be Specified & the time when any of them Return'd that it may be known exactly how long Each have Been absent—

also a Return to be made of the time each man has Overstaid his furlough this return to be Given in on Next friday morning—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Venderhorst Lieu<sup>t</sup>. postell L<sup>t</sup>. Glover & L<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn for Duty tomorrow, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus for the Brigade Court Martial tomorrow—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Parham for the Prichards Guard this Day—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 1<sup>st</sup>: 78

General Orders Parole—Lowndes—

A Garison Court martial to sit tomorrow for the trial of William Lacey, Paul Gerrenson, & Tho<sup>s</sup>. Marthley of the 5<sup>th</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. Daniel Jurden of the 2<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>.—John Dukes of the 6<sup>th</sup>, Reg<sup>t</sup>, & Anthoney Preston of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. Charged by Serj<sup>t</sup>. Simpson with haveing transgress,d the Rules & Orders of the Gene<sup>l</sup>. Hospitle all Evidences to attend—President of the Court Martial Capt<sup>n</sup>. Tailor 1 Capt<sup>n</sup>. of the 1<sup>st</sup>. 1 Capt<sup>n</sup>. & 1 Subaltern of of the 3<sup>d</sup>. & 1 Subaltern of the 6 Reg<sup>t</sup>.—

Orders by Major Scott April 2<sup>d</sup>, 78—Lieu<sup>t</sup>., Skirving Fraser & Bradwell for duty to Morrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 2<sup>d</sup>. 78—

General Orders Parole, Pownal—

the General Orders, that all Captains & Subalterns who have leave of absence who will comply with the former Order of Gene<sup>l</sup>. Howe to leave in writing to the Brigade Major a note of the time they are allow,d and whare they are to be found—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 3<sup>d</sup>. 78—

Gene<sup>l</sup>. Orders Parole York Town—

Nicholas Eveleigh Esq<sup>r</sup>, is appointed by the Honoura<sup>l</sup>, Continental Congress Deputy Adjutant General in the Continental Service with the Rank of Colo<sup>l</sup>—for the States of South Carolina & Georgie & is to be Respected and obeyed as such—Henry Purcell Esq<sup>r</sup> is allso appointed Deput<sup>y</sup> Judge advocate for the States of South Carolina & Georgi with the Rank of L<sup>t</sup>. Colo<sup>l</sup>— and is therefore to be Respected and obeyed according<sup>y</sup>— Far—

dinand Debram Esq<sup>r</sup>— is allso appointed Injonnear with the Rank of Major & is to be obeyed as such—  
 Resolv,d of the Hononourable Continental Congress held at York Town—Resolv,d that the Commander in Chief or Commander of department Shall have full power and authority to suspend or limit the power of granting Furloughs or leave of absence & to Reserve it holy to him self or impart it to such Officer or Officers under him as he thinks fit— according as he shall Juge the good of the Service Requires and that no Officer under Culler or pretence of authority to him granted by the 2<sup>d</sup> article of the 4<sup>th</sup> Section or any other articles in the rules & articles of war presume to grant any Furlough or leave of absence Contrary to th Orders of the Commander in-Chief or a Commander of a department on pain of being punish,d for disobedience—Signd Charles Thompson—

Regt<sup>l</sup>. Orders by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney of the same date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weatherly & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Jackson are to hold them Selves in Readiness to set out on the Recruiting Service —A Court of inquiry to sit at 10 oClock to morrow to determine the matter in dispute between the Drum Major & Nicholas Guin—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same date Capt- Turner Lieu<sup>tn</sup>. Lining Williamson & Leavecher for duty to Morrow

Capt<sup>n</sup>. Saunders president of the Court of Inquiry Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Postell & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Glover members—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 4<sup>th</sup>. 78—

General Orders Parole Virginia—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same date—Capt<sup>n</sup>. Theus Lieu<sup>tn</sup>. Postell Fishburn & Glover for duty to morrow

Head Quarters Charles Town April 5<sup>th</sup> 78—

General Orders Parole Maryland—

a Garrison Court Martial to Sit to morrow morning at 10 oClock for the trial of Daniel Jurdin of the 2<sup>d</sup>, Reg<sup>t</sup>,

Tho'. Marthley of the 5<sup>th</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. for Scaling the the fences,  
of the General Hospitle contrary to Orders by informa-  
tion of Serj<sup>t</sup>. Simpson all Evidences to attend Capt<sup>a</sup>.  
Felix warly to be president 1 Sub—of the 1<sup>a</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. 2  
Subs of the 6<sup>th</sup> & 1 Sub of the 3 Reg<sup>t</sup>. to be members—  
Orders by Major Scott of the Same date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Skirving  
& Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Fraser for duty to morrow—

Orders by Major Scott April 6<sup>th</sup> 78—

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lining for the Brigade Court Martial this day  
Capt<sup>a</sup> Saunders Capt<sup>a</sup>. Ladson Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Bradwell Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lin-  
ing, & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Williamson for duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 6<sup>th</sup>. 78—

General Orders Parole Bennington—

Ordred that no Officer leave his guard on any pretence  
what ever unless he be taken Sick in which case he is to  
send to the Brigade Major who will Release Immedi-  
ately—

Regt<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Colo'. Pinckney April 7<sup>th</sup>. 78—

Such men as have permission to work in Town are  
notwithstanding to turn out with the Reg<sup>t</sup>. on Field  
days—

the long Roll is to beat at 6 oClock every morning till  
further orders—

Orders by Major Scott of the same date Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Leava-  
cher Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Postell & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Glover for duty to morrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Apr<sup>t</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 78

General Orders Parole, Boston

Regt<sup>t</sup>. orders by Col<sup>t</sup>. Pinckney April 8<sup>th</sup>: 78

the officers are perticularly Desired when they meet  
any soldiers of this Reg<sup>t</sup>. in town to Inquire for his pass,  
& if he has none Immediately to Confine him, Com-  
plaints having Been made to the Col<sup>t</sup>. and some very  
hedious & Disorderly behaviour Committed by the Sol-  
diers up the path, the soldiers are hereby absolutely  
forbid to go up the path without Leave in Writing from  
an officer of this Reg<sup>t</sup>.

Orders from Major Scott of the Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Turner & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus, L<sup>t</sup>. Fishburn L<sup>t</sup>. Skirving & Frazer for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 8<sup>th</sup>. 1778

General Orders Parole—Connecticut—

all officers of the Continental Troops Who have Not taken the oath of Ellegeons to the united States of Americe, and Abjuration to George the 3<sup>d</sup> King of Great Britain, are ordered to attend at head Quarters from 9 to 11 oClock in the Morning to take the same, the Gen<sup>l</sup>. does not Intend at present to alter the method of Giving furloughs

Orders by Major Scott April y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Bradwell Parham & Lining for Duty Tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles April 9<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

General Orders, Parole— Hutaw—

Regt<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Col<sup>l</sup>. Pinckney April 10<sup>th</sup>: 78

A Court Martial to Set this morning for the Trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidences to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ladson and Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Postell & Glover for Duty tomorrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ladson President of the Court Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Fishburn and Lieu<sup>ut</sup>. Skirving Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Ap<sup>l</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup> Day 1778

General Orders Parole— Georgia—

The Detachment Now in Town from Colonel Thomsons Reg<sup>t</sup>. Consisting of one Field officer 3 Cap<sup>ts</sup>. 6 Lieu<sup>uts</sup>. 6 Serj<sup>ts</sup>. Drums & fifes and 150 Rank & file 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Subalterns 2 Serj<sup>ts</sup>. 1 Drum & fife & 50 Rank & file from Col<sup>l</sup>. Sumpters Reg<sup>t</sup>. are to hold themselves in Readiness to March at a Moments Notice this Detachm<sup>t</sup>. to be provided with 100 Rounds per man & six Spare Flints—

The deputy Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. is to furnish 3 Wag-  
gons for the Detachment with an Ammunition Chest for  
the Cartridges—

All officers now out on the Recruiting Service are to  
be Call'd in & no more afterwards to be sent on that  
Duty till further orders—

all officers Noncommissioned officers & Soldiers That  
are out upon furloughs are Immediately to be Call'd to  
Join their Respective Corps & no more furloughs to be  
Given for a longer time than 24 hours till further  
orders—

The Commanding officers of the Different Corps of  
this State are to take perticular care to have all their  
arms & accoutrements in Good Order & that they have  
100 Rounds of Cartridges per man Ready & to apply to  
the Deputy Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. to furnish them with  
proper ammunition Chests & the Number each Corps  
may have Occasion for—

The director of the General Hospital is to order a Sur-  
geon with a proper assortment of Instruments & Medi-  
sons to attend the above Detachment—

Reg<sup>t</sup>. Orders by Colonel Pinckney 11<sup>th</sup> April 1778

The Neglect of Duty which is occasion'd by the officers  
Quiting the Barracks before orderly Time in the Morn-  
ing Contrary to many positive orders which has Been  
Issued to The Contrary Obliges the Col<sup>l</sup>. to Give this  
Notice that any officer who shall in futer Quit Barracks  
before orderly time in the Morning Shall Certainly be  
Laid under an Arrest—Orderly Time is 9 oClock in y<sup>e</sup>  
morning for the Trial of all Such prisoners as Shall be  
Brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Captain  
Ladson & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Saunders Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Fishburne Skirving and  
Frazer for Duty Tomorrow—

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Theus President of the Court Lieu<sup>t</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>.son Fish-  
burn Lining & Bradwell Member—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 11<sup>th</sup>: 1778

General Orders— Parole, Sunbury—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 12<sup>th</sup>: 1778

Gen'. Orders— Parole Haltamahaw

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Captain Turner & Cap'. Theus Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Lavacher Postell and Glover for Duty Tomorrow—

Lieu'. Williamson for Duty this Day vice L'. Bradwell Sick—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 13<sup>th</sup>: 78

General Orders— Parole, Augustow

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney April 14<sup>th</sup>. 78

a Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought before them all Witness to attend This Court is Directed to Inquire Into the Dispute between Serjeant Stafford and Jeremiah Mecarty—

A return to be made out tomorrow morning by the Commanding officers of Companies of all The arms Now actually In their possession The officer of the Barrack Guard is once a Day to Visit the Magazine at Harltones point and is to see that everything Belonging to it is in good order The suffering the Iron Rod to be twice Taken away from this makes this Duty particularly Necessary.

14<sup>th</sup>. Orders by major Scott of the Same Date Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Fishburn Skrivning & Fraser for duty tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town April 14<sup>th</sup>. 1778—

General Orders— Parole, Ninety Six—

Orders by Major Scott April 15<sup>th</sup>. 1778

Lieu<sup>r</sup>. Parham Williamson & Lining for Duty tomorrow—Lieu'. Lavacher for Prichards Guard this Day—

Regt'. Orders by Colonel Pinckney April 15<sup>th</sup>. 1778 the Col. is very Sorry the Great Inattention of many of the



officers to appearance and Dress of the men he therefore positively Insists that they pay great Attention to this Necessary part of their duty and see that their men provid Buff Balls to Clean Their waist Coats & Breeches with & that they appear with them Clean that they do likewise see That the Barbers does their Duty in powdering The mens hair, that the Barbers may have no Excuse for Neglect of Duty—

The Col'. perticularly desires that the officers of each Com'. whose duty it is to attend the pay master on pay Days to see that proper Stoppages be made in mens pay for the payment of the Barbers & that they are Actually paid—

Head Quarters Town April 15<sup>th</sup>: 1778—

General Orders Parole— Haebersham

Regt'. Orders by Col'. Pinckney April 16<sup>th</sup> Day 1778

a Return of what Froggs & belts is wanting in each Company to be made tomorrow morning—

Corporal William Rozar of the First Reg'. Light Infantry is appointed a Serj'. in the S<sup>d</sup>. Company and is to be obey'd as Such—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Cap'. Saunders & Cap'. Hyrn Lieu". Postell & Glover for Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town April 16<sup>th</sup>. 1778

General Orders Parole Silver Bluff

## THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

[The following papers, loaned to the Society by Mr. Clarence Blair Mitchell, of New York City, a member, for publication in the *Magazine*, give the history of the formation and *modus operandi* of a club organized in St. George's Parish, Dorchester, just after the Revolution. In many sections of South Carolina similar clubs were organized during the first and the five or six succeeding decades after the Revolution—all evidences of the broad culture and wealth of the people of South Carolina.]

[1.]

We the Subscribers do agree to form ourselves into a Jockey Club for the encouragement of a good breed of Horses in this State (Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1786)

Laurence Sanders	John Glaze
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Wainwright	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Waring
Benj <sup>s</sup> . L Perry	Arch <sup>d</sup> . Saltus
Joseph Waring	W <sup>m</sup> . Russel
Dav <sup>d</sup> . Oliphant	Benj <sup>s</sup> . Waring
Morton Waring	Dan <sup>l</sup> . Stewart
Ralph Izard	Peter Waring
Walter Izard	Benj <sup>s</sup> . Stead
Arth <sup>r</sup> . Middleton*	Isa Walter
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Waring Sen <sup>r</sup> .	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Smith Waring*
W <sup>m</sup> — Moultrie Jun <sup>r</sup> .	W <sup>m</sup> . Fishborne
Jn <sup>o</sup> . Postell So. T.	Peter Smith
W <sup>m</sup> . R— Davis	Wade Hampton
Jn <sup>o</sup> . Mayrant	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Mathews
Nath <sup>l</sup> . Farr	W <sup>m</sup> . Postell
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Gadsden	Abr <sup>m</sup> . Ladson
John Vanderhorst	Geo: Evans

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\*Scratched out.

Tho<sup>r</sup>. Smith  
W<sup>m</sup>. Blake

Joseph Slann  
Benj<sup>r</sup>. Singelton  
— Lawson<sup>1</sup>

The following Rules & regulations agreed to be observed

- 1<sup>st</sup>— Each Member to pay two Guineas into the hands of the Treasurer on or before the day of racing in every Year by the hour of Eleven in the Morning & in case of default to pay double—
- 2<sup>d</sup>— The Annual meeting of the Club to be held at the most convenient public House in or near Dorchester on the Monday preceeding the Races in every Year when the Officers for the follow<sup>s</sup> Year are to be chosen & such other Rules & regulations as may be thought proper are to be made, if not less than Eleven Members are present,
- 3<sup>d</sup>— Every Person who may apply to be admitted a Member of this Club shall be ballotted for at any meeting of the S<sup>t</sup>. George's Hunting Club on the first Saturday in any Month, provided there are not less than Eleven Members of this Club present, the majority of Votes to determine the election—
- 4<sup>th</sup>— Any Person desirous to withdraw his Name as a Member of this Club, may be permitted to do so on paying to the Treasurer at the Annual meeting Two Guineas for the Purse on the following Year—
5. No Horse to start for unless the Rider is dressed in a riding Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, Leather Boots, or half Boots & a Jockey Cap of Silk or Velvet, and at the first Annual Meeting the Members are to make choice of their different dresses & make the same known to the Clerk & Stewarts, but if two Members shou'd fix on the same dress then the choice to be determined by ballot—

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the original paper bearing the autograph signatures, which accounts for the improper spelling of several names and the omission of Lawson's first name.

Rule 6<sup>th</sup>. Any Horse carrying over his weight the same shall be publicly declared by the Stewarts before starting the Horses—

7<sup>th</sup>— The Members are to dine together at every annual meeting & the expence paid by the Treasurer out of any Monies in his hands belonging to the Club, & The Members are also to dine together on the first day of the Races at their own expenses, but such as may be absent are only to pay a proportion of the dinner & not for Liquors— No Person to dine with the Club but a Member, unless they belong to a different State & introduced by a Member—

8<sup>th</sup>. The Stewarts are always to provide the dinners, & procure a set of the Racing Calender, which shall be produced by the Clerk at every Annual Meeting & Days of Racing, but never to be lent out—

9<sup>th</sup>. Such Horses as are to run must be entered with the Clerk & Stewarts on the Monday preceeding the Races, & producing at the same time an attested Certificate from under the hands of the Breeder, unless the age can be properly vouched for by a Member of the Club—

10<sup>th</sup>— None but a Member to be allowed to enter a Horse, and shou'd that not be his own property, he must receive the whole benefit of the Purse shou'd he win it & declare that no other person is to receive any part thereof—

Rule 11<sup>th</sup>. Any Person withdrawing his Name & afterwards becoming a Member, he shall at same time pay up all his arrears of the Annual Subscription—

R. 12<sup>th</sup>. The Races to commence on the second Thursday in December of every Year over the nearest Course to Dorchester & no Horses to be allowed to run in partnership—

13<sup>th</sup>. If the Money Subscribed shou'd not be sufficient to divide into two Purses, the Horses shall then run two Mile Heats, but if the sum be sufficient for two Purses, the same shall be devided as the Members shall determine at their Annual meeting, & the first Purse shall be three Mile Heats, the second Purse two Mile Heats only free for Colts under Six Years old carrying w<sup>t</sup>. as follows—

Aged Ten Stone.....	140—
6 y <sup>r</sup> — old Nine Stone ten pounds.....	136—
5 y <sup>r</sup> — old Nine Stone two pounds.....	128—
4 y <sup>r</sup> — old Eight stone four pounds.....	116—
3 y <sup>r</sup> — old seven stone four pounds.....	102
2 y <sup>r</sup> — old Six stone .....	84

Mares & fillys to be allowed three pounds

Dav<sup>d</sup>. Oliphant, Jn<sup>o</sup>. Glaze & B. Waring Stewarts

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Waring Treasurer—

Laurence Sanders Clerk—for the present Year—<sup>3</sup>

## [2.]

List of the Members of S<sup>t</sup>. George's Club

Viz<sup>t</sup>—

- No- 1—p<sup>d</sup>—Ralph Izard Jun<sup>r</sup>—
- 2—p<sup>d</sup>—Capt<sup>a</sup>- B<sup>a</sup>- Waring—
- 3—p<sup>d</sup>—Jn<sup>o</sup>. Glaze
- 4—p<sup>d</sup>—Walter Izard
- 5—p<sup>d</sup>—Laurence Sanders
- 6—P<sup>d</sup>—Jos: Waring—
- 7—P<sup>d</sup>—Jn<sup>o</sup>. Waring Jun<sup>r</sup>—
- 8—p<sup>d</sup>—W<sup>m</sup>- Postell
- 9—p<sup>d</sup>—Doct<sup>r</sup>- Oliphant
- 10—p<sup>d</sup>—W<sup>m</sup>- Blake

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<sup>3</sup>There is among the papers loaned by Mr. Mitchell another copy of these rules and regulations, on a separate sheet of paper, dated "April 6th.. 1786", and endorsed "Rules S<sup>t</sup>- Georges parish Club".

- 11—p<sup>d</sup>—Peter Waring—
- 12—P<sup>d</sup>—Morton Waring
- 13—p<sup>d</sup>—Dan. Stewart
- 14—P<sup>d</sup>—John Ioor — —
- 15—p<sup>d</sup>—Benj: Stead
- 16—P<sup>d</sup>—Tho<sup>s</sup>. Waring Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- New Members—17—Alex<sup>r</sup>. Keith
- 18—P<sup>d</sup>—Rich<sup>d</sup>. Weinwright—
- 19 P<sup>d</sup>—Doct<sup>r</sup>. Perry—
- 20 P<sup>d</sup>—Abr<sup>m</sup>. Ladson
- 21 P<sup>d</sup>—W<sup>m</sup>. Moultrie
- 22—P<sup>d</sup>—Archbl<sup>d</sup>. Salters
- 23 P<sup>d</sup>—Tho<sup>s</sup>. Smith
- 24 P<sup>d</sup>—Math<sup>r</sup>: Hutchinson
- 25—Arh<sup>r</sup>. Middleton—
- 26—Geo: Evans
- 27—Tho<sup>s</sup>. Waring Sen<sup>r</sup>.
- 28.—John Mathews—
- 29. Isaac Walter—

Rules & regulations to be observed by the Members of  
S<sup>t</sup>. George's Club—Viz<sup>t</sup>—

Slann's old F<sup>d</sup>. May 27-1784<sup>s</sup>

- 1— Club to be on the first Saturday of every Month—
- 2— —No Person to be admitted a Member of this Club  
unless he has the Votes of two thirds of the Mem-  
bers present, to be propos'd one Club day & Bal-  
lotted for the Next—
- 3— Any member neglecting to fine in his turn on hav-  
ing three days Notice shall pay the expenses of  
the Members present at a Tavern, provided such  
expenes does not exceed three Dollars for each—  
It was propos'd & agreed that Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Ralph Izard,

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\*These are evidently the rules and regulations of the hunting club  
mentioned in Rule 3. of the racing club above.

Dan: Stewart & Jn<sup>r</sup>. Glaze be and they are hereby appointed & required to fix on a spot for a Club House & that such place as they may think proper to appoint shall be Binding on this Club—

Articles for the use of the Club—

- 1 doz Pewter dishes of different Sizes
- 3 doz. d<sup>o</sup>- Shallow plates
- 6 Setts Knives & forks, 1 dz pewter spoons
- 2 Large Oznab'- table Cloths
- 6 Oznab'- Towels
- 1 doz Glass Tumblers
- 2 doz Wine Glasses
- 1 Large Trunk—

To be furnish'd on each Club day

a Barb<sup>d</sup>- Lamb or Shoat as the Season may suit

1 Round of Beef or Beef Stakes

1 Ham, 1 Turkey, 6 Fowls

1 Loaf Sugar, Bread, Rice

1 doz Wine, 3 Gall<sup>r</sup>. Rum, 100 Limes

$\frac{1}{2}$  Gall<sup>a</sup>- Brandy

Pipes & Tobacco or 100 Segars

[3.]

Members of the Club of S<sup>t</sup>- George's

M<sup>r</sup>. R. Izard the first Saturday in June. found.

M<sup>r</sup>. Benj<sup>n</sup>. Waring the first Saturday in July. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Keith the first Saturday in August. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Weinwright the first Saturday in Septemb<sup>r</sup>- found

Doct<sup>r</sup>.. Perry the first Saturday in October. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>r</sup>. Smith the first Saturday in November. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Moultrie the first Saturday in December. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Salters the first Saturday in January. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Ladson the first Saturday in February. found

M<sup>r</sup>. M. Hutchinson the first Saturd<sup>r</sup>- in March. found

M<sup>r</sup>. Middleton the first Saturday in April f<sup>d</sup>-  
M<sup>r</sup>. Geo: Evans the first Saturday in May. f<sup>d</sup>-  
M<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Waring Town first Saturd<sup>y</sup>- in June f<sup>d</sup>-  
M<sup>r</sup>. John Mathews. first Saturday in July f<sup>d</sup>-  
M<sup>r</sup>. Isaac Walter. first Saturd<sup>y</sup>- in August p<sup>d</sup>-  
M<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Gadsden first Saturday in Septemb<sup>r</sup>-

List of the Members of the Club of S<sup>t</sup>. Georges who has  
paid up their Arrears due to the Club & House

	2 Dolls	3 Dolls
M <sup>r</sup> . Ralph Izard.....	P <sup>d</sup>	Paid-
Cap <sup>t</sup> . B- Waring.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . John Glaze.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . Walter Izard.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Laurence Sanders.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . Joseph Waring.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . John Waring Jun <sup>r</sup> ....		P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . W <sup>m</sup> . Postell.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Doct <sup>r</sup> . Oliphant.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . W <sup>m</sup> . Blake.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . Peter Waring.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . Morton Waring.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . Dan <sup>l</sup> - Stewart.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . John Ioor.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
M <sup>r</sup> . Benj <sup>a</sup> - Stead.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Waring Jun <sup>r</sup> ..		P <sup>d</sup> -
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Weenwright.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
Doct <sup>r</sup> .. Perry.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Abra <sup>m</sup> . Ladson.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
W <sup>m</sup> . Moultrie.....		P <sup>d</sup> -
Arch <sup>d</sup> . Salters.....	P <sup>d</sup> : d <sup>r</sup> 1 Doll <sup>r</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Smith.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Math <sup>r</sup> .. Hutchinson	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
John Mathews.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Waring town.....	P <sup>d</sup>	P <sup>d</sup> -





The State of South Carolina

To Thomas Taylor D<sup>n</sup>

To 115 Days Pay as Capt of Militia from  
 the 5th day of Aug<sup>r</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> November 1780 } \$350.00  
 both days included under Gen<sup>l</sup> Hunter }  
 as 12<sup>th</sup> of Day ... }

To 200 days. D<sup>n</sup> as Colonel of the Reg<sup>t</sup>  
 from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 1780 } \$1200.00  
 to the 29<sup>th</sup> day of January 1781 }  
 as 12<sup>th</sup> of Day ... }

I certify the above all  
 to be just W<sup>m</sup> D. Sumner

To 50 Days Pay from March to May 1782  
 under the command of General Moultrie } \$200.00  
 as 16<sup>th</sup> of Day ... }

To 20 Days D<sup>n</sup> on Duty at the Court  
 at Charleston in June & July 1782 } \$100.00  
 as 16<sup>th</sup> of Day ... }

I certify the two last accounts  
 to be just & true  
 W<sup>m</sup> D. Sumner  
 Secy of the State

PAY-BILL OF THOMAS TAYLOR (1743-1833) FOR MILITIA DUTY DONE DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Original in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

## JOHN TAYLOR AND HIS TAYLOR DESCENDANTS.

By B. F. TAYLOR.

JOHN TAYLOR moved from Virginia to South Carolina about 1749, bringing with him a family of small children. The first record of his presence now available is found in the office of Secretary of State of South Carolina and is as follows:

South Carolina. Pursuant to a precept directed under the hand and seal of Geo Hunter Esqr., Sur. Gen'l., dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August 1749, I have measured and laid out unto John Taylor a tract of land containing One Hundred Acres Situate lying and being on the North side of a Branch of the Santee called Broad River. Butting and Bounding to the South West on Said River and on all other sides on Vacant Land and hath such shape form and marks as appear by the above plat

Given under my hand this 3<sup>rd</sup>: of May 1750

John Fairchild,  
Dep. Sur.

He settled about ten miles from the present site of Columbia on the same side of the Congaree River and brought up his family there. He had the following children known to the compiler by records available now:

- 1 I. Thomas Taylor, *b.* Sept. 10, 1743; *m.*, Jan. 2, 1767, Ann Wyche (*b.* June 4, 1749; *d.* July 27, 1834); *d.* Nov. 16, 1833.
- 2 II. James Taylor, *m.*, April 5, 1768, Mary Hirons, who dying April 21, 1772, he *m.*, Dec. 2, 1772, Sarah Daniell (*d.* Dec. 6, 1793).
- 3 III. John Taylor, married Sarah Hirons (*b.* 1746).
- 4 IV. Mary Taylor, *m.* — Hay; who dying she *m.* Thomas Heath; *d.* about 1807.
- 5 V. Martha Taylor, *m.* Maj. — Center, who dying she *m.* Capt. Geo. Wade.

## 1.

THOMAS TAYLOR [John'], born in Amelia County, Virginia, September 10, 1743; member of Provincial Congress, 1775; colonel of militia under General Sumter; wounded at Fishing Creek; senator for district between Broad and Catawba Rivers in Jacksonborough Assembly; member of convention which adopted the constitution of the United States; and from time to time a member of the State Legislature. He and his brother James owned the lands on which the city of Columbia was built and he was one of the commissioners elected by the Legislature for laying out the capital city.

He married Ann Wyche, daughter of Peter and Alice (Scott) Wyche\*, of Brunswick County, Va., January 2, 1767. He died November 16, 1833, from effects of a broken thigh.

## Issue:

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 6  | I. Sarah Taylor, <i>b.</i> Oct. 2, 1767; <i>m.</i> James Hunt.   |
| 7  | II. John Taylor, <i>b.</i> May 4, 1770; <i>m.</i> , March 17, 1793, Sarah Cantey Chesnut; <i>d.</i> April 16, 1832.  |
| 8  | III. Rebecca Taylor, <i>b.</i> Aug. 23, 1773; <i>d.</i> unm. March 28, 1793.   |
| 9  | IV. William Taylor, <i>b.</i> April 14, 1776; <i>m.</i> , May 6, 1813, Mary Euphemia Ross; <i>d.</i> Nov. 10, 1825.  |
| 10 | V. Lucy Taylor, <i>b.</i> April 19, 1778.  |
| 11 | VI. Thomas Taylor, <i>b.</i> Aug. 29, 1779; <i>m.</i> , June 25, 1800, Mary Taylor ( <i>b.</i> June 1, 1779; <i>d.</i> Sept. 15, 1846); <i>d.</i> Nov. 13, 1874. |
| 12 | VII. Anne Taylor, <i>b.</i> May 26, 1782.  |
| 13 | VIII. Henry Pendleton Taylor, <i>b.</i> Sept. 16, 1784; <i>m.</i> , May 14, 1818, Anne Timothy Trezevant   |

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\*See *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. XIV, No. 1., pages 61 and 62. Author states that Drury Wyche married a sister of Col. Thos. Taylor, whereas the fact is Col. Taylor married a sister of Drury Wyche.



**COL. THOMAS TAYLOR (1743-1833).**  
*From an original portrait in possession of  
 Mr. John Taylor, of Columbia.*



**MRS. ANN (WYCHE) TAYLOR.**  
*From an original portrait in possession of  
 Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Columbia.*



(See Vol. III. of this magazine, p. 49); *d.* April 8, 1832.

- 14 IX. James Taylor, *b.* Jan. 20, 1787; *d.* Nov. 22, 1801.
- 15 X. Jesse Peter Taylor, *b.* April 30, 1789; *m.* Rosanna C. Theus; *d.* 1852.
- 16 XI. Benjamin Franklin Taylor, *b.* July 10, 1791; *m.*, Sept. 25, 1823, Sally Webb Coles (*b.* in 1800; *d.* in 1887); *d.* May 12, 1852.
- 17 XII. George Taylor, *b.* Jan. 14, 1795; *d.* Sept. 25, 1804.

2.

JAMES TAYLOR [John<sup>1</sup>], took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain after the fall of Charles Town in 1780, but was induced soon after to again take up arms against the British in South Carolina. On one occasion he was captured and tried on the charge of violating his oath of allegiance but was acquitted on the evidence of a man named Friday, who swore falsely in order to save him. He was Captain and Deputy Commissary General of South Carolina under William Hort, Commissary General. He married, first, Mary Hiron, April 5, 1768, who dying, April 21, 1772, he married, second, Sarah Daniell, December 2, 1772. He died about 1807.\*

Issue: First wife.

- 18 I. Grace Taylor, *b.* June 12, 1769; *d.* Sept. 12, 1770.
- 19 II. Sarah Taylor, *b.* June 21, 1771; *m.*, Feb. 2, 1786, John Goodwyn; *d.* Sept. 19, 1821.

Second wife.

- 20 III. Jesse Taylor, *b.* Oct. 2, 1774; *d.* in fall of 1802.
- 21 IV. James Taylor, *b.* Feb. 2, 1777; *d.* April 23, 1803.

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\*Administration of estate of James Taylor, Sr., otherwise known as Capt. James Taylor, by John Taylor, Jan. 23, 1807. Bondsmen: John Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Jr., and John Goodwyn. (Probate Court records, Richland County.)

- 22 V. Mary Taylor, *b.* June 1, 1779; *m.*, June 25, 1800, Thomas Taylor (*b.* Aug. 29, 1779; *d.* Nov. 13, 1874); *d.* Sept. 15, 1846.
- 23 VI. Patience Taylor, *b.* Jan. 18, 1784; *m.* Jesse Howell; *d.* April 12, 1811.
- 24 VII. Sarah Taylor, *b.* Nov. 15, 1793; *d.* in 1794.

3.

JOHN TAYLOR [John<sup>1</sup>], is said to have been wounded during the Revolution and to have died of small-pox during the war. He married Sarah Hirons, sister of the wife of his brother James Taylor.

Issue:

- 25 I. Simon Taylor, married, first, Mary Tallman and, second, Eliza M. Henderson; *d.* in 1821.
- 26 II. John Taylor, *m.* Mary Wyche.
- 27 III. Mary H. Taylor, *b.* Sept. 22, 1777; *m.* Robert H. Waring (*b.* 1768; *d.* June 21, 1832); *d.* Dec. 16, 1818.
- 28 IV. William Taylor, *b.* Sept. 30, 1779; *m.*, June 1, 1804, Elizabeth Calvert (*b.* Feb. 5, 1782; *d.* Apr. 30, 1850); *d.* Oct. 23, 1857.

7.

JOHN TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born May 4, 1770; divided first honor at Princeton with Wm. Johnson in 1790, his previous education having been gotten at Mount Zion Institute, Winnsboro. He was admitted to the bar June 1, 1793; commissioned solicitor December 2, 1805; Member of Congress, 1807-1810; United States Senator December 19, 1810; and was Governor of South Carolina, 1826-1828. In addition to this he was sometime a member of the Legislature and State Senator, a trustee of the South Carolina College, a director of the Theological Seminary and the first intendant of Columbia.





HON. JOHN TAYLOR (1770-1832).

*From an original portrait by Scarborough in possession of  
Mr. John Taylor, of Columbia.*



He married at Camden Sarah Cantey Chesnut, daughter of Col. John Chesnut, March 17, 1793.

Issue:

- 29 I. James Hunt Taylor, *b.* July 5, 1794; *m.* Elizabeth Witten\*; *d.*
- 30 II. John Chesnut Taylor, *b.* Jan. 18, 1796; *d.* April 10, 1797.
- 31 III. Thomas Taylor, *b.* Feb. 10, 1797; *d.*
- 32 IV. Rebecca Ann Taylor, *b.* Aug. 21, 1798; *m.* John G. Brown.
- 33 V. John Chesnut Taylor, *b.* Dec. 26, 1799; *m.* Jane Wallace.
- 34 VI. Franklin Cantey Taylor, *b.* June 7, 1801; *d.* Sept. 16, 1802.
- 35 VII. Harriet Chesnut Taylor, *b.* March 16, 1803; *m.* Franklin H. Elmore; *d.* in 1865.
- 36 VIII. William Henry Taylor, *b.* Aug. 12, 1804; *d.* Aug. 24, 1805.
- 37 IX. William Jesse Taylor, *m.*, first, Alexina Jessie Muir, and, second, Mrs. Agnes Wallace Barton.
- 38 X. Sarah Cantey Taylor, *m.* Albert M. Rhett.
- 39 XI. George Taylor.
- 40 XII. Alexander Ross Taylor, *b.* June 8, 1812; *m.*, May 18, 1837, Sarah Martha Hayne, who dying he next *m.* — Kinsler; *d.* Dec. 30, 1888.
- 41 XIII. A child, *d.* in infancy.
- 42 XIV. A child, *d.* in infancy.
- 43 XV. A child, *d.* in infancy.
- 44 XVI. A child, *d.* in infancy.

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\*Marriage settlement between James H. Taylor and Sarah Hails Feb. 1, 1832. Marriage soon to be consummated. (Miscellaneous Records, office of Hist. Com. of S. C.)

9.

WILLIAM TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a resident of Lexington District, S. C. He had the misfortune of killing a man in defence of his home, but on being tried was acquitted. He was born April 14, 1776. He married Mary Euphemia Ross, May 6, 1813, and died November 10, 1825.

Issue:

- 45 I. Thomas B. Taylor, *b.* May 7, 1814; *m.*, in 1837, Harriet Raoul; *d.* Aug. 21, 1883.
- 46 II. Frances Taylor, *b.* March 13, 1816; *m.*, in 1834, Robert Charles, who dying she *m.*, in 1851, Washington Taylor.
- 47 III. William Taylor, *b.* Sept. 27, 1818; *d.* Aug. 23, 1839.
- 48 IV. Edwin Brown Taylor, *b.* April 8, 1821; *d.* November 14, 1824.

11.

THOMAS TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born August 29, 1779; was a successful planter and his residence was where the Benedict Institute now is at Columbia, S. C. After his children grew up most of them moved west and when an old man he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Marshall at Shreveport, La. To the very end of his life he was a student of Shakespeare and his mind was in no way affected by his extreme age. He married Mary Taylor, the daughter of his uncle James Taylor, June 25, 1800. He died in Shreveport, La., November 13, 1874.

Issue:

- 49 I. William Henry Taylor, *b.* June 1, 1801; *m.*, Dec. 6, 1827, Mary Hails.
- 50 II. Sarah Ann Taylor, *b.* March 25, 1803; *d.* Aug. 12, 1819.



**MAJOR THOMAS TAYLOR (1779-1874).**

*From an original portrait by Scarborough in possession  
of Miss Mary Furman, of Shreveport, La.*

2

- 51     III. Mary Taylor, *b.* Dec. 14, 1807; *d.* May 28, 1807.
- 52     IV. Maria Harriet Taylor, *b.* Oct. 27, 1807; *m.*,  
May 16, 1832, Henry Marshall; *d.* in 1855.
- 53     V. Thomas Franklin Taylor, *b.* Dec. 24, 1809; *d.*  
Aug. 25, 1829.
- 54     VI. James Madison Taylor, *b.* July 1, 1812; *m.*  
Charlotte L. Boykin (*d.* 1904); *d.* in 1845.
- 55     VII. George Washington Taylor, *b.* May 27, 1814;  
*m.*, first, Emily Anderson, and, second, 1851,  
Mrs. Fannie Taylor Charles (*b.* March 13,  
1816); *d.* 1889.
- 56     VIII. Joseph Daniel Taylor, *b.* Feb. 28, 1816; *d.*  
Aug. 10, 1817.
- 57     IX. John Taylor, *b.* Nov. 18, 1817; *d.* Oct. 18, 1820.
- 58     X. Julius Septimus Taylor, *b.* July 8, 1820; *d.*  
Aug. 10, 1821.
- 59     XI. Edward Fisher Taylor, *b.* Feb. 14, 1822; *m.*,  
Nov. 8, 1842, Ann Trezevant; *d.* in 1855.

## 13.

HENRY PENDLETON TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born September 16, 1784; was captain in the 18th Infantry in the War of 1812. He was commonly known as Major Henry Taylor as his brother was known as Major Thomas Taylor, but the compiler can give no authority for the titles. He married Ann Timothy Trezevant, May 14, 1818, and died at Columbia, S. C., April 8, 1832.

## Issue:

- 60     I. Martha Ann Taylor, *b.* May 26, 1821; *m.*, June  
23, 1840, David Saylor Yates; *d.* Oct. 27, 1902.
- 61     II. Elizabeth Willoughby Taylor, *m.* Dr. Alexander Moore.
- 62     III. Caroline Claudia Taylor, *m.* Winthrop Williams.

- 63      IV. Matilda Catharine Taylor, *m.*, first, John T. Brown, who dying she *m.*, second, John Brown, who dying she *m.*, third, John Jones.
- 64      V. Mary Norwood Taylor.
- 65      VI. Columbia Maria Taylor, *m.* Charles H. Axson.
- 66      VII. Henry Pendleton Taylor, *b.* Feb. 12, 1832; *d.* Aug. 25, 1874.

15.

JESSE PETER TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born April 30, 1789; removed to Alabama with his family and was a successful planter in the vicinity of Montgomery where some of his descendants still reside. He married Rosanna C. Theus, and died in Alabama in 1852.

Issue:

- 67      I. James Theus Taylor, *m.* first, Isabella Norvelle Mayrant, and, second, Euphemia A. Hamilton; *d.* in 1878.
- 68      II. Mary Ann Taylor, *b.* March 5, 18—; *m.* — Harwell.
- 69      III. Rosa Taylor.
- 70      IV. Thomas Marion Taylor.

16.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born at Columbia, S. C., July 10, 1791, at the old home of his parents; graduated at Mount Zion Institute and then at Princeton; served one term in the Legislature; was a successful planter on a large scale and when Mr. Calhoun got Webster to visit the South to investigate slavery and southern conditions Mr. Webster was taken over his plantations near Columbia. It is noteworthy that after Webster's visit he ceased to condemn slavery. Mr. Taylor took many prizes at the fairs for the products of his





**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR (1791-1852).**

*From an original portrait by Scarborough in possession of  
Miss S. C. Goodwyn, of Columbia.*

100

plantations, some of which are still in the possession of the family, and his filly, Sally, won the South Carolina Jockey Club stake while being raced by Mr. Singleton. He married Sally Webb Coles, daughter of Walter Coles and Eliza Cocke, at Enniscorthy, the home of her parents, September 25, 1822. He died May 12, 1852, at Edgehill, his residence near Columbia, S. C.

## Issue:

- 71 I. Virginia Taylor, *b.* Aug. 17, 1823; *m.*, Nov. 13, 1845, Halcott P. Green (*d.* March 19, 1891); *d.* March 20, 1885.
- 72 II. Thomas Taylor, *b.* Feb. 11, 1824; *m.*, April 9, 1856, Sally Elmore; *d.* Dec. 22, 1903.
- 73 III. Sally Coles Taylor, *b.* March 15, 1825; *m.*, Nov. 4, 1852, John T. Goodwyn (*b.* May 1, 1821; *d.* July 10, 1855); *d.* Jan. 25, 1902.
- 74 IV. Anne Wyche Taylor, *b.* July 20, 1827; *m.*, March 20, 1850, William St. Julien Mazyck.
- 75 V. Benjamin Walter Taylor, *b.* Feb. 28, 1834; *m.*, Dec. 14, 1865, Anna Heyward; *d.* Dec. 27, 1905.
- 76 VI. Eliza Rebecca Taylor.

## 21.

JAMES TAYLOR [James<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born February 2, 1777; died April 23, 1803; married Peggy Hirons.

## Issue:

- 77 I. James Simon Taylor.
- 78 II. Martha Taylor, *m.* Jesse Malachi Howell.

## 25.

SIMON TAYLOR [John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], resided in Richland District until near the close of his life; was a member of the Legislature December 13, 1800; Commissioner in Equity; and Sheriff, December 10, 1811. He moved to

Opelousas, La., about 1818 and died there in 1821. He was twice married; first, to Mary Talman, a lady said to have been from Barbadoes, and, second, to Eliza M. Henderson, a daughter of Gen. Henderson.

Issue: First wife.

- 79 I. Sumter Taylor, *d.* in 1821.
- 80 II. Edward William Taylor, *m.* Marjory Brashear;  
*d.* in 1851.
- Second wife.
- 81 III. Ellen Claudia Taylor, *b.* 1815, *m.* William B.  
Lewis.
- 82 IV. Emma Taylor, *b.* *d.*
- 83 V. Martha Taylor, *m.* Thomas H. Lewis.
- 84 VI. Henderson Taylor, *m.* Louisa Lewis.
- 85 VII. John James Taylor.

## 26.

JOHN TAYLOR, [John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], otherwise known as "Nimrod John" on account of his fondness for the chase and to distinguish him from the other John Taylors, was a resident of Richland District. His estate was administered by William Taylor, who got permission to sell a runaway slave September 7, 1810. The compiler can get no more accurate data. He married Mary Wyche.\*

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\*Will of John Taylor, dated Jan. 24, 1816, mentions mother Mary, brothers Henry and William, sisters Martha and Rebecca and friend B. F. Taylor.

Will of Mary Taylor, widow of John Taylor, dated Nov. 18, 1846, mentions Henry Taylor, her son, daughters Mary I. Heath, Sarah Wyche Tucker and Martha Margaret Russell.

Will of Sarah Wyche Tucker dated March 29, 1847, mentions sister Mary Heath, of Georgia, widow of William Heath, brother Henry Taylor, of Georgia, sister Martha Wiggins, formerly Russell, now living in Georgia, Robert Russell, whose name has been changed to Robert Taylor, sister Rebecca Van Wert, wife of Walter Van Wert, Sarah Wyche Taylor, daughter of her brother Henry Taylor, nephews Epectetus Heath and William Heath, niece Emma Heath, husband Richard W. Tucker and friend Thomas Heath. Witnesses: B. F. Taylor, Thomas Taylor and B. W. Taylor.

## Issue:

- 86 I. John Taylor.
- 87 II. Henry Taylor.
- 88 III. Rebecca Taylor, *m.* Walter Van Wert.
- 89 IV. Martha Margaret Taylor, *m.* Robert E. Russell and, subsequently, ——— Wiggins.
- 90 V. Sarah Wyche Taylor, *m.* R. W. Tucker.
- 91 VI. William Taylor.
- 92 VII. Mary Irons Taylor, *m.* William Heath.

## 28.

WILLIAM TAYLOR [John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], otherwise known as "Black-eyed Billy" Taylor, was born September 30, 1779. His father died when he was a small boy and his uncle Thomas Taylor raised him. He was a captain in the war of 1812 and sheriff of Richland District. It is stated that he went to Louisiana with his brother Simon but returned almost immediately as he did not like the country. For many years he was a merchant in Columbia. He married Elizabeth Calvert June 1, 1804. He died October 23, 1857.

## Issue:

- 93 I. Jane E. Taylor, *m.* Rev. Isaac Smith.
- 94 II. Sarah M. Taylor, *m.* Jacob Bell.
- 95 III. John C. Taylor, *m.* Mary Livingston.
- 96 IV. Thomas House Taylor, killed by Murrell's men in Florida.
- 97 V. Simon Taylor, *m.*, first, Susan Brooks, and, second, Sarah House.
- 98 VI. Mary Ann Taylor, *m.* Peter Graeme McGregor.
- 99 VII. William Sumter Taylor.
- 100 VIII. Elizabeth Calvert Taylor, *m.* Dr. B. F. Watkins.
- 101 IX. Martha P Taylor, *m.* Dr. R. H. Edmunds.
- 102 X. Eloisa Marion Taylor.

29.

JAMES HUNT TAYLOR [John<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, James<sup>l</sup>], was a physician and lived for a while in Columbia but later moved to Alabama with his family. He was born July 5, 1794, and married Elizabeth Witten. A marriage settlement recorded (see foot note) would indicate a previous marriage to Sarah Hails, but living nieces say no such marriage took place.

Issue:

- 103 I. Witten Taylor, *m.* ——— Holt; *d.* 1890.
- 104 II. Sarah Talliaferro Taylor.
- 105 III. James H. Taylor, *m.* Grace Adams.
- 106 IV. John Taylor.
- 107 V. Chesnut Taylor.
- 108 VI. Benjamin Franklin Taylor, *m.* Priscilla Ransom.
- 109 VII. William Alexander Taylor.
- 110 VIII. Cantey Taylor.
- 111 IX. Eleanor Taylor, *m.* Frank Gilmer.
- 112 X. Columbia Taylor, *m.* Wm. H. Fowler.
- 113 XI. Susan Taylor, *m.* Meriweather Gilmer.
- 114 XII. Elizabeth Taylor.

33.

JOHN CHESNUT TAYLOR, [John<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born December 26, 1799; married Jane Wallace and had one daughter named Chesnut who married Edward Evans.

37.

WILLIAM JESSE TAYLOR [John<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>] was a member of the Legislature and general of State militia. He was also a successful planter and resided near Columbia, S. C. He married Alexina Jessie Muir, first, and, second, Mrs. Agnes Wallace Barton, widow of ——— Barton. He had no children by his second wife.

Issue: First wife.

- 115 I. George Taylor, *m.* Rebecca Wycoff.
- 116 II. Helen Taylor, *m.* Thomas Chesnut.
- 117 III. William Jesse Taylor, *m.* Mary Elmore.
- 118 IV. Alexina Taylor, *m.* Albert R. Elmore.
- 119 V. James Taylor, killed at Gaines' Mill.
- 120 VI. Flora Taylor.
- 121 VII. Lawrence Whittaker Taylor, *b.* Aug 23, 1848,  
*m.*, April 12, 1869, Katie Burroughs (*b.* Aug  
3, 1848).

40.

ALEXANDER ROSS TAYLOR [John<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born June 8, 1812; was a member of the Legislature and an alderman of Columbia; was a private in the Seminole War; was captain of Congaree Mounted Riflemen at the time of the siege of Fort Sumter; was captain of the Congaree Cavaliers, Holcombe Legion; was colonel of militia toward the end of the War and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. He was attending his last course of lectures, which, if completed, would have made him a physician, in 1832, when his father died and he was called upon to take charge of the estate. His management was very successful and he worked the estate out of a debt of \$100,000, besides providing for his mother and family. He married, May 18, 1837, Sarah Martha Hayne, who having died, he married, when quite advanced in age, — Kinsler. He had no children by the second wife. He died at his home in Lexington County December 30, 1888.

Issue:

- 122 I. William Hayne Taylor, *b.* Sept. 26, 1838; *d.*  
Apr. 18, 1862.
- 123 II. Sally Chesnut Taylor, *b.* Sept., 1840; *d.* Dec.  
4, 1840.

- 124     III. John Taylor, *b.* March 11, 1842; *m.*, Nov. 24, 1870, Eliza M. Coffin.
- 125     IV. Harriet Hayne Taylor.
- 126     V. Alexander Ross Taylor, *b.* Aug. 9, 1845; *d.* July 27, 1865.
- 127     VI. Isaac Hayne Taylor, *b.* Nov., 1847; *d.* Dec. 14, 1848.
- 128     VII. Albert Rhett Taylor, *b.* May 18, 1860, *m.* Virginia Lee Geiger.

45.

THOMAS B. TAYLOR [William<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], attended the South Carolina College and afterwards studied medicine. He removed to Alabama and married Harriet Raoul. He was born May 7, 1814; married in 1837, and died August 21, 1883.

49.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born June 1, 1801, at Columbia, S. C.; attended the South Carolina College and afterwards moved to Alabama. He married Mary Hails December 6, 1827.

Issue:

- 129     I. Mary Jane Taylor, *m.* Albert Elmore.
- 130     II. Sally Maria Taylor, *b.* Nov. 30, 1835; *m.*, March 7, 1860, Gen. John W. A. Sanford (*b.* Nov. 30, 1825).
- 131     III. William Taylor.
- 132     IV. Thomas Taylor.
- 133     V. George Taylor.
- 134     VI. Albert Taylor.
- 135     VII. Hails Taylor.
- 136     VIII. Elmore Taylor.



## 54.

JAMES MADISON TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born at Columbia, S. C., July 1, 1812; married Charlotte Boykin, of Camden, in 1845. They lived in Alabama.

Issue:

137 I. Thomas Taylor.

## 55.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born in Columbia, S. C., May 27, 1814; attended the South Carolina College and became a physician of some note in Alabama; married, first, Emily Anderson, of Alabama, and, second, his cousin, the widow Fannie Taylor Charles (b. March 13, 1816), in 1851.

Issue:

138 I. Washington Taylor.

139 II. Frances Taylor.

140 III. Fannie<sup>l</sup>W. Taylor, b. May 9, 1852; d. in 1894.

## 60.

EDWARD FISHER TAYLOR [Thomas<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born at Columbia, S. C., February 14, 1822; attended the South Carolina College; married Ann Sewell Trezevant, November 8, 1842, and removed to Alabama where he died in 1855.

Issue:

141 I. Anne Trezevant Taylor, b. Oct. 9, 1843; d. March, 1861.

142 II. Edward Fisher Taylor, b. May 25, 1847; d. Oct., 1860.

143 III. Heyward Trezevant Taylor, b. May 25, 1847; m. Cora S. ———; d. March, 1895.

144 IV. George Washington Taylor, b. Jan. 16, 1849; m., Jan. 13, 1881, Margaretta Van Tuyl Metcalf.

- 145 V. Mary Jane Taylor, *b.* Dec. 21, 1851; *m.*, Dec., 1871, Thomas S. Davant.  
146 VI. Thomas Taylor, *b.* in 1852; *d.* in 1855.  
147. VII. Henry Pendleton Taylor, *b.* July 26, 1854; *m.* Eliza C. Hanckel.

67.

JAMES THEUS TAYLOR [Jesse Peter<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a very eminent physician of Alabama and New York. During the epidemic of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1878 he went to the city to study the disease and to experiment with a view of stamping it out and contracted the disease himself and died from it. He was twice married; first, to Isabella Norvelle Mayrant and, second, to Euphemia A. Hamilton. He died in New Orleans in 1878.

Issue: Second wife.

- 148 I. Anne Rosalie Taylor.  
149 II. Theus Taylor, *b.* in 1859; *d.* Feb., 1897.

72.

THOMAS TAYLOR [Benjamin Franklin<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born near Columbia, S. C., Feb. 11, 1824; graduated at the South Carolina College and became a planter; entered the Confederate service as a private in the Charleston Light Dragoons, but raised a company soon afterwards which was incorporated with the Hampton Legion. At the reorganization of the army he was defeated for re-election as captain, but was soon afterwards appointed aide to Gen. Hampton with rank of captain in which capacity he served till the end of the war. He was married, April 9, 1856, to Sally Elmore, daughter of Hon. Franklin H. Elmore and Harriet Chesnut Taylor. His wife was therefore the daughter of his first cousin.

After the war Captain Taylor resumed his occupation as a planter. In 1878 he ran for the Legislature but was

defeated; was elected in 1880 and served one term; was Commissioner of Phosphates until the office was abolished. He died at Columbia December 22, 1903.

Issue:

150 I. Grace Taylor.

75.

BENJAMIN WALTER TAYLOR [Benjamin Franklin<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born February 28, 1834, at Edgehill, the residence of his father; was educated at Mount Zion and the South Carolina College; read medicine under Dr. R. W. Gibbes. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Columbia Flying Artillery and was present at the siege of Fort Sumter. When Hampton formed his legion he was made assistant surgeon and was at the first battle of Manassas, after which he amputated the leg of Gen. Ricketts, the Federal officer commanding the battery immediately in front of Hampton's position.

As Hampton was advanced Dr. Taylor followed by promotion as fast as vacancies occurred until at the end he became Medical Director of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia on the death of Dr. Fontain. He did not have a furlow to come home during the entire war and was present at most of the battles including Gettysburg. He was not with Jackson during the Valley Campaign and as far as he could recall, that campaign was the only one of great importance that he did not participate in. He served as medical officer on Gen. Butler's staff until he succeeded Dr. Fontain.

After the war he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery, becoming one of the most eminent of Southern surgeons. He was elected a regent of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum in 1876 and from that date to his death served on that board.

He married Anna Heyward, the daughter of Nathaniel Heyward and Eliza Barnwell Smith (sister of Robert Barnwell Rhett), December 14, 1865.

Issue:

- 151 I. Thomas Taylor, *b.* Sept. 30, 1866; *m.*, Dec. 5, 1901, Susan Evelyn Ames.
- 152 II. Walter Taylor, *b.* Nov. 15, 1871; *d.* March 15, 1873.
- 153 III. Benjamin Franklin Taylor, *b.* Jan. 4, 1873; *m.*, April 15, 1901, Elizabeth Harriet Saul (*b.* April 20, 1878).
- 154 IV. Nathaniel Heyward Taylor, *b.* Nov. 8, 1875; *d.* July 26, 1887.
- 155 V. Julius Heyward Taylor, *b.* Aug. 8, 1877.
- 156 VI. Anna Heyward Taylor, *b.* Nov. 13, 1879.
- 157 VII. Ellen Elmore Taylor, *b.* July 6, 1883.
- 158 VIII. Edmund Rhett Taylor, *b.* Feb. 2, 1885.

80.

EDWARD WILLIAM TAYLOR [Simon<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a resident of Louisiana; married Marjory Brashear and died in 1851.

Issue:

- 159 I. Mary Talman Taylor, *m.* John Posey.
- 160 II. Eliza Maria Taylor, *m.* Charles Beauchamp.
- 161 III. Lodi Gayosa Taylor, *m.* John L. DeGenères.
- 162 IV. Evelyn Taylor.
- 163 V. Emma Taylor, *m.* John Murphy.
- 164 VI. Rebecca Taylor, *m.* James M. Porter.
- 165 VII. Simonia Taylor, *m.* Judge Morgan.
- 166 VIII. Lucy M. Taylor, *m.* Dr. Campbell.
- 167 IX. Edward Sumter Taylor, *m.*, first, Ellen Taylor, and, second, Alice Sutterfield.

84.

HENDERSON TAYLOR [Simon<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], of Louisiana; married Louisa Lewis.

Issue:

- 168 I. Clara Taylor, *m.* Sutterfield.
- 169 II. Ellen Taylor, *m.* Edward Sumter Taylor.
- 170 III. Seth Lewis Taylor.
- 171 IV. John Taylor, killed in battle while in Confederate service.
- 172 V. John James Taylor, *m.* Sophy Brashear.
- 173 VI. Alice Taylor, *m.* Augustus Littell.
- 174 VII. Fanny Taylor, *m.* — Jackson.
- 175 VIII. Martha Taylor, *m.* — Frazee.
- 176 IX. Henderson Taylor, *m.* Marion Littell.
- 177 X. Jewell Taylor.
- 178 XI. Edward Taylor.

95.

JOHN C. TAYLOR, [William<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a physician; married Mary Livingston.

Issue:

- 179 I. Della Taylor.

96.

THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR [William<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a physician; while on a trip West was murdered by Murrell and his men, a notorious band of cut throats which infested the frontier at that time. His bones, saddle bags and Bible were found some time afterwards and the remains were identified by the Bible which had his name in it. Years afterwards one of the outlaws was about to be hanged and mentioned Dr. Taylor as one of the victims of the gang in his confession.

97.

SIMON TAYLOR [William<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], of lower Richland County, was married twice; first, to Susan Brooks and, second, to Sarah House.

Issue:

- 180 I. Jesse H. Taylor.
- 181 II. John Taylor.
- 182 III. Simon Taylor.
- 183 IV. William Taylor.
- 184 V. A daughter, *m.* — Seay.

108.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR [James Hunt<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was an officer on the staff of Gen. Ransom, a relative of his wife, during the war, 1860-1865. He married Priscilla Ransom.

115.

GEORGE TAYLOR [William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], married Rebecca Wycoff.

Issue:

- 185 I. Jesse Taylor.
- 186 II. Mary Taylor.

117.

WILLIAM JESSE TAYLOR [William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], married Mary Elmore, daughter of Hon. Franklin H. Elmore and Harriet C. Taylor; was an officer during the war, 1860-1865, C. S. A.

Issue:

- 187 I. James H. Taylor, *m.* Jessie Harris. Is a prominent manufacturer of cotton seed oil in Georgia.
- 188 II. Rosa Taylor, *m.* Joe Brunson.
- 189 III. William J. Taylor.

- 190 IV. Frank Elmore Taylor, *m.* Mamie Huson.  
 191 V. Albert Taylor, *m.* Gertrude Moore.

119.

JAMES TAYLOR [William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was killed at Gaines' Mill while bearing the colors of Gregg's Regiment in one of the hottest enfillading fires of the war. Three other boys of about his age were killed in a short space of time. A tablet to their memory is on a wall in the State House at Columbia.

121.

LAWRENCE WHITTAKER TAYLOR [William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a lieutenant in the Confederate army. He married Katie Burroughs.

Issue:

- 192 I. William Jesse Taylor, *b.* in 1871; *m.*, in 1905, Ellen Duffie.  
 193 II. Ella Taylor, *b.* Feb. 5, 1870, *m.* Samuel Clarkson.  
 194 III. Lawrence Taylor, *m.* Caroline Adams.  
 195 IV. Alfred Taylor, *m.*, in 1906, — Thompson.  
 196 V. Katie Taylor.  
 197 VI. Helen Taylor.

122.

WILLIAM HAYNE TAYLOR [Alexander Ross<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born September 26, 1838; died of fever in Virginia while in the army April 18, 1862. He was lieutenant of the Congaree Troop, commanded by Capt. Thomas Taylor.

124.

JOHN TAYLOR [Alexander Ross<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born March 11, 1842; was in attendance at the South Carolina College at the breaking out of the war and was

one of those who signed the petition to the trustees for permission to volunteer in the army; was in Charleston with the Congaree Mounted Riflemen which disbanded soon after the fall of Fort Sumter; joined the students company commanded by Captain Dawkins Rogers, but after a few weeks joined his father's company, then Co. B. (cavalry), Holcombe Legion, afterwards Co. D., 7th S. C. Cavalry; was successively corporal, first sergeant, lieutenant, and first lieutenant; was captured while endeavoring to withdraw by order a picket of men under Lieut. Chalmers from a dangerous position not far from the White House, July 2, 1863, was imprisoned at Johnson's Island from July, 1863, to March 14, 1865. Since the war he has engaged in planting and has had several clerical positions in the South Carolina State Departments. He married Eliza M. Coffin, November 24, 1870.

Issue:

198 I. Alexander Ross Taylor.

199 II. George Coffin Taylor.

126.

ALEXANDER ROSS TAYLOR [Alexander Ross<sup>d</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born August 9, 1845; was a courier in Battery Wagner during the war and died soon after the the close, July 27, 1865.

128.

ALBERT RHETT TAYLOR [Alexander Ross<sup>d</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born May 18, 1860; attended Thompson's school in Columbia and the military school at Yorkville; is engaged in planting; married Virginia Lee Geiger, of Lexington County.

143.

HEYWARD TREZEVANT TAYLOR [Edward Fisher<sup>d</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, Thomas<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>l</sup>], born May 25, 1847; married Cora S. ———; died in March, 1895.



## Issue:

- 200 I. Julian W. Taylor.
- 201 II. Heyward Trezevant Taylor.
- 202 III. George Washington Taylor.

## 144.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TAYLOR [Edward Fisher<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born January 16, 1849; attended the South Carolina College; was a courier for Gen. Harrison during the war; is at present a member of Congress from Alabama; married Margaretta Van Tuyl Metcalf January 13, 1881.

## Issue:

- 203 I. Mary Taylor, *b.* Dec., 1881.
- 204 II. Maggie Metcalf Taylor, *b.* March 21, 1883; *d.* June 27, 1890.
- 205 III. Edward Taylor, *b.* Aug., 1884.
- 206 IV. Lucy Crommelin Taylor, *b.* Feb. 15, 1886.
- 207 V. Anne Trezevant Taylor, *b.* Dec., 1887.
- 208 VI. Sadie Lyon Taylor, *b.* Dec., 1890; *d.* Dec., 1897.
- 209 VII. George Metcalf Taylor, *b.* Sept., 1892.

## 147.

HENRY PENDLETON TAYLOR [Edward Fisher<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born July 26, 1854; resides in Charleston, S. C.; married Eliza C. Hanckel.

## Issue:

- 210 I. May Taylor.
- 211 II. John Hanckel Taylor.
- 212 III. Lilah Taylor.

## 149.

THEUS TAYLOR [James Theus<sup>4</sup>, Jesse Peter<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], resided on Long Island, New York; born in 1859 and died in 1897.

Issue:

213 I. Euphemia Taylor, *b.* in 1881.

214 II. Frederic Taylor, *b.* in 1885.

151.

THOMAS TAYLOR [Benjamin Walter<sup>4</sup>, Benjamin Franklin<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born September 30, 1866, at Columbia, S. C.; graduated in mechanical engineering at Stevens' Institute of Technology, 1889; engaged in manufacture of cotton seed oil soon after graduation; is now interested in several manufacturing companies and in planting; married Susan Evelyn Ames, daughter of Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, December 5, 1901.

Issue:

215 I. Thomas Taylor, *b.* April 26, 1903.

216 II. Anna Ray Taylor, *b.* June 7, 1905.

153.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR [Benjamin Walter<sup>4</sup>, Benjamin Franklin<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born January 4, 1873; attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and the South Carolina College; engaged in manufacturing; married Elizabeth Harriet Saul, of Augusta, Ga., April 15, 1901.

Issue:

217 I. Thomas Taylor, *b.* Feb. 5, 1902.

218 II. Coles Taylor, *b.* Feb. 25, 1905.

155.

JULIUS HEYWARD TAYLOR [Benjamin Walter<sup>4</sup>, Benjamin Franklin<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], born November 8, 1875; graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy; took a special course in biology and chemistry at South Carolina College; graduated in medicine and surgery at the University of Virginia; took hospital courses at the

Orthopædic, the Maternity, and St. Luke's hospitals in New York; is now a physician at Columbia, S. C.

176.

HENDERSON TAYLOR [Henderson<sup>4</sup>, Simon<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>] of Louisiana, was a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island with John Taylor (124), of Columbia, S. C. He was an officer.

190.

FRANK ELMORE TAYLOR [William Jesse<sup>5</sup>, William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], resides in Jacksonville, Fla.; married Mamie Huson.

Issue:

219 I. Thomas H. Taylor.

191.

ALBERT TAYLOR [William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], married Gertrude Moore.

Issue:

220 I. Rosa Taylor.

221 II. William Jesse Taylor, *d.* in 1907.

193.

WILLIAM JESSE TAYLOR [Lawrence Whittaker<sup>5</sup>, William Jesse<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>], was a hospital steward in South Carolina Volunteers in the war with Spain; is a druggist by profession; married Ellen Duffie, of Columbia, S. C., in 1905.

Issue:

222 I. William Jesse Taylor, *b.* in 1906.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1682.—*The American Historical Review* for January contains three letters written from Charles Town, Carolina, by Thomas Newe to his father, who was then butler of Exter College, Oxford, and dated May 17, 1682, May 29, 1682, and August 23, 1682, respectively. They were found in MS. Rawlinson D. 810 in the Bodlian Library by Professor Charles M. Andrews. MS. Rawlinson D. 810 is a volume of miscellaneous collections partly transcribed from collections of Hannibal Baskerville, of Bayworth, Berks, but chiefly written by his son Thomas, relative to their family, their friends, and the university of Oxford. Thomas Newe's letters are imbedded in the description of Exter College. They are full of very interesting matter reflecting the social, economic and political conditions of that time in "that part of the province of Carolina lying southward and westward of Cape Fear."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S ELECTORS IN 1800.—The following letter from the collection of the Society will prove interesting in connection with the presidential election of 1800:

Free Elizur Goodrich M C

Addressed: Timothy Pitkin Jun Esq  
Farmington  
Connecticut

Washington Dec 12, 1800

Dear Sir

The Electors for M<sup>r</sup> Jefferson & Burr have been chosen in the State of South Carolina (*have been chosen*) by a majority of thirteen —It would have been easy to have made a Union for Jefferson & Pinckney. M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney however would not consent to it & restrained his friends from it— I am respectfully Elizur Goodrich

Endorsed: Elizur Goodrich  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>: 1800

A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE BURR EPISODE.—The following letter from Henry M. Rutledge to Henry Izard gives us a closer view of the alleged conspiracy of Aaron Burr, a subject which is receiving much attention in historical circles at present. It was obtained from the collection of letters and other manuscripts left by the late Dr. Gabriel E. Manigault and his brother, Louis Manigault, of Charleston. I has endorsed on the outside sheet in pencil: "From Henry Middleton Rutledge to his brother-in-law Henry Izard."

*Addressed:* Henry Izard Esqu.

Charleston

South Carolina.

Nashville March 25<sup>th</sup>—1807

Dear Izard,

I arrived at this place, four days ago—after the most disagreeable journey, that I ever performed— The moment I passed the blue ridge, I perceived that I had plunged again into the depth of winter, & indeed I have scarcely experienced a fair day since. Nothing but frost & snow, the effects of which on the roads thro' the rich soil of Cumberland you may easily conceive— I would very willingly for my own accommodations have given all the good soil I saw, for a narrow slip of our sand. I pushed my way however thro' the wind & water to Anderson's house, which is 25 miles from this— We set out the next day for this place, & called on our way at Genl: Jackson's where we spent an agreeable evening, in the course of which he made many enquiries respecting you. I found as you may presume, that Colonel Burr, furnished the most common topic in this quarter. I have not seen a single person, who believes that Burr ever intended to attempt a separation of the Western from the Atlantic States, or to possess himself of N: Orleans. They are all however persuaded that Wilkinson & himself, were connected in a scheme to attack the Floridas & other Spanish possessions, & that with the knowledge of the Executive, who expected every moment, a declaration of war on the part of Spain. And indeed, except Eaton's affidavit, who is supposed to have blended, what was said in jest & earnest I do not recollect any other evidence which might not be reconciled with this statement. Very little, not to say, *no* credit is here attached to Wilkinson's assertions— Indeed there does not appear the slightest sentiment of hostility of the Atlantic States or to the Government of the Union in this quarter— When I say Government I

mean the present mode of government, & I do not mean to include the individuals who are at present employed in the administration of it. For without being assisted by the prejudices of a Federalist, it is easy to discover that the people here are heartily sick of M<sup>r</sup>. Jefferson his friends, & their present system of duplicity. And the late attempt of the Senate to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus, is regarded as nothing less than throwing off the mask of their Republicanism. Whatever may be the sensations excited in other parts of America by this Bill, I can safely say that here, where they could discover neither a shadow of insurrection or invasion, the utmost indignation has been excited by it, & it is very candidly confessed that nothing in M<sup>r</sup>. Adams's administration, could be put in competition with this barefaced attempt at this arbitrary power— Nor are these sentiments excited by partiality for Burr, as he has lately rendered himself very unpopular, by drawing a parcel of Bills for which he received the money of various individuals, & which have come back protested.

I presume that you are now on your Georgia tour, which I hope may be an agreeable one, & result in some beneficial purchase. I shall set out in ten days for Elk River, where I suppose I shall be under the necessity of passing a week or two "*à la bivouac*." Anderson is now there superintending the running of his Sectional lines. I have on my hands the agreeable task of *settling a dispute* between him & a Surveyor of the name of Hickman, on the compromising of which, depends my finding the situation of 50,000 acres of land— On the whole I think it fortunate that I prevailed on myself to take this unpleasant ride.

I am sorry to inform you of the fate of old Arnold, whom you saw embark in a Canoe with two Indians & his dog to descend the Tennessee. He was delivered safely by his savage friends, tho' indisposed, to some of his white acquaintances at the muscle shoals, together with a trunk which it is thought contained a large sum of money. Either from neglect, or as it is generally thought, from an accelerating cause, he shortly after expired— And in a few days a Will in all the forms was discovered, bequeathing his property to the scoundrel in whose hut he died—Adieu my dear friend— Do not take the trouble of writing as I cannot receive your letter— With my love to Emma I remain sincerely yours } H. M. R—

**MEANS.**—There are two misprints in the Means genealogy published in October, 1906, issue of this magazine: Governor Means married Sarah (not Susan) Rebecca Stark. No. 111 on page 216 should read Virginia Preston Means (not Palmer).







# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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No. 3.

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the April number.)

[33]

*Addressed: private letter*

to  
The honorable henry  
Laurens Esq  
at  
York town

---

Camp Valley forge 26 april 1778

dear Sir

I have only the time of writing two lines by ms de francy, and I hope I'll find soon one other occasion of troubling you with a letter of mine—this will only speak of a monney business I have with you—do you remember that you have advanced to me a pretty large sum of money at *four for one*—as ms de francy and myself have just now made a convection upon a large scale, and ms moriss has agreed to my returning that part of the monney advanced to me whose bills of exchange were not sent yet, I thought you would not have any objec-

tion were those 6000 dollars returned by him at such conditions as will be deemed proper—however if there was the least difficulty I schall immediately send you bills of exchange upon france—if I make an improper proposition I beg you would excuse my entire ignorance and stupidity in that kind of business

I have at least found some receipts of a part of the monney advanced by me for public service—be so good as to sent it where I am to be pay'd—every thing I have given was of an indispensable necessity, and decency as well as public honor has obliged me to make sometimes the duty of pay-master.

with the most sincere affection and highest regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>re</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

26 April 1778

Ans<sup>d</sup>. 3 May—

[34]

Valley forge camp the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1778

houra, my good friend, now the affair is over, and a very good treaty will assure our noble independence—very happy I find myself to see things so well brought to the common glory and satisfaction—*france* I am told has behaved with frankness and generosity—every circumstance affords me the Greatest pleasure—I hope we schall receive an authentic intelligence from Congress, and every one in the army ardently expects to hear the signal from them, that they may abandon themselves to the solemn expressions and acclamations of theyr happiness—I hope a grand, noisy *feu de joy* will be ordered, it will give high spirits to our soldiers, it will run through

the whole continent, it schall reach the ears of our good friends in philadelphia—I wish'd Ms' Commissioners may arrive from england that very same day, where we schall let them know that we have discovered theyr jesuistical meanings, and *the Candor* of theyr propositions—I must confess, my dear sir, that I have also felt the greatest satisfaction in hearing what justice and respect is payd in europe to my respectable friend our commander in chief.

I expect with the greatest impatience the arrival of Ms *Simeon deane* at camp—that gentleman I hope will bring me a large parcel of european intelligences—tho' I have not yet got the answer to my last letter, I think this is for me the occasion of writing to Congress—the man who left france when the news of Gnl Washington being with sixteen hundred men this side of the delaware had reached europe, and before this of trenton was Arrived, this man, says I, must be in fine spirits to see how far things have been from that time for the happiness of mankind, the prosperity of freedom, and the Glory of what they call in france my *new country—America.*

let me now speak to you of less important matters; I have some baggage at york and as I am much averse to carrying many in camp, I have entertained the hope that Ms Laurens would have no objection that those few trunks be carried into his house—when Congress will set out for philadelphia I beg you would have them brought among your own, and when I'll set out for france I'll come to take them and very heartily thank you for your good Care—do you think, my dear sir, there will be no inconvenience in that proposition of mine.

with a great impatience I also expect a letter concerning C<sup>ol</sup> Armand, and am inclined to believe that Congress wo'nt refuse his request—we have a painter in Camp who is desirous of drawing General Washington—but

his excellency do'nt choose to give much time to it—do'nt you think, sir, that Congress schould ask that picture from him in order to have it fixed in the house as a monument of theyr gratefulness—my idea is a pretty interested one as I want to have a copy of that projected picture.

farewell, my dear sir, be so good as to let me know which effects such a good news has produced at york, and believe me with the greatest affection and highest regard

dear Sir Your most obedient  
humble servant

the M<sup>r</sup> deLafayette

I wish G<sup>r</sup> Gates would be sent here without loss of time, and also the committee—if you see Gnl lee tell him that I ardently wish the pleasure of his acquaintance. very heartily I desire that M<sup>r</sup> Capitain be soon given up to me.

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

1 May 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup>: 3<sup>d</sup>—

[35]

*Addressed:* to the honorable  
the president of the Congress of the United  
States of America  
at  
York town

---

Valley forge Camp the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1778

dear Sir

I have the honor to send you the copies of letters Concerning Ms de la neuville, which I understand did not get to Congress in the time they had been delivered by his excellency General Washington—Monsieur de la Neuville will be looked on by any one who is acquainted with him as a very deserving Gentleman on every re-

spect, and I hope he will be agreeable to Congress—I should be very happy, sir, was he employed according to his wishes, and am convinced his services may prove useful as he brings recommendations, and marks of esteem from two men of a distinguished merit and reputation in France, the *baron de Wurmser* a German lieutenant Genl in our Service and the *M<sup>re</sup> de Bouille* governor of Martinico.

there is one other affair I am obliged to trouble Congress with—the chevalier de Fayolles who came with me from France, whose services were not accepted, was prevented by his health to return home as soon as he had wished—he writes me to know if he could be employed in the same rank which he has the commission in France Lt Colonel; if not, as he runs the disagreeable risk of being taken in his return he should take as very particular favor to obtain some protection for being received in the continental frigate *La Varrena* now in Boston.

As I am going to send an express to Lt. Col<sup>l</sup> Gouviou of the engineers who is among the Indians, in case, sir, you think it can do some good as coming from a Frenchman, I beg you would send me many exemplaires of that Sketch of our happy treaty I have received, that I may forward them to our Indian neighbours and by them to the nations living in Canada.

With the highest Regard I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>re</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis de Lafayette  
5 May 1778  
Recd. y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>—  
Ans<sup>d</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup>—

[36]

*Addressed:* private  
to the honorable henry Laurens esq.  
at  
York town

---

Valley forge Camp 10<sup>th</sup> may 1778

dear Sir

the bearer of this letter is mons. de Lomagne whom Congress has made a captain at my reccommandation and who is now with colonel Armand—his colonel sent him in a great hurry as he is himself very impatient to hear from me about his business—but you know, my dear sir, that far from forgetting them I have applied warmly to Congress and begg'd several times an answer in his favor—I hope it will be brought to me by Ms de gimat, or at least by the bearer of the present—Armand will have a corps of four hundred good men, french or germains, not one english desertor, and it is conspicuous that by not taking any american he do'nt hurt the recruiting or drafting service—he has expended good deal from his own pocquet, and Ms de Lomagne will repeat yet to you his wishes, which I warmly desire Congress may comply to, as they seem very just ones.

Mons. de Lomagne wants to be a major—that I do'nt believe Congress will do but have promised to write you on the subject—I never saw him in france, but he seems a very well bred man and has a certificate from a gentleman I am much acquainted with the *duke du chatelet*. I can not refuse those two words of reccommandation to you.

whenever I speack you *freely* in any reccommandations it is between us, unless you may think proper to mention in General words my sentiments to Congress—I beg you would reccommend to them particularly the affair of C<sup>1</sup><sup>st</sup> Armand and this I am going to speack upon.

Gnl gates has lately wrote to Congress for C<sup>l</sup> failly and Ms deLuce, and asked new commissions—I wish *failly* may be promoted, and gnl gates as told me that he was sure Congress would grant to that officer the rank of Colonel—be so good as to let me know if you think it may be done.

by a french gentleman just from philadelphia I hear that the current noise there is that a *pacquet boat* has brought the news of a war declared between france and england and hostilities already begun.

As Gnl washington had expressed when I was at albany the desire of getting indians, I had try'd every exertion to procure them, and I hear fifty will arrive in camp to day or to morrow under a french officer I had sent to them and for whom I'll trouble Congress after the affair of failly will be fixed upon in one way or other

Very affectionately I have the honor to be

My dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

the M<sup>l</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

10 May Rec<sup>d</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup>.

1778—

[37]

Valley forge Camp 14<sup>th</sup> may 1778

dear Sir

I have just now receiv'd your favor by C<sup>l</sup> gimat and instantly beg you would offer to the Consideration of Congress the affair of C<sup>l</sup> Armand—that gentleman has incur'd great expenses from his own for to raise an independant Corps—he flatters himself he could bring into the field before long 400 good men, was he entitled by an order of Congress to enlist hessian desertors or prisonners—he has already inlisted a great number of

frenchmen and will not take one english desertor—he wish'd that his old corps be given back to him, and that he may be annexed to some state in order to get the bounty by inlisted man—but, sir, I have explained that matter very fully in a letter wrote three weeks ago, and will only confine myself in telling that ardently I wish to send soon good news to that gentleman; as he is exposed every day to an immense deal of expenses by his zeal and impatience of being soon in the field.

may I beg in this letter the gentlemen of Congress who have done with french papers to be so good as to deliver some to you for me—it is almost the only way of satisfying my curiosity for every thing which has happened since some time in my most beloved country.

I beg you would transmit to me the account of the affairs I took the liberty of recommending to you when decided by Congress in behalf of french gentlemen—theyr confidence deserved my exertions, and the pleasure of being useful to my countrymen is one of the greatest I may feel.

I hope the Gentlemen of Congress have not been displeased with the letter of my uncle the M<sup>re</sup> de noailles to his brittanick majesty, and the effects it has produced—with the highest regard I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>re</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
14 May 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup>—  
Ans<sup>d</sup>. 17<sup>th</sup>—

[38]

Valley forge Camp 25<sup>th</sup> may 1778

dear Sir

I have the honor to send you a paquet for Congress which I beg you would examine and afterwards commu-



nicate to them—this scheme calculated upon some ideas of mine seem to me of an high moment for the united states—if you was affraid that a too great publicity could ruin the project you could ask a committee—I expect from you a speedy answer—do'nt you think that if the king agrees to it, the scheme could be very advantageous to your country on every respect—I wish I could speack with you, but it is impossible—if a committee is directed to take farther imformations with me, I beg them to consider that honor forbids my leaving Camp by this time.

I make you my warmest thanks to have projenited a son like yours whose compagny and friendship is so agreeable to me in camp, whose activity, zeal, intelligence and military knowledge have been so useful to me in the field during our detachment, and tho' you di'nt think much of me when you did get him, I however aknowledge myself under great obligations to you for that so well performed work of yours.

if it is the same for you, sir, to receive the monney I am indebted for at charlestown from M' Crips who has good deal of paper to me, and must have receiv'd from france an order for to dispose of it, I schall be obliged to you to send me a state of our accounts when you'll have time—I beg your pardon to trouble you about my private business but to make bills of exchange upon france in gold, or upon M' crips in paper, or to make a bill with interest for such a time, I must now my debts and your intentions

with the warmest friendship and highest regard I have the honor to be dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette  
25 May 1778—

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL  
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-  
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.<sup>1</sup>

[1]

[JOHN MILNER TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.]

May 3. 1775. Received of the Secret Committee the sum  
of One hundred Pounds Currency in advance for my ser-  
vice in cleaning & repairing Fire arms delivered to me  
by that Committee & for which I promise to account.

John Milner

[2]

[SECRET COMMITTEE TO JAMES LECKIE.]

Received 4th May 1775 of M<sup>r</sup>. James Leckie Twenty  
three kegs of powder 50lb each—

Edwd Weyman

23 kegs 50<sup>lb</sup> Each—

I Acknowledge that three Cask of Powder Containing  
three Hundred Weight was Received by me & Delivered  
to the Artillery Company—

Will<sup>m</sup> Gibbes<sup>2</sup>

[3]

[JAMES LECKIE TO SECRET COMMITTEE.]

William Gibbes Esq<sup>r</sup>—

Charles Town 4 May 1775

Bo<sup>t</sup> of James Leckie:—

1450<sup>lb</sup>—of Gunpowder vz.

3 b<sup>ls</sup> deliv<sup>d</sup>. you Cont<sup>s</sup> 300

19 b<sup>ls</sup>—deliv<sup>d</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Glen Jun<sup>r</sup>. 950

4 b<sup>ls</sup>—d<sup>d</sup>. Weyman 200

1450—a15/...£1087-10—

<sup>1</sup>From the Laurens Collection.

<sup>2</sup>Weyman and Gibbes were members of the Secret Committee.

rec'd 5 June 1775 from W<sup>m</sup>- Henry Drayton Esq'. one Thousand & Eighty Seven pounds 10/ Currency in full the within acco<sup>t</sup>.—James Leckie:—

[4]

[ALEXANDER INNES<sup>1</sup> TO HENRY LAURENS.]

My Dear Sir—

Charles Town 7<sup>th</sup> May 1775

Your very kind Advice conveying a *pointed*, tho I am convinced a most friendly Attack, upon my discretion, has sunk deep into my mind; but conscious to myself of the Rectitude of my Conduct, as well as the integrity of my heart, I hope I shall stand acquitted in the Eyes of every moderate, honourable, dispassionate man, & as to the opinion, of the ignorant petulant, & narrow minded, I am totally indifferent.

A few days ago I came into this Country in a Character that made an Acquaintance with every man of Sense, & Consequence in the Province, very desirable. The partiality of a friend introduced me in a favourable light to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Brewton, & Smith, & I shall always retain a perfect sense of their Civilities. I was fortunate enough to be acquainted with You in England, & I am happy to acknowledge your friendly attention to me here. From the Servants of Government I met with, a reception above what I had any right right to expect, & in consequence I was indiscrimately with the Officers of the Crown, & the warmest friends of the other party. In this situation, & publick Affairs in their present state, how was I to act? politicks I was careful never to introduce, but if they were mention'd was I to sit in guarded silence hearing the sentiments of all, differing from none, & by a kind of tacit assent encouraging people to open their hearts on a very interesting not to say dangerous subject; policy might dictate that line of con-

<sup>1</sup>Secretary to Lord William Campbell, the Royal governor.

duct but Honor & Hospitality forbid it. I always avowed my sentiments, but I hope with Moderation, & Good Manners, never once conceiving that a manly, open, discussion of a particular Affair, where I can appeal to you I had truth, & justice on my side, should draw upon me so severe a censure from unknown persons, as to procure me Your friendly Caution.—

I will not trouble you with a word more on this subject, but to repeat, that I disclosed no ones sentiments but my own, & that I shall ever think myself more fortunate in any Appellation, my open temper may draw on me, than that of insidious, & designing.—

Adieu My Dear Coll: & may God send us better times.

I am with great truth  
Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>  
& very h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Alex: Innes

*Endorsed:* Capt Innes  
7<sup>th</sup>. May 1775—  
An<sup>r</sup>. as within

[5]

[HENRY LAURENS TO ALEXANDER INNES.]

Dear Sir—

In Answer to your Note of yesterday permit me to say that no Man can more sincerely wish you to live in this Country upon good terms with the people & satisfaction to your self than I do—The first I think is practicable even in these distracted times & the latter will be consecutive—

The short acquaintance which I have had with Capt Innes has formed in my mind a very favourable opinion of him as a Gentleman & a Man of honour—from these several considerations as well as from the remembrance of a particular conversation in Fludyer Street I was led

to communicate the hint which you allude to—the harmlessness of which I considered as its least value—it was the main purpose of my visit. I could not do less from the confidence you had reposed in me & I flatter my self with hopes that the more you reflect upon the subject the more you will not only excuse but applaud my freedom—and Although I have at present no prospect of assimilating our Ideas upon political points in the subsisting unhappy Contest between the Mother Country & her Daughters: I can nevertheless entertain the most charitable sentiments for every honest antagonist—oppose you when (but only when) necessity may oblige us to contend—make reasonable allowances for your Errors & remain upon all other occasions

D<sup>r</sup>— Sir Y<sup>r</sup>

[6]

[THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE  
AT PHILADELPHIA.<sup>1</sup>]

Charles Town So Carolina 8<sup>th</sup>. May 1775.

Gentlemen,

Your Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup>.<sup>1</sup> April we have received as a mark of your zeal in the American cause & we return our acknowledgements for your early communication of the very important advices contained in it.—An early transmission of every intelligence relating to American affairs is so essential to the common welfare that it is obvious a failure in this particular may be productive of the most ruinous consequences—in this point your situation as well respecting your Northern Colonies as Great Britain gives you an advantage over us that we assure you our inclination to promote the general Interest is much superior to our local abilities

---

<sup>1</sup>There is also in the Laurens Collection a rough draft of this and the paper following (7).

The People of this Colony look upon the recent conduct of Parliament in the same light that you do & we are happy in finding this similarity of sentiment; hence we make no doubt but that it prevails throughout every part of the American association, in order that you may see what our sentiments were upon receipt of the news which has so justly alarmed you we inclose a circular Letter which under our authority has been transmitted to our several district & parochial Committees & we assure you that impatiently waiting the determinations of the Continental Congress our people will without doubt put them into execution with equal unanimity diligence & fortitude.

We rejoice to find that our conduct in the cause of liberty & of mankind has met with your approbation. Your spirited proceedings reflect honour upon the People of Pennsylvania.

By order of the General Committee  
Henry Laurens,  
Chairman

The General Committee at Philadelphia.—

*Endorsed:* Copy 8<sup>th</sup>. May 1775  
To The General Comee at  
Philadelphia

[7]

[THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.]

Charles Town So Carolina 8<sup>th</sup> May 1775.

Gentlemen.

We inclose you a Letter addressed to the Chairman of the General Committee at Philadelphia. we desire you will cause it to be delivered and by your reading the contents of it you must readily conceive the nature of their Letter to us.

We have received accounts of the Battle near Boston & have call'd our Congress to meet on the 1<sup>st</sup>. June.

By order of the General Commee,  
Henry Laurens,  
Chairman.

The Delegates for So Carolina  
at  
Philadelphia—

*Endorsed:* Copy 8<sup>th</sup>. May 1775—  
To The Delegates of S<sup>c</sup>.  
Carolina

[8]

[ALEXANDER FRASER TO SAMUEL GRUBER.]

May 9th 1775

Received from Sam<sup>l</sup> Gruper one Pacquett for the Comite  
of Charles town to the Care of Clement Lamprere  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Fraser for

Clement Lamprere

[9]

[JOHN VIVIAN TO SAMUEL GRUBER.]

May 10<sup>th</sup>. 1775. Received of Samuel Groover a Packet  
directed to the Com<sup>ee</sup> for the Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. David's di-  
rected to the care of Henry W<sup>m</sup> Harrington Esq<sup>r</sup>. w<sup>th</sup> I  
promise to deliver.

John Vivian

[10]

[DANIEL HORRY TO SAMUEL GRUBER.]

I Certify to have received from M<sup>r</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Gruger (Ex-  
press) a Packet from our Committee of Intelligence in  
Ch<sup>r</sup>. Town bearing date the 8<sup>th</sup>. May 1775. & will agree-  
able to their Desire give the Necessary Notification.—

D: Horry.

Hampton

S<sup>t</sup>. James Santee

10<sup>th</sup>. May 1775.

[11]

[PAUL TRAPIER TO SAMUEL GRUBER.]

May. 10<sup>th</sup>. 1775. Received by the hands of Samuel Groover a Packet directed to the Com<sup>o</sup>. of the Parish of Prince George Winyaw, & to my care

Paul Trapier

[12]

[JOSEPH ALLSTON TO SAMUEL GRUBER.]

Recev,d this 11<sup>th</sup> May 1775, aboute 7 a Clock in the Afternoon from M<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Gruber, a Packit for the use of the committee at Littel river, to the care of Josias Allston Esq<sup>r</sup>: which said packits I have at the same time Dispatch,d a Boy & horse to carry the said packit as Directed, the distance from my house to littel river aboute Fifty Six Miles p<sup>r</sup>: Joseph Allston—

[13]

[ADAM M<sup>c</sup>DONALD TO SAMUEL GRUBER.]

I Certify to have Reseevd from M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Gruber An Express & Packet from our Committee of Intelegence in Cha<sup>r</sup> Town bearing Date 8<sup>th</sup> May 1775 & will give the Notice Desird in the Packet—

Prince Fedricks  
Parish May 13<sup>th</sup>., 1775<sup>1</sup>

Adam M<sup>c</sup>Donald

---

<sup>1</sup>The packet receipted for in the foregoing receipts contained the summonses to the members of the Provincial Congress to meet in Charles Town on the 1st of June, as mentioned in the letter to the South Carolina delegates to the Continental Congress (7).



[14]

[PETER TIMOTHY TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.]

May 13. 1775. Received of the Secret Committee the sum of two hundred Pounds Currency which I promise to repay in three months to W<sup>m</sup> H<sup>y</sup>-Drayton Chairman of the said Committee or order.

Pet<sup>r</sup>. Timothy.

[15]

[EDWARD WEYMAN TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Sir/

The 10<sup>th</sup>.. Instant May 1775 Bought of Stott & C<sup>o</sup>.. 400 flints (which is applied to the Arms) at 25/ p<sup>r</sup> Hun<sup>d</sup>: amounting to £5.0.0 which you will please to pay, and the sum of Ten pounds which is to pay the men that I have Employed to Carry the Boxes to and from Miller, a particular distribution of which I shall give you an Acct of when that is Expended—

I am Sir your humb<sup>l</sup> Servt  
Edwd Weyman

To the Honorable  
William Henry Drayton

24<sup>th</sup> May 1775 Received the sum of Twenty pound.—  
Edwd Weyman

£15-0-0

5-0-0

---

20—

[16]

[EDWARD WEYMAN TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Sir/

Two parcels of the Powder under Care of the secret Committee are private property, one of 125 lb at 10/ belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Prince is £62.10 and the other to Robert Cochran 150 lb at 10/ is 75—the whole amount—

ing to £137-10—which please to pay

I am Sir Your Most humb<sup>l</sup> Servt

Edwd Weyman

10th May 1775

To the Honorable— }  
William Henry Drayton }

May 20. 1775 Received the sum of one hundred & thirty seven pounds ten shill<sup>ms</sup> being the amount of the within order

Rob<sup>t</sup> Cochran

[17]

[SAMUEL GRUBER TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

June the 1. 1775 Received of Will. Henry Drayton the sum of fifty Pounds for carrying express packets from the Committee of Intelligence in Charles Town to the Committees of Christ Church S<sup>t</sup>— James Santee, Prince George Winyaw, Little River Prince Frederick & S<sup>t</sup>— David being eight days absent from Charls Town.

Samuel Gruber

[18]

[CHARLES KING CHITTY TO SECRET COMMITTEE.]

	miles
May 9 <sup>th</sup> to Munkscorner.....	32
10 <sup>th</sup> to Con <sup>t</sup> John Savage from thence to Holmans	59
11 to Ben <sup>t</sup> : Farenand Howell to Wevers Ferry....	48
12 to Cap <sup>t</sup> Kings.....	45
13 Excessive Rane.....	
14 to John Colwell Esqr & to the Ridg.....	50
15 to Silver Bluff George Golphen Esqr.....	45
16 and 17 Excessive Rane.....	
18 Returned to Miles Reyley.....	40
19 to Saultcatcher Bridg.....	40
20 to the thirteen mile House.....	38
21 to Charles Town.....	23

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Miles 421

June 2. 1775. Received of Will. H. Drayton the sum of eighty Pounds for carrying express from the Committee of Intelligence

C King Chitty

*Endorsed:* Rec<sup>d</sup>— for  
Money Paid by  
Secret Committee

[19]

[JOHN MILNER TO SECRET COMMITTEE.]

June 3. 1777 Received of M<sup>r</sup>— Drayton the sum of fifty pounds in advance for cleaning the Public arms for which I promise to account

John Milner

[20]

[THE ASSOCIATION.]

South-Carolina.

The actual Commencement of Hostilities against this Continent, by the British Troops in a bloody Scene on the 19th of April last near Boston—the Increase of arbitrary Impositions from a wicked and despotic ministry—and the Dread of instigated Insurrections in the Colonies—are Causes sufficient to drive an oppressed People to the Use of Arms: We therefore, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of South Carolina, holding ourselves bound, by that most Sacred of all Obligations, the Duty of good Citizens towards an injured Country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our present distressed Circumstances, we shall be justified before God and Man, in resisting Force by Force; DO UNITE ourselves, under every Tie of Religion and of Honour, and associate, as a Band in her Defence, against every Foe: Hereby solemnly engaging that whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go

forth, and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety. This Obligation to Continue in full Force until a Reconciliation shall take Place between Great Britain and America, upon Constitutional Principles, an Event which we most ardently desire. And we will hold all those Persons inimical to the Liberty of the Colonies who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.

#### ASSOCIATION.

Unanimously agreed to in the Provincial Congress of South-Carolina, on Saturday the 3d of June 1775.

*Endorsed:* P. Timothy  
3<sup>d</sup>. June 1775—

[21]

[TRANSACTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS FOR JUNE 4, 1775.<sup>1</sup>]

Sunday Morning 4<sup>th</sup>. June 1775—K's Birth Day Prayers—by the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. Tourquand—Present upward of 170 Members

“Ordered—that the Association be now signed by all the Members present in the order of Parishes & districts leaving blanks for the Names of such Members as are absent—& that the President do sign first.”

I rose & taking the Paper in my hand, desired to be heard, & having obtained full permission delivered my sentiments nearly in the following words.—


Gentlemen,

After I have explained my self upon two parts of this Association I shall obey your Order & sign it with alacrity—if I subscribe with mental reservations I shall be criminal in my own view & subject my self to the charge on some future day of hypocrisy &

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<sup>1</sup>In the handwriting of Henry Laurens, president of the Congress.

dissimulation—This Paper Gentlemen, is in its nature & may be in its consequences the most important of any to which my signature has been annexed, I compare it to my last Will & Testament but with these awful distinctions—the former is signed by my hand & sealed with a bit of common black Wax—this is to be signed by my hand & may be Sealed with my Blood—by the former I transmit my Estate to my Children according to my own Will—by signing this I may forfeit my Estate into the hands of my Enemies. An engagement of this magnitude, requires some consideration—& although I hold my self bound by the Majority of Voices for signing it in its present state I cannot agree with some Gentlemen who have declared their dissent to the insertion of certain words expressive of our “Duty & Loyalty” to the King, nor with those who according to the bare Letter of this Association would persuade us that we ought to hold indiscriminately every Man who shall refuse to sign it Inimical to the liberty of the Colonies—I have not premeditated a Speech for this occasion, I have thought much of the subject—my words will flow from the Heart—I am not anxious to influence any Man—I have concerted measures with no Man—what I have to offer will afford no subject for debate, I therefore hope for & humbly claim a patient hearing & a candid interpretation of my sentiments—

 { The View was general—“Hear the Chair—go on go on” but I clearly perceived by the discomposure of a few countenances—displeasure was raised in as many hearts.

The first part Gentlemen on which I am desirous of explaining my own thoughts—is the introduction of our selves, as “Subscribers & Inhabitants of this Colony.” in preference to a proposed amendment by adding these words “His Majesty’s most dutiful & Loyal subjects” I attended to your debates, it was my Duty to do so

without the interposition of my private opinions—I remarked that Gentlemen from all parts of the House approved of the Motion for inserting the proposed declaration of Duty & Loyalty to the King—these were at one time told that such a declaration in the Body of a Contract to bear Arms against the King would be “absurd” —“contradictory”—at other times they were quieted by assurances that “the profession of Loyalty was implied & to be understood” that “our Association was only for defence.” upon the whole I was convinced that the proposed declaration was pleasing & acceptable to a great number probably to a large Majority of Members, very few I believe would have appeared against it upon a Question—I was among the former & have reserved my self, to make the declaration explicitly, immediately before I put my Name to this Paper.—Gentlemen—I have taken & repeatedly taken the Oath of Allegiance to King George the third—I now profess to be one of His Majesty’s most dutiful & Loyal subjects, willing at all times to do my utmost in defence of His Person Crown & Dignity—I neither wish his Death nor to remove him from the Throne, the Crown from his Head or the Sceptre from his hand, I pray for his Life, that he may at a long distant Day transmit the Crown & Sceptre to the only true & Legal Hereditary Heir in the Line of the Royal House of Hanover—by Covenanting in this Paper “to go forth, to bear Arms, & to repel force by force” I mean to act in terms of my Oath of Allegiance—His Majesty has been misinformed: Ill advised by some of our fellow subjects, who are His Majesty’s Enemies & the Enemies of his faithful Americans, against these I am willing & shall be willing to bear Arms & to repel force by force in any Command suitable to my Rank, whenever such shall appear in hostile Acts against my Country—against every invader of our Rights & Liberties I shall be ready to make all possible opposition

—I shall do so with the greater cheerfulness from a strong hope of being Instrumental in restoring to His Majesty His undoubted Right of Reigning over a vast Empire of Freeman of recovering to him the Possession of the Hearts of Millions of his faithful Subjects of which he has been robbed by the machinations of a few Wicked Men who falsely call themselves his friends.—These Gentlemen are the genuine sentiments of my Breast, I know the declaration will however, avail me nothing, if we fail of success in our attempts to defend our Rights—the longest Sword if a Wicked Ministry are to be gratified will measure & establish Right. Declarations by the Conquered will be treated as mere pretences of Loyalty & heard with Contempt; nevertheless I feel some satisfaction at present & may find Consolation upon a future day, if I should be reduced to a necessity of making explanations from a higher eminence than the Pedestal on which I now stand.

The second part of this Association on which I desire to explain my self before I subscribe, is the *late subjoined declaration* that, “*we will hold all those Persons Inimical to the Liberty of the Colonies who shall refuse to subscribe,*” this is a Doctrine Gentlemen which was also, as I well remember, very much disrelished by many of our Members—to me in its fullest extent & according to an \*opinion just now delivered by a Gentleman behind the Chair it is abhorrent & detestable

I should be a mean wretch if I subscribed to it through fear with mental reservations; I should be a dishonest Man, a Villain if I did so before I had made this open declaration; that I hold it possible—I think it probable

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\*My Neighbour D Legare—I hope we shall hold every Man an Enemy who will not sign, hold him so forever & have no dealings—some told me they would not subscribe to Boston now we will tell them you *shall* subscribe to this—this horrible tyrannical putt met great applause, & provoked me to trouble the Congress & you with this hodge podge—

—I know it Certain—that there are Men who are not Inimical—I wish we had expressed our meaning by an English word, I believe this is not to be found in any of our vulgar Dictionaries, & some of us in remote parts of the Country may not be possessed of a Latin Vocabulary—I say Gentlemen, there are certain Men who are not Enemies to their Country—who are friends to all America—who were born among us—some who have lived to a longer\* a date than that by which the Royal Psalmist limits the Life of Man—they are upwards of threescore Years & ten—whose whole Lives have been spent in Acts of benignity & public service, Acts which prove beyond all Controversy their Love for their Country—such Men there are who when you present this Paper to them will tell you—they are true friends to America—they acknowledge that we are greatly aggrieved & oppressed—they wish well to our Cause—are willing to give up their fortunes as security for their good behaviour & in testimony of their sincerity—but that they cannot, they dare not, for many reasons subscribe to the Association—I do not recollect one tis true—but there may be among us some Quakers or Men of Quaker principles on the Lawfulness of going to War & especially Civil War, Men who confide in the goodness of our Cause & the overruling Providence of God—such Men may refuse to subscribe this Covenant & yet give you the most indubitable proofs of their friendship & good will towards the Colonies.—

Other Men there are, who are not less friendly to America than we ourselves—but who think we have precipitated a Measure which ought to have been delayed at least until we had received some advices from our Continental Congress; from our own Delegates; in whom we have lodged our whole Power & solemnly engaged to be bound

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\*as good old M<sup>r</sup> Manigault, Elias Ball & many others were in my view—



by their determinations—of this Class of refusers, there may be some who are such staunch such vigorous friends, as will without hesitation declare they are willing to Bleed & Die in defence of the just Rights of the Colonies when the proper times arrives, but that we are premature—we are too hasty—Can I then Gentlemen implicitly sign a Paper—anathematize good Men—& declare those to be Enemies whom I believe & know to be our friends? I cannot be such a Fool—I dare not be such a Villain.—I hate all Dogmatic & arbitrary dictates over Mens Consciences—here Gentlemen is a Book—from which we have heard Prayers, an Orthodox Book in which I find a Doctrine similar to that which I now object to in our intend- intended Association—“Which Faith except every one do keep whole & undefiled without doubt he shall perish Everlastingly” Long was this Athenasian Test, a stumbling block in the Cause of Religion in general, a bar to the honour & prosperity of the Church established by Law—upon that foundation Deists erected their batteries, Luke warm Christians pleaded for their indifferences—how said such Men can a Religion which contains such unmerciful Doctrines be true, or acceptable to Mankind?—Honest minded Men of nervous & fervorous Zeal for the same religion—abandoned & detested that Church which maintained such intolerant damnating tenets, as essential to Salvation.

When I was a Boy before there were any settled principles of Religion in my mind, I have heard my Father & my Mother & many other good old People profess that Creed with great warmth of Devotion—I, at the same time inwardly exclaiming—this can't be true—I cannot believe it—I would not join the bigots to Mother Church. at length the day came when that Church tacitly Reprobated her favorite system which stands in her Common Prayer as the stated Test of Orthodox Faith to be made on certain solemn Days—of which this happens to be

one—it is no more heard—our Churches are silent—and—(here I was going on to draw a parallel between the Reprobatory Clauses in our Association & the Creed of S<sup>t</sup>. Athanasius, but M<sup>r</sup>. Parson Tenant very rudely interrupted me—“the Chair” said he “is out of order”—“I think the Chair is out of order”—I begged his Pardon “I had permission to speak & was as I humbly conceived in very good order”—he proceeded in attempting to confuse me—I exclaimed, “I will speak, I will be heard or I will be the first Man who will refuse to sign your Paper, I speak not merely as Your President, I speak as a Member as a Freeman—if I am not heard as a Man, I will not sign as your President—the utmost of your resentment will be to take my Life—take it & deprive me of a very few Years—I will not hold a Life upon dishonorable terms—I will not be forced to sign any Paper contrary to the dictates of my Conscience to save my Life—the universal Voice was “go on M<sup>r</sup>. President”, “go on”—“Hear the Chair” “Hear the Chair”)

After a moments Pause I concluded—Gentlemen I meant to say in a few words, that I *could not*, I *dared not* promise to hold any Man an Enemy to the Colonies, if I knew him to be a friend—merely because he would not at first asking subscribe this Association which I hold in my hand—I have proved what we all know that many Cases may exist, if refusal to sign this Paper by Men who are firm friends to our cause—but perhaps my abhorrence to intolerant doctrines may not be palatable to some Gentlemen, nor my reasoning allowed to be applicable to our present Case because I have referred only to my own feelings & to one Instance of arbitrary Rule over the Consciences of Men in Tenets of Religion—Permit me therefore to produce one Instance of Noble toleration in the Political walk—an example which greatly influences my mind & which I recommend as worthy our imitation—I remember to have read an an-

ecdote in Dalrymple's Memoirs & have been reading it this Morning of an Ancestor of the late Lord Lyttelton—Sir Charles—who had been an Officer of distinction under King James 2<sup>d</sup>—& had also been active in the Revolution & bringing in the Prince of Orange—when that Prince was seated on the Throne & declared King of England, he offered Sir Charles a Regiment in Flanders & to make him a Major General—Sir Charles declined the promotion—The King desired to know why he refused?—He answered, “because I am under great obligation to my old Master, I hear he will be *there*; if he should be *in the Camp* I dare not trust my self—I fear I should go over to him”—The King replied—“You are a Man of honour Sir Charles—you act upon principle; don't disturb the Government & we shall be very good friends”

This example of toleration I say is worthy of our imitation I would not mean to prescribe for other Gentlemen, but I declare the Spirit of persecution is hateful to *me*, it is impossible for *me* to cherish it. Men may agree in general & in the grand essential points but no two Men believe in all points exactly alike—some Men\*\* can swallow the doctrine of Predestination without a gulp who hold that of transubstantiation ab[break] & blasphemous—I have been led Gentlemen into these particulars by that declaration which I heard from behind the Chair—“that we should that we ought to, hold every Man without exception who should refuse to sign the

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\*\*—M<sup>r</sup>. Tennant I am told holds the most absolute & rigid principles of the Doctrine of Predestination—he claims toleration, he is entitled to it—but alas! from my short acquaintance with him I have found him totally void of Charity for other Men.—

You will remember that if Dan Legare's abominable Resolution to disgrace & ruin two or three of my friends & friends of America—& one in particular to whom he pointed—had not been vomited forth in the most uncharitable unChristian terms—I should not have spoken twenty words—so many would have been sufficient for my purpose—

Association, an Enemy"—"hold him an Enemy & forbear all dealings or intercourse with him for Ever."—Gentlemen 'tis impossible for me to sign upon such terms, I am, as I have repeatedly said, certain that some will refuse to sign who are friends to our Cause; if I know a Man to be our friend how can I be so base as to stigmatize him by the harsh epithet of Enemy—but understand me right, I mean no unfavorable salvo for particular purposes No—I shall in all cases exercise my judgement & make an honest determination—I think I shall be able to distinguish between mere pretences of Men who have never given any proofs of their friendship or attachment & those whose Lives have been devoted to the service of our Country. I say I shall make the proper distinction & determine accordingly—And Now under these necessary explanations of my Duty & Loyalty to my King & Charity for my Neighbours I will cheerfully subscribe this Association with my hand & upon proper occasion be ready to seal it with my Blood—

& then without a shaking hand I signed—

Henry Laurens.

*Endorsed:* Transactions 4<sup>th</sup> June 1775

[*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*]

## CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EDMUND BRAILSFORD AND HIS FATHER.

[The following letters, written from Charles Town during the early years of the eighteenth century, furnish some insight into the times and give a little Brailsford family history. The abstract of the will of Edmund Brailsford, which was published in the fifth volume of this magazine, shows that he had, besides the son Edmund mentioned frequently in these letters, four sons, John, Joseph, Morton and Samuel. The will was made March 24, 1730, and probated April 21, 1733. These copies have been made from some very old copies in the possession of Mr. Morton Brailsford Paine, of Charleston, who has kindly permitted them to be copied for use here.]

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S<sup>c</sup> - Carolina [Date erased<sup>1</sup>]

Hono Sir

I have ever had great desires, & have often wrot to you what might be called a Letter; but fearful of their being tiresome, have thrown them by contenting myself with acquainting you now & then by a [word missing] that I was Living./ This has at Length produc'd a Line from you, which made heart rejoice when I cast my Eye on; but when I had read the contents, I could have wish'd I had Look'd on no more than your name./ There are indeed the words Father & son, but the affliction is, that you should remember the relation I bear to you, & forget the Affection is due to it./

I think on my Disobedience in marrying against your consent, even while I am writing this: & put as much

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<sup>1</sup>But evidently about 1710, since his eldest son was about fifteen in 1727.

on that score as you will please to Lay: but as it is now so long since, & that you are never likely to see me again; I might I should think hope to have it remembred with Less Resentment./

I will not offend you so far as to say I do not deserve all this; but a tender heart (& such sure a parent's is to his Child) cannot but with uneasiness to itself punish with severity./ It will be always Looking for something to Excuse, & even where it cannot find it, melt into Pity, & forgive where their Judgment tells them it is a weakness so to do./ I am speaking of that which of all things is nearest my heart; & you will not I hope be offended if with all humility I endeavour, to make my crime as Excusable as be./

You did not I believe deny your consent to my marriage for none other reasons, than that you would not because you would not, Something you had been told: what I never knew: but that it may not be worse than I suppose, I will imagine it to be want of Fortune & character in the woman./ The first I acknowledge the Truth of, 'tho<sup>b</sup> should I gainsay it, it would be difficult to convict me: for I have Liv'd in all Good Credit, & under such Losses & Disappointments as you would slowly believe./ True indeed it is not in such a Country as I have Left, nor in the Affluence my Brother & sisters may do, but if this be a crime, it may be as chargeable on your partiality as anything else./ my wifes ffather its True do any thing for his children by way of Fortune, but in their Education, & it has so pleas'd God that they are in good circumstances without it./ He was twice Reduc'd by Fire, & put again in the World by a near Relation, who afterwards needing a ffriend himself, his Gratitude in doing for him is the reason why he is not better able to do for his Children./ and 'though poverty be a most scandalous Vice, yet there is not surely much Guilt in this./

To her character, as I do not know in what particular it suffers with you, so it is impossible for me to speak to it./ This only that she has so well play'd the hypocrite, that to me it as well as if she was as good as she seems; & she has so put upon this Part of the World, that every lady thinks her good enough for me./

In the Letter was sent to my aunt & which she gave to you; it was I remember told to her: That my wifes uncle was a sharper of the Town, & that I should be ruin'd if I proceeded./ Without saying whether he was so or not so; This uncle of hers is a man who married her mothers half sister & what too if he had been as Ignorant & malicious, as the person who penn'd that doughty Letter: would that effect her./ But the occasion of my mentioning it is that I think such Barefac'd malice should have so far made you to scruple the Truth of any Evil you had heard of her as to have Enquir'd into it which I know you could not have done but would have found it to have been false & I make no doubt but that she will at the Last day appear to the confusion of those who have done me & her this hurt./ Now S<sup>r</sup>: if what I have been Speaking to were your reasons (& none Less I think can be reasons for Parents are not causelessly to Fret their children) The Last as it was grounded on a mistake ceases to be any: and for the first however it might seem to you heretofore it cannot surely be of any great weight with you now. for had I your consent in what S<sup>r</sup>: could you have blam'd my marriage Do but ask your heart (when it is Least against me) that Question & I dare abide by what it says./

The same Fact has not always the same Guilt; different circumstances may so alter it that it may be alike in nothing but the name./ I have been Disobedient which nothing can justifie, but should hope it has as few accidents to aggravate it as a Crime of that nature will

admit: none at Lest more than what a ffather's affection might forgive: & was not your heart Estrang'd from me I [several words obliterated] would not only Listen to what I have said, but think on many things in my favour which it becomes not me to mention, for it is a nice Thing to speak of onesself as dangerous to Implead a Father, & if this brings nothing to your mind I must speak more plain./ All I shall say father is, That if you had been pleas'd to have forgiven me & I had been to you as your other Children I should ever have acknowledged it as of your Indulgence, but as it is I surely have some reason to Complain./ I know not that in any thing else I ever offended you more than your other Children & to throw me away for one Transgression betrays a great willingness to part with me It is however my duty still to sue to you for forgiveness which I do & with my prayers to almighty God for you am &c—  
under Cover of M<sup>r</sup> Geo Brailsford  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Penhallow./

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S<sup>c</sup>— Carolina [Date destroyed]

Honored Sir,

[First part torn]n after my arrival promising to be more particular in my next, which I am in some measure prevented in by having Lately been visited by a Fever, which tho I thank God am now perfectly recover'd from, yet it has so put me by in my Business, that cannot well spare any time from that./ We had for the main a comfortable passage hither, but not without the Extremest danger of perishing by Tempest & falling into the hands of pirates./ No words can discribe the rage of the winds & sea./ The steers man was blown from the Helm, to the farther part of the ship, & the one sail we had out, went away as so much muslin./ Every



thing was in that disorder within, & fury without that all joyn'd in the Cry, We are Lost./ The storm began about 2 Clock in the morning, & the most dreadful part was before day, for the heavens were without the Least glimmering of Light, but what it rec'd from frequent flashes of Lightning, which serv'd to shew its dismal hue; but nothing of Thunder could be heard for the greater one of wind & sea./ We were (as the Psalmist describes it) carried up to the heavens & down again to the deep, our souls melted away because of the trouble: but God heard our cry, he deliver'd us out of our Distress, & in his own good time brought us unto thy Haven where we would be./ From this time 'till we were near our port, nothing disturb'd us but our fears of the like, & pirates, & then overnight we saw a sail, w<sup>ch</sup>. the next morning was directly a head of us lying by for us./ This alarm'd us again, & every thing was made ready for an Engagement, but to our comfort, we found the poor people instead of taking us, had 3 or 4 days before been taken by a pirate, which by their acco<sup>t</sup>. we saw at that time, but it being in the close of the evening, & at a great distance, we judg'd he might not see us./ What makes this the more probable is, that at that time the Corpse of a Fresh murder'd pass'd by us./ This vessel was bound for Carolina, & came from England in the Month of June, as did another who arriv'd but a Week or 10 Days before us./ Thus has it pleas'd almighty God, not only to preserve us in great danger, but to send us to our desired port in three Months less time than others./ God grant that this his mercy may for ever be on our hearts. Ned was very sea sick for the greatest part of the voyage but Jack & Joe never./ They have all had good health since their arrival, and are amongst those who are glad of their Return./

I find my Affairs in as bad a Condition as they can well be, & the Trade so over done as that I cannot En-

courage any one to send Goods to me; and what in this circumstance to do I dont know father./ Ned is at present with me helping towards getting in what I can. I have asked him why he does not write you & my aunt but I do not know Wherefore./ I employ him to write this & he may add to it what he thinks fit./ Mine & Childrens duty is to you, & my aunt, with all our thanks for our obligations to her./ I can hardly expect to hear from your & her but I shall always desire it./ I am

Hono<sup>rd</sup> Sir

Your ever Affectionate &  
Dutiful Son

Edm<sup>d</sup> Brailsford

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London Feb<sup>r</sup>- 7<sup>th</sup>., 1726 7

Dear Son

I dont doubt but your Wife has given you an account of the death of your aunt & what she Left your son Edward & the Executors doth desire he may be sent to England & I do require the same upon my Blessing & if he should desire to return to you again I will give my consent to it, my Sister has left to your other 4 sons £50 each to be paid them after my death but for your good thinking it may be an advantage to you I am willing to let you have the £200 pounds paid you as you shall direct me to pay it giving me a discharge for the same I desire Ted may see this Letter./

Your Affec: Father Ed: Brailsford.

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Hono<sup>rd</sup> Sir

The 5<sup>th</sup> May I recd yours under cover of one from M<sup>r</sup> Rouse to M<sup>r</sup> Rhett, acquainting me the decease

of my Aunt Brailsford, & the will of my Son's guardians that he should return to England./ In the first place, I do not think that any Bequest can convey a Title to any person to Supersede that propriety & Jurisdiction the Nature of the relation gives a parent in & over his child./ And I am as far from thinking THE LOSING HIS TIME HERE, good reason for the so sending for him; because, whether he has Lost his time, or has not, is a matter utterly impossible to be known to those persons who make it an argument./ But when S<sup>r</sup>: you know, that he did Lose his time in England, & I know that all he does know is from me, it turns the argument for his continuing here./ It is not therefore that I think the Executors have any right to call him from me, or that I do so plainly as they see, that it will be for his Interest to returne, that I determine to send him, but (for Less reasons) to remove all occassion of thinking Evil, & to shew, that I dare have my Behaviour enquir'd into, of that very person on whose account it is arraign'd./ Thus far S<sup>r</sup>.; to you as in concert with the Executors & I now turn to you as my ffather, beseeching you to hear me patiently & with an unprejudic'd mind: with supposals that I may have been unkindly us'd, & may not have merited those doubts & questionings of Comon honesty in me./ And because we do not readily part with an opinion once receiv'd, I must prevail with you to lay this aside, 'till you can in some measure bring your self so to do./

I will not enquire S<sup>r</sup>: for what reasons you should think it necessary to say I REQUIRE YOU ON MY BLESSING TO SEND HIM HOME, but I may ask wherefore you should so suspect my concealing the receipt of that Letter as to send it under cover of another's, for witness: or that I should need be order'd, to LET MY SON SEE THAT LETTER./ Before I receiv'd this (for M<sup>r</sup> Rhett would not

send it by the person who brought my other Letters from Town) I read to my Son what my Wife wrot in relation to my aunts decease &c and told him if I found the Executors so earnest for his return to England, as she & M<sup>r</sup>: Rhett seem'd to say, he should go./ so that there did not happen to be any occasion either for that great caution or severe Injunction./ and as if all this fore-cast &c were not enough M<sup>r</sup> Rouse (at the desire I suppose of M<sup>rs</sup>: Webb) writes M<sup>r</sup>: Rhett, to acquaint my son therewith./ It is hardly justifiable in M<sup>rs</sup>: Webb to think Evil of a man she knows not but by name. but to express her jealousy in such a way, is striking at my character, & in an indirect manner telling the people here, that whatever fair opinion they may have of me, those who know me better things./

It will be needless, S<sup>r</sup>., to say to you why I expected to have been remembered by my aunt in her Will; because though you do not know all she has said to me on that score, yet you do know that I had all the reason in the world: all that the word of a person so devotedly religious could give./ And therefore, when from being not only a Legatee but an Executor, my Name is never mention'd but to distinguish between my children; & when father one of them is taken from me to be put into better hands, & you Left your Love should prompt to do something for me that was not intended are secluded from any thing to do therein, I have [about ten words missing] at place, & then the argument is mine./ And to make this good, I will tell you S<sup>r</sup>: a truth I should not dare, but that I expect to have it confirm'd by my son, & it is, That he could not when he came to me read a chapter in the Bible./ I must return to my former proof, Ask him, S<sup>r</sup>.: Ask him if I have not heard him as a child, & with great patience attended to his repeating a word (it may be) fifty times together to inure his mouth to the proper

pronunciation./ Now S<sup>r</sup>: you that he has had from his Infancy all the ordinary means of Learning, (I have heard you say (I think) more than ordinary) & is not this having Lost his time? Losing it where he is now sent for to? Or is there, who will take more care that he does not now, than you have heretofore done?

It is not my design to say more of, or enquire farther into things than may just serve to acquit my self & I shall therefore leave this, with this; & speak a word or two to an accusation of M<sup>r</sup>: Webb's; which because in your hearing deserves that notice./ Her words (my Wife writes me) are Madam I intend to send for your son./ I do not approve his spending his time as he used to do, in going on his ffathers Errands & waiting on his Brothers, that he was made a perfect lackey, & sent from one end of the Town to the other, & then to M<sup>r</sup>: Thorp's to dinner./ It is I say S<sup>r</sup>: besides my purpose to give you trouble more than what the acquitting my self to you makes necessary; & I therefore pass imediately to the accusing part./ I may I think send my son on my Errands without being said why to by any one./

But it is false in fact: (in the sence I mean it is spoke of) I had no Errands to send him on till the Time of my preparing to come hither, & that was rather going with, than being sent by me./ If he came to the house where I was so kindly Entertain'd, he was I dare say always ask'd to meat, & I shall not forget, as kindly Entreated to stay when he made offer of going./ Some times we parted at a different part of the Town, & if at these times he did go home to Eat what he paid for, it might have been put up without being made a complaint of from my Cousin Thorp, or matter of accusation from M<sup>r</sup>: Webb / For waiting on his Brother, I return to my old argument, Ask him./ And I do not in these matters appeal to him, from having tuteur'd him what to say

(for I will not have so much as ask'd him the questions) but in confidence of the truth, & that he will be so just as to say the truth./ But when such things are thought worth the saying, & nothing worse is said it is a negative argument that I am no Ill Father./

One thing more, & I then have answer'd to all that I know is said to my prejudice; & that is, my Son not writing to his aunt./ For this again I appeal to him./ But as it is matter of self accusation, he may be a Little shy in saying all the truth, & therefore I will give you some questions to put to him; & what I would are, If I have not reason'd, if I have scolded, if I have not as it were put the pen in his hand if I did in a Letter to my aunt write these words 'I have ask'd my Son Ned why he does not write to you & I set him to transcribe this to put an opportunity into his hands, & to shew myself blameless on that account; & that he be under no apprehension of my Looking into what he does write, he shall have the sealing & delivery of this himself./ More than this I can't do./ Ask him S<sup>r</sup>: if he did not write seal & deliver this very Letter./ And farther if he did not transcribe one of my Letters to my Wife some time after, in which I gave her the history of my Endeavours to prevail on him./ I think more need not be said./

And now S<sup>r</sup>: upon the whole./ Will any one that reads this mighty Charge—can you S<sup>r</sup>., think but that I might be trusted with my Son? Or if there be other reason, why is it not brought forth? Why must I be suspected as a Knave, & it not be said Wherefore? Why must I DO NOT APPROVE serve instead of all that satisfaction ought to be given a parent in this case: & your authority made use of to supply what is wanting? I should be a worse ffather than I care to own, if I am not as good a ffriend as any my Son has./ I will not suppose better (tho that it were as Easy for me to do as another) be-

cause this will be sufficient for my present purpose; which is to give some reasons why he should not go for England, & consequently why he should remain here./ The first is that he is past age to Improve his ffortune in the world./ The second, that he is of an age that calls for the greatest watchfulness overll prying into all his ways./ I chuse & shall confine myself to these two as they affect his temporal & eternal Interest; & which if I can prove are provided for here, he is taken from me not only without reason but against all good reason./ And because I will not crave any suppositions in my favour, I shall attempt to prove in this wise./ My son went to M<sup>r</sup> Snell's School, till he would take no more for his schooling./ He there went through all the Rules in course to decimal, & in that (I see) the several branches of mensuration; but in all this he mov'd as a machine without knowing the Laws of its own motion./ But because generals are not so demonstrative, I will Instance in this particular./ I gave him a Bond with 3 or 4 payments made on it, & requier'd to know what remain'd due./ he employ'd himself a day & a half & then with great diffidence brought it & told me, he had never done such a thing./ Now as he who teaches his scholar why 2 & 2 makes 4 does more towards making him a practical Arithmetician, than by Carrying him through all the Rules in Algebra without it; & where-as my Son is ignorant of the rudiments & first principles of things (as if in [word gone], it may be granted) I may without assuming to myself say, I am a good as well as only master for him./ So far forth (I mean) as I conceive his Circumstances in the world make necessary./ For the remaining part Viz his being taught to improve his ffortune in the world he is I say past age to Learn of any but my self, & it will not I think be said but I can teach him./ I could, & in such a manner as he might know

how to improve his fortune by seeing how it was improv'd./ Add to this that it does not require so much skill to Trade here & the advantage is greater & Less precarious./ As an argument of the Latter, I need only tell you that the Statute Interest is 10 ꝯ Ct: ꝯ annum./ I have my Eye on what may be objected to this, but it is Endless to answer people's may be's

For the second reason, I shall only say the Snares & Temptations are not so many or great here, & a mans ways cannot be hid./ A parent can correct as well as advise; can interpose with his authority when need is, which it is odds but at one or other there will be occasion for whither my son is going./

This Little shall suffice for this particular, because any ones thoughts will suggest much more./ I am not so fond of any of my children but I could part with them, & for ever, for their good but if I could give what my son ned has given him, I would not part with them for all the promises of riches & honour: not only as I should fear from having their Innocence exposed, as that I make a huge difference between hearing they do well, & seeing it./ And now S<sup>r</sup>: if Evil should come of this./ If the removing my son out of harm's way should chance to be putting him into it; will the Innocency of M<sup>r</sup>: Webb's intentions satisfie me any thing for the Loss of my child? I may then take him./ Must take him./ And for this reason if none other, I should have been consulted./

I DO NOT APPROVE, does not at all convince my reason & I should (I think) have kept my son 'till she had approv'd his Being here, if you had not come into her assistance./ I once gave him up to your Tears & I now send him in obedience to your command./ This I hope you will remember

As I do not know how far my aunt was Left to her own



sentiments in cancelling that will she occasionally us'd to bid me hope from, I will not adventure to speak more particularly than I have done./ Only I have that reverence for her memory that I could think any thing rather than she meant to deceive, or that she did not account a promise of this sort an indispensable obligation upon her./ I think I saw her once in this circumstance when you ask'd why she would Leave such a one as she said./ Nothing happens of chance & with that I shall close all I have said./ My wife S<sup>r</sup>: tells me that in a conference between you (at which M<sup>r</sup>: Webb assisted) you was so good to promise her £200./ And you write me that you will pay my children's Legacy; for which I thank you on my Knees./ The conditions I understand are, that you be no more solicited, & that my wife goes for Carolina./ I have given directions for the Latter & as an Earnest that I mean to perform the former I will not so much as say how much I need it./ I have given my wife power to receive it; & such (I think) as is to all intents needful./ If it should want of form my hand to this shall be as to an obligation of any kind./ My children's Legacy cannot be ask'd of you, & if you please to pay what you are not oblig'd, what more hurt can there be than your Losing the Interest money./ I wish this Letter was not so Long: but what I have been speaking to is of great concernment to me, & I have in some things denied my self./ I pray god bless you./ My children join in presenting our duty & craving your blessing./ I am  
Pater June 1727  
@ my Son Ned./

**ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT  
OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH  
CAROLINA, 1692-1700.**

**By A. S. SALLEY, Jr.**

[Most of the records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina (1670-1776) are now kept in the office of the Judge of Probate of Charleston County. Many of the original wills and administration papers were formerly filed there also, but most of these were lost during the State's Rights War and the Reconstruction nightmare. Many records were scattered and some irretrievably lost, but the bulk of them are extant and in that office. During the provincial period the Governor of the Province was Ordinary also, his full title being: "Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Carolina and Ordinary for the same."

The earliest records of the Court of Ordinary were kept in books containing miscellaneous records, but in 1692 a separate volume was given to the records of the Court of Ordinary. This book became mutilated and was rebound many years ago, and the pages were mixed up, and some loose pages of some other volumes were carelessly bound into it and the pagination of the whole volume changed to suit the order, or rather lack of it, produced by the injected pages. The numbers in parentheses after each abstract refer to the renumbered pages of the volume which originally contained only the records of the Court of Ordinary from 1692 to 1700.]

July 20, 1692, Abraham Waight, of the province of Carolina deeded to his son, Abraham Waight, a negro woman named Moll in place of a woman named Rose which had

been bequeathed to him by his aunt, Sarah Waight, late of Carolina, deceased: Witnesses: Richard Baker and John Ladson. (Page 1.)

January 13, 1692-93, Nicholas Townsend and Stephen Williamson, guardians of Shenasan Hill, orphan of Thomas Hill, deceased, entered caveat in behalf of the said orphan to all of the estate of Thomas Hill, late of Carolina, deceased, and asked for letters of administration as next of kin. (Page 2.)

January 15, 1692-93, Mrs. Rachel Sullivan, widow, entered caveat to the personal estate of John Sullivan, deceased, and asked for letters of administration. (Ibid.)

January 25, 1692-93, Mrs. Anne Cartrite, widow, entered caveat to the personal estate of Hugh Cartrite, deceased, and asked for letters of administration. (Ibid.)

March 8, 1692-93, Nicholas Townsend and Stephen Williamson renounced, as guardians of Shenasan Hill, administratorship of the estate of Thomas Hill, deceased, in discharge of the caveat previously entered for that purpose. (Ibid.)

June 6, 1693, Philip Mullins, gentleman, entered caveat to the estate of John Powys, gentleman, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration as principal creditor to the amount of £165. (Ibid.)

June 28, 1693, Ralph Williamson entered his caveat to the estate of John Powys, gentleman, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration for £80. (Ibid.)

June 28, 1693, Christopher Linkley entered caveat to the estate of John Powys, gentleman, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration for £30. (Ibid.)

The same day James Moore, Esq., entered his caveat on the same estate and asked for letters of administration for £75. (Ibid.)

July 30, 1694, Francis Fidling entered his caveat to the estate of Richard Phillips, deceased, and prayed for let-

ters of administration for £40. due on a bond. (Page 2.)  
October 6, 1694, John Boyd, Esq., entered his caveat to the estate of Daniel Albert, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration for £60. due for funeral charges. (Page 2.)

March 10, 1694-95, Mrs. Mary Capers, widow, relict of Richard Capers, late of the Province, deceased, entered caveat to the estate of her said deceased husband and prayed for letters of administration thereon. (Page 2.)

April 17, 1695, Christopher Linkley, of Charles Town, entered caveat to the estate of John Meeke, carpenter, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration thereon. (Page 2.)

May 27, 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth Schenckingsh, widow, entered caveat to the estate of her son, Bernard Schenckingsh, son of her deceased husband, Bernard Schenckingsh, Esq., and prayed for letters of administration thereon. (Page 3.)

May 31, 1695, William Smith, Esq., entered caveat to the estate of Bernard Schenckingsh, deceased, son of Bernard Schenckingsh, Esq., late of the Province, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration in right of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter of said Bernard Schenckingsh, Esq. (Page 3.)

September 9, 1695, William Williams entered caveat to the estate of Richard ———, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration thereon. (Page 3.)

September 16, 1695, notice was given to persons desiring to take out warrants for lands at Sewee that they must notify Sir Nathaniel Johnson. (Page 3.)

March 30, 1696, Mr. Seabrook entered a caveat to the estate of Martin Cobb, late of Colleton County, and asked for letters of administration. (Page 3.)

November 12, 1696, Mrs. Eleanor Barliroun entered a caveat to the estate of Mr. Barliroun, deceased, late of Berkeley County. (Page 3.)

ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY 167

May 10, 1697, Mrs. Margaret Leveinole entered a caveat to the estate of her husband Robert Leverage, deceased. (Page 3.)

June 4, 1697, Walter Snookley entered a caveat to the estate of Robert Leveinole. (Page 3.)

October 23, 1697, Jane Willson, wife of Rafe Willson, entered a caveat to the estate of Philip Mulling, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration for £150.

January 25, 1697 (1698, new style), Joanna Cole, wife of Robert Cole, deceased, entered a caveat to the estate of said Robert and prayed for letters of administration thereon. (Page 3.)

March 22, 1697-98, John Williamson entered caveat to the estate of Isaac Morris and Margaret Morris, alias Copias, and prayed for letters of administration. (Page 4.)

June 25, 1695, Mrs. Barker, in behalf of her husband, Thomas Barker, entered a caveat to the estate of Jane Futthy and prayed for letters of administration. (Page 4.)

March 6, 1698-99, Capt. Thomas Mann in behalf of himself and brother entered caveat to the estate of Joseph Ride, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

March, 6, 1698-99, Landgrave Joseph Morton, as administrator of the estate of John Morton, Esq., entered caveat to the estate of Joseph Ride, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

March 9, 1698-99, James Stanyarne entered caveat to the same estate and asked for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

September 8, 1699, Capt. Thomas Foster entered caveat to the estate of ——— Young and asked for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

October 21, 1699, Henry Wigington entered a caveat to the estate of ——— Harwood, deceased, and asked for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

October 24, 1699, Alice Burgo, executrix, Dove William-son and Abram Eve entered caveat to the same estate and asked for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

The same day Capt. Thomas Foster entered caveat to the same estate and asked for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

December 7, 1699, Madam Sarah Rhett entered caveat for the guardianship of Mr. Thomas Armory against all persons. (Page 5.)

March 22, 1699-1700, Dr. Henry Bolt entered caveat to the estate of Richard Frampton, deceased, and prayed for letters of administration. The same day he entered a caveat for guardianship of Richard and Mary Frampton, children and orphans of said Richard. (Page 5.)

June 20, 1700, Benjamin Lamboll, one of the executors of ——— Greatbeach, for himself and the other executors, entered a caveat to the estate of Robert Cole, deceased, for £10. and asked for letters of administration. (Page 5.)

October 18, 1692, Governor Ludwell appointed Peter Le Salle, Isaac Callibeau, Jeremy Cataneau, Jonas Bonnett and Noah Royer, appraisers of the estate of Pierre Berteran, with instructions to make an inventory thereof. (Page 10<sup>1</sup>.)

October 26, 1692, Mrs. Honoria Lawson, widow, relict and administratrix of Anthony Lawson, deceased, Jonathan Amory and Richard Capers, gentleman, executed a bond to Governor Ludwell in the sum of £2000. conditioned for the faithful and proper administration of the said estate by the said Honoria. Witness: J. Hobson. (Page 11.)

The same day Governor Ludwell granted letters of administration on the said estate of Anthony Lawson to

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<sup>1</sup>Pages 6, 7 and 8 blank. Will of Pierre Bertrand, recorded on pp. 9-10, is printed in full in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10, pp. 34-37.

Mrs. Honoria Lawson. (Page 13<sup>1</sup>.)

The same day Governor Ludwell directed Richard Capers, Anthony Shory, Charles Basden, John Lovell and William Smith to make an inventory and appraisement of the said estate. (Page 13.)

January 20, 1689-90, John Mortimor, of Antigua, merchant, acknowledged the receipt of certain goods purchased from Josias DuPre and mentioned on an invoice then submitted by said DuPre. Witnesses: John Meader, John Lovell and Jacques DuPre, who made an affidavit to that effect before Governor Ludwell. Recorded by J. Hobson, December 3, 1692. (Pages 14-15.)

October 14. 1692, Anne Bertrand, of Berkeley County, widow, and executrix of Peter Bertrand, deceased, executed a power of attorney to her "Brother Gabriell Riboleau of Berkley County Cooper." Witnesses: Jonas Bonhoste, Noa Roye and Le Large. Proved before Wm. Smith by oath of Jonas Bonhoste and Noah Roger, February 28, 1693-94. Recorded the same day by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 16 )

Will of "Holland Axtell of Carolina Landgrave", made December 17, 1691, and proved before Governor Ludwell, May 4, 1692, gave mother, Rebecca Axtell, a negro man, named Guy, an Indian boy, named Nero, and all his cattle, horses and ready money not otherwise bequeathed; brother-in-law, John Alexander, a diamond ring; brother-in-law, Francis Turgis, two cows, and two calves, his white mare, called Jenny, and her colt, and a silver medal of Olivers Putnor; sister, Ann Alexander, four silver salt cellers; sister, Mary Cuthbert, £5 to buy a ring; Thomas Graves, a cow and calf and a pocket pistol and a hone. Witnesses: B. Waring, Elizabeth Waring and John Stevens. (Page 17.)

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<sup>1</sup>Page 12 blank.

The will of Pierre Perdriau, written in French. (Page 18.<sup>3</sup>)

January 10, 1692 (1693, new style), Sarah Hill, widow and administratrix of Thomas Hill, deceased, and Francis Fidling, victualler, and Findla Martin, victualler, gave bond to Governor Ludwell in the sum of £2000. for the faithful execution of the trust of administratrix on the estate of said Thomas Hill. (Page 19.)

November 9, 1692, John Burden, and Edward Broughton, Secretary of the Council of Jamaica, certified that William Prince, master of the sloop Diamond, belonged to subjects of England and requested that he be treated courteously wherever he should go and that he be admitted to any port upon the payment of the customs dues. (Page 20.)

April 27, 1683, Henry Sweeting acknowledged receipt of sundry goods and commodities to the value of £150. 6s. 8d., sterling, first cost as they came out of England, from Gyles Russell, which he agreed to sell in New England. Witnesses: Samuel Atkins and Edward Mayo. Proved by affidavit of Samuel Atkins, before William Dunlop, May 23, 1688. (Page 21.)

February 24, 1692 (1693, N. S.), Governor Ludwell granted letters of administration to Rachel Sullivan, widow of John Sullivan, deceased, on the estate of said John Sullivan. At the same time he directed Thomas Gudgerfield, James Hulbert, John Mell, Thomas Dalton and Burnaby Bull to make an inventory and appraisement of the said estate. (Page 22.)

On the same day Mrs. Rachel Sullivan, James Hulbert and Thomas Rose executed their bond to Governor Ludwell in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Sullivan's faithful performance of the trust of executrix.

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<sup>3</sup>As this will has been published in full, with a translation thereof, in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10 (1903), pp. 41-45, no abstract is given here.



ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY 171

February 10, 1692 (1693), John Clapp, of the city of New York, gentleman, appointed his friend, Jonathan Amory "of Ashley River In the Province of South Carolina Gentleman", his attorney to sue and recover for him the debts due him in South Carolina and to give possession to Mrs. Jane Cliff of the plantation which he had sold her. Witnesses: William Day and Richard Phillip. Proved by William Day, before Governor Smith, May 4, 1692. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 12, 1694.

In obedience to a warrant of appraisement from the governor bearing date January 3, 1692-93, Jacques Le Serurier, Henry Le Noble and P. la Salle submitted an inventory of the estate of Peter Perdriau, January 30, 1692-93. (Pages 24-25.)

John Pole, in a letter to John Ireland, dated "Bosten: 16 aug<sup>r</sup>. 1692", tells him that being master of the "Ketch Mary" he hopes he will endeavor to make the best improvements he can for the advantage of all concerned; that when he arrives at Providence to be sure to settle at the best rate he can command and hasten for Carolina and from thence to Providence again or elsewhere with pork and beef and mind that he purchase three or four good negroes; that if money is convenient to remit some; that if he meets with an opportunity to sell the ketch to do so, &c. &c.—a power of attorney. (Page 26.)

March 10, 1692-93, Mrs. Sarah Hill, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Hill, deceased, Daniel Bullman and John Young, executed their bond to Governor Ludwell in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Hill's faithful execution of the trust of administratrix. Witnesses: Nicholas Townsend and Stephen Williamson. (Page 27.)

March 9, 1692-93, Governor Ludwell granted Mrs. Sarah Hill letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Hill, her deceased husband.

At the same time he appointed William White, John Miles, Richard Butler, Leonard Hiskman and George Bentlett appraisers thereof, directing them to make an inventory of the same. (Page 28.)

March 31, 1693, Thomas Elmes, administrator with the will annexed of Job Bishop, planter, deceased, Thomas Rose and Nicholas Marden, victualler, executed a bond to Governor Ludwell in the sum of £2000. for the faithful execution by Elmes of the trust of administrator of said estate. (Page 29.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

**BETTS.**— On the golf links at the Charleston Country Club (formerly Belvidere, the plantation of one of the branches of the Shubrick family) there is a solitary tombstone bearing the following inscription:

In / Memory of / David B. Betts, / at native of New York who / was shot at Charlestown by / Accident Dec'. 26<sup>th</sup> 1796 aged / 18 Years 7 months & 2 Days.—/ [Quotation.]

**DR. HENRY WOODWARD.**— The following warrant, which is recorded in the warrant book for 1672–1692 (in the custody of the Historical Commission of South Carolina), furnishes evidence of the fact that Dr. Henry Woodward, of whom an account was published in the January issue of this magazine, had had a wife previously to his marriage with Mrs. Mary (Godfrey) Browne:

you are to admeasure and Lay out for Henry woodward gen<sup>l</sup>. in y<sup>e</sup> Right of him Selfe and of Margaret his wife two hundred and fitye acres af Land in Some place not yet Laid out or marked to be Laid out for any other person or use and if y<sup>e</sup> same happen upon any Navigable River or Rivers Capable to be maid Navigable you are to allow only y<sup>e</sup> fifth part of the Debt thereof by the water side and a Certificate fully specifiing the bounds and sittuation thereof you are to returne to us with all Convenient speed dated

y <sup>e</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup> 1677	}	Joseph West
To Cap <sup>t</sup> : Maurie Mathews	}	Richard Conant John Godfrey
Surveyr generall		Steven Bull

**RICHARDSON.**— A great deal of erroneous matter has been put into print about Gen. Richard Richardson and his decendants. The following legal opinion, which is now in the hands of Probate Judge Thomas E. Richardson, of Sumter, gives a few facts about the general and his children:

### *Case*

Richard Richardson died leaving six sons and 3 Daughters, and by his last Will bearing date September 2<sup>d</sup>. 1780 he gives to each of his Chil-

dren Ten Negroes, and orders the surplus Negroes to be equally divided among all his Children- By a Clause of his Will he gives to his sons John Peter Charles and Thomas all the rest and residue of his Lands, and in Case of the Death of either of the three last mentioned sons then his part shall descend to the surviving ones- Thomas the youngest son & child died under age-

(Qure) Should his Propotion of the Personal Property descend to John Peter and Charles, or to all his Brothers and sisters equally-

(Answer) I have carefully and seriously considered this Qure and am of oppinion that Toms Propotion ought to be divided among all his surviving Brothers and sisters agreeable to his Testators Will, and by the Statute of distributions M<sup>r</sup>. Mathew Moore is entitled to an equal part of the property he having married the Issue of one of the Sisters-

Isaac Motte Dart

Charleston Jan<sup>y</sup>.. 26<sup>th</sup>. 1793-

**HORSE RACING DURING THE REVOLUTION.**— The following letter, somewhat mutilated, was found among the Harleston papers presented to the Society a few years ago by Mr. John Harleston:

*Addressed:* Isaac Harleston Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Major 6<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>—

Dear Sir:

I have seen Fenwicke and am sorry to inform you that I dont believe he will run the Match at any rate, he ses he is very sure it cant possibly be done with secrecy & is loth to incur the [undecipherable word] of the publick and would be glad we would draw the race, he ses many of friends have advised him not to Run [undecipherable word] the trouble you have had & he at last One if we insisted on it he would run the Saturday after the time appointed, if its agreeable to you I will draw the Race I am persuaded we shal be blam'd if its out) I have not a copy of H & G about me will send it you 3<sup>d</sup> first opportunity—

I am Sir w<sup>th</sup> reg<sup>d</sup> your H<sup>i</sup> Sv<sup>t</sup>  
[Roger Parker or Peter—badly mutilated] Saunders

**TAYLOR.**— The following additions and corrections are offered to the Taylor genealogy published in the last issue of this magazine:

William Jesse Taylor (37) was born April 20, 1806; married, first, May 29, 1833, Alexina Jessié Muir and,

second, April 4, 1861, Mrs. Agnes Wallace Barton. His eldest children, not given in the genealogy, were John, born March 20, 1834; died April 7, 1835, and William J. Muir, born August 29, 1835, and died September 11, 1836.

Henry Pendleton Taylor (13) was a colonel not a major (See page 101).

Elizabeth Willoughby Taylor (61) was born June 1, 1819; married, April 14, 1836, Dr. Alexander Leroy Moore; died September 29, 1873.

Mary Norwood Taylor (64) was born October 19, 1827, and died October 14, 1902.

Edward Fisher Taylor (59) died in 1862, not in 1855. He was a Confederate soldier at the time of his death.

Benjamin Franklin Taylor (16) and Sally Webb Coles were married at Woodville, not Enniscorthy.

Virginia Taylor (71) was born August 17, 1824, not 1823.

Thomas Taylor (72) was born February 11, 1826, not 1824.

Sally Coles Taylor (73) was born March 15, 1827, not 1825.

Anne Wyche Taylor (74) was born July 20, 1828, not 1827.

Rebecca Taylor (76) was born April 15, 1831; died September 7, 1850.

Witten Taylor (103) was born in 1821; married, first, — Holt, and, second, Mrs. Sarah Talliaferro Bates, and James Hunt Taylor (29) had no daughter named Sarah Talliaferro (See 104, page 106). His issue should have been given in the following order: I. Witten, II. James H., III. Eleanor, IV. Columbia, V. Susan, VI. John, VII. Chesnut, VIII. Benjamin Franklin, IX. Elizabeth, X. William Alexander.

George Taylor (115) was born July 24, 1838, and died May 20, 1873.

Helen Muir Taylor (116) was born March 23, 1837, and married January 26, 1858.

William Jesse Taylor (117) was born July 24, 1840, married January 18, 1869, and died February 15, 1880.

Alexina Jessie Taylor (118) was born May 10, 1842, and married June 16, 1868.

James Taylor (119) was born September 10, 1845, and was killed at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.

Flora Taylor (120) was born April 10, 1844, and died December 12, 1879.

The issue of William Henry Taylor (49) should have been given in the following order:

- I. William Henry Taylor (131) married Elizabeth Powell; died 1878.
- II. Mary Jane Taylor (129) married Albert S. Elmore.
- III. Sally Maria Taylor (130).
- IV. Thomas Taylor (132).
- V. Hails Taylor (135) married, in 1864, Julia Goodwyn.
- VI. George Washington Taylor (133).
- VII. Albert James Taylor (134) born in 1846, married, in 1873, Kate Tilghman.
- VIII. Elmore Taylor (136), born in 1849; married Mrs. Kate Redmond; died in 1894.

Thomas Taylor (137) died unmarried in Texas in 1897.

Edward Fisher Taylor (142) was born June 16, 1845, not May 25, 1847.

Heyward Trezevant Taylor (143) was born May 16, 1847, not May 25, 1847. He married Cora A. Spinks.

Thomas Taylor (72) was born February 11, 1826, not 1824.

Grace Elmore Taylor (150) was born June 30, 1864, and died in 1866.

Thomas Taylor (151) was born October 2, 1866.

George Taylor (115) married, at Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1860, Rebecca G. Wycoff.

Alexina Jessie (not Jesse) Taylor (185) married — Waldron.

Mary Gardner Taylor (186) married, first, — Franklin, of Columbus, Miss., who died and she married, second, in 1906, Hugh S. Hairston.

No. 209 should be George Margaretta (not Metcalf) Taylor.

Julius Heyward Taylor (155) was born August 8, 1877. The correct date is given on page 112 but a wrong date is given on page 118.

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## NECROLOGY.

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REV. JOHN JOHNSON, D. D., LL. D., a member and a curator of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence 21 New Street, Charleston, shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night, April 7, 1907, in the 78th year of his age.

Dr. Johnson had been very ill for some time prior to his death, his health having been broken more than a year ago. For a week or more he had been at the point of death, and, while he had rallied several times, little hope of his ultimate recovery from his sickness was entertained, and in the afternoon before his death, when the congregation had assembled at St. Philip's Church for the afternoon service, the rector, the Rev. S. Cary Beckwith, notified the congregation by telephone that there would be no service, as he was at the bedside of Dr. Johnson, who was dying.

For thirty-four years Dr. Johnson was rector of St. Philip's Church, where he had been baptized, confirmed and ordained. About a year before his death, on account of his failing health, it became impossible for him to discharge the arduous duties devolving upon him and he was made rector emeritus, the Rev. S. Cary Beckwith being made rector. Dr. Johnson did not cease to take an interest in the affairs of the congregation when he became rector emeritus, but did all in his power to assist in ministering to the parishioners. For many years he had been president of the standing committee of the diocese, and had attended a meeting of this committee, over which he presided, in Columbia, S. C., on March 15, 1907.



Dr. Johnson's father was Joseph Johnson, M. D., the author of *Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution* (Charleston 1851); his grandfather was William Johnson, one of the Revolutionary patriots of "Liberty Tree" fame and an exile to St. Augustine, and Justice William Johnson, of the United States Supreme Court and author of a biography of Gen. Nathanael Greene, was his uncle. Dr. Johnson was also a cousin of the late Gen. Edward McCrady, the distinguished historian, who was a great-grandson of William Johnson, the Revolutionary patriot.

Dr. Johnson was the youngest of his father's sons and was born in Charleston, December 25, 1829. He received an academic education at the school of Mr. Christopher Coats, and then engaged in professional and active life as a civil engineer. During ten years of such occupation he was employed in the surveys and construction of railroads, water-works, etc., preparing and publishing under the patronage of the State a large map of South Carolina, considered to be the best of the time (1853) and for many years thereafter. A fondness for letters and study determined him to spend the sessions of 1858-1860 at the University of Virginia. There he won the honors of a gold medal for the best contribution to the University magazine, and also the valedictory of the Jefferson Society. He decided later to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and began such preparation, and was a student at Camden, S. C., under the direction of Bishop Thomas F. Davis when the war broke out. He joined the Confederate army and passed through the grades of lieutenant, captain and major of engineers, while performing active service at Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston. He was twice wounded at Fort Sumter, where he did duty as engineer in charge during fifteen

months of its severest bombardment. Gen. Beauregard has said that to Major Johnson was due the masterly defence of Fort Sumter. He took part later in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C., and was paroled as senior officer of engineers at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C. In January, 1866, he was ordained to the ministry and assumed charge of Grace Church, Camden. In 1871 he returned to Charleston to become assistant minister of St. Philip's, Bishop Howe being the rector. He was made rector the year following. He was repeatedly elected to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In July, 1890, he published a work of great historical and technical importance: *The Defence of Charleston Harbor, Including Fort Sumter and Adjacent Islands*. This book received high commendation from the best literary and military critics, and has passed through two editions.

In the summer of 1891 the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by the trustees of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and a few years later the College of Charleston conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Johnson married, December 20, 1865, Floride Cante, of Camden, who, together with the following children, survives him: Mrs. Stanhope Sams, of Columbia; Mrs. J. C. Bissell, of Charleston, Mrs. I. G. Ball, of Charleston; Rev. J. W. C. Johnson, of Birmingham, Ala.; Robert P. Johnson, student of divinity at the University of the South, Sewanee; Joseph Johnson, of Jackson, Miss.; Henry M. Johnson, of Savannah Ga., and Francis B. Johnson, M. D.





# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. VIII.

OCTOBER, 1907.

No. 4

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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

[39]

Valley forge camp 1<sup>st</sup> June 1778

dear Sir

I have received your late obliging favor, and return you my very sincere thanks for it—if there is some thing to be prais'd in our late retreat, it is much more owing to the intelligence and exertions of the officers, to the spirit and good order of the soldiers I had the honor to command than to any merit of my own—our detachment was a fine one, and with such officers and men as I had that day, I schall willingly meet the best english troops upon equal terms—there was already spent among them a pride, a confidence an *esprit de corps* as could distinguish the best part of a veteran army.

whatever you think proper, my dear Sir, I heartily approve—therefore I have no objections to your keeping my west indian proposition as long as you please—but as we do'nt intend to go to philadelphia, when the ennemy will evacuate it, and I am myself intrusted with the care of leading a division of the army, I beg you would write me fully your sentiments about that

affair, and also the reasons of detaining the proposal, which you have promis'd to communicate to me—General Connway must be in York town by this time—he wants to get some kind of certificate from Congress and has wrote me upon the subject—you know my sentiments of some parts of his life, which remain fixed in my mind—but gnl connway is an officer in the french service, a gentleman of bravery and talents, and I ca'nt refuse to my own feelings to beg you would mention to Congress that I have wrote to you in his behalf. I do not believe they will deny some lines to him.

be so good as to ask to Ms Richard h. Lee when is the first packet to set out, when the second & &c—I am extremely obliged to you for the french papers which I will send back by the first opportunity—whenever you will forward others to me they'll be very wellcome—I instantly beg you would let me know if M<sup>r</sup> carnichale is upon this continent, and when he is expected in Congress

with the highest Regard and most sincere affection I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>r</sup> deLafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

1 June 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>—

[40]

Valley forge Camp 4<sup>th</sup> june 1778

dear Sir

I have received your favor of the 31<sup>st</sup> may and I am very sorry that I have not in my hands the candid account of the late enterprize from the ennemy printed in philadelphia by theyr directions. however if it is at head quarters I have desir'd the general's family to send it to you—all is Lye and a gross one since the beginning till the end.

I do not know if your friend Gnl *grant* is under arrest, but I know with all certainty that this affair has put him under a great disgrace from his Generals *howe* and *Clinton*—it is true to say that if that part of the surrounding Column which he had the Command of had not been so doubtfull, cautious, and found of *reconnoitring* every small object we did present to them, then I was likely to oppen my way with the bayonnet, and therefore to loose many men of a very valuable detachment before being safe—G<sup>n</sup> *washington* as it appears by his letter did not know then if G<sup>n</sup> *howe* was out—but we are know informed without the least doubt that all the Men fit to march, all the generals, and among them Sir henry Clinton, Sir william howe and even his brother admiral Lord *howe* were in my Rear or in my front.

be so good, my dear Sir, as to let me know when does your second paquet go to france—for I imagine that you send copies of the same letters and the same accounts by several vessels—then I will send to M<sup>r</sup> Richard h. *Lee* a parcel of letters for my family.

I am in a great impatience to see M<sup>r</sup> *carmichale* the Secretary of the ambassade whom you had in paris—that gentleman I understand is arriv'd with the transports of cloathes—I hope those new cloathes will be once regimentaly and uniformly distributed—give me leave to reccommend once more to you the affair of colonel Armand—I wish also very ardently that a commission of major be conferred to M<sup>r</sup> *tousard* who is indeed a very deserving gentleman—if congress was to make a present to our indians of vermillon, looking glasses, pipes, cloathes &c. it would have a fine effect.

gnl m<sup>t</sup> *intoch* having Represented to me the necessity of having french gentlemen with him for settling the minds of the too much injur'd indians, I have engag'd four to follow him, who I think will be very useful

You will say that I am *unetourde* when I'll have Confess'd that the little account of my debts with you has slept out of my pocquet, and that I do not know how to find it—but I Remember very well it was near seven thousand dollars, and the Articles which you had no time to collect will compleat about that sum—I therefore send you a bill of 7000<sup>d</sup>. upon Ms crips with a letter for the same gentleman which I beg you would forward—<sup>1</sup> if you find any Miss or defectursity in that ar-

**Addressed:** to  
Ms John Crips esq.  
at  
Charlestown

dear Sir

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rangement be so good as to give me notice of it.  
I hear g<sup>n</sup>l Connway comes again into the service but I  
do not believe it.

with the warmest affection and highest Regard I  
have the honor to be

dear Sir                      Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>de</sup> Lafayette

*Endorsed: Marquis delafayette*  
4 June 1778 Recd. 5<sup>th</sup>—

[41]

Valley forge cam 5<sup>th</sup> june 1778

dear Sir  
inclos'd I have the honor to send you a letter for  
Congress which I beg you would present to them, and

---

for to pay M<sup>r</sup> Laurens *president of Congress* of 7000 dollars for which  
I am indebted to him.

I understand by your Letter that the sum in your hands is a consid-  
erable one—the Remains I will be extremely obliged to you to send  
me as soon as possible—I do'nt doubt but that M<sup>r</sup> Raimbeau has wrote to  
you by many opportunities—but if by a accident which I can not believe  
you had not yet heard from him, and if you have no Objection to ad-  
vance me 7000 dollars when you have the fund in your hands, I'll be  
much obliged to you to have them pay'd, and till the letter of M<sup>r</sup>  
Raimbeau arrives you will keep an account of whatever interests  
you'll think proper— however I dare say I am certain that I may now  
dispose of the monney.

there is nothing new in camp but that the 20<sup>th</sup> of last month all the eng-  
lish army made an attempt upon a detachment from this of g<sup>n</sup>l  
washington in which they did not succeed—we have all reasons to be-  
lieve that *philadelphia* will be *ours* before long

be so good as to present my compliments to your family, g<sup>n</sup>l howe,  
g<sup>n</sup>l moultrie, Ms rutledge, ms m<sup>r</sup>queen and his family and all my  
friends of charlestown

with the most sincere Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir                      your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>de</sup> Lafayette

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Marquis delafayette*  
4 June 1778  
Recd. 9<sup>th</sup>—

recommmend to theyr most particular attention—the Case of the late M<sup>or</sup> Moriss is not a common one, and it is not only because I'll alwaïs stand the advocate and friend of any brave soldier, but also out of a particular conviction of what his country is indebted for to him, that I am so sanguine upon that matter—I beg you would let me know the answer they will be pleas'd to make, for I do'nt doubt but that an answer whatsoever will be granted, tho' I have receiv'd none for some of my letters.

I hope the arrangement of the Army will soon come to us, as with it this of C<sup>ol</sup> Armand, with the Greatest Regard and warmest friendship I have the honor to be

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>ie</sup> deLafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

5 June 1778—

[42]

Valley forge Camp 7<sup>th</sup> june 1778

dear Sir

I beg that you would be so good as to trouble the h<sup>on</sup>bl Congress with a new request of mine, which I am much Concern'd for—the ch<sup>valier</sup> de *Cambray* who now waits on Congress brings me letters from several of my most intimate friends, where he is particularly reccommended to me—that Gentleman has also a letter from doctor franklin, and a certificate of some services he had the happiness of Rendering to the state of North Carolina—he will expose himself to you his services and his pretentions—I schall confine myself in assuring you that any thing which will be done for him I'll take as a particular favor—I make a Rule for me of Reccommanding any french gentleman who desires me to do so, and whom I think worthy of the attention of Congress—

but M<sup>r</sup> de *Cambray* is one of those whom I owe to my friends and my feelings to be very particular upon.  
with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

the honorable the President of Congress

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

7 June 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>..

[43]

*Addressed:*

*private*

to

the honorable Colonel henry Laurens esq.

pres. of Congress

at

York town

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Camp at valley forge 7<sup>th</sup> June 1778

dear Sir

I have Receiv'd yesterday night the letters you have been so kind as to forward to me, and also your favor concerning g<sup>n</sup>l connway—as C<sup>l</sup>ol john Laurens came just after to my quarters, I communicated it to him, and left the letters for his perusal.

gnl connway seems act a very mad part—I do'nt understand how he can always work against himself—but such is his head—be certain my dear sir that my ideas upon the last affair concerning you are as clear as your own may be, and that his conduct will be disavowed by any countryman or stranger who will know how matters stand—I have long ago opened with you so much of my heart concerning that gentleman, as will render useless a longer staying upon his subject—

C<sup>l</sup>ol gouvion is just coming from the indians—that gentleman has been of a greater use to America among

them than it is possible to say—it is uncommon to join a greater modesty, to greater science, more agreeable [word blotted out] and more profound parts as an officer and gentleman—I very ardently wish that a commission of major be given to Ms tousard, and that the affair of Colonel Armand could be finish'd.

inclosed I have the honor to send you a letter for ms Le Chevalier de cambray, the gentleman who has given you the paquet coming from france—I Reccommend that officer to your most particular kindness—he is directed to me by intimate friends of mine, whom I ardently want to oblige, and I beg as a friend, that you would give as much weight as possible to my public leters in his favor which I take the liberty to join here—I desire to be useful to him, and that himself and my friends may know the effect of my sollicitations in his behalf at theyr Reccommandation with the most sincere friendship and Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant  
the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

7<sup>th</sup> June 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>—

[*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*]

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL  
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-  
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

[Continued from the July number.]

[22]

[ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR. TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed:           To  
Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
President of the Congress.

Sir

I was just now summoned to attend the Congress, at 1 O'Clock, but as I have had the fever last Night, and am now very sick at my Stomach, I hope my attendance, at the time appointed, will be dispensed with; and the rather, as my indifferent state of health for some months past, totally disqualifies me, at this season of the year, for the discharge of the duty, which I understand, is the Object of the Summons.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Robert Williams Jun<sup>r</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

1 O'Clock, tuesday 6<sup>th</sup>

June 1775.

Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Williams, Jr., was commissioned to practice law in Charles Town, March 26, 1753; married, January 1, 1755, Elizabeth, the youngest of the five daughters of David Hext (See issue of this magazine for January, 1905), who dying in November, 1769, he married, February 7, 1771, just after his return from a visit to England, Anne, daughter of William and Grace (Hext) Roper and niece of his first wife. (See *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors*.)

[23]

[TABULATION OF BALLOTS FOR CAPTAINS.<sup>1</sup>]

B. Elliott.....	1	140
C C. Pinckney ..	1	135
W Cattell .....	1	135
F Marion.....	1	131
D Horry .....	1	130
P Horry.....	1	125
A M <sup>c</sup> Donald.....		119
T Lynch.....		115
W Scott.....		115
J Barnwell.....		114
N Eveleigh 1....		102
James M <sup>c</sup> Donald. }		98
I Harleston.....		97
Tho Pinckney.....		96
Francis Huger.....		89
W <sup>m</sup> - Mason.....		88
Ed Hyrne .....		72
Roger Saunders.....		65
B Cattell.....		
Charles Motte.....		

[24]

[REV. WILLIAM TENNENT TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To  
The Honb<sup>le</sup>-  
The Chairman of the gen<sup>l</sup>: Committee

M<sup>r</sup>- Tennents respectfull Compl<sup>t</sup>- to the [break] Henry

<sup>1</sup> On the 12th of June, 1775, the Provincial Congress elected officers for the three regiments of regulars which the Congress had just determined to raise. This tabulation of the vote for captains for the 1st and 2nd regiments is interesting, as it shows that the officers took rank according to the vote they received. Thus Capt. C. C. Pinckney became the senior captain followed by Barnard Elliott, Francis Marion, William Cattell, Peter Horry, Daniel Horry, Adam McDonald, and so on.

Laurence—takes the Liberty to hint to [break] that last Ev'ning he saw a Proclamation from the gen<sup>l</sup> Congress of a Fast on the 20<sup>th</sup>: Ins<sup>d</sup>: and submits the propriety of calling a gen<sup>l</sup>. Comm<sup>s</sup>— this Ev'ning—as the time is far elapsed and the Com<sup>s</sup>. of Intelligence are obliged to send off Dispatches tomorrow Morn<sup>s</sup>— to ev'ry part of the Province.

Sunday Morn<sup>s</sup>— 7 °—Clock

*Endorsed:* Tennents

[25]

[MICHAEL MUCKENFUSS TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

June 15—1775. Received of M<sup>r</sup>-Drayton the sums of eighty and forty five pounds for carry expresses for the Committee of Intelligence to Col. Richardson, Camden & Col. Neyle & the Southern Districts of Purysburgh.

Michael Muckenfuss

[26]

[RESOLUTIONS REGARDING NON-ASSOCIATIONISTS.]

In Provincial Congress, 19<sup>th</sup> June, 1775.

Resolved, That every Person having violated or *refused Obedience to the Authority of the Provincial Congress*, shall, by the Com<sup>s</sup>. of the District or Parish in which such offender resides, be questioned relative thereto, and upon due Conviction of either of the offences aforesaid, and continuing contumacions, such Person shall, by such Com<sup>s</sup> be declared and advertised, as an Enemy to the Liberties of America, and an Object for the Resentment of the Public: And that the said Com<sup>s</sup> shall be supported in so doing

A true Copy

Pet<sup>r</sup>. Timothy, Secr<sup>y</sup>

In Gen<sup>l</sup>. Committee 19th July 1775.

Resolved, That this Com<sup>s</sup>. will proceed according to

the Direction of the Provincial Congress in their Resolve of the 22d of June last, respecting Persons refusing to sign the Association.

[27]

[GOVERNOR CAMPBELL TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.<sup>1</sup>]

Gentlemen

I know of no Representatives of the People of this province except those constitutionally convened in the General Assembly and am incompetent to Judge of the disputes which at present unhappily subsist between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impossible during the short interval since my arrival that I should have acquired such a knowledge of the state of the Province as to be at present able to make any representation thereupon to his Majesty but you may be assured no representations shall be ever made by me but what shall be strictly consistent with truth and with an earnest endeavour to promote the real happiness and prosperity of the Province.

21<sup>st</sup> June 1775— (Signed) William Campbell

*Endorsed:* W<sup>m</sup>. Campbell

21<sup>st</sup>. June 1775—

[28]

[THE COMMONS HOUSE TO GOVERNOR CAMPBELL.<sup>2</sup>]

May it please your Excellency

When we applied to your Excellency for leave to Adjourn it was because we foresaw that we should continue wasting our time without a possibility of rendering any Effectual service to his Majesty or to our Constitu-

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<sup>1</sup>Copy.

<sup>2</sup> This copy of the reply of the Commons House of Assembly to Governor Campbells message of August 15, 1775, is in Timothy's handwriting while the endorsement thereon is in the handwriting of Henry Laurens. The reply was made on the 18th day of August.



ents, & we are sorry now to inform your Ex<sup>y</sup> that the same inauspicious prospect still continues—

The desolating measures pursued ag<sup>t</sup>. a sister Colony & the Calamities of America in general have awakened in the good people of this Colony every apprehension of danger to their Lives Liberties & property and as they in particular have suffered many years under the oppressive hand of an arbitrary ministry, it would not be surprising if they should be driven to the most unhappy Extremities

When Civil Commotions prevail & a people are threatned both with Internal & external Dangers, they would be unwise not to entertain a Jealousy of Intestine Foes & take every precaution to guard against their secret machinations for this purpose, the Inhabitants of this Colony have been impelled to adopt certain measures, which although not warranted by any of the written Laws, yet in our Apprehension are more Justifiable & constitutional than many of the late acts of the British Administration.

In times like the present when a whole Continent is engaged in one arduous struggle for their Civil Liberties If Individuals will wantonly step forth & openly answer & condemn measures universally received & approved, they must abide the consequences— It is not in our power in such cases to prescribe Limits to Popular Fury

Upon Inquiry into the Circumstance of last Saturday of which your Excellency so pathetically complains—we have been told that the Populace, enraged by the daring and unprovoked Insolence of a person, who although he was supported by the Public, & eat the Country's Bread, openly & ungratefully uttered the most bitter Curses and Imprecations ag<sup>t</sup> the People of this Colony & of all America—had seized him & after a Slight Corporal punishment had Carted him through the Streets— This we confess was an Outrage at the same time your Excel-

lency must do us the Justice to own, it was not in our power, nor within the Line of our Duty to prevent it, and we appeal to your Ex<sup>cy</sup>, if the Punishment, which we suppose to be more alarming from its novelty, than severity, was equal in any Comparative Degree to that which your Ex<sup>cy</sup> knows is frequently inflicted by an English Mob upon very petty Offenders, surrounded by an Active Magistracy, & even in full view of their Majesties Palaces

We are sorry that any particular Insults should have been offered to your Excellency or that you should have any reason to apprehend the peace & safety of your Family is in danger of being Invaded—we hope & trust that your Ex<sup>cy</sup>. wise & prudent Conduct will render such apprehensions altogether groundless, and your Ex<sup>y</sup> may be assured that on our part every Endeavour will be used to promote & inculcate a proper veneration & respect for the Character of his Majesties Representative

*Endorsed:* To Lord W<sup>m</sup>. Campbell

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT  
OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH  
CAROLINA, 1692-1670.

By A. S. SALLEY, Jr.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

February 14, 1692 (1693, N. S.) James Colleton, of St. John's Parish, Barbadoes, one of the Landgraves of Carolina, executed a letter of attorney to his friends, Thomas Smith and John Coming, of Berkeley County, and Paul Grimball and Joseph Blake, of Colleton County, for the purpose of bringing suits, collecting debts, etc. for him in South Carolina. Witness: John Turbett. Sworn to before William Smith, March 20, 1692. (Page 30.)

March 20, 1692-93, Jennett Paterson, of Berkeley County, widow, deeded to Richard Quinton, of the said county, gentleman, certain goods and chattels in trust for James Paterson, her son by her late husband, James Paterson. Witness: J. Hobson. Proved the same day before Paul Grimball. (Page 31.)

Will of Hugh Carteret of Berkeley County, cooper, made February 21, 1687, and proved before Governor Ludwell, March 16, 1693, bequeathed all land not otherwise disposed of equally between his three sons: Hugh, Richard and Robert Carteret, the eldest, Hugh, to have the third on which his house and plantation then was; gave each of his sons a cow and a heifer calf, the lands and cattle to remain in possession of his wife, Anne Carteret, until the said sons should become of age—if she should live so long—but if she should die during the minority of either or all of them then the said property was to go to the care of such guardian as they should choose; gave John, son of William Cock-

field, the little island next to Joseph Pendarvis's island. Witnesses: Elizabeth Bedon, Thomas Chamberlayne, Anthony Churne and John Frowman. Letters of administration with the will annexed and warrant of appraisement were granted by Governor Ludwell to Daniel Bullman and Anne, his wife, late widow and relict of Hugh Cateret, May 1, 1693. (Page 32.)

March 1, 1693, Governor Ludwell appointed Daniel Bullman and Anne his wife, formerly the widow of Hugh Carteret, deceased, guardians of said Hugh's sons, Richard and Robert Carteret, and administrators with the will annexed of said Hugh Carteret. At the same time he directed Richard Tradd, George Bedon, James Williams, William Cockfield, Joseph Pendarvis to make an inventory. (Page 33.)

January 19, 1692-93, Governor Ludwell appointed Thomas Sacheverell administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Sacheverell, the elder, deceased. (Pages 34-35.)

Will of Margaret Sacheverell, of Edisto Island, in Colleton County, in the Province of Carolina, widow, made July 25, 1691, proved before Governor Ludwell, July 13, 1692, gave grandchild, John Sacheverell, £16 sterling, all her cattle, hogs, household goods, wearing apparel and rings, but in case he died under twenty-one, the said property was to go to his father; gave remainder of estate to her "son-in-Law, Thomas Sacheverell", and made him sole exor. Witnesses: William Bower, Joseph Townsend and Daniel Courtis. January 19, 1693, Governor Ludwell directed Daniel Courtis, James Gilbertson, Richard Ireland, Henry Bower and Lewis Price "to repaire to such parts & places within y<sup>e</sup> part of this province w<sup>h</sup> lies from Cape ffeare, South & West, as you shall be directed to by Thomas Sacheverell executor of y<sup>e</sup> last will and testam<sup>t</sup> of Margarett Sacheverell,

widow, late deced: & there view & appraise all & every of y<sup>e</sup> estate of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Margarette Sacheverell." (Page 35.) On the same day Governor Ludwell appointed the same appraisers to appraise goods and chattels of Thomas Sacheverell, the elder, directing them to make an inventory of the same. (Page 36.)

March 31, 1693, Governor Ludwell appointed Thomas Elmes administrator with the will annexed of Job Bishop, deceased. (An abstract of the will is given below.) At the same time he appointed Francis Turgis, William Cantey, George Cantey, Richard Varner and Gabriel Glaze appraisers. (Page 37.)

Will of Job Bishop, made Nov. 15, 1692, proved Dec. 10, 1902, gave daughter, Mary Bishop, one-half of his land with the buildings thereon, wherein he then lived, "Tarr & Smutt & all their increase", a feather bed and the bed and all things thereto belonging, one great iron pot and one kettle; gave William Elmes the other half of his land and "old pepper & her stock & young wenchy & her breed"; gave Paul Child two heifers; gave Joseph Child one heifer; remainder of estate—if any should be found—to be equally divided between his daughter, Mary Bishop, and William Elmes. Witnesses: Francis Turgis and Thomas Elmes. Letters of administration on estate of Job Bishop, deceased, with his will annexed and warrant of appraisement, were granted to Thomas Elmes, planter, by Governor Ludwell, March 31, 1693. (Page 37.)

September 16, 1692, Thomas Gratbach and Richard Hill returned their "Inventory of the Cattell and one Negro man on James Island belonging to Mr: Barnard Schencking Esqr. Deceased." Proved by Stephen Bull. November 24, 1692, Matthew Bee and Daniel Courtis returned their inventory and appraisement of that part of the estate of Barnard Schencking on and belonging to

his plantation on which Thomas Williams then lived, "Comonly Called Dehoo in Colleton County." (Pages 38-39.)

Henry Perry, aged twenty six years, sworn on the Holy Evangelists said that about two years and a half before he was at Jamaica and belonged to the sloop Dyamond, Capt. Thomas Harrison, commander, in consort with the sloop Mary, Capt. George Auston, commander, which sloop, then in the harbor of Port Royal, Jamaica, carried the colors of their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, having commissions against the French from the Government, as deponent was credibly informed, which Government then gave public orders that all persons intending to go in the said sloops in in said service under said commanders should enter their names; that after so doing the said sloops departed the said harbor and came within sight and command of the fort or castle of "Portapee" on the north side of the island of Hispainola and came up with a vessel under French colors at which the Dyamond fired a shot and the sloop Mary chased her, boarded and took her and, in company with the Dyamond, carried her to Port Royal, Jamaica, where said vessel was tried and condemned as a French prize in a court of admiralty, was appraised and sold by said court of admiralty to John Bell & Company and that there was paid for said prize to said Government their Majesties's tenths, the Government's fifteenths and the marshall's three pounds per cent; that the vessel taken and condemned was then in possession of Capt. William Petitt and called the Carolina Merchant. (Page 52. Pages 40 to 51 blank.)

"Thomas Pinckney Gent aged 24 years" swore that he had also belonged to the sloop Dyamond at the time that that sloop and the Mary captured the French vessel, as described by Henry Perry; that it was condemned at Port Royal, Jamaica, and sold; that he saw

the officers deliver possession, after the sale, to John Bell & Company; that he heard and partly saw that their Majesties's tenths, the Government's fifteenths and the marshal's three pounds per cent were all paid and that the condemned vessel then belonged to Capt William Petitt as master and owner. (Page 52.)

"Edmund Medlicott gent aged 24 years or thereabouts" swore that he had belonged to the Mary in consort with the Dyamond as stated by Henry Perry, and had been credibly informed that the French vessel taken had been lawfully condemned as a French prize and sold to John Bell and that all their Majesties's, the government's and the marshal's dues had all been paid, and the vessel was now in possession of Captain William Petitt as master and owner and called the Carolina Merchant. (Pages 52-53.)

Capt. George Rainer, aged thirty-four years, swore that about two years and a half before he had sailed out of Port Royal, Jamaica, in the sloop Mary, Capt. George Auston, in company with the Dyamond, Capt. Thomas Harrison, the former sloop being owned by Francis Walson, President of Jamaica, under the English flag; that they took a French prize near "Portapee" and carried it to Port Royal, where deponent heard it was condemned in a court of admiralty as a French prize and sold and deponent believed it, for he saw Col. Walker, of the regiment of the town of Port Royal, Capt. Simon Musgrove, their Majesties's Attorney-General and Capt. Wilson, Reciver, deliver possession thereof to John Bell & Company and saw the said Receiver paid their Majesties's tenths of dry and wet goods belonging to the prize, and that the prize was the same now in possession of Captain William Petitt as owner and master thereof and called the Carolina Merchant. (Page 52.)

These affidavits were made August 22, 1692, before

Philip Ludwell, Thomas Smith, Joseph Blake, Richard Conant and Stephen Bull, Governor and Council.<sup>1</sup> (Page 52.)

On April 7, 1693, J. Hobson certified that the aforesaid depositions, taken before the Governor and Council, originally signed by all the said persons in their own handwritings, had been annexed to a, "certaine testimonium" under Governor Ludwell's hand and public seal, dated September 29, 1692, to Jonathan Amory & Company, now owners of said ship. (Page 52.)

Carolina ss By the Governor:—

Whereas Divers psons in this province Especially in Charles-Towne have and still doe Keepe very disorderly houses by Retaileing out of strong Liquors, thereby not onely disturbing ye. rest of ye. Inhabitants, but Involving thereby many poore Laboring people Especially Seamen, into Debtt beyond what they are able to pay, besides ye: neglect of theire Trades or services, as alsoe Great numbers of negros Knowing they can have drink in Charles towne for mony or what else they bring without: being Examined how they come by it, are thereby Incouraged in great numbers to Resort to Charles Towne—Especially on Sundays to ye: prjudice of theire masters & mrses & apparent hazard of ye: peace & safety of ye: whole Contery,

ffor pr'vention of all wch: mischeifes & Inconveniencys I doo hereby Straitly fforbid all maner of persons to keepe any publique house of Entertainmt., or to sell by Retaile, either privaitly or publiquely, any Kind of strong Lyquors: as wine, Rume & either in theire houses or out of doores to be Drunck in ye: Towne, until they shall first have given Bond with: security for demeaning

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina* April 11, 1692—September 26, 1692, pages 5, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 (2), 28, 44, 45, 56, 57 (2), 58, 61.



themselves in ye: sd: Trade or Calling as they ought, and taken Lycence for ye same pursueant to an order of ye: Govermt: & Councill published about ye: month of of July last<sup>1</sup>, Given under my hand & seale this 10th: day of aprill 1693||

Phill: Ludwell. (Page 54.)

At a Council, held at Charles Town May 14, 1693, present: Governor Ludwell, Thomas Smith, Stephen Bull, Joseph Blake, John Coming, Richard Conant and Paul Grimball, the Governor announced his intention of going to Virginia in a few days and from thence to North Carolina, in order to settle the Lords' affairs there, and to return again to South Carolina, called attention to the fact that, with the consent of the Lords' deputies, he was empowered to appoint a governor for this part of the Province, as appeared by a letter from Sir Peter Colleton to Paul Grimball, dated December 20, 1692, this day read in Council, and desired the advice of the Council as to what was needful to be done to settle the government during his absence for four months. The Council were of the opinion that they ought to observe and conform to the instructions and rules of government which were under the Lords' hands and seals. Examined by Governor Ludwell, May 6, 1693. (Pages 54-55.)

May 17, 1693, James Shepherd, executor of the will of Henry Clemens, Findla Martin, vintner, and William Oswell, planter, executed a bond, in the sum of two thousand pound, to "honorable: Thomas Smith Esq: Landgrave & Governor", for the faithful execution of his trust by Shepherd. (Page 57. Page 56 contains a blank bond.)

May 8, 1693, Governor Ludwell directed John Mills, Edward Pyrry, Manly Williamson, William Russell and

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina April 11, 1692—September 26, 1692*, pp, 43-44.

John Williamson to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Henry Clemens. (Page 58.)

February 6, 1692-93, Gyles Dyer, merchant, John Comer, pewterer, and Nathaniel Jewell, mariner, all of Boston, Province of Massachusetts Bay, then or late owners of three fourths of the sloop Supply of Boston, whereof Nicholas Englishby was late master, recited that said Englishby, against their express orders, had sold their three fourths of the said sloop and advised them that a certain sum of money therefrom lay in the hands of the person to whom he sold provided they confirm the sale, and appointed Nathaniel                      of Boston their lawful attorney to recover for them their three fourths of the sloop Supply and the goods, wares, merchandise and effects therein. Witnesses: John Dorrell and Zach. Long. Proved before William Smith, May 23, 1693. (Pages 58-59.)

March 4, 1692 (1693), Richard Walter, of Barbadoes, appointed his "Loveing friend William Smith Marcht.:" his true and lawful attorney for the purpose of making demands and collecting debts due him, particularly from Charles Burnham and John Buckley, of Carolina. Witnesses: Isaac Mazicq and John Emperor. Proved before Joseph Pendarvis, June 17, 1693. (Page 60.)

May 1, 1693, Daniel Bullman and Ann, his wife, administrators with the will annexed of Hugh Carteret, deceased, Richard Capers and Petter Gallier, of the Province of Carolina, executed a bond in the sum of £2000. to Governor Ludwell for Mr. & Mrs. Bullman's faithful performance of the trust reposed in them. Witness: J. Hobson. (Page 61.)

Will of Samuel Jackson, of Charles Town, in Berkeley County, cordwinder, made February 25, 1690, proved before Governor Ludwell June 21, 1692, left all houses, lands, goods and chattels whatsoever in his possession to his wife, Esther, and her heirs forever, she paying all

his debts; wife sole executor. Witnesses: John Didcot, Thomas Moore, Howell Davies. Recorded November 18, 1693, by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 63.)  
 January 26, 1690 (1691), William Scott, of Carolina, shoemaker, in consideration of £7., sold to Thomas Bill, of Carolina, planter, one fourth of a town lot in Charles Town, which he had bought of Thomas Clowter, of Carolina, gentleman, November 20th., preceding, measuring fifty-four feet in length and twenty-two in width, bounding southward on John Powell, northward upon said Scott's workshop, westward on his kitchen and eastward "on a street that runneth Paralel with Cowper River", then in possession of said Thomas Bill, with all the buildings thereupon. Witnesses: William Chapman, Thomas Davis, Robert Deuerax. Recorded December 13, 1693, by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 64.)

Will of John Cottingham, of Charles Town, made December 23, 1682, proved before Governor Morton, January 12, 1683, directed that his body be buried by the side of his wife, in his own lot in Charles Town; gave his daughter, Sarah Cottingham, everything not otherwise bequeathed and made her an executrix at eighteen or day of marriage; appointed friends Edward Mayo and John Ladson executors in trust in behalf of daughter Sarah; gave servant, Benjamin Lamand, twenty shillings to help to buy himself necessities and his freedom within some convenient time after testator's death; directed that his servant maid, Sarah Mason, be given her freedom as soon after his death as his executors should see fit; bequeathed to Edward Mayo and John Ladson £5 sterling each with which to buy a hat apiece; directed executors to bring up his daughter, Sarah, "in all good lerneing as reading writting & sowing", and to send her to his relatives in London as soon as they could. Witnesses: John Clapp, Robt. Donne, Martin Cock, James

Pullman. Recorded August 4, 1693, by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 66.)

Will of Richard Newton, made September 9, 1692, proved before Governor Ludwell, September 26, 1692, bequeathed to his child, if living, £100 in gold with two bills of one hundred pounds each, one upon Capt. George Dearsley, in Carolina, the other on Mr. Jonathan Amory, attorney, in Carolina; bequeathed to William Day, the master of the sloop Dolphin, £10; to Crispine Squire, 50 shillings; to all in the sloop 20 shillings apiece; to Robert Fenwicke the remainder of all of his monies, goods and chattels whatsoever and empowered him to act for him "on my behalfe in every respect as if I my selfe were present"; to brother, Marmaduke Newton, of Carrickfurgus, Ireland, legacy left to his child in case the child be not living, directing that the child be enquired for at Mr. Ellton's apothecary, between Millen Green and Stepney, or of Mr. Francis, attorney, in Queen Street near Broad Lane, or of Benjamin Bard, instrument maker, at the Crown and Septer, near Waping Old Staires. Witnesses: William Day and John Phips. (Page 66.)

Will of Francis Jones, made December 10, 1689, proved before Governor Thomas Smith, September 13, 1693, left all of his estate, real and personal, to his wife, Mary Jones, and sons, Francis and Philip Jones and daughters, Lewry Mary, Elizabeth Sarah and Ann Jones, to be equally divided between them, the shares of the children to be delivered to the sons as they should come of age and to the daughters as they should reach sixteen or marry. Witnesses: John Boone, Joseph Hatchman, Edward Stafford, Richard Butler. September 13, 1693, Mary Jones gave bond to Governor Smith as executrix of the will of Francis Jones, deceased, and received a warrant of appraisment. (Page 67.)

November 11, 1692, Robert Fenwicke and Jonathan

Amory and William Smith, merchant, all of Berkeley County, Carolina, executed a bond to Governor Ludwell, in the sum of £600., currency of Carolina, conditioned for the payment of £300. to a child of Richard Newton, late of Carolina, deceased, which he had directed in his will should be paid to said child, if alive, or to Marmaduke Newton, of Carrickfurgus, Ireland, brother of said Richard. Witnesses: William Balloh and J. Hobson. Recorded September 19, 1693, by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 68.)

May 29, 1696, Charles Odingsell, Deputy Secretary, certified that on that day the above recorded original bond was cancelled by order of the governor, Messrs. Fenwicke and Amory having entered into bond to the governor to the same purpose. (Page 68.)

September 13, 1693, Mary Jones, executrix of Francis Jones, deceased, Richard Butler and Leonard Hickman, executed to Governor Smith a bond in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Jones's faithful execution of the trust of administratrix. Witness: J. Hamilton. (Page 69.)

On Accott: of Major Benjamin Waring

He that shall use words of Contempt or contra bones mores against a justice of peace though it be not att such time as he is executinge his office, yet he shall bee bound to his good behaviour see exodus the 22th: & ye 28th verse

Recorded this thirteen day of September 1693

W me Jo Hamilton

Depty: Secty.

September 13, 1693, Governor Smith appointed Richard Butler, Leonard Hickman, James Allen, Edward Hafford and John Bell, appraisers of the estate of Francis Jones, deceased, directing them to make an inventory thereof. (Page 70.)

September 18, 1693, Governor Smith appointed Jonathan Amory, Richard Preedd, William Smith, vintner, William

Pople and Charles Basden appraisers of the estate of Margaret Clifford, directing them to make an inventory thereof. (Page 70.)

September 19, 1693, Anthony Shory, administrator of the estate of Margaret Clifford, deceased, Joseph Ellicott and William Chapman, all of Berkeley County, executed a bond in the sum of £2000. to Governor Smith for Shory's faithful performance of the trust of administrator. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. Plene Administrabit Joseph Blake. (Page 71.)

September 18, 1693, Governor Smith appointed Anthony Shory, cooper, administrator of the estate of Margaret Clifford, late of Berkeley County, Carolina, deceased, wife of Stephen Clifford, late of Jamaica. (Page 72.)

November 9, 1693, Governor Smith gave notice that he had on that day proved the will of William Privitt, late of Carolina, mariner, deceased, and had approved of Mary Privitt, widow of the said William, the executrix named in the will. Recorded December 16, 1693, by Jo. Hamilton, Dep. Sec. (Page 71.)

November 10, 1693, Mary Privitt, executrix of Capt. William Privitt, William Nowell, Sr., and John Reeve, gentleman, executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Privitt's faithful execution of the trust of executrix. Witnesses: Jo. Hamilton and William Perriman. (Page 73.)

September 21, 1693, John Vansusteren, formerly of Barbadoes, but then of Charles Town, Carolina, merchant, executed his bond to Alexander Parris, also formerly of Barbadoes, but then of Charles Town, in the sum of £1015., currency of Carolina, conditioned for the payment of £507.10, currency of Carolina, upon the 15th. day of February next ensuing. Witnesses: Peter Girrard, George Logan and Richard Phillipps. Proved before William Smith by George Logan and Richard

Phillips, September 30, 1693, and recorded by Jo. Hamilton, D. S., on the same day. (Page 74.)

Will of John Powys, of Berkeley County, gentleman, made July 24, 1686, proved before Governor Smith, July 15, 1693, gave all estate, real and personal, to wife, Sarah, and her heirs forever, and appointed her sole executrix. Witnesses: Edward Jones, Francis Williams, John Hollowbush, John Boone, Joseph Stephens, Ralph Izard, John Hardy and B. Marion. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 75.)

Will of William Privit, of Charles Town, proved before Governor Smith, November 9, 1693, left everything to his wife, Mary Privit. Witnesses: John Boone, James Child, Jean Flowers. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., November 11, 1693. (Page 76.)

December 16, 1693, Governor Smith granted letters of administration on the estate of William Privit, mariner, to Mary Privit, widow of the said William. (Page 76.)

November 9, 1693, William Privit executed a power of attorney to his wife Mary to which he incorporated a clause testamentary, bequeathing his property, in the event of his death, to his wife and children. Witnesses: John Browne, James Child, Jane Flowers. Proved before Governor Smith, by Jane Flowers, on the same day. Recorded by J. Hamilton, November 11, 1693. (Pages 76-77.)

December 16, 1693, Governor Smith appointed William Nowell, Sr., John Reeve, John Hill, Sr., John Lowell and John Freeman, appraisers of the estate of William Privit, directing them to make an inventory of the estate. (Page 77.)

November 20, 1693, Peter La Salle, administrator in trust of the will of John Vansusteren, merchant, deceased, James Moore, Esq., and Ralph Izard, gentleman, executed their bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £200. for the faithful execution, by La Salle, of the trust

of administrator. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. "Plene administravit Tho: Smith June 14th 1694"/ (Page 78.) On the same day Governor Smith appointed the said Peter La Salle administrator in trust of the estate of said Vansusteren. (Page 79.)

And on the same day Governor Smith appointed Jonathan Amory, William Smith, Peter Guerard and "Monsieur Henry Le Noble" appraisers of said estate, with directions to make an inventory thereof. (Pages 79-80.) Will of John Vansusteren, of the Province of Carolina, merchant, made November 2, 1693, proved before Paul Grimball, by virtue of power given him by Governor Smith, November 15, 1693, gave to his wife, Perena Rubbins, one half of his real and personal estate; to daughters, Aleta and Elizabeth Vansusteren, the other half in equal proportions between them when they should become of age or marry; appointed his wife sole executrix and directed her to bring up and educate his daughters; appointed Peter La Salle, merchant, administrator on his property in Barbadoes. Witnesses: James DuPré, John Smith Hardent, Jonathan Amory. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, November 20, 1693. Letters of administration and warrant of appraisement were granted to Peter La Salle by Governor Smith, November 20, 1693. (Page 80.)

February 16, 1693-94, Governor Smith granted a petition of Mrs. Prynee Rubbens, relict and sole executrix of Jonn Vansusteren, to require Peter La Salle, merchant, administrator in trust on the estate of said John Vansusteren, to make up the accounts of the said estate, directing William Williams, Provost Marshall, to execute the same. (Pages 81-82.)

Will of Joseph Edwards, of Edisto Island, Colleton County, made October 30, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, March 13, 1694, gave Henry Bower and William Miles, son of Anthony Miles, deceased, both living upon



Edisto Island, all of his property and appointed them his sole executors; appointed Walter Hookley "father in law" [step-father] to William Miles to be guardian for the latter until he should become of age. Witnesses: Henry Cole, William Adams, Walter Hookley. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. Warrant of appraisement granted to Henry Bower by Governor Smith, March 14, 1694. (Page 82.)

March 14, 1693-94, Governor Smith appointed Richard Ireland, William Bower, Thomas Sacheverall, Philemon Palmenter and John Wells appraisers of such estate of Joseph Edwards as should be shown to them by Henry Bower, executor, directing them to make an inventory thereof. (Page 82.)

The inventory of the estate of Francis Jones, made by Richard Butler, Leonard Hickman and A. Allen, made September 24, 1693, sworn to before William Smith, September 30th, was recorded by Jo. Hamilton, Dep. Sec., November 20, 1693. (Page 89. Pages 84-88 are blank.)

November 13, 1693, Charles Basden, William Pople and Jonathan Amory, appraisers of the estate of Margaret Clifford, returned their inventory thereof to Governor Smith. (Pages 89-91.)

November 11, 1693, Governor Smith issued a writ of dedimus to Paul Grimball to "take the probate of the Last will and Testemt: of John Vansusteren". Witnesses: J. F. Gignilliat and P. La Salle. Recorded in the Secretary's office, February 26, 1693-4, by Jo. Hamilton, Dep. Sec. (Page 91.)

June 25, 1692, John Alexander, Peter Buretele and Peter Girard returned to Governor Ludwell an inventory they had made of the estate of Wilson Dunston shown them by Jonathan Amory and George Dearsley, admin-

istrators with the nuncupative will annexed.' (Pages 93-103. Page 92 is blank.)

December 2, 1691, John Vansusteren, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, merchant, for £22. sterling, sold to John Hamilton, of the said county, gentleman, a negro man. Witnesses: William Smith and J. Hobson. (Page 103.)

November 22, 1693, Capt. Joseph Ellis, commander of the ketch *Speedwell*, of New York, entered his report of the said ketch as being cast away to the northward of Sullivan's Island, November 19th. (Page 105. Page 104 blank.)

November 24, 1693, Major Robert Daniell, commander of the good ship *The Daniell*, of Carolina, "Entered his protest against the Seas in behalfe of him selfe and Company for ye Damages sustained by the violence of the Weather." Attested by Jo. Hamilton, Dep. Sec. November 25, 1693. The chief mate and company of *The Daniell* subscribed to the protest. (Page 105.)

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

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<sup>1</sup>See *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina April 11, 1692-September 26, 1692.*

## **SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.**

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM VOLUME VII.]

William Gill (son and heir) of Captain John Gill, Mariner, late of Bridge Town, Barbados, deceased, but now of London, gentleman. Will 12 February 1739-40; proved 10 August 1743. To my sister Frances Gill, now in London, lands which my father John Gill bought of Nathaniel Snow, Doctor, scituate up the River near Charles Town, South Carolina, also all goods due from my father's will in Barbados, Carolina, or elsewhere. Executrix: Sister Frances. Witnesses: John Eaglesfield, Ann Eaglesfield, Catherine Payne.

Boycott, 262.

Raymond Calvert of Charles Town, Bell founder. Will 24 October 1766; proved 22 August 1767. All my estate to my friend Emanuel Reller, formerly Lieutenant in his Majesty's service. Witnesses: Lewis Planche, Mathew Binnet, James Franchpoire. ["Reynard Calvert otherwise Raymond Calvet"]

Legard, 302.

George Seaman of Charlestown, South Carolina, Gentleman. Will 14 January 1769; proved 24 July 1769. To my sister Elizabeth Seaman of Leith, in North Britain £100 per annum for life and £200. To my cousin Naome Ross, commonly called Lady Pitcane, of Cromartie, in North Britain, £500. To my cousins Catharine and Christian Brown, of Leith, North Britain, £200 apiece. To my cousin Helen Kendall of Leith, North Britain, £50. To Cousin Munro Ross of Pitcance [Pitcaun]

in North Britain £2000 when 21, if he die £500 to his mother Naome Ross and balance, one half to poor of Leith and other half to pious uses. To John Deas of Charlestown, Merchant, £2000. To William Lennax of same place, Merchant, £2000. To Mary, Catherine, and Elizabeth Deas, daughters of David Deas of Charlestown, £300 apiece. To Catherine Lennox, daughter of James Lennox of Charlestown, Merchant, £300. To the South Carolina Society £300. To my executors £500 for the infirmary at Edinburgh, in North Britain, also £500 for poor of Leith. To my daughter in law Elizabeth Deas, wife of John Deas, my Negro woman named Alice and my three pieces of Arras, my pew at the East End of St. Phillips Church in Charlestown known in the plan by the Number one; also use of my seven negro Slaves named Venus and her son Adam, Cinda and her son Moses, and Hannah, Moll, and Betty, and their future Issue; also all China, Glass, Plate, Linnen, etc; also my tenement on the Bay of Charlestown now possessed by Newman and Swallow. To said James Lenna [Lennox] for life my Lott, garden, stores, etc in the Bay of Charlestown, with that part of my Lott fronting Bedons Alley, now enclosed by the Partition fence and possessed by Messrs Woodroff and Cathcart and after his decease to said Lennox for life my tenement purchased of Henry Bedon now possessed by Messrs Woodrofe and Cathcart. To said David Deas of Charlestown, Merch: for life tenement on Bay of Charlestown fronting Bedon's Alley, purchased from Henry Bedon, now possessed by Andrew Lord. My executors to complete for purchase of 333 acres at Combahee to executors of will of Hannah Rippon. I bequeath said tract to John Deas, eldest son of my said daughter in law Elizabeth Deas by aforesaid John Deas, also my undivided half of tract adjoining Combahee Causey formerly belonging to William Buckanan, containing 1250 acres,

conveyed to John Deas the father by Daniel Doyley, late Provost Marshal of the Province, for which I paid half the purchase money, also 793 acres adjoining conveyed to me by Thomas Jones, but John Deas paid half the consideration money &c, also my half of 640 acres on Wasamsau Road, adjoining old Barns's & Tract which I own which I jointly purchased with John Deas of Richard Singleton, also 850 acres at Combahee purchased of Charles Londes formerly Provost Marshall, and formerly belonged to Daniel Welshuysen, also land in Colleton Square, Charlestown, opposite where I live at present enclosed as a Coarder, purchased partly of attorneys of John Watson, partly of Egerton Leigh, Esq., partly of Executors of George Munter, etc; also reversion of my Southernmost Tenement on the Bay of Charlestown, with stores, Garden &c, in possession of Newman and Swallow, on decease of John Deas and Daughter in Law, Elizabeth his wife; also reversion of Lott fronting Bedons Alley in possession of Woodroff and Cathcart on death of James Lennox and William Lennox; also reversion of other Lott on Bay with that part fronting Bedons Alley on decease of said David Deas; also those my Eighty three Negro and other slaves known by names of Bastian, Peter, Young-marsh, Abraham, Tony, July, King, John, Jamey, Sancho, Sam, Pompey, February, March, Monday, Adam, Job, Will, Old London, Mamby, Prince, Nero, Caro, Philander, Martha, Natta, Diana, Lucy, Sabina, Mercia, Sinda, Maria, Diana, Nannah, Judy, Kate, Stepheney, Nancy, Flora, Sarah, Joe, June, Dover, Christopher, Bastion, Rose, Lucy, Bella, Joan, Abraham, Owen, Billee, Daniel, Apollo, Ben, Job, Sambo, Frederick, July, Caesar, Nelly, Mary, Cato, Flora, Maria, Affey, Betty, Moll, Little London, and fourteen more names I cant particularly remember on my Plantation at Combahee called Walnut Hill; also my Forty one Negro and other

Slaves known by Names of Farewell, Jacob, Betty, James, Joan, Charles, Sue, Clarinda, Nancy, Old Emanuel, Young Orkney, Sarah, Mary, Bob, Israel, Rose, Nanney, Tom, Beck, Mathias, Natt, Jeffery, Ben, Rose, Amaritta, Aberdeen, Affey. Precilla, Toney, Pinda, Moses, Lark, Bram, Jeffrey, Barbary, Bob, Mohomed, Duff, Frankey, Prince, and Minda on my plantations at the Tuplio and Cypress where I plant jointly with John Deas the father, also my Eighty one other Slaves Known by the Names of Charles, Tom, Catana, Amey, Ben, Tom, Hanaby, Maurice, Esther, London, Moses, Tom, Sampson, Betty, Johnny, Stephaney, Cate, Young Jersey, Will, Semey, Toney, Bess, Prince, Flora, Silvia, Harrey, Kate, Isaac, Dina, John, Amoretta, Sayer, Caesar, March, Younger-Maria, Cupid, Clarinda, Bob, Paris, Peggy, Job, Mary, Primus, Glasgow, Maria, Old Hamilton, Young Jupiter, Belinda, Dembo, Jackey, Phillis, Oxford, Margaritta, Abram, Caesar, Carpenter-Dick, Grace, Dublin, Nanney, Harry, Juno, Old Amey, Quashy, Francisco, Frank, January, Rachael, Carpenter-Franck, Carpenter-Joe, Paul, Cato, Young March, Little Hannah, and Boston on my Plantation known by the name of Thorough Good at Goose Creek, with increase; also my Nineteen Negro and other Slaves in Charlestown known by the names of Mary Venus's Child, Mindas three children, Baxter and Lucy, Moggy's Child, Peggy, Old Dick, Stepney a Boatman, Cloe his wife and child, Nancy, Silvia, Brass, Dina, Hannah's Child Nancy, Mary-Ann, John, with future issue; also reversion of seven Negroes and my plate given to Elizabeth Deas and ditto of Thorough Good of Estate of Maurice Keating; also Stock of Cattle &c at Plantation called Walnut Hill; also my Guns, Pistols, Sword, Cutteau, apparel, &c, to said John Deas, Eldest son of my said Daughter in Law Elizabeth Deas; if he happen to die before he is 21

and unmarried, all the above to Seaman Deas, another son of my daughter in Law, Elizabeth Deas, if he die, to go to other children of Elizabeth Deas, including the portion of slaves which belonged to William Allen the father of the said Elizabeth Deas. John Deas to pay £500 each to his brothers William Allen Deas, David Deas, and Seaman Deas, as they are 21, £500 to sister Mary Deas when 21 or married. Silver plate not to be melted down; if it is, the value to be given in forfeit to Churchwardens of St. Phillips for use of the poor. Negro Slaves Cotta, Venua, and Sylvia, and Betty, to be kindly used and Negro Woman Minda to live, if she pleases, with John Deas, with good plain Summer and Winter Cloathes, and a piece of Coarse Linnen yearly; also Negro Women Bina and Moggy, if they chuse it, to live with friend David Deas, ditto; and Negro Man Jamey, a Carpenter, to work out for hire. But not my Intention to enfranchise four last mentioned Slaves, apprehending they will better Contented and more Happy in the above Situation than in a State of Liberty or Bondage. To Seaman Deas my lott in Bedons Alley in occupation of William Williams; also my half of the Schooner Thorough-Good with her Boat, Tackle, and Apparel; also my Mulatto Boy named Joseph, and all other slaves not bequeathed, the above Minda, etc, excepted; also China, glass, &c at death of Elizabeth Deas, &c To the Treasurer of Herriott's Hospital at Edinburgh, N.B., £50. To my cousin Naome Ross my seal with my coat of arms engraved set in Gold, with three pieces of Gold two of which are the last that were Coined in Scotland. To my Sister in Law Rachell Caw of Charlestown, widow, £20, all my carpets and my large Screen. To Emarintha Richardson, wife of John Richardson of East Florida, £20 annually for life. To Archibald Broun, son of the late Robert Broun of Goose Creek, £20. To Mary Deas, Daughter of John Deas

aforesaid, feather Beds with Bolster and Pillows and one Sattin Counterpane. All bonds in joint names of James Lennox and David Deas, but not in Names of Either severally, to be given up to them. To said James Lennox my Walnut Chest of Drawers and twelve prints representing the months of the year, painted on Glass. To friends, James Lennox, David Deas, William Lennox, and John Deas all remaining furniture including Liquors, but Doctor John Moultrie of Charlestown to share in my liquors when they are divided. I will that £100 be spent by my executors in London to buy coarse Linnens, Checks, large Coarse Hatts, Oznabrigs, Thread, Needles, Pipes, Coarse Handkerchiefs, &c, which with remaining part of my apparel, I desire to be divided among such of my negroes as are deserving. To my friends Benjamin Smith and Thomas Smith the younger of Charlestown Gentleman £200, to be employed for enclosing the Churchyard of St. Phillips with a Brick wall or other uses. To Doctor John Moultrie, £20. To William Woodrop of Charlestown, Merchant, £50. To Elizabeth Watson of Charlestown, spinster, £20. To William Stone, late of Charlestown, merchant, £10; also £10 to his wife. To friend David Deas my Riding Chair and two Northward Horses. To friends, David Deas, James Lennox, Wm. Lennox, and John Deas and Wm. Allen Deas, David Deas and Seaman Deas, children of said John Deas, all Lotts of Land in Town of Beaufort. To Esther, wife of James Rockatt of London, Sarah, wife of William Hopton of Charlestown, and my friends Alexander Rigg, Richard Gough, James Keith, Robert Raper, Roger Peter Handasyde Hatley, Frederick Grimkee, Benjamin Smith, and Thomas Smith the younger, of the said town, five English guineas each. All the rest to friends James Lennox, William Lennox, David Deas, and John Deas, my executors. Witnesses: Robt. Williams, Junior, Edward Pierce, Robert Dick.

Bogg, 264.



Charles Pinckney of Charles Town, South Carolina, Esquire. Will 4 June 1752; proved 18 March 1769. To be buried near my father and mother in the old church yard in Charles Town. A sum not exceeding £100 to be used in walling in the burying ground of our Family, 16 feet wide from East to West and 20 feet long from North to South, and £200 for a grave stone for my parents. To my Brother Major William Pinckney £200 for mourning for his wife and children, my silver hilted sword, Rapin's History of England, and Tindal's Continuation thereof, in five volumes in folio, and Amherley's Britania Constitution. To my friend William Bull, Junior, Esquire, my gold headed Cane with the glass in the top, St. Amand's Historical Essay, and Squire's enquiry into the English Constitution. To my deceased wife's sister, Mrs Sarah Bartlett of London, widow, £10 per annum yearly; to my wife's neice Mary Bartlett 10 guineas for mourning. To my nephew Charles Pinckney, whom I have maintained in England for 5 years past, £200, and his boarding in my family till he is 21, and £25 worth sterling cost of my Law Books. To my wife Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Colonel George Lucas, late Lieutenant Governor of Antigua, deceased, my slaves and rings (except the rose diamond ring which I desire her to give to our daughter Harriott and the diamond mourning ring to our Son Thomas, it being for his uncle of that name, the use of my plantation called Bellmount, also house and land bought from Messrs Wragg & Bolton in Colleton Square, formerly belonging to James McCrellis, deceased. To my son Charles Cotesworth Pinckney my gold watch (and after decease of his mother, the diamond mourning ring for my late wife), certain slaves with their increase, and my Library to be sold for his benefit. To my son Thomas Pinckney slaves with their increase. To my daughter Harriot slaves with their increase. My son Charles to be virtuously,

religiously, and liberally brought up and educated in the study and practice of the Laws of England, to serve his God and his country, to employ his abilities in support of private Right and Justice between Man and Man. To my said son my Mansion House in my own occupation in Colleton Square in Charles Town, my part of Watie's four lots at the upper end of the square (except the part opposite to Mr. Saunders the sadlers), my house in the Bay next to Col. Beales bought on an Execution against Joseph Shute, my plantation called Pinckney's Plains near Beech Hill, my islands at Port Royal called Espalango, and water Islands, and five hundred acres on Savannah River near Silver Bluff purchased from Charles Richmond Gascoigne. To my son Thomas my messuage and Store Houses on the Bay now in occupation of Captain Thomas Shubruk, 500 acres at Foreholes, 1111 acres at Ashepoe. All the rest of my real estate to be sold and divided between my children, Charles Cotesworth, Thomas, and Harriott. In order to establish Lectures among my country men similar to those instituted in Great Britain by the Honourable Mr. Boyle, my son Charles to pay 5 guineas to such Lecturer appointed by a Majority of H. M. Honourable Council residing in Charles Town to preach two sermons in parish church of St. Phillips, one sermon on Wednesday next after the second Tuesday in November, and on Wednesday next after second Tuesday in May, for ever, on the glorious and inexhaustible subjects of the greatness of God and his goodness to all his Creatures, Subjects which can never fail through all the rounds of Eternity, and if I may presume I would humbly point out the 145th Psalm as a text; and to the first native of Carolina who shall obtain the approbation of the majority of the Council in their writing and under their hands I give 5 guineas, Tillotson's sermons in three volumes in folio, and also Doctor Samuel Clarks works in folio. Guardians to my



children: my wife Elizabeth and William Bull, junior, Esquire. Executrix: wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: John Cleland, Alexander Vander Dussen, Alexander Gorden. Codicil 30 June 1752 N. S. Land purchased in French Alley in Colleton Square from Gabriell Guignard and Thomas Burnham to my son Thomas. Codicil 12 July 1752 N. S. Marshland on Hog Island Creek and Cooper River to sons Charles and Thomas. Codicil 13 February 1756. Charles Pinckney, late of Charlestown, South Carolina, now resident at Ripley, county Surrey. Bequests of certain Slaves to wife and children in will revoked and others substituted, a tenement lately purchased in Ripley to wife Elizabeth, she to convey them to my son Charles Cotesworth, when he is 21. My uncle Richard Pinckney of Bishop Auckland, county Durham, died about 1726, seized of tenements in Buck Wingate Street in Bishop Auckland, alias Fenkill Street, now in tenure of John Curry and William Thomson and his Mother; these came to my Eldest Brother Thomas as heir at law and then on his decease intestate, in 1733, came to me as his heir at law; I then being and residing in parts beyond the seas, did not return until 1 May 1733; these lands in Durham and York to my son Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. Executors: wife Elizabeth, Sons Charles and Thomas, when 21. Witnesses: George Morley, James Abercromby, Thomas Drayton. 25 November 1758. Oath of George Morley of Somerset House in the Strand, Esq., and John Chatfield of Cliffords Inn, London, gent.

Bogg, 100.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

**COTTON MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The following item from *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* for Thursday, January 30, 1777, furnishes an illustration of the beginning of the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in South Carolina:

We are well informed, that a Planter to the Southward, who three months ago had not a Negro that could either spin or weave, has now a household constantly employed, from whom he gets 120 Yards of good workable Stuff, made of Woollen and Cotton, every Week. He had only one white Woman to instruct the Negroes in Spinning, and one man to instruct in weaving. He expects to have it in his Power not only to clothe his own Negroes, but soon to supply his Neighbours. The following so laudable an Example will be the most effectual Method of lessening the present exorbitant prices of Cloth.

The following article reprinted in *The Charleston Mercury* of November 26, 1836, under the heading "Vaucluse Factory", gives an idea of the progress of the industry in the succeeding half a century:

Not long since we made a visit to the Vaucluse Factory of this district. The establishment is located 16 miles South of this place, 15 East of the West of Aiken, on Horse Creek. It belongs to a firm incorporated three years ago, in the name of the "Vaucluse Manufacturing Company." The site is most beautiful to one who has been accustomed to hear only of the "cotton fields." It will be matter of surprise to know that the country almost as far as the eye can reach, is a level of fertile soil, impetuous torrents, towering hills which are calculated to feed the Poet's fancy. The building is of fine granite, five stories high, 100 feet by 40 feet. The machinery has been in operation not quite two years, and has consumed from one to one and a half bales of cotton for the manufacture of a small portion of the goods now in the process of manufacture. It is not the

slightest difficulty in getting a market. From the growing reputation of the Factory, and the high character given its fabrics by the most competent judges, the probability is, that in a year or more, the demand will be quadruple, even at an advanced price. The advance over Northern Factories is estimated at 1½ cents per yard on heavy goods. There are fifty operatives, 30 whites, and 20 blacks. The blacks are equally apt and skillful in every department, except weaving. In this the whites are said to have the advantage, and are equally cheap. We can believe this, for we have seen enough to know that our piney woods weavers are hard to beat. It is a mistake to believe, that black labor cannot be used successfully in a Factory. It is the policy of the North to encourage this belief, and the superior intelligence of the white man is invoked to do that, which, in many instances, calls for no more mind than the grinding of a coffee mill. It is the manifest interest of the Northern mechanics who come among us, to prate lustily of *the mysticism of machinery*, and the exceeding complication of all its operations, with the view of keeping down the competition of slave labor, and securing to themselves extravagant compensation for their services.

There are now in the Vaucluse Factory about 1500 spindles and 25 looms, with the necessary machinery, and in a short time, these will be increased to double the amount. It is confidently believed, that the prospects are now far better than they have ever been. Particular circumstances which are within our knowledge, have hitherto retarded its complete success, but we trust that it will soon yield a handsome dividend to the stockholders. Under the supervision of its industrious and enterprising Superintendent, Mr. Gibbs, we think we have a right to expect it. We know that there would be a general regret if this first effort of the kind, in our part of the country, should fail.—*Edgefield Advertiser*.

GEN. WILLIAM HENDERSON.—The following account of the death of Gen. William Henderson is taken from *The State Gazette of South-Carolina* for Monday February 11, 1788:

Died on Tuesday the 29th ult. at his plantation, General William Henderson.—He was a brave and intrepid officer, and much beloved and respected for his many virtues.

CAPT. SWANSON LUNS福德.—On the State House grounds in Columbia, to the westward of the State House there is a solitary grave enclosed by an iron fence. Over the grave there is a stone bearing the following inscription:

Cap. Swanson Lunaford / a / native of Va. / and for many years / a resident of Columbia / Died August 7th 1799. / Aged about forty

years./ He was a member of / Lee's Legion./ in the eventful period of '76./ This humble tribute to his / memory has been placed / by his only child / Mrs. M. L. & her Husband / Dr. John Douglass / of Chester, S. C.

Up to a few months ago there was a large tree growing above the grave, but that has been removed by the Commission on State House Grounds.

**FENWICKE.**—The following petition to the Court of Chancery not only gives a little Revolutionary history but a little Fenwicke family history. The original belongs to the collection of Prof. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, who has kindly allowed it to be copied for publication:

To the Honorable The Judges  
of the Court of Chancery in the  
State of South Carolina.

The Petition of Robert Gibbes Esq<sup>r</sup>. Executor of the last Will & Testament of Edward Fenwicke Esq<sup>r</sup>. deceased & one of the Defendants to the Bill of Complaint of Mary DeBrahm & others.

Humbly sheweth,

That when the British Army came into this State in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy nine Edward Fenwicke another of the Defend<sup>ts</sup>. in the Suit above mentioned sent or carried off with him to Georgia upwards of one hundred negroes & some of them the most valuable that belonged to his Father's Estate—that your Petitioner hath since recovered but thirty two of them & they are of the least Value that the said Edward hath lately received by the Order of the Court one fifth Part of the Negroes still remaining of his Father's Estate altho he has never accounted for those not yet brought back—that there have lately arrived in this State upwards of twenty negroes belonging to the Estate whom the said Edward sent or carried off & he has also possessed himself of them.

Your Petitioner further shews that the Estates of the three youngest Sons Robert William George & John Roger by the Misconduct of the said Edward & his Brother Thomas have been greatly injured & the value as well as the Number of the Negroes they would otherwise have had is thereby considerably lessened. Your Petitioner therefore hopes that the said Edward will be ordered to account before the Master on Oath for the Number of the Negroes that he sent or carried off setting forth particularly their names, Characters Occupation & Value—That the Negroes now in his Possession as well those lately arrived in this State as the fifth Part which were delivered him by

the Order of the Court be divided into three Parts—that one third of them be allotted to Testator's Son John Roger, another to the representatives of Robert William & the remaining third to the representatives of George until they shall have respectively received their due Proportion according to value & not numbers of their Father's estate—that the said Edward be ordered also to account for the Hire of the said Negroes from the Time He sent or carried them off as aforesaid—that the Valuation of the Negroes be settled according to the Appraisement made of them soon after the Testator's Death—that as the demand ag<sup>t</sup>. the said Edward has arisen from his taking Negroes & there are Negroes now here therefore whatever share Testator's son John Roger shall be entitled to the said Edward may be obliged to pay him in some of those negroes & not in money.

Your Petitioner also prays that He may be authorized to lay out the Profits of the said John Roger's Estate in Negroes or in such other manner as He shall think most for the Benefit & Advantage of the said Minor.

And your Petitioner will pray  
H: Rutledge  
for the Pet./

*Endorsed:* In Chancery  
The Petition of Robert  
Gibbes Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Filed 22 Septemb  
1785  
H: Rutledge

## INDEX.

- Abercromby, James, 219  
 Abjuration, oath of to George III., 84.  
 Adams, Caroline, 115.  
 Adams, Grace, 106.  
 Adams, John, 43, 122.  
 Adams, William, 209.  
*Adams's Dictionary of American Authors*, 41.  
 Adjutant-General, Deputy, 81.  
 Aiken, 220.  
 Alabama, 40, 102 (2), 106, 108 (2), 109 (4), 110, 117, 177, 180.  
 Albany, N. Y., 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 (2), 16 (3), 57, 58.  
 Albemarle, N. C., colony of, 32.  
 Albert, Daniel, 166.  
 Aldrich, James, 2.  
 Alexander, Mrs. Ann (Axtell), 169.  
 Alexander, John, 169, 209.  
 Allen, A., 209.  
 Allen, James, 205.  
 Allen, William, 215.  
 Allston, Joseph, 138.  
 Allston, Josias, 138.  
 Allston, R. F. W., 44 (2), 45.  
 Allston family, 36.  
 Amelia County, Va., 96.  
 America, 8, 11, 42, 43, 46, 62, 64, 65, 84, 122, 125, 142, 146 (2), 149, 184, 187, 191, 193 (2).  
 American Association, 136.  
 American colleges, 40, 192.  
*American Historical Review*, 122.  
 Ames, Oliver, 118.  
 Ames, Susan Evelyn, 112, 118.  
 Amherley's *Britania Constitution*, 217.  
 Amory, Jonathan, 168, 171, 204, 204-5, 205 (2), 208 (2), 209 (2).  
 Amory, Thomas, 168.  
 Amory & Company, Jonathan, 200.  
 Anderson, —, 121, 122.  
 Anderson, Emily, 101, 109.  
 Andrews, Charles M., 120.  
 Antigua, 169, 217.  
 Aquitaine, France, 59.  
 Armand, Col., 13 (2), 14, 15, 18, 58, 63, 64 (2), 65, 125, 128 (3), 129, 183, 186, 187.  
 Arms, 139, 141.  
 Army of Northern Virginia, Medical Director of the Cavalry Corps of the, 111.  
 Arnold, —, 122.  
 Art (pictures, paintings), 42, 125, 216.  
 Ashby, Anthony, 20 (Askly), 22 (Risbey).  
 Ashepoo River, 218.  
 Ashley, Lord (Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley; subsequently Earl of Shaftesbury), 30.  
 Ashley River, 31, 32, 171.  
 Association (of South Carolina in the Revolution), 141-142; Henry Laurens's remarks anent signing the, 142-150. (See American Association.)  
 Atkins, Samuel, 170 (2).  
 Atlantic States, 121 (2).  
 Attorney-Generals, 39.  
 Augusta, Ga., 118.  
 Auston, George, 198, 199.  
 Averysboro, N. C., battle of, 180.  
 Axson, Charles H., 102.  
 Axtell, Holland, 169.  
 Axtell, Rebecca, 169.  
 Baker, Richard, 165.  
 Ball, Elias, 126.  
 Ball, Mrs. I. G., 180.  
 Balloh, William, 205.  
 Baltimore, Md., 40.  
 Baptist Church, 40.  
 Barbadoes, 32, 33, 104, 195, 202, 206 (2), 208, 211 (2).  
 Bard, Benjamin, 204.  
 Barker, Mrs., 167.  
 Barker, Thomas, 167.  
 Barlicorn, Mr., 166.  
 Barlicorn, Mrs. Eleanor, 166.  
 Barnwell, Edward, 37, 38 (2).  
 Barnwell, John (1711-17. . .), 36.  
 Barnwell, John (1749-1800), 38, 39 (2), 190.  
 Barnwell, Joseph W., 2 (2); account of the descendants of Dr. Henry Woodward by, 29.  
 Barnwell, Mrs. Mary (Gibbes), 35 (2).  
 Barnwell, Nathaniel, 35 (2), 36 (2), 37, 38.  
 Barnwell, Robert (1761-1814), 38, 39.  
 Barnwell, Robert Woodward (1801-1882), 39 (2), 40, 41.  
 Barnwell, Robert Woodward (1831-1863), 40.  
 Barnwell family, 36, 37, 38.  
 Barns, —, 213.



- Bartlett, Mary, 217.  
 Bartlett, Mrs. Sarah, 217.  
 Barton, —, 106.  
 Barton, Mrs. Agnes Wallace, 99, 106, 175.  
 Basden, Charles, 169, 206, 209.  
 Baskerville, Hannibal, 120.  
 Baskerville, Thomas, 120.  
 Bates, Mrs. Sarah Talliaferro, 175.  
 Battery Wagner, 116.  
 Bay, the, Charles Town, 47, 212 (2), 213 (2), 218 (2).  
 Bayworth, England, 120.  
 Beale, Othniel, 218.  
 Beaufort, 35 (3), 36 (2), 37, 216.  
 Beauregard, G. T., 180.  
 Beckwith, S. Cary, 178 (2).  
 Bedon, Elizabeth, 196.  
 Bedon, George, 196.  
 Bedon, Henry, 212 (2).  
 Bedon's Alley, Charles Town, 212 (2) 213 (2), 215.  
 Bee, Matthew, 197.  
 Bee family, 36.  
 Beech Hill, 218.  
 Bell, Jacob, 106.  
 Bell, John, 206.  
 Bell & Company, John, 198, 199 (3).  
 Bellfounder, 211.  
 Bellmount (plantation), 217.  
 Belvidere (plantation), 173.  
 Benedict Institute, 100.  
 Bentlett, George, 172.  
 Bentonville, N. C., battle of, 180.  
 Berkeley County, 47, 166, 169 (2), 195 (2), 196, 205, 206 (2), 207, 210.  
 Berkshire, England, 120.  
 Bertand, Mrs. Anne, 169.  
 Bertand, Pierre, 168 (2), 169.  
 Betts, David B., 173.  
 Bill, Thomas, 203 (2).  
 Binnet, Matthew, 211.  
 Birmingham, Ala., 180.  
 Bishop, Job, 172, 197; abstract of will of, 197.  
 Bishop, Mary, 197 (2).  
 Bishop Auckland (town), England, 219 (2).  
 Bishops, 40, 179.  
 Bissell, Mrs. J. C., 180.  
 Blake, John, 19.  
 Blake, Joseph, 195, 200, 201, 206.  
 Blake, William (1739-1803), 88, 91, 94.  
 Board of War (Revolution), 6 (2), 9, 10 (3), 13.  
 Bogg (recorder of wills in England), 216, 219.  
 Bodlian Library, England, 120.  
 Bolt, Henry, 168.  
 Bolton, Wragg &, 217.  
 Bonhoste, Jonas, 168, 169 (2).  
 Books, 217. (See Libraries.)  
 Boone, John, 204, 207 (2).  
 Boston, Mass., 18, 63 (2), 126, 141, 145, 171, 202 (3).  
 Bouille, Marquis de, 127.  
 Bounty, 130.  
 Bower, Henry, 196, 208, 209 (3).  
 Bower, William, 196.  
 Boycott (recorder of wills in England), 211.  
 Boyd, John, 166.  
 Boykin, Charlotte L., 101, 109.  
 Boyle, Hon. Mr., 218.  
 Bradwell, Nathaniel, 75, 77 (2), 81, 83, 84, 85, 86.  
 Brailsford, —, 157, 158 (2).  
 Brailsford, Edmund, correspondence between and his father, 151-163.  
 Brailsford, Edmund, son of above, 151, 155, 156 (2), 163.  
 Brailsford, George, 154.  
 Brailsford, John, 151, 155.  
 Brailsford, Joseph, 151, 155.  
 Brailsford, Morton, 151.  
 Brailsford, Samuel, 151.  
 Brailsford family history, 151.  
 Brashear, Marjory, 104, 112.  
 Brashear, Sophy, 113.  
 Brewton, Miles (1731-1775), 133.  
 Brice, Major, 8.  
 Bridge Town, Barbadoes, 211.  
*Britania Constitution*, Amherley's, 217.  
 British army, 222.  
*British Empire in America* (Oldmixon), 32.  
 British Public Record Office, 30.  
 Broad Lane, Great Britain, 204.  
 Broad River, 95, 96.  
 Broad Street, Charles Town, 54, 70.  
 Broglio, Marshal of, 61, 67 (2).  
 Brooks, Susan, 105, 114.  
 Broughton, Edward, 170.  
 Broughton's Bastion, 70.  
 Broun, Archibald, 215.  
 Broun, Robert, 215.  
 Brown, Catharine, 211.  
 Brown, Christian, 211.  
 Brown, John, 102.  
 Brown, John G., 99.  
 Brown, John T., 102.  
 Browne, John, 207.  
 Browne, Mrs. Mary (Godfrey), 33 (2), 173.  
 Browne, Robert, 33 (2).

- Brunson, Joe, 114.  
 Brunswick County, Va., 96.  
 Bryan, Hugh, 37.  
 Buchanan, William, 212.  
 Buck Wingate Street, Bishop Auckland, England, 219.  
 Buckley, John, 202.  
 Buist, J. Somers, 55.  
 Bull, Burnaby, 170.  
 Bull, Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodward), 30.  
 Bull, Stephen, 173, 197, 200, 201.  
 Bull, Stephen, great-grandson of above, 30 (6), 38 (2); Seal of, 30 (2).  
 Bull, William (1683-1755), 30 (2).  
 Bull, William (1719-1791), 217, 219.  
 Bull arms, 30.  
 Bullman, Mrs. Anne, 196 (2), 202 (2).  
 Bullman, Daniel, 171, 196 (2), 202 (2).  
 Burden, John, 170.  
 Buretell, Peter, 209.  
 Burgo, Alice, 168.  
 Burgoyne, Gen., 9.  
 Burke, Ædanus, 23.  
 Burnham, Charles, 202.  
 Burnham, Thomas, 219.  
 Burr, Aaron, 120, 121, 122.  
 Burroughs, Katie, 107, 115.  
 Butler, A. P., 44, 45 (2).  
 Butler, Matthew Calbraith, 111.  
 Butler, Richard, 172, 204, 205 (2), 209.  
 Calvert, Raymond, abstract of will of, 211.  
 Caldwell, John, 76, 140.  
 Caldwell, William, 19.  
 Calhoun, John C. (1782-1850), 102.  
 California, 39.  
 Callibeuff, Isaac, 168.  
 Calvert, Elizabeth, 98, 105.  
 Cambray, Chevalier de, 186, 187, 188.  
 Camden, 99, 109, 179, 180 (2), 191.  
 Campbell, Dr., 112.  
 Campbell, Lord William, 133; letter of to the Provincial Congress, 192; reply of the Commons House to, 192-194.  
 Canada, 4, 5, 63, 126, 184.  
 Canadian commander-in-chief, 3.  
 Canadian expedition, 5, 14, 57, 62, 63.  
 Cante, Floride, 180.  
 Cante, James, 79.  
 Cante, William, 197.  
 Cape Fear, 30, 31, 120, 196.  
 Capers, Mrs. Mary, 166.  
 Capers, Richard, 166, 168, 169, 202.  
 Capers, William, 72.  
 Capitaine, Mr., 59 (2), 66, 67, 126.  
 Cardross, Lord, 32.  
 Carleton, —, 7.  
 Carmichael, Mr., 182, 183.  
 Carolina, 30 (2), 33, 59, 120 (2), 155, 163, 164, 165 (2), 171, 195, 196, 202 (2), 203 (3), 204 (2), 205 (3), 206 (5), 208, 210, 211, 218.  
*Carolina Merchant*, 198, 199 (2).  
*Carolina Sports*, 41.  
 Carpenters, 166.  
 Carpets, 215.  
 Carrickfurgus, Ireland, 204, 205.  
 Carson, James, 36.  
 Carteret, Mrs. Anne, 195, 196.  
 Carteret, Hugh, son of above, 195 (2).  
 Carteret, Richard, 195, 196.  
 Carteret, Robert, 195, 196.  
 Cartwright, Mrs. Anne, 165.  
 Cartwright, Hugh, 165.  
 Catawba River, 96.  
 Cathcart, Woodroff and, 212 (2), 213.  
 Catoyne, Marquis de, 11.  
 Cattell, Benjamin, 80, 190.  
 Cattell, William, 190 (2).  
 Caw, Mrs. Rachel, 215.  
 Center, Major, 95.  
 Chalmers, Lieut., 116.  
 Chamberlayne, Thomas, 196.  
 Chancery, Court of, 222.  
 Chapman, William, 203, 206.  
 Chardon, Isaac, 37 (2).  
 Chardon, Sarah, 33.  
 Charles, II., 30.  
 Charles, Mrs. Frances (Taylor), 101, 109.  
 Charles, Robert, 100.  
 Charles River, N. C., 30.  
 Charles Town (became Charleston in 1783), 19 (5), 20 (2), 21, 22 (5), 23 (3), 24 (3), 26 (2), 32, 37, 46, 47 (2), 48 (3), 52 (5), 53, 69 (2), 70, 71, 72, 74 (2), 75 (2), 76, 77, 78 (2), 79 (4), 80 (2), 81 (3), 82 (2), 83 (2), 84 (3), 86 (4), 87 (2), 97, 120, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137 (2), 138 (2), 140 (3), 151, 153, 166, 184, 185, 189, 200 (3), 201, 202, 203 (3), 206 (2), 207, 210, 211 (3), 212 (7), 213 (2), 214, 215, 216 (6), 217, 218 (2), 219; old churchyard of, 217.  
 Charleston (Charles Town prior to 1783), 35, 46, 54 (3), 55 (3), 116, 117, 121 (2), 151, 173, 174, 178, 179 (2), 180 (3); *Year Book of*, 30; College of, 40, 41, 180; Orphan House of, 45, 55 (2).  
 Charleston Country Club, 173.  
 Charleston County, Probate Court records of, 33, 34 (2), 35 (2), 164; Mesne Conveyance records of, 33.  
 Charleston District, 54.  
 Charleston Light Dragoons, 110.

*Charleston Mercury, The*, 41, 220.  
 Chatfield, John, 219.  
 Cheraw, 55.  
 Chesnut, John, 99.  
 Chesnut, Sarah Canteay, 96, 99.  
 Chesnut, Thomas, 107.  
 Chester, 222.  
 Cheves, Langdon, 2, 30, 32.  
 Chief-Justice, 35 (2).  
 Child, James, 207 (2).  
 Child, Joseph, 197.  
 Child, Paul, 197.  
 Chitty, Charles King, bill of to Secret Committee, 140-141.  
 Choiseul, Duke de, 65.  
 Christ Church Parish, 140.  
 Churne, Anthony, 196.  
 Clapp, John, 171, 203.  
 Clarendon County, N. C., 31.  
 Clark, Dr. Samuel, works of, 218.  
 Clarkson, Samuel, 115.  
 Cleland, John, 219.  
 Clement, Henry, 201, 202.  
 Cleveland, John B., 2.  
 Cliff, Mrs. Jane, 171.  
 Clifford, Lieut., 20, 21, 22 (2), 23, 25 (2).  
 Clifford, Mrs. Margaret, 206 (3), 209.  
 Clifford, Stephen, 206.  
 Clifford's Inn, London, England, 219.  
 Clinton, Governor (New York), 6, 13, 18, 62.  
 Clinton, Sir Henry, 183 (2).  
 Clothier-General, 28 (2).  
 Clothing for Revolutionary troops, 183.  
 Clothing for South Carolina troops in Revolution, 26-27, 28.  
 Clowter, Thomas, 203.  
 Clubs in South Carolina, 89.  
 Coates, Christopher, 54, 179.  
 Coats-of-arms, 29-30, 215.  
 Cobb, Martin, 166.  
 Cochran, Robert, 139, 140.  
 Cock, Martin, 203.  
 Cockfield, John, 195.  
 Cockfield, William, 195-6, 196.  
 Coffin, Eliza M., 108, 116.  
 Colcock, Charles J. (1820-1891), 39.  
 Colcock, Charles J. (1852-), 2.  
 Colcock, William Ferguson, 39, 40.  
 Colcock family, 37.  
 Cole, Henry, 209.  
 Cole, Joanna, 167.  
 Cole, Robert, 167, 168.  
 Coles, Mrs. Eliza Cocke, 103.  
 Coles, Sally Webb, 97, 103, 175.  
 Coles, Walter, 103.  
*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, 30, 32 (2), 33.

College of Charleston, 40, 41, 180.  
 Colleton, James, 195.  
 Colleton, Sir Peter, 201.  
 Colleton County, 166, 195, 196, 198, 208.  
 Colleton Square, Charleston, 213, 217, 218, 219.  
 Columbia, 35, 41, 42, 95, 96, 100, 101, 102 (2), 103, 105, 106 (2), 107, 108, 109 (3), 110, 111, 115, 118, 119 (3), 178, 180, 221 (2); first intendent of, 98.  
 Columbia Flying Artillery, 111.  
 Columbus, Miss., 177.  
 Combahee Causey, 212.  
 Combahee River, 212, 213 (2).  
 Comer, John, 202.  
 Coming, John, 195, 201.  
 Commissary-General, 77, 97; Deputy, 74, 76 (2), 97.  
 Commissioner of Phosphates, 111.  
 Committees, district and parochial, 186.  
 Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, 38-4, 192.  
 Compromise, 8, 14.  
 Conant, Richard, 173, 200, 201.  
 Confederate War, 39 (2), 40, 107, 110, 113, 114 (2), 115 (3), 179.  
 Congaree Cavaliers, 107.  
 Congaree Mounted Riflemen, 107, 116.  
 Congaree River, 97.  
 Congaree Troop, 115.  
 Congregational Church ("White Meeting"), Charles Town, Independent, 37.  
 Congress, Continental, 4, 5, 6 (3), 8 (3), 9 (4), 10 (2), 11 (2), 12, 13 (2), 14, 15, 16, 18, 27 (2), 28, 57 (2), 58 (2), 59 (5), 60 (4), 61, 63, 64 (2), 65 (4), 66 (2), 67 (2), 76, 81, 82, 125 (3), 126 (2), 127, 128 (5), 129 (5), 130 (4), 136, 146, 182 (3), 183, 185, 186 (2), 191; president of the Continental, 9, 15 (2), 60, 66, 126, 185, 187 (2); letter of General Committee to South Carolina delegates to Continental, 136-137, 138; United States, 39 (2), 98, 117.  
 Connecticut, 120.  
 Constitutional Convention of 1865, 107.  
 Continental Congress, 4, 5, 6 (3), 8 (3), 9 (4), 10 (2), 11 (2), 12, 13 (2), 14, 15, 16, 18, 27 (2), 28, 57 (2), 58 (2), 59 (5), 60 (4), 61, 63, 64 (2), 65 (4), 66 (2), 67 (2), 76, 81, 82, 125 (3), 126 (2), 127, 128 (5), 129 (5), 130 (4), 136, 146, 182 (3), 183, 185, 186 (2), 191; president of, 9, 15 (2), 60, 66, 126, 185, 187 (2); letter of General Committee to South Carolina delegates to, 136-137, 138.

- Continental Establishment (army), 11;  
order book of the 1st. Regt. of the  
South Carolina Line of the, 19-23, 79-  
87.
- Cowway, Robert, 4 (2), 5, 7, 10, 11 (3),  
12, 13 (3), 16, 182 (2), 185, 187 (2).
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley (Lord Ash-  
ley), 30.
- Cooper River, 54, 203, 219.
- Coopers, 169, 195, 206.
- Copias, Margaret, 167.
- Corker, John, 75, 78.
- Cottingham, John, abstract of will of,  
203-204.
- Cottingham, Sarah, 203 (3).
- Cotton Manufacturing in South Caro-  
lina, 220-221.
- Cotton Seed Oil, 118.
- Council, His Majesty's of South Caro-  
lina, 218.
- Country Club, Charleston, 173.
- Court of Ordinary, Province of South  
Carolina, 33; abstracts from the  
records of, 164-172, 195-210.
- Courtis, Daniel, 196 (2), 197.
- Craven's Bastion, 23.
- Cripps, John, 131 (2), 184; letter of the  
Marquis de Lafayette to, 184-185.
- Crockatt, James, 51 (2).
- Croft, Edward, 51.
- Cromartie, Scotland, 211.
- Crown and Scepter, Great Britain, 204.
- Cumberland country of Tennessee, 121.
- Curry, John, 219.
- Cuthbert, James Hazzard, 41.
- Cuthbert, Mrs. Mary (Axtell), 169.
- Cuthbert family, 36.
- Cuttino, Jeremiah, 168.
- Cypress (swamp), 214.
- Dahoo (plantation), 198.
- Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, 149.
- Dalton, Thomas, 170.
- Daniell, The*, 210 (2).
- Daniell, Robert, 210.
- Daniell, Sarah, 95, 97.
- Dart, Isaac Motte, 174.
- Davant, Thomas S., 110.
- Davies, Howell, 203.
- Davis, Mrs. Mary (Godfrey), 33.
- Davis, Thomas, 203.
- Davis, Thomas F., 179.
- Davis, William, 33.
- Davis, William R., 88.
- Day, William, 171 (2), 204 (2).
- Dayen, Duke, 59.
- de Bouille, Marquis, 127.
- DeBrahm, Ferdinand, 81-2.
- DeBrahm, Mary, 222.
- de Cambrai, Chevalier, 186, 187, 188.
- de Cantoyne, Marquis, 11.
- de Choiseuil, Duke, 65.
- de Failly, Col., 4, 129 (3).
- de Fayolle, Chevalier, 127.
- de Francy, Monsieur, 62, 123 (2).
- DeKalb, Baron, 10 (2), 13, 60.
- de Luce, Mr., 4, 129.
- de Mouchy, Marshal, 65.
- de Nouilles, Marquis, 130.
- de Second, Mr., 59.
- de St. Marie, Levacher. See Lavacher.
- Denne, Mr., 59.
- Denne, Simeon, 125.
- Dearnley, George, 204, 209.
- Deas, Catherine, 212.
- Deas, David, 212 (3), 213, 215, 216 (5).
- Deas, David (younger), 215, 216.
- Deas, Mrs. Elizabeth (Allen), 212 (2),  
214 (2), 215 (4).
- Deas, Elizabeth, 212.
- Deas, John, 212 (2), 213 (4), 214, 215  
(2), 216 (3).
- Deas, John, son of above, 212, 214,  
215, 216.
- Deas, Mary, 212, 215 (2).
- Deas, Seaman, 215 (3), 216.
- Deas, William Allen, 215, 216.
- Declaration of Independence, 14.
- Defence of Charleston Harbor* (John-  
son), 180.
- Delaware River, 125.
- Deputy Adjutant-General, 81.
- Deputy Commissary-General, 74, 76  
(2), 97.
- Deputy Judge-Advocate for South  
Carolina and Georgia, 81.
- Deputy Muster-Master, 75, 78.
- Deputy Quarter-Master-General, 19, 20,  
74, 78, 85 (2).
- Deputy Secretary, 169, 203 (2), 204,  
205 (3), 206, 207 (3), 208, 209 (3),  
210.
- Deserters, 18, 63, 73, 74, 128, 129, 130.
- Deuerax, Robert, 203.
- Diamond*, 170, 198 (4), 199 (2).
- Diamonds, 217 (2).
- Dick, Robert, 216.
- Dictionary of American Authors*,  
Adams's, 41; Alibones, 41.
- Didcott, John, 203.
- Director-General of Hospitals, 78.
- Doctors, 29-33, 168, 211, 216.
- Dolphin*, 204.
- Donne, Robert, 203.
- Dorchester, 19, 89, 90.
- Dorrell, John, 202.
- Douglass, John, 222.

- Douglass, Mrs. M. L., 222.  
 Downs, John, 72.  
 D'Oyley, Daniel, 213.  
 Drayton, Glen, 19, 21, 75.  
 Drayton, Thomas, 219.  
 Drayton, William Henry, 133, 139, 140, 141 (2), 191; Edward Weyman's letters to, 139-140.  
 du Chatelet, Duke, 128.  
 du Plessis, Chevalier Mauduit, 13, 60.  
 DuPont, Cornelius, 37.  
 du Portail, Gen., 11, 13..  
 DuPré, James, 169, 208.  
 DuPré, Josias, 169 (2).  
 Duffie, Ellen, 115, 119.  
 Dukes, John, 81.  
 Dunlop, William, 170.  
 Dunston, Wilson, 209.  
 Durham, county, England, 219 (2).  
 Dyer, Gyles, 202.  
 Eaglesfield, Ann, 211.  
 Eaglesfield, John, 211.  
 East Florida, 215.  
 Eaton, —, 121.  
*Edgefield Advertiser*, 221.  
 Edgehill (plantation), 103, 111.  
 Edinburgh, Scotland, 212, 215.  
 Edisto Island, 32, 196, 208, 209.  
 Editors, 41 (2).  
 Edmunds, Lieut., 24, 26.  
 Edmunds, R. H., 105.  
 Education (schools, colleges, teachers, etc.) 40 (3), 41, 54 (2), 98, 102, 109 (2), 110, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118 (2), 120, 161, 172, 203, 218.  
 Edwards, Joseph, 208, 209.  
 Electors for South Carolina in 1800, 120.  
 Elk River, 122.  
 Ellicott, Joseph, 206.  
 Elliott, Barnard, 190 (2).  
 Elliott, Henry Stuart, 39.  
 Elliott, John, 79.  
 Elliott, John Habersham, 40.  
 Elliott, Joseph, 20 (2), 21, 22 (2) 23 (2), 24 (2), 26, 72, 74, 75.  
 Elliott, Robert Woodward Barnwell, 40.  
 Elliott, Sarah Barnwell, 41.  
 Elliott, Stephen (botanist), 41.  
 Elliott, Stephen (P. E. Bishop of Georgia), 40, 41.  
 Elliott, Stephen (Confederate officer), 39 (2), 40.  
 Elliott, William (author), 41.  
 Elliott, William (Congressman), 39.  
 Ellis, Joseph, 210.  
 Elton, Mr., 204.  
 Elmore, Albert R., 107.  
 Elmore, Albert S., 108.  
 Elmore, Franklin H., 99, 110, 114.  
 Elmore, Mary, 107, 114.  
 Elmore, Sally, 103, 110.  
 Emms, Thomas, 172 (2), 197 (3).  
 Emms, William, 197 (2).  
 Emperor, John, 202.  
 Engineer, 82.  
 England, 8, 65, 133, 149, 156 (2), 157 (2), 158, 161, 170 (2), 189, 217, 218; commissioners from to the United States, 125; war between France and, 129; South Carolina Gleanings in, 211-219; Rapin's *History of and Tindal's Continuation thereof*, 217.  
 English, 18, 181.  
 Enniscorthy (plantation), 103, 175.  
*Enquiry into the English Constitution* (Squire), 217.  
 Espalango (plantation), 218.  
 Europe, 10 (2), 68, 125 (2).  
 Evans, Edward, 106.  
 Evans, George, 88, 92.  
 Eve, Abraham, 168.  
 Eveleigh, Nicholas, 81, 190.  
 Exchange of prisoners, 58, 61.  
 Executions, 78.  
 Exter College, Oxford University, England, 120 (2).  
 Faily, Col. de, 4, 129 (3).  
 Fairchild, John, 95.  
 Farmington, Conn., 120.  
 Farr, Nat.aniel, 88.  
 Fast, 191.  
 Fayolles, Chevalier de, 127.  
 Fear, Cape, 30, 31, 120, 196.  
 Federalists, 122.  
 Fellow, Gen., 4.  
 Fenkill Street, Bishop Auckland, England, 219.  
 Fenwicke, —, 174.  
 Fenwicke, Edward, petition in regard to negroes of estate of, 222-223.  
 Fenwicke, Edward, son of above, 222 (5).  
 Fenwicke, George, 222, 223 (3).  
 Fenwicke, John, 51.  
 Fenwicke, John Roger, 222, 223 (3).  
 Fenwicke, Robert, 204 (2), 205.  
 Fenwicke, Robert William, 222.  
 Fenwicke, Thomas, 222.  
 Fenwicke family history, 222-223.  
 Fiddling, Francis, 165, 170.  
 Finley, William Peronneau, 41.  
 Finley family, 37.  
 Fire Insurance Company, An early, 46-53.

- Fishburne, William, 19, 20, 22 (2), 23 (2), 25 (3), 69, 75 (2), 78, 79, 80 (2), 81, 82, 84 (2), 85 (2), 86, 88.  
 Fishing Creek, battle of, 96.  
 Fishkill, N. Y., 12, 13 (3), 14, 16, 57.  
 FitzSimons, Christopher, 54.  
 Flanders, 149.  
 Florida, 36, 105, 119, 121, 215.  
 Flower, Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodward), 34, 35.  
 Flower, Jane, 207 (3).  
 Flower, Joseph Edward, 34, 37.  
 Flower, Mary, 35, 37.  
 Flower, Richard Woodward, 35, 37.  
 Fludyer Street, London, England, 134.  
 Fountain, Dr., 111 (2).  
 Ford family, 38.  
 Fort Johnson, 70 (3).  
 Fort Moultrie, 70 (3).  
 Fort Sumter, 40, 107, 111, 116, 179, 180.  
 Fort Washington, 17.  
 Foster, Thomas, 167, 168.  
 Four Holes, 218.  
 Fowler, William H., 106.  
 Fox, Charles, 66.  
 Frampton, Mary, 168.  
 Frampton, Richard, 168.  
 Frampton, Richard, son of above, 168.  
 France, 5, 10, 11 (2), 16, 42, 44, 60, 64 (2), 66, 67, 124, 125 (3), 127 (3), 128, 131 (2), 183, 184, 187; treaty between United States and, 124; war between England and, 129.  
 Franchpoire, James, 211.  
 Francis, Mr., 204.  
 Francy, Monsieur de, 62, 123 (2).  
 Franklin, —, 177.  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 42, 43 (3), 186.  
 Fraser, Alexander, 20, 21, 22 (3), 25, 26, 69, 74, 75, 77, 78 (2), 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 137.  
 Frazee, —, 113.  
 Freeman, John, 207.  
 French Alley, Charles Town, 219.  
 French officers, 10, 11, 14, 58-9, 129, 182.  
 Friday, —, 97.  
 Friendly Society for the Mutual Insuring of Houses Against Fire, 46-53.  
 Frowman, John, 196.  
 Fuller, Robert Means, 40.  
 Fuller, Richard, 40, 41.  
 Fuller family, 36.  
 Furloughs, 23-24, 82, 84, 85.  
 Furniture, 216 (2).  
 Futhy, Jane, 167.  
 Gadsden, Thomas, 22, 23 (2), 24 (2), 25 (2), 69 (2), 72, 75, 88.  
 Gaillard, Peter C., 54.  
 Gallier, Peter, 202.  
 Gaines's Mill, battle of, 107, 115, 176.  
 Galphin, George, 140.  
 Gambling, 70-72.  
 Gascoigne, Charles Richmond, 218.  
 Gates, Horatio, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15 (2), 16 (2), 17, 62 (3), 67, 125, 129 (2).  
*Gazette, The South-Carolina*, 30, 37, 46 (2), 47, 51, 53.  
*Gazette, The South-Carolina and American General*, 220.  
*Gazette and Its Successors, Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina* (Salley), 189.  
*Gazette and Timothy's Daily Advertiser, South-Carolina State*, 36.  
*Gazette of South-Carolina, The State*, 221.  
 Geiger, Virginia Lee, 108, 116.  
 General Assembly, 26 (2), 44, 45, 48, 70, 96, 98, 102, 103, 106, 107, 110, 111, 192.  
 General Committee, miscellaneous papers of the, 132-150, 189-194.  
 General Hospital, 81, 83, 85.  
 George III., 84, 144.  
 Georgia, 36 (2), 81 (2), 104 (3), 114, 118, 122, 180, 222.  
 Gerrenson, Paul, 81.  
 Gettysburg, battle of, 111.  
 Gibbes, Anne, 36.  
 Gibbes, Elizabeth, 34, 36.  
 Gibbes, James S., 40.  
 Gibbes, John (1696-1764), 33, 34 (2), 35.  
 Gibbes, John (1733-1 . . .), 35, 36.  
 Gibbes, Lewis Reeve, 40, 41.  
 Gibbes, Mrs. Mary (Woodward), 34 (2).  
 Gibbes, Mary, 35.  
 Gibbes, Robert (1645-1715), 35.  
 Gibbes, Robert (1732-1794), 35, 36; petition of to Court of Chancery, 222-223.  
 Gibbes, Robert Wilson, 35, 111.  
 Gibbes, Sarah, 36.  
 Gibbes, William (1689-1733), 35.  
 Gibbes, William (1722-1782), 132 (2).  
 Gibbs Chart (Wilson), 35.  
 Gibbs, Mr., 221.  
 Gignilliat, John Francis, 209.  
 Gilbertson, James, 196.  
 Gill, Francis, 211 (2).  
 Gill, John, 211 (2).  
 Gill, William, abstract of will of, 211.  
 Gilmer, Frank, 106.  
 Gilmer, Meriweather, 106.

- Gimat, Col., 128, 129.  
 Glaze, Gabriel, 197.  
 Glaze, John, 88, 91 (2), 93, 94.  
 Glen, William, Jr., 132.  
 Glover, Joseph, Jr., 19, 20, 22, 23 (2), 24 (2), 25 (2), 69, 75 (2), 78, 79 (2), 81, 82 (2), 83, 84, 86, 87.  
 Godfrey, John, 33 (3), 173.  
 Godfrey, Mrs. Mary, 33.  
 Godin, Benjamin, 36.  
 Godin, Elizabeth, 36.  
 Gonzales, N. G., 41.  
 Goodrich, Elizur, letter of to Timothy Pitkin, 120.  
 Goodwyn, John, 97 (2).  
 Goodwyn, John T., 103.  
 Goodwyn, Julia, 176.  
 Goose Creek, 214, 215.  
 Gordon, Alexander, 219.  
 Gough, Richard, 216.  
 Gouvion, Lt.-Col., 127, 187.  
 Governors, 35, 39, 44, 98, 133, 168, 191, 195, 201, 203.  
 Grace Church, Camden, 180.  
*Grand Council of South Carolina, Journal of the*, 200, 201.  
 Grant, Gen. (British), 183.  
 Granville Bastion, 23.  
 Graves, Thomas, 169.  
 Great Britain, 47, 84, 97, 135, 142, 192, 218.  
 Greatbeach, —, 168.  
 Greatbeach, Thomas, 197.  
 Gregg's Regiment (1st. S. C. V.), 115.  
 Green, Holcott P., 103.  
 Greene, Nathanael, 179.  
 Greensboro, N. C., 180.  
 Gregorie family, 37.  
 Grimbail, Paul, 171, 195 (2), 201 (2), 208, 209.  
 Grimké, Frederick, 216.  
 Gruber, Samuel, 137 (3), 138 (3), 140.  
 Gudgerfield, Thomas, 170.  
 Guerard, Peter, 206, 208, 209.  
 Guignard, Gabriel, 219.  
 Guin, Nicholas, 82.  
 Günthermann, J. M., 42.  
*Habeas Corpus*, 122.  
 Hafford, Edward, 205.  
 Hails, Mary, 100, 108.  
 Hails, Sarah, 99, 106.  
 Hairston, Hugh S., 177.  
 Hall, Thomas, 22.  
 Hall (George Abbott) family, 36.  
 Hamburg, 220.  
 Hamilton, Daniel Heyward, 39.  
 Hamilton, Euphemia A., 110.  
 Hamilton, John, 169, 203 (2), 204, 205 (3), 206 (3), 207 (3), 208 (2), 209 (3), 210 (2).  
 Hamilton (Governor James) family, 36.  
 Hampton (plantation), 138.  
 Hampton, Wade, 88.  
 Hampton, Wade (1818-1902), grandson of above, 110, 111 (3).  
 Hampton Legion, 110, 111.  
 Hancckel, Eliza C., 110, 117.  
 Hancckel, Thomas Middleton, 40.  
 Hancock, John, 14.  
 Hanover, the Royal house of, 142.  
 Hardent, John Smith, 208.  
 Hardy, John, 207.  
 Harleston, Isaac, 19, 174, 190.  
 Harleston, John, 174.  
 Harleston, Sarah Hasell, 54.  
 Harleston's Point, 86.  
 Harlock, James, 73.  
 Harrington, Henry William, 137.  
 Harris, Jessie, 114.  
 Harrison, Gen. (Confederate army), 117.  
 Harrison, Benjamin, 42.  
 Harrison, Thomas, 198, 199.  
 Hart, Samuel, 19.  
 Harvard College, 40.  
 Harwell, —, 102.  
 Harwood, —, 167.  
 Hatchman, Joseph, 204.  
 Hatley, Roger Peter Handasyd, 216.  
 Hawthorn, James, 22.  
 Hay, —, 95.  
 Hayne, Arthur Peronneau, 39.  
 Hayne, Franklin Brevard, 40.  
 Hayne, Isaac (1745-1781), 38 (2).  
 Hayne, Isaac William, 39.  
 Hayne, Paul Hamilton, 40, 41.  
 Hayne, Robert Y. (1791-1839), 38, 39 (3), 41.  
 Hayne, Robert Y. (1853-1903), 39, 41.  
 Hayne, Sarah Martha, 99, 107.  
 Hayne, William (1766-1817), 38.  
 Hayne, William Hamilton, 41.  
 Hayne family, 38.  
 Hazlehurst family, 36.  
 Heath, Emma, 104.  
 Heath, Epectetus, 104.  
 Heath, Mrs. Mary Irons (Taylor), 104 (2).  
 Heath, Thomas, 95.  
 Heath, Thomas (later), 104.  
 Heath, William, 104, 105.  
 Heath, William, son of above, 104.  
 Henderson, Eliza M., 98, 104.  
 Henderson, William, 20, 73, 104, 221.  
 Herriott's Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland, 215.

- Hemmings, 18, 129.  
 Hext, Elizabeth, 189.  
 Hext, David, 189.  
 Hext, William, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.  
 Heyward, Anna, 103, 112.  
 Heyward, Duncan Clinch, 39.  
 Heyward, Nathaniel, 112.  
 Heyward family, 36 (2).  
 Hickman, —, 122.  
 Hickman, Leonard, 172, 205 (2), 209.  
 Hill, Borrell, 73 (2).  
 Hill, John, Sr., 207.  
 Hill, Richard, 197.  
 Hill, Mrs. Sarah, 170, 171 (3).  
 Hill, Shemason, 185 (2).  
 Hill, Thomas, 185 (2), 170 (2), 171 (2).  
 Hiram, Mary, 95, 97.  
 Hiram, Peggy, 103.  
 Hiram, Sarah, 95, 98.  
 Hiwassee, 198.  
 Historical Commission of South Carolina, 23, 99, 173.  
 Historical Essay (St. Amand), 217.  
 Historical Notes, 42-53, 120-122, 173-177, 220-222.  
 Hobson, Joshua, 168, 169, 195, 200, 205, 210.  
 Hog Island Creek, 219.  
 Holcombe Legion, 107, 116.  
 Holliday's, 21.  
 Hollowbush, John, 207.  
 Holman, —, 140.  
 Holmes, Isaac, 51.  
 Holt, —, 106, 175.  
 Hookley, Walter, 209 (2).  
 Hopton, Mrs. Sarah, 216.  
 Hopton, William, 216.  
 Horry, Daniel, 137, 190 (2).  
 Horry, Peter, 190 (2).  
 Horse Creek, 220.  
 Horse racing, 56, 88, 103, 174.  
 Hort, William, 97.  
 Hospital, Director-General of, 78; General, 81, 83, 85.  
 Houdon, Jean Antoine, statue of George Washington by, 42-46.  
 House, Sarah, 105, 114.  
 House of Representatives, clerk of, 46.  
 Howe, Admiral Lord, 183.  
 Howe, Robert, 20, 70, 71 (2), 72, 81, 185.  
 Howe, Sir William, 17, 62, 183 (2).  
 Howe, W. B. W., 180.  
 Howell, Benjamin Ferdinand, 140.  
 Howell, Jesse, 98.  
 Howell, Jesse Malachi, 103.  
 Hubbard Foundry, W. J., Richmond, 42, 44.  
 Huger, Benjamin, 54.  
 Huger, Isaac, 74.  
 Huger, Francis, 190.  
 Huger, William H., biographical sketch of, 54-56.  
 Huguenot Society of South Carolina, *Transactions of the*, 168, 170.  
 Hulbert, James, 170 (2).  
 Hunt, James, 96.  
 Hunter, George, 95.  
 Huson, Mammie, 115, 119.  
 Hutchinson, Mathias, 92, 93, 94.  
 Hutson, Anne, 38.  
 Hutson, Charles Woodward, 41.  
 Hutson, Elizabeth, 38.  
 Hutson, Esther, 38 (2).  
 Hutson, Isaac M., 40.  
 Hutson, Mrs. Mary (Woodward), 37.  
 Hutson, Mary, 38.  
 Hutson, Richard, 38, 39.  
 Hutson, Thomas, 38.  
 Hutson, William, 37.  
 Hutson family, 37.  
 Hyrne, Edmund, 87, 190.  
 Independence of the United States declared in France, 66.  
 Independent Congregational Church ("White Meeting"), Charles Town, 37.  
 Indian Agent, 32.  
 Indian trade, 32.  
 Indians, 6, 31, 32 (2), 122, 126, 129, 169, 183 (2), 187.  
 Inglishby Nathaniel, 202 (2).  
 Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel, 40.  
 Ingraham family, 36.  
 Innes, Alexander, correspondence between Henry Laurens and, 133-135.  
 Insurance Company, an early fire, 46-53.  
 Intelligence, Committee of, 191 (2).  
 Ioor, Joseph, 79, 92, 94.  
 Ireland, 75, 204, 205.  
 Ireland, John, 171.  
 Ireland, Richard, 196, 209.  
 Izard, Mrs. Emma (Middleton), 122.  
 Izard, Henry (1771-1826), letter of Henry M. Rutledge to, 121-122.  
 Izard, Ralph (16...-1711), 207 (2).  
 Izard, Ralph (175.-180.), 88, 91, 92, 93.  
 Izard, Walter (175.-1788), 88, 91, 94.  
 Jackson, Miss., 180.  
 Jackson, —, 113.  
 Jackson, Andrew, 121.  
 Jackson, Mrs. Esther, 202.  
 Jackson, Samuel, 202.  
 Jackson, Thomas Jonathan ("Stone-wall"), 111.



- Jackson, William, 19, 21, 22 (2), 23 (2), 24, 25 (2), 69 (2), 74, 75, 76, 78 (2), 79 (2), 80, 82.  
 Jacksonborough Assembly (1782), 96.  
 Jacksonville, Fla., 119.  
 Jamaica, 170, 198 (2), 199 (2), 206.  
 James II., 149.  
 James Island, 37, 55, 197.  
 Jefferson, Thomas, 42, 43 (2), 120 (2).  
 Jefferson Society, University of Virginia, 179.  
 Jervey, Theodore D., 2.  
 Jervey, Thomas, 74, 75.  
 Jewell, Nathaniel, 202.  
 Jewelry, 33, 169, 217.  
 Johuson, Fort, 70 (3).  
 Johnson, Francis B., 180.  
 Johnson, Henry M., 180.  
 Johnson, J. W. C., 180.  
 Johnson, John (1829-1907), 2; biographical sketch of, 178-180.  
 Johnson, Joseph, 179.  
 Johnson, Joseph, grandson of above, 180.  
 Johnson, Sir Nathaniel, 166.  
 Johnson, Robert P., 180.  
 Johnson, William, 179 (2).  
 Johnson, William (1771-1834), son of above, 98, 179.  
 Johnson's Island, 116, 119.  
 Johnston, Joseph E., 180.  
 Johnstown, N. Y., 6, 7.  
 Jones, Ann, 204.  
 Jones, Edward, 207.  
 Jones, Elizabeth Sarah, 204.  
 Jones, Francis, abstract of will of, 204; 205 (2), 209.  
 Jones, Francis, son of above, 204.  
 Jones, John, 102.  
 Jones, Lewry Mary, 204.  
 Jones, Mrs. Mary, 204 (2), 205 (2).  
 Jones, Philip, 204.  
 Jones, Thomas, 213.  
 Jordan, Daniel, 81, 82.  
 Judge-Advocate, Deputy, 81.  
 Keating, Maurice, 214.  
 Keith, Alexander, 92, 93.  
 Keith, James, 216.  
 Kendall, Helen, 211.  
 King, Capt., 140.  
 King's Bridge, 17 (2).  
 Kinsler, —, 99, 107.  
 Knapp, John, 26.  
 Kollock, Charles W., 2.  
 Kollock, Cornelius, 54.  
 Kosciuszko, Thaddeus, 9.  
 la Neuville, Monsieur de, 126 (2).  
 La Salle, Peter, 168, 171, 207 (2), 208 (3), 209.  
 La Varrena, 127.  
 Lacey, William, 81.  
 Ladson, Abraham, 88, 92, 93, 94.  
 Ladson, Mrs. Anne (Gibbes), 35.  
 Ladson, Mrs. Elizabeth (Gibbes), 35.  
 Ladson, James, 83, 84 (2), 85.  
 Ladson, John, 165, 203 (2).  
 Ladson, John (later), 36.  
 Ladson, William, 36.  
 Ladson family, 36.  
 Lafayette, Marquis de, letters to Henry Laurens from, 3-18, 57-68, 123-131, 181-188.  
 Lamand, Benjamin, 203.  
 Lamboll, Benjamin, 168.  
 Landgraves, 169, 195.  
 Laurens, Henry, 192; letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to, 3-18, 57-68, 123-131, 181-188; correspondence between Alexander Innes and, 133-135; letter of Robert Williams, Jr., to, 189; Rev. William Tennent's letter to, 190-191.  
 Laurens, John (-1747), 51.  
 Laurens, John (1754-1782), 187.  
 Laurens Collection, South Carolina Historical Society, 132, 135.  
 Laurens's Wharf, Charles Town, battery at, 23.  
 Lavacher de St. Marie, 19, 21, 77, 78, 79, 80 (2), 82, 83, 86 (2).  
 Lawson, —, 89.  
 Lawson, Anthony, 168 (2).  
 Lawson, Mrs. Honoria, 168 (2), 169.  
 Le Noble, Henry, 171, 208.  
 Le Sage, —, 169.  
 Le Serurier, James, 171.  
 Leckie, James, 132 (2), 133.  
 Lectures, 218.  
 Lee, Charles, 16, 126.  
 Lee, Henry, legion of, 222.  
 Lee, Richard Henry, 182, 183.  
 Leeward Islands, 31.  
 Legard (recorder of wills in England), 211.  
 Legaré, Daniel, 145, 149.  
 Legislature. See General Assembly.  
 Leigh, Egerton, 213.  
 Leith, Great Britain, 211 (3), 212 (2).  
 Lempriere, Clement, 137 (2).  
 Lennox, Catherine, 212.  
 Lennox, James, 212 (3), 213, 216 (5).  
 Lennox, William, 212, 213, 216 (3).  
 Leveinole, Mrs. Margaret, 167.  
 Leveinole, Robert, 167 (2).  
 Leverett, Charles Edward, 40.

- Leverett, Milton, 30.  
 Lewis, Surgeon's Mate, 26.  
 Lewis, Louisa, 104, 113.  
 Lewis, Thomas H., 104.  
 Lewis, William B., 104.  
 Lexington, Va., 44.  
 Lexington County, 107, 116.  
 Lexington District, 100.  
 Liberty Tree, Charles Town, 179.  
 Libraries, 217.  
 Lieutenant-Generals in Continental Line, 61.  
 Lieutenant-Governor, 48.  
 Light Dragoons (of South Carolina in the Revolution), 21.  
 Lining, Charles, 69, 72 (2), 74, 82, 83 (2), 84, 85, 86.  
 Linkley, Christopher, 165, 166.  
 Liquor, 90, 93, 200, 201, 216.  
 Littell, Augustus, 113.  
 Littell, Marion, 113.  
 Little River, Georgetown District, 138 (2), 140.  
 Little Russell Street, London, 211.  
*Living Christianity*, 37.  
 Livingston, Col., 7.  
 Livingston, Mary, 105, 113.  
 Logan, George, 206 (2).  
 Lomagne, Monsieur de, 128 (3).  
 London, England, 30, 43, 156, 203, 211 (3), 216 (2), 217, 219.  
 Long, Zach., 202.  
 Long Island, N. Y., 17, 117.  
 Lord, Andrew, 212.  
 Lords Proprietors, 30 (2), 31 (4), 32, 34.  
 Lossing, Benson J., 43.  
 Louisiana, 100 (2), 104, 105, 112, 113, 119.  
 Lovell, John, 169 (2), 207.  
 Lowndes, Charles, 213.  
 Lowndes, Charles T., 56.  
 Lowndes, Sabina H., 56.  
 Lucas, George, 217.  
 Luce, Mr. de, 4, 129.  
 Ludwell, Philip, 168 (3), 169 (3), 170 (3), 171 (2), 172, 195, 196 (5), 197 (3), 200, 201 (3), 202 (2), 204, 205, 209; proclamation of respecting liquors, 200-201.  
 Lunatic Asylum, 111.  
 Lunsford, Swanson, 221-222.  
 Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (1749-1779), 190.  
 Lyttelton, Lord, 149.  
 Lyttelton, Sir Charles, 149 (4).  
 Lyttelton's Bastion, Charles Town, 23.  
 Madison, James, 42, 44.  
 Magazine, Charles Town, guard for, 78, 86.  
 Maine, Esther, 33.  
 Manassas, Va., first battle of, 111.  
 Manigault, Gabriel (1704-1781), 51, 52, 146.  
 Manigault, Gabriel E., 121.  
 Manigault, Louis, 121.  
 Mann, Thomas, 167.  
 Manufacturing, 220-221.  
 Marden, Nicholas, 172.  
 Marion, Benjamin, 207.  
 Marion, Francis, 20, 21, 190 (2).  
 Marshall, Henry, 101.  
 Marshall, Mrs. Maria Harriet (Taylor), 100.  
 Marten, Findla, 170, 201.  
 Marthly, Thomas, 81, 83.  
 Martin, Henry, 19, 73 (2).  
 Martin, John, 72.  
 Martin, William E., 46.  
 Martinique, 127.  
 Mary (ketch), 171.  
 Mary (sloop), 196 (3), 199 (2).  
 Mason, Sarah, 203.  
 Mason, William, 190.  
 Massachusetts, 118, 202.  
 Massey, William, 78.  
 Maternity Hospital, New York, N. Y., 119.  
 Mathewes, John, 36.  
 Mathewes, John, son of above, 36, 39 (2), 88, 92, 94.  
 Mathewes, Mrs. Sarah (Gibbes), 35.  
 Mathews, Maurice, 173.  
 Mayo, Edward, 170, 203 (2).  
 Mayrant, Isabella Norvelle, 102, 110.  
 Mayrant, John, 88.  
 Mazyck, Isaac, 36, 202.  
 Mazyck, Susanne, 36.  
 Mazyck, William St. Julien, 103.  
 McCall family, 38.  
 McCarthy, Jeremiah, 86.  
 McClintock, Capt., 24, 25.  
 McCrady, Edward, 179; *History of South Carolina* by, 30.  
 McCrellis, James, 217.  
 McDonald, Adam, 138, 190 (2).  
 McDonald, Bartholomew, 73, 74.  
 McDonald, James, 190.  
 McDougall, Alexander, 62.  
 McGregor, Peter Graeme, 105.  
 McIntosh, Lachlan, 183.  
 McNamara, John, 73.  
 McQueen, Mr., 185.  
 Meader, John, 169.  
 Medals, 169.  
 Means, John Hugh, 122.  
 Means, Virginia Preston, 122.  
 Means genealogy, 122.

- Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 41, 54.  
 Medical Director of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, 111.  
 Medlicott, Edmund, affidavit of respecting the *Carolina Merchant*, 199.  
 Meeke, John, 166.  
 Mell, John, 170.  
 Meloy, John, 23.  
 Memorials, 115.  
*Mercury, The Charleston*, 41, 220.  
 Mesne Conveyance records, Charleston County, 33.  
 Metcalf, Margaretta Van Tuyl, 109, 117.  
 Middleton, Mrs. Anne (Barnwell), 38.  
 Middleton, Arthur (1742-1787), 88, 92, 94.  
 Middleton, Thomas (1719-1766), 38.  
 Miles, Anthony, 208.  
 Miles, John, 172.  
 Miles, William, 208, 209.  
 Militia, 38 (2), 106, 107.  
 Millen Green, England, 204.  
 Miller, —, 139.  
 Mills, John, 201.  
 Milner, John, 132, 141.  
 Mississippi, 177, 180.  
 Mitchell, Clarence Blair, 88, 91.  
 Mitchell, S. Weir, 54.  
 Mobile, Ala., 177.  
 Moll, H., 32.  
 Monck's Corner, 140.  
 Montgomery, Ala., 102.  
 Montroy, Viscount de, 18.  
 Moore, Alexander LeRoy, 101, 175.  
 Moore, Gertrude, 115, 119.  
 Moore, James, 165, 207.  
 Moore, John, 203.  
 Moore, Matthew, 174.  
 Morgan, Judge, 112.  
 Morley, George, 219 (2).  
 Morris, Major, 186.  
 Morris, Gouverneur, 44.  
 Morris, Isaac, 167.  
 Morris, Margaret, 167.  
 Morris, Robert, 123.  
 Morristown, N. J., 71.  
 Mortimer, John, 169.  
 Morton, John, 167.  
 Morton, Joseph, 203.  
 Morton, Joseph, son of above, 167.  
 Motte, Charles, 190.  
 Motte, Isaac, 20, 21, 22, 23, 72 (2).  
 Motte, Jacob, 51 (3), 52, 53.  
 Mouchy, Marshal de, 65.  
 Moultrie, Fort, 70 (3).  
 Moultrie, John (1729-1...), 216 (2).  
 Moultrie, William (1730-1805), 19, 185.  
 Moultrie, William (1752-1796), 88, 92, 93, 94.  
 Mount Vernon, Va., 43 (2).  
*Mount Vernon and Its Associations* (Lossing), 43-4.  
 Mount Zion Institute, 98, 102, 111.  
 Muckenfuss, Michael, 191.  
 Muir, Alexina Jessie, 99, 106, 174.  
 Mullins, Philip, 165, 167.  
 Munter, George, 213.  
 Murphy, John, 112.  
 Murrell's outlaws, 105, 113.  
 Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River, 122.  
 Musgrove, Simon, 199.  
 Muster-Master-General, Deputy, 78; Deputy, of South Carolina, 75.  
 Nashville, Tenn., 121.  
 Naturalist, 41.  
 Neal, Thomas, 191.  
 Negroes, 7, 164, 169, 174, 197, 200, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 220, 221, 222.  
 Neuville, Monsieur de la, 126 (2).  
 Nevis, 32 (2).  
 New England, 17 (3), 18, 170, 182.  
 New Orleans, La., 40, 110 (2), 121.  
 New Street, Charleston, 178.  
 New York, 117, 173.  
 New York, N. Y., 4, 12, 13, 17 (4), 44, 88, 110, 119, 171, 210.  
 Neue, Thomas, 120 (2).  
 Newman and Swallow, 212, 213.  
 Newspapers, 41, 130, 220, 221. (See gazettes.)  
 Newton, Marmaduke, 204, 205.  
 Newton, Richard, abstract of will of, 204; 205 (2).  
 Nisbet, William, 20.  
 Noailles, Marquis de, 130.  
 North, Lord, 65.  
 North, 221.  
 North Britain (Scotland), 211 (4), 212 (2), 215.  
 North Carolina, 30, 31, 32, 44, 180 (2), 186, 201.  
 North River, N. Y., 4.  
 Northern Colonies, 135.  
 Nowell, William, Sr., 207.  
 Oath of allegiance to the United States, 84.  
 Odingsell, Charles, 205.  
 Oldmixon, Jonathan, 32.  
 Oliphant, David, 88, 91 (2), 94.  
 Oliver, Isaac, 19.  
 Oliver, James, 73.  
 Opelousas, La., 104.  
 Orange, Prince of, 149.

- Ordinary, Court of, Province of South Carolina, 33; abstracts from the records of the, 164-172, 195-210.
- Orphan House, Charleston, 45, 55 (2).
- Orthopædic Hospital, New York, N. Y., 119.
- Osmond, James, 52.
- Oswald, William, 201.
- Oxford University, 120 (2).
- Paine, Morton Brailsford, 151.
- Palmer, Philemon, 209.
- Parham, James, 75, 77 (3), 78 (2), 81, 84, 86.
- Paris, France, 42, 43, 44, 54 (2), 183.
- Parliament of Great Britain, 64, 136.
- Parris, Alexander, 206.
- Paterson, James, 195.
- Paterson, James, son of above, 195.
- Paterson, Mrs. Jennett, 195.
- Path, Charles Town, 83.
- Pay of South Carolina soldiers in the Revolution, 27-28.
- Payne, Catherine, 211.
- Peale, Charles Willson, 42.
- Pendarvis, Joseph, 196 (2), 202.
- Penhollow, Capt., 154.
- Pennsylvania, 136.
- Perdriau, Pierre, 170, 171.
- Peronneau, Arthur, 38.
- Peronneau, Elizabeth, 38.
- Peronneau, Henry, 5 (2).
- Peronneau, Henry, Jr., 21, 74 (3).
- Peronneau, Mrs. Mary (Hutson), 38.
- Perriman, William, 206.
- Perry, Benjamin L., 88, 92, 93, 94.
- Perry, Henry, affidavit of respecting the *Carolina Merchant*, 198 (2), 199.
- Perry, William Hayne, 39.
- Perry family, 38.
- Peters, Richard, 15.
- Petitt, William, 198, 199 (3).
- Pewterers, 202.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 58, 125 (2), 129, 136, 181, 185; letter of General Committee of South Carolina to General Committee at, 135-136, 181.
- Phillips, Richard, 165, 171, 206, 206-7.
- Phips, John, 204.
- Phosphates, Commissioner of, 111.
- Pierce, Edward, 216.
- Pinckney, Charles, 51, 53; abstract of will of, 217-219.
- Pinckney, Charles (1732-1782), nephew of above, 217.
- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825), 22, 23 (2), 24 (2), 25 (3), 26, 69, 70 (2), 72, 74, 75 (5), 77, 79, 80, 82, 83 (2), 84, 85, 86 (2), 87, 190 (2), 217 (2), 218 (2), 219 (4).
- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1812-1898), 40, 41.
- Pinckney, Eliza* (Ravenel), 30.
- Pinckney, Mrs. Elizabeth (Lucas), 217, 219 (4).
- Pinckney, Harriott, 217 (2), 218.
- Pinckney, Richard, 219.
- Pinckney, Thomas, affidavit of respecting the *Carolina Merchant*, 198-199.
- Pinckney, Thomas (169.-1733), son of above, 217, 219.
- Pinckney, Thomas (1748-1828), nephew of above, 80, 121 (2), 190, 217 (2), 218 (2), 219 (3).
- Pinckney, Thomas, grandson of above, 2.
- Pinckney, William (1703-1766), 47 (2), 48, 51, 217.
- Pinckney's Plains (plantation), 218.
- Pirates, 31, 154, 155.
- Pitcane, Lady, 211.
- Pitcaun, Scotland, 211.
- Pitkin, Timothy, 120.
- Planche, Lewis, 211.
- Plant family, 36.
- Plate, 30, 212, 214, 215.
- Poet, 40.
- Pole, John, 171.
- Pople, William, 205-6, 209.
- Port Republic (Port Royal), 35.
- Port Royal, 31 (2), 32 (2), 35 (at that time called Port Republic), 218.
- Port Royal, Jamaica, 198 (2), 199 (3).
- Porter, James M., 112.
- Postell, Lieut., 19, 21, 75, 79 (2), 80, 81, 82 (2), 83, 84, 86, 87.
- Postell, John, 88.
- Postell, William, 88, 91, 94.
- Poukiepsie, N. Y., 5.
- Powder, 132, 139, 140.
- Powell, Elizabeth, 176.
- Powell, John, 203.
- Powys, John, 165 (3), 207.
- Powys, Sarah, 207.
- Predestination, 149.
- Preed, Richard, 205.
- President of South Carolina, 70 (2), 73.
- Preston, Anthony, 81.
- Price, Lewis, 196.
- Prince, —, 139.
- Prince, William, 170.
- Prince Frederick's Parish, 138, 140.
- Prince George's Parish, Winyah, 138, 140.
- Princeton College, 40, 98, 102.
- Pringle, J. Ford, 41.
- Pringle family, 38.

- Prisoners, 58, 61, 75.  
 Pritchard's (shipyard), 23, 69 (2), 81, 86.  
 Privateers, 198, 199, 200.  
 Privitt, Mrs. Mary, 206 (3), 207 (3).  
 Privitt, William, 206 (3), 207 (5).  
 Probate Court, Charleston County, 33, 34 (2), 35 (2); Richland County, 97.  
 Protestant Episcopal Church, 179; General Convention of the, 180.  
 Providence, 171 (2).  
 Provincial Congress, 96; president of, 142, 189; miscellaneous papers of the first, 132-150, 189-194.  
 Provost Marshal, 208, 213 (2).  
 Prussian Baron in Continental Line, 61.  
 Public Record Office, British, 30.  
 Pulaski, Count Cassimer, 59 (2).  
 Pullman, James, 203-4.  
 Purcell, Henry, 79, 81.  
 Purrysburgh, 191.  
 Putnam, Israel, 12, 13 (3), 16.  
 Putnor, Oliver, 169.  
 Pyrry, Edward, 201.  
 Quakers, 146.  
 Quarter-Master-General, Deputy, 19, 20, 74, 78, 85 (2).  
 Queen Street, Great Britain, 204.  
 Quintyne, Richard, 195.  
 Racing in South Carolina, 56, 88, 103, 174.  
 Raimbeau, Monsieur, 184, 185 (2).  
 Raleigh, N. C., 44.  
 Ransom, Gen. (C. S. A.), 114.  
 Ransom, Priscilla, 106, 114.  
 Raoul, Harriet, 100, 108.  
 Raper, Robert, 216.  
 Rapin's *History of England*, 217.  
 Rations, 76.  
 Ravenel, Mrs. Harriott Horry, *Eliza Pinckney* by, 30.  
 Rawdon, Lord, 38.  
 Rawlinson M.S., Bodlian Library, 120 (2).  
 Reconstruction period, 164.  
 Recruiting service, 82, 85.  
 Redmond, Mrs. Kate, 176.  
 Reeve, Ambrose, 36.  
 Reeve, John, 207.  
 Reeve, Sarah, 36.  
 Regiment, 1st., S. C. Line, Continental Establishment, records of the, 19-28, 69-87; 2nd. do., 20, 21, 23, 72 (2), 81, 82; 3rd. do., 19 (2), 23, 24, 26, 69, 76, 79, 81, 83, 84; 5th. do., 74, 81, 83; 6th. do., 22, 24, 83, 84, 174; Light Dragoons (State regulars), 21; Maxcy Gregg's (C. S. A.), 115.  
*Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina, 1720-1758* (Salley), 36, 37.  
 Reller, Emanuel, 211.  
 Revolution, 38 (3), 39, 44, 88, 98, 179; records of South Carolina in the, 19-28, 69-87; letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Henry Laurens during the, 3-18, 57-68, 123-131, 181-188; horse racing in South Carolina during the, 174.  
 Reynor, George, affidavit of respecting the *Carolina Merchant*, 199.  
 Rhett, Albert Moore, 40, 99.  
 Rhett, Alfred, 39, 40.  
 Rhett, Haskell, Smith, 40.  
 Rhett, John Grimké, 40.  
 Rhett, Robert Barnwell (1800-1876), 39 (3), 112.  
 Rhett, Robert Barnwell (1854-1901), 41.  
 Rhett, Mrs. Sarah, 168.  
 Rhett, William, 156, 157, 158 (2).  
 Rhett family, 36.  
 Rhode Island, 16.  
 Ribouleau, Gabriel, 169.  
 Richardson, Amarinthia, 215.  
 Richardson, Charles, 174 (2).  
 Richardson, John, 215.  
 Richardson, John Peter, 174 (2).  
 Richardson, Richard, 173-174, 191.  
 Richardson, Thomas, 174 (3).  
 Richardson, Thomas E., 173.  
 Richardson family, 173-174.  
 Richburg, Capt., 22.  
 Richland County, 114; Probate Court records of, 97.  
 Richland District, 103, 104, 105; Commissioner in Equity of, 103; Sheriff of, 103.  
 Richmond (plantation), 54.  
 Richmond, Va., 42, 44 (2).  
 Ricketts, Gen., 111.  
 Ride, Joseph, 167 (2).  
 Ridge, the, 140.  
 Rigg, Alexander, 216.  
 Riley, Miles, 140.  
 Rings, 169, 217.  
 Ripley, England, 219 (2).  
 Rippon, Hannah, 212.  
 Risbey, Capt. See Anthony Ashby.  
 Rivers, William J., 34.  
 Rockatt, Mrs. Esther, 216.  
 Rockatt, James, 216.  
 Rogers, Dawkins, 116.  
 Rogers, Henry, 24, 25.  
 Roper, Anne, 189.  
 Roper, Mrs. Grace (Hext), 189.

- Roper, William, 189.  
 Rose, Thomas, 170, 172.  
 Ross, Mary Euphemia, 96, 100.  
 Ross, Munro, 211.  
 Ross, Naomi, Lady Pitcane, 211, 212, 215.  
 Rouse, Mr., 156, 158.  
 Royer, Noah, 168, 169 (2).  
 Rozar, William, 87.  
 Rubbins, Mrs. Prynee, 208 (2).  
 Russell, Gyles, 170.  
 Russell, Mrs. Martha Margaret (Taylor), 104 (2).  
 Russell, Robert, 104.  
 Russell, Robert E., 105.  
 Russell, William, 201.  
 Russell, William (later), 88.  
 Rutledge, Henry Middleton, letter of to Henry Izard, 121-122.  
 Rutledge, Hugh, 223 (2).  
 Rutledge, John, 28, 185.  
 Sacheverell, John, 196.  
 Sacheverell, Mrs. Margaret, abstract of will of, 196-197.  
 Sacheverell, Thomas, 196, 197.  
 Sacheverell, Thomas, son of above, 196 (2), 209.  
 Salkehatchie Bridge, 140.  
 Salley, A. S., Jr., 1, 2, 36, 37, 164, 195.  
 Salters, Archibald, 88, 92, 93, 94.  
 Sams, Mrs. Stanhope, 180.  
 Sanders, Lawrence, 88, 91 (2), 94.  
 Sandford, Robert, 31 (5).  
 Sanford, John W. A., 108.  
 Santee River, 95.  
 Saratoga, N. Y., 9.  
 Saul, Elizabeth Harriet, 112, 118.  
 Saunders, Mr., 218.  
 Saunders, Roger Parker, 80 (3), 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 174, 190.  
 Savage, John, 140.  
 Savannah, Ga., 179, 180.  
 Savannah River, 218.  
 Sayle, William, 32.  
 Schenckings, Barnard, 166 (3), 197 (2).  
 Schenckings, Barnard, son of above, 166 (2).  
 Schenckings, Mrs. Elizabeth, 166.  
 Schenectady, N. Y., 7.  
 Schools, 54, 98, 102, 111, 116, 161, 179. (See Education.)  
 Schuyler, Philip, 16.  
 Scotch colony at Port Royal, 32.  
 Scotland, the last gold coined in (?), 215. (See North Britain.)  
 Scott, William, 208 (2).  
 Scott, William (later), 19 (3), 20 (2), 21 (4), 22 (5), 23 (4), 24 (2), 25 (3), 26, 69 (4), 72, 74 (2), 75 (4), 77, 78 (4), 79 (5), 80 (2), 81 (2), 82 (2), 83 (3), 84 (3), 85, 86 (3), 87, 190.  
 Sculptor, 42-46.  
 Seabrook, Mr., 166.  
 Seals, 215.  
 Seaman, Elizabeth, 211.  
 Seaman, George, abstract of will of, 211-216.  
 Searle, Robert, 31.  
 Seay, —, 114.  
 Second, Mr. de, 59.  
 Secret Committee, miscellaneous papers of the, 132-150, 189-194.  
 Secretary of the Ambassador to France, 1778, 183.  
 Secretary of the Province, 171, 209.  
 Secretary of State, 95.  
 Secretary and Chief Register of Clarendon County, N. C., 1666, 31.  
 Seewee Bay, 166.  
 Seminole War, 107.  
 Senate, 96, 98; Clerk of the, 46.  
 Senators (United States) from South Carolina, 39 (4), 44.  
 Sewanee, Tenn., 118, 180 (2).  
 Shaftesbury, the Earl of, 30 (2), 32; a later Earl of, 30.  
 Shakespeare, 100.  
 Shelburne, Lord, 66.  
 Shepherd, James, 201.  
 Shoemaker, 203.  
 Shory, Anthony, 169, 206 (3).  
 Shreveport, La., 100 (2).  
 Shubrick, Thomas, 218.  
 Shubrick family, 173.  
 Shute, Joseph, 218.  
 Silver Bluff, 140, 218.  
 Simmons, William, 38.  
 Simmons, William Hayne, 41.  
 Simpson, Sergt., 81, 83.  
 Singelton, Benjamin, 88.  
 Singleton, Mr., 103.  
 Singleton, Richard, 213.  
*Sketch of the History of South Carolina*, (Rivers), 34.  
 Skirving, Charles, 19, 21, 22 (2), 23, 25 (2), 26, 69 (2), 75 (2), 78, 79, 80 (2), 81, 83, 84 (2), 85, 86.  
 Slann, Joseph, 89.  
 Slann's Old Field, 92.  
 Slavery, 102.  
 Slaves, 7, 164, 169, 174, 197, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 221. (See Negroes.)  
 Sloan, John T., 46.  
 Smallpox, 98.  
 Smith, —, 133.

- Smith, Benjamin, 216 (2).  
 Smith, D. E. Huger, 2.  
 Smith, Eliza Barnwell, 112.  
 Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth (Scheneckingh), 166.  
 Smith, Henry A. M., 2 (2).  
 Smith, Isaac, 105.  
 Smith, Peter, 88.  
 Smith, Press, 19, 21, 22 (2), 23 (2), 24 (3), 25, 69, 75.  
 Smith, Thomas (Landgrave and Governor), 171, 195, 200, 201 (2), 204, 205 (3), 206 (3), 207 (6), 208 (7), 209 (3).  
 Smith, Thomas (Revolutionary soldier), 73 (2).  
 Smith, Thomas ("the younger"), 216 (2).  
 Smith, Thomas (member of St. George's Club, 89, 92, 93, 94).  
 Smith, William, Merchant, 166, 169 (2), 195, 202 (2), 205, 206, 208, 209, 210.  
 Smith, William, Vintner, 205.  
 Smith family, 36.  
 Snell, Mr., 161.  
 Snookley, Walter, 167.  
 Snow, Nathaniel, 211.  
 Snowden, Yates, 2, 222.  
 Solicitors, 98.  
 Somerset House, London, England, 219.  
 South, 40.  
 South Carolina, 30 (3), 32, 39, 42 (2), 44 (2), 47, 81 (2), 88, 95 (3), 97 (2), 135, 136, 151, 154, 164, 171 (2), 195, 201, 211 (2), 217, 219; Court of Ordinary of the Province of, 33; Historical Commission of, 33; *A Sketch of the History of (Rivers)*, 34; Barnwell family of, 36; governors of, mentioned, 35, 39, 98; the most distinguished naval officer of, 40; Medical College of the State of, 41, 54; literature of, 41; letters from in 1682, 120; presidential electors for in 1800, 120; Johnson's map of, 179; cotton manufacturing in, 220-221; University of, 222; Court of Chancery of, 222.  
 South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina), 40 (3), 41, 54, 98, 108 (2), 109 (2), 110, 111, 115, 117, 118 (2).  
*South-Carolina and American General Gazette, The*, 220.  
*South-Carolina Gazette, The*, 30, 37, 45 (2), 47, 51, 53.  
*South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors, Marriage Notices in The (Salley)*, 189.  
 South Carolina Gleanings in England, 211-219.  
 South Carolina Historical Society, 1, 2, 53, 54, 178; *Collections of the*, 30, 32 (2).  
 South Carolina Jockey Club, 56, 103.  
 South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, an order book of the 1st. Regt. of the, 19-28, 69-87.  
 South Carolina Lunatic Asylum (now Hospital for the Insane), 111.  
 South Carolina Military Academy, 118.  
 South Carolina Society, 212.  
*South-Carolina State Gazette and Timothy's Daily Advertiser*, 36.  
*South Carolina under the Proprietary Government (McCrary)*, 30.  
 South Carolina Volunteers, Spanish-American War, 119.  
 Spain, war with, 119, 121.  
 Spaniards, 31.  
 Spanish possession in America, 121.  
*Speedwell*, 210.  
 Spencer, Calvin, 20.  
 Spencer, James, 21.  
 Spinks, Cora A., 109, 116, 176.  
 Squire, Crispine, 204.  
*Squire's Enquiry into the English Constitution*, 217.  
*St. Amand's Historical Essay*, 217.  
 St. Augustine, Fla., 31.  
 St. David's Parish, 137, 140.  
 St. George's Club, 88-94.  
 St. George's Hunting Club, 89, 92.  
 St. George's Parish, Dorchester, Club of, 88-94.  
 St. Helena Island, 31.  
 St. Helena's Parish, register of, 34.  
 St. James's Parish, Santee, 138, 140.  
 St. John's Parish, Barbadoes, 195.  
 St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 119.  
 St. Marie, Lavacher de. See Lavacher.  
 St. Patrick's Day, 75.  
 St. Philip's Church, Charleston, 178 (2), 180, 212, 215, 218; churchyard of, 216.  
*St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina, 1720-1758, Register of (Salley)*, 36, 37.  
 St. Thomas, Barbadoes, parish of, 33.  
 Stafford, Sergt., 86.  
 Stafford, Edward, 204.  
 Standing Committee, Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, 178.  
 Stanyarne, Anne, 36.  
 Stanyarne, Benjamin, 35.  
 Stanyarne, Elizabeth, 33.  
 Stanyarne, James, 33, 34, 35, 167.  
 Stanyarne, Sarah, 34.

- Stanyarne, Thomas, 33.  
 Stark, Gen., 17.  
 Stark, Sarah Rebecca, 122.  
 State, *The*, 31.  
*State Gazette of South-Carolina, The*, 221.  
 State House, 42, 45 (2), 46 (2), 115; grounds of, 221; Commission on grounds of, 222.  
 Staten Island, 17.  
 State's Rights War (Confederate), 55, 164.  
 Statue, 42-46.  
 Stead, Benjamin, 88, 92, 94.  
 Stephens, Joseph, 207.  
 Stepney, England, 204.  
 Steuben, Baron de, 67.  
 Stevens, John, 169.  
 Stevens, Margaret Anne, 36.  
 Stevens Institute of Technology, 118.  
 Stewart, Daniel, 88, 92, 93, 94.  
 Stone, William, 216.  
 Stono Church, 37.  
 Stott & Co., 139.  
 Strand, London, England, 219.  
 Stuart, Benjamin Rhett, 40.  
 Stuart, John A., 41.  
 Stuart family, 36.  
 Sullivan, John, 165, 170 (2).  
 Sullivan, Mrs. Rachel, 165, 170 (3).  
 Sullivan's Island, 210.  
 Sumter, 55, 173.  
 Sumter, Fort, 107, 111, 116, 179.  
 Sumter, Thomas (1734-1832), 22, 24, 96, regiment of (6th), 84.  
*Supply*, 202 (2).  
 Surgeons, 111. (See Doctors.)  
 Surrey, county, England, 219.  
 Surveyor-General, 95, 173.  
 Susquehanah River, 67.  
 Sutterfield, —, 113.  
 Sutterfield, Alice, 112.  
 Swallow, Newman and, 212, 213.  
 Sweeting, Henry, 170.  
 Taggart, William, 19.  
 Tallman, Mary, 98, 104.  
 Taylor, —, 114.  
 Taylor, Albert, son of 2d William Jesse, 115, 119.  
 Taylor, Albert James, 108, 176.  
 Taylor, Albert Rhett, 108, 116.  
 Taylor, Alexander Ross (1812-1888), 99, 105.  
 Taylor, Alexander Ross (1845-1865), 108, 116.  
 Taylor, Alexander Ross (1873-), 116.  
 Taylor, Alexina Jesse, dau. of William Jesse, 107, 176.  
 Taylor, Alexina Jesse, dau. of George (1838-1873), 114, 177.  
 Taylor, Alfred, 115.  
 Taylor, Alice, 113.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Ann (Wyche), portrait of, facing 96.  
 Taylor, Anna Heyward, 112.  
 Taylor, Anna Ray, 118.  
 Taylor, Anne, 96.  
 Taylor, Anne Rosalie, 110.  
 Taylor, Anne Trezevant, dau. of Edward Fisher, 109.  
 Taylor, Anne Trezevant, dau. of George Washington (1849-), 117.  
 Taylor, Annie Wyche, 103, 175.  
 Taylor, Benjamin Franklin (1791-1852), 97, 102, 104 (2), 175; portrait of, facing 102.  
 Taylor, Benjamin Franklin, son of James Hunt, 106, 114, 175.  
 Taylor, Benjamin Franklin (1873-), son of Benjamin Walter, 95, 112, 118.  
 Taylor, Benjamin Walter, 103, 104, 111-112.  
 Taylor, Cantey, 106.  
 Taylor, Caroline Claudia, 101.  
 Taylor, Chesnut, son of James Hunt, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, Chesnut, dau. of John Chesnut, 106.  
 Taylor, Clara, 113.  
 Taylor, Coles, 118.  
 Taylor, Columbia, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, Columbia Maria, 102.  
 Taylor, Della, 113.  
 Taylor, Edmund Rhett, 112.  
 Taylor, Edward, son of 1st Henderson, 113.  
 Taylor, Edward, son of George Washington (1849-), 117.  
 Taylor, Edward Fisher (1822-1862), 101, 109, 175.  
 Taylor, Edward Fisher (1845-1860), 109, 176.  
 Taylor, Edward Sumter, 112, 118.  
 Taylor, Edward William, 104, 112.  
 Taylor, Edwin Brown, 100.  
 Taylor, Eleanor, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, Eliza Maria, 112.  
 Taylor, Eliza Rebecca, 103, 175.  
 Taylor, Elizabeth, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, Elizabeth Calvert, 105.  
 Taylor, Elizabeth Willoughby, 101, 175.  
 Taylor, Ella, 115.  
 Taylor, Ellen, 112, 113.  
 Taylor, Ellen Claudia, 104.  
 Taylor, Ellen Elmore, 112.  
 Taylor, Elmore, 108, 176.



- Taylor, Eloisa Marion, 105.  
 Taylor, Emma, dau. of 1st Simon, 104.  
 Taylor, Emma, dau. of Edward William, 112.  
 Taylor, Euphemia, 118.  
 Taylor, Evelyn, 112.  
 Taylor, Fannie W., 109.  
 Taylor, Fanny, 113.  
 Taylor, Flora, 107, 176.  
 Taylor, Frances, dau. of William, son of Thomas (1743-1833), 100.  
 Taylor, Frances, dau. of George Washington (1814-1889), 109.  
 Taylor, Frank Elmore, 115, 119.  
 Taylor, Franklin Cante, 99.  
 Taylor, Frederic, 118.  
 Taylor, George (1795-1804), 97.  
 Taylor, George, son of John (1770-1832), 99.  
 Taylor, George (1838-1873), son of William Jesse, 107, 114, 175, 177.  
 Taylor, George Coffin, 116.  
 Taylor, George Margaretta, 117, 177.  
 Taylor, George Washington (1814-1889), 100, 101, 109.  
 Taylor, George Washington, son of William Henry, son of Thomas (1779-1874), 108, 176.  
 Taylor, George Washington (1849-), 109, 117.  
 Taylor, George Washington, son of Heyward Trezevant, 117.  
 Taylor, Grace, 97.  
 Taylor, Grace Elmore, 111.  
 Taylor, Hails, 108, 176.  
 Taylor, Harriet Chesnut, 99, 110, 114.  
 Taylor, Harriet Hayne, 108.  
 Taylor, Helen, 115.  
 Taylor, Helen Muir, 107, 176.  
 Taylor, Henderson, 104, 113.  
 Taylor, Henderson, son of above, 113, 119.  
 Taylor, Henry, 104 (4), 105.  
 Taylor, Henry Pendleton (1784-1832), 96, 101, 175.  
 Taylor, Henry Pendleton (1832-1874), 102.  
 Taylor, Henry Pendleton (1854-), 110, 117.  
 Taylor, Heyward Trezevant, 109, 116, 176.  
 Taylor, Heyward Trezevant, son of above, 117.  
 Taylor, Isaac Hayne, 108.  
 Taylor, James, son of 1st John, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100.  
 Taylor, James (1777-1803), son of above, 97, 108.  
 Taylor, James (1787-1801), 97.  
 Taylor, James, son of 1st William Jesse, 107, 115, 176.  
 Taylor, James H., son of James Hunt, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, James H., son of 2nd William Jesse, 114.  
 Taylor, James Hunt, 99, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, James Madison, 101, 109.  
 Taylor, James Simon, 103.  
 Taylor, James Theus, 102, 110.  
 Taylor, Jane E., 105.  
 Taylor, Jesse (1774-1802), 97.  
 Taylor, Jesse H., 114.  
 Taylor, Jesse Peter, 97, 102.  
 Taylor, Jewell, 113.  
 Taylor, John, genealogical account of the Taylor descendants of, 95-119, 174-177.  
 Taylor, John, son of above, 95, 98.  
 Taylor, John ("Nimrod John"), son of above, 98, 104.  
 Taylor, John, son of above, 104, 105.  
 Taylor, John (1770-1832), son of Thomas (1743-1833), 96, 97, 98-99; portrait of, facing 98.  
 Taylor, John (1817-1820), son of Thomas (1779-1874), 101.  
 Taylor, John, son of James Hunt, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, John (1842-), son of Alexander Ross (1812-1888), 108, 115-116, 119.  
 Taylor, John (1834-1835), son of 1st William Jesse, 175.  
 Taylor, John, son of 1st Henderson, 113.  
 Taylor, John, son of 2nd Simon, 114.  
 Taylor, John C., 105, 113.  
 Taylor, John Chesnut (1796-1797), 99.  
 Taylor, John Chesnut (later), 99, 106.  
 Taylor, John Hancel, 117.  
 Taylor, John James, son of 1st Simon, 104.  
 Taylor, John James, son of 1st Henderson, 113.  
 Taylor, Joseph Daniel, 101.  
 Taylor, Julian W., 117.  
 Taylor, Julius Heyward, 112, 118, 177.  
 Taylor, Julius Septimus, 101.  
 Taylor, Katie, 115.  
 Taylor, Lawrence, 115.  
 Taylor, Lawrence Whittaker, 107, 115.  
 Taylor, Lilah, 117.  
 Taylor, Lodi Gayosa, 112.  
 Taylor, Lucy, 96.  
 Taylor, Lucy Crommelin, 117.  
 Taylor, Lucy M., 112.  
 Taylor, Maggie Metcalf, 117.

- Taylor, Maria Harriet, 101.  
 Taylor, Martha, dau. of 1st John, 95.  
 Taylor, Martha, dau. of James (1777-1803), 103.  
 Taylor, Martha, dau. of 1st Simon, 104.  
 Taylor, Martha, dau. of 1st Henderson, 113.  
 Taylor, Martha Ann, 101.  
 Taylor, Martha Margaret, 104, 105.  
 Taylor, Martha P., 105.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Mary (Wyche), 104 (2).  
 Taylor, Mary, dau. of 1st John, 97.  
 Taylor, Mary, dau. of 1st James, 96, 98, 100.  
 Taylor, Mary, dau. of Thomas (1779-1874), 101.  
 Taylor, Mary, dau. of George Washington (1849-), 117.  
 Taylor, Mary Ann, dau. of Jesse Peter, 102.  
 Taylor, Mary Ann, dau. of William (1779-1857), 105.  
 Taylor, Mary Gardner, 114, 117.  
 Taylor, Mary H., 98.  
 Taylor, Mary Irons, 105.  
 Taylor, Mary Jane, dau. of William Henry, son of Thomas (1779-1874), 108, 176.  
 Taylor, Mary Jane, dau. of Edward Fisher (1822-1862), 110.  
 Taylor, Mary Norwood, 102, 175.  
 Taylor, Mary Tallman, 112.  
 Taylor, Mitilda Catharine, 102.  
 Taylor, May, 117.  
 Taylor, Nathaniel Heyward, 112.  
 Taylor, Patience, 98.  
 Taylor, Rebecca, dau. of Thomas (1743-1833), 96.  
 Taylor, Rebecca, dau. of 3rd John, 104, 105.  
 Taylor, Rebecca, dau. of Edward William, 112.  
 Taylor, Rebecca Ann, 99.  
 Taylor (Russell), Robert, 104.  
 Taylor, Rosa, dau. of Jesse Peter, 102.  
 Taylor, Rosa, dau. of 2nd William Jesse, 114.  
 Taylor, Rosa, dau. of Albert, son of William Jesse, 119.  
 Taylor, Sadie Lyon, 117.  
 Taylor, Sally Chesnut, 107.  
 Taylor, Sally Coles, 103, 175.  
 Taylor, Sally Maria, 108, 176.  
 Taylor, Samuel, 81.  
 Taylor, Sarah, dau. of Thomas (1743-1833), 96.  
 Taylor, Sarah, dau. of 1st James by 1st wife, 97.  
 Taylor, Sarah, dau. of 1st James by 2nd wife, 98.  
 Taylor, Sarah Ann, 100.  
 Taylor, Sarah Cantey, 99.  
 Taylor, Sarah M., 105.  
 Taylor, Sarah Talliaferro (error), 106, 175.  
 Taylor, Sarah Wyche, 104.  
 Taylor, Seth Lewis, 113.  
 Taylor, Simon, 98, 103-104, 105.  
 Taylor, Simon, nephew of above, 105, 114.  
 Taylor, Simon, son of above, 114.  
 Taylor, Simonia, 112.  
 Taylor, Sumter, 104.  
 Taylor, Susan, 106.  
 Taylor, Theus, 110, 117.  
 Taylor, Thomas (1743-1833), 96, 105; pay bill of for militia services during the Revolution, facing 95; portrait of, facing 96.  
 Taylor, Thomas (1779-1874), 96, 97, 100, 101; portrait of, facing 100.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of John (1770-1832), 99.  
 Taylor, Thomas (1826-1903), son of Benjamin Franklin (1791-1852), 103, 104, 110-111, 115, 175, 176.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of William Henry, son of Thomas (1779-1874), 108, 176.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of James Madison, 109, 176.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of Edward Fisher (1822-1862), 110.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of Benjamin Walter, 112, 118, 176.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of above, 118.  
 Taylor, Thomas, son of Benjamin Franklin (1873-), 118.  
 Taylor, Thomas B., 100, 108.  
 Taylor, Thomas Franklin, 101.  
 Taylor, Thomas H., 119.  
 Taylor, Thomas House, 105, 113.  
 Taylor, Thomas Marion, 102.  
 Taylor, Virginia, 103, 175.  
 Taylor, Walter, 112.  
 Taylor, Washington, 109.  
 Taylor, William (1776-1825), 96, 100.  
 Taylor, William (1779-1857), 98, 104, 105.  
 Taylor, William (1818-1839), 100.  
 Taylor, William, son of 3rd John, 104, 105.  
 Taylor, William, son of 2nd Simon, 114.  
 Taylor, William Alexander, 106, 175.  
 Taylor, William Hayne, 107, 115.  
 Taylor, William Henry, son of John (1770-1832), 99.

- Taylor, William Henry, son of Thomas (1779-1874), 100, 108, 176.  
 Taylor, William Henry, son of above, 108, 176.  
 Taylor, William J., 114.  
 Taylor, William J. Muir, 175.  
 Taylor, William Jesse, 99, 106, 174-175.  
 Taylor, William Jesse, son of above, 107, 114, 176.  
 Taylor, William Jesse, son of Lawrence Whittaker, 115, 119.  
 Taylor, William Jesse, son of above, 119.  
 Taylor, William Jesse, son of Albert, son of 2nd William Jesse, 119.  
 Taylor, William Sumter, 105.  
 Taylor, Witten, 106, 175 (2).  
 Taylor family, genealogy of the, 95-119, 174-177.  
 Tefidell, Thomas, 75.  
 Tennent, William, 148, 149; letter of to Henry Laurens, 190-191.  
 Tennessee, 118, 121, 122, 180.  
 Tennessee River, 122.  
 Theological Seminary, Columbia, 98.  
 Theus, Rosanna C., 97, 102.  
 Theus, Simeon, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 (3), 69, 72, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86.  
 Thirteen Mile House, 140.  
 Thomas, James, 73, 74.  
 Thompson, —, 115.  
 Thompson, Hugh S., school of, 116.  
 Thomson, Mrs. —, 219.  
 Thomson, Charles, 82.  
 Thomson, William (of Bishop Auckland, England, 1756), 219.  
 Thomson, William (1727-1796), regiment (3rd) of, 19 (2), 24, 79, 84.  
 Thorn, Capt., 23.  
 Thoroughgood (plantation), 214 (2), 215.  
 Thorp, —, 159.  
 Thorp, Mrs., 159.  
 Tilghman, Kate, 176.  
 Tillotson's *Sermons*, 218.  
 Timothy, Peter, 139, 142, 191, 192.  
 Tindal's *Continuation of Rafin's History of England*, 217.  
 Tousard, Mr., 183, 188.  
 Townsend, Joseph, 196.  
 Townsend, Nicholas, 165 (2), 171.  
 Tradd, Richard, 196.  
*Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution* (Johnson), 179.  
 Trapier, Paul, 138.  
 Treat, Dr., 57, 58.  
 Treaty with France, 124.  
 Trenton, battle of, 125.  
 Trezevant, Ann, 101, 109.  
 Trezevant, Anne Timothy, 96, 101.  
 Tucker, Richard W., 104, 105.  
 Tucker, Mrs. Sarah Wyche (Taylor), 104; will of, 104.  
 Tupelo (swamp), 214.  
 Turbett, John, 195.  
 Turgis, Francis, 169, 197 (2).  
 Turquand, Paul, 142.  
 Turner, George, 20, 21 (2), 22 (2), 23, 25, 69 (2), 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 86.  
 United States, 8, 9, 28 (2), 41, 84, 126, 131, 180; Congress of the, 39 (2), Senators of the, 32, 44, 98; South Carolina convention which adopted the constitution of the, 96; Supreme Court of the, 179.  
 University of South Carolina, 222. (See South Carolina College.)  
 University of the South, 118, 180 (2).  
 University of Virginia, 118, 179.  
 Valentine, William, 74.  
 Valley Campaign, 111.  
 Valley Forge, Pa., 58, 60, 63, 66, 123, 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187.  
 Van Wert, Mrs. Rebecca (Taylor), 104.  
 Van Wert, Walter, 104, 105.  
 Vander Dussen, Alexander, 219.  
 Vander Horst, John, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 88.  
 Vansusteren, Aleta, 208.  
 Vansusteren, Elizabeth, 208.  
 Vansusteren, John, 206, 207, 208 (4), 209, 210.  
 Vanvelsen, Garrit, 51.  
 Varner, Richard, 197.  
 Vauclause Factory, 220-221.  
 Vauclause Manufacturing Company, 220.  
 Vintners, 201.  
 Virginia, 32, 42 (3), 44, 95, 96 (2), 115, 201, 221; University of, 118, 179.  
 Vivian, John, 137.  
 Wade, George, 95.  
 Wagner, Battery, 116.  
 Waight, Abraham, 164.  
 Waight, Abraham, son of above, 164.  
 Waight, Sarah, 165.  
 Wainwright, Richard, 88, 92, 93, 94.  
 Waldron, —, 177.  
 Walker, Col., 199.  
 Wallace, Jane, 99, 106.  
 Walnut Hill (plantation), 213, 214.  
 Walson, Francis, 199.  
 Walter, Isaac, 88, 92.  
 Walter, Richard, 202.

- Wapping Old Stairs, Great Britain, 204.  
 Waring, Benjamin, 169, 205.  
 Waring, Benjamin (later), 88, 91 (2), 93, 94.  
 Waring, Elizabeth, 169.  
 Waring, John, Jr., 91, 94.  
 Waring, John Smith, 8d.  
 Waring, Joseph, 88, 91, 94.  
 Waring, Morton, 88, 92, 94.  
 Waring, Peter, 88, 92, 94.  
 Waring, Robert H., 93.  
 Waring, Thomas, Sr., 88, 92, 94.  
 Waring, Thomas, 88, 91, 92, 94.  
 Warley, Felix, 25, 83.  
 Warley, Joseph, 69.  
 Warwickshire, England, 29.  
 Washington, 39.  
 Washington, D. C., 120.  
 Washington, Fort, 17.  
 Washington, George, 10, 11, 12 (2), 13 (2), 15, 16, 17 (2), 58, 64, 70, 71, 125 (3), 126, 129, 183, 185; Houdon's statue of, 42-46.  
 Wassammasaw Road, 213.  
 Waters, H. F., 211.  
 Waties, —, 218.  
 Watkins, B. F., 105.  
 Watson, Elizabeth, 216.  
 Watson, John, 213.  
 Weatherly, Lieut., 19, 21, 74 (2), 75 (2), 77 (2), 79, 82.  
 Weaver's Ferry, 140.  
 Webb, Mrs., 158 (2), 159 (2), 162, 163.  
 Webber, Mabel L., 2.  
 Webster, Daniel, 102 (3).  
 Wells, John, 209.  
 Welshuysen, Daniel, 213.  
 West, 113.  
 West, Joseph, 173.  
 West Indies, 32, 181.  
 Western States (1807), 121.  
 Weston, F. H., 2.  
 Weyman, Edward, 132 (2); letters of to William Henry Drayton, 139-140.  
 White, William, 172.  
 White House, Va., 116.  
 "White Meeting" (Independent Congregational Church), Charleston, 37.  
 Wigg, Elizabeth Hayne, 38.  
 Wigg, Mary, 38.  
 Wigg, William Hazzard, 38 (2).  
 Wiggins, —, 105.  
 Wiggins, Mrs. Martha Margaret (Taylor), 104.  
 Wigington, Henry, 167.  
 Wilkins, Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodward), 33.  
 Wilkins, William, 33 (2).  
 Wilkins, William, son of above, 33.  
 Wilkinson, James, 121 (2).  
 William and Mary, 198.  
*William and Mary Quarterly*, 96.  
 Williams, Francis, 207.  
 Williams, James, 196.  
 Williams, Robert, Jr., 216; letter of to Henry Laurens, 189.  
 Williams, Thomas, 198.  
 Williams, William, 166, 208.  
 Williams, William (later), 215.  
 Williams, Winthrop, 101.  
 Williamson, Dove, 168.  
 Williamson, John, 167, 202.  
 Williamson, John (later), 21, 22 (2), 23 (2), 24, 25 (2), 69, 74, 75 (3), 76, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86 (2).  
 Williamson, Manly, 201.  
 Williamson, Mary Bower, 37.  
 Williamson, Ralph, 165.  
 Williamson, Stephen, 165 (2), 171.  
 Williamson, William Bower, 37 (2), 38.  
 Wilmington, N. C., 179.  
 Wilson, Capt., 199.  
 Wilson, Jane, 167.  
 Wilson, Ralph, 167.  
 Wilson, Robert, 29, 35.  
 Winnsboro, 98.  
 Wise, Samuel, 26.  
 Withington, Lothrop, 211.  
 Witten, Elizabeth, 99, 106.  
 Woodroff and Cathcart, 212 (2), 213.  
 Woodrop, William, 216.  
 Woods, C. A., 2.  
 Woodville, 175.  
 Woodward, Mrs. Elizabeth (Stan-yarne), 33.  
 Woodward, Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Henry, 33.  
 Woodward, Elizabeth (1705-1707), dau. of John (1681-1727), 34.  
 Woodward, Elizabeth (1719-17..), dau. of John (1681-1727), 34, 37.  
 Woodward, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard (1683-1725), 35.  
 Woodward, Elizabeth (1738-1771), dau. of Richard (1709-17..), 30, 37, 38.  
 Woodward, Henry, genealogical account of the descendants of (J. W. Barnwell), 29-41, 173.  
 Woodward, Henry (1711-1712), 34.  
 Woodward, James (1715-1716), 34.  
 Woodward, James (1727-1730), 84.  
 Woodward, John (1681-1727), 33 (2), 33-4, 34, 35, 36.

- Woodward, John, son of above, 34 (3).  
 Woodward, Mrs. Margaret, 173.  
 Woodward, Mrs. Mary (Godfrey), 33.  
 Woodward, Mary, dau. of John (1681-1727), 34, 35.  
 Woodward, Mary, dau. of Richard (1683-1725), 35, 37-38.  
 Woodward, Richard (1683-1725), 33(2), 34-35.  
 Woodward, Richard (1709-17..), 30, 34 (2), 36-37.  
 Woodward, Mrs. Sarah (Stanyarne), 35.  
 Woodward, Sarah, 34.  
 Woodward, Thomas, Surveyor-General of Albemarle, 32.  
 Woodward, Thomas (1722-1737), 34.  
 Woodward family, genealogy of, 29-41; arms of, 26.  
 Woodward family of Warwickshire, England, 29.  
 Woodward plantation in Barbadoes, 33.  
 Woolen manufactures, 220 (2).  
 Wragg, Joseph, 51.  
 Wragg & Bolton, 217.  
 Wright, Richard, 35.  
 Wright, Robert, 35.  
 Wurmser, Baron de, 127.  
 Wyche, Mrs. Alice (Scott), 96.  
 Wyche, Ann, 95, 96.  
 Wyche, Drewry, 96.  
 Wyche, Mary, 98, 104.  
 Wyche, Peter, 96.  
 Wycoff, Rebecca G., 107, 114.  
 Yale College, 40.  
 Yates, David Saylor, 101.  
 Yeamans, Sir John, 32.  
 Yeamans plantation in Barbadoes, 33.  
*Year Book*, City of Charleston, 30.  
 Yellow fever, 110.  
 York, Pa., 8, 53, 59, 66, 68, 82, 123, 125, 126 (2), 128, 182, 187.  
 York, county, England, 219.  
 Yorkville, 116.  
 Young, —, 167.  
 Young, Archibald, 51.  
 Young, John, 171.  
 Young, Moses, 68.









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**CONTENTS.**

Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens.....	181
Miscellaneous Papers of the General Committee, Secret Committee and Provincial Congress....	189
Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ord- inary of the Province of South Carolina, 1692-1700.....	195
South Carolina Gleanings in England.....	211
Historical Notes.....	220
Index.....	224

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