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SOUTH CAROLINIANA

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SOUTH CAROLINIANA

SESQUICENTENNIAL SERIES

No. 1. *Colonial South Carolina: Two Contemporary Descriptions.*

Edited by Chapman J. Milling

27
25
194

Colonial South Carolina

Two Contemporary Descriptions

By

GOVERNOR JAMES GLEN

and

DOCTOR GEORGE MILLIGEN-JOHNSTON

Edited by

CHAPMAN J. MILLING



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FOREWORD

The beginning of this series of *South Caroliniana* is a culmination of the joint program of two agencies—one a private incorporated society, the other the library of a state university. The University South Caroliniana Society has brought to the South Caroliniana Library priceless books and papers; the Library in turn has supplied staff and equipment for the care of these treasures and for those otherwise acquired. It is most appropriate therefore that some of the results of this partnership should be put into print under the name which distinguishes both organizations. The volumes to be issued in the odd-numbered years will alternate with publication of two or more pamphlets of proper size for binding into the complete set. The latter, even more than the former, should provide a distinctive service, making available, as they will, papers too long for the periodical, too short for separate volumes, yet oftentimes of greater importance than more extensive publications.

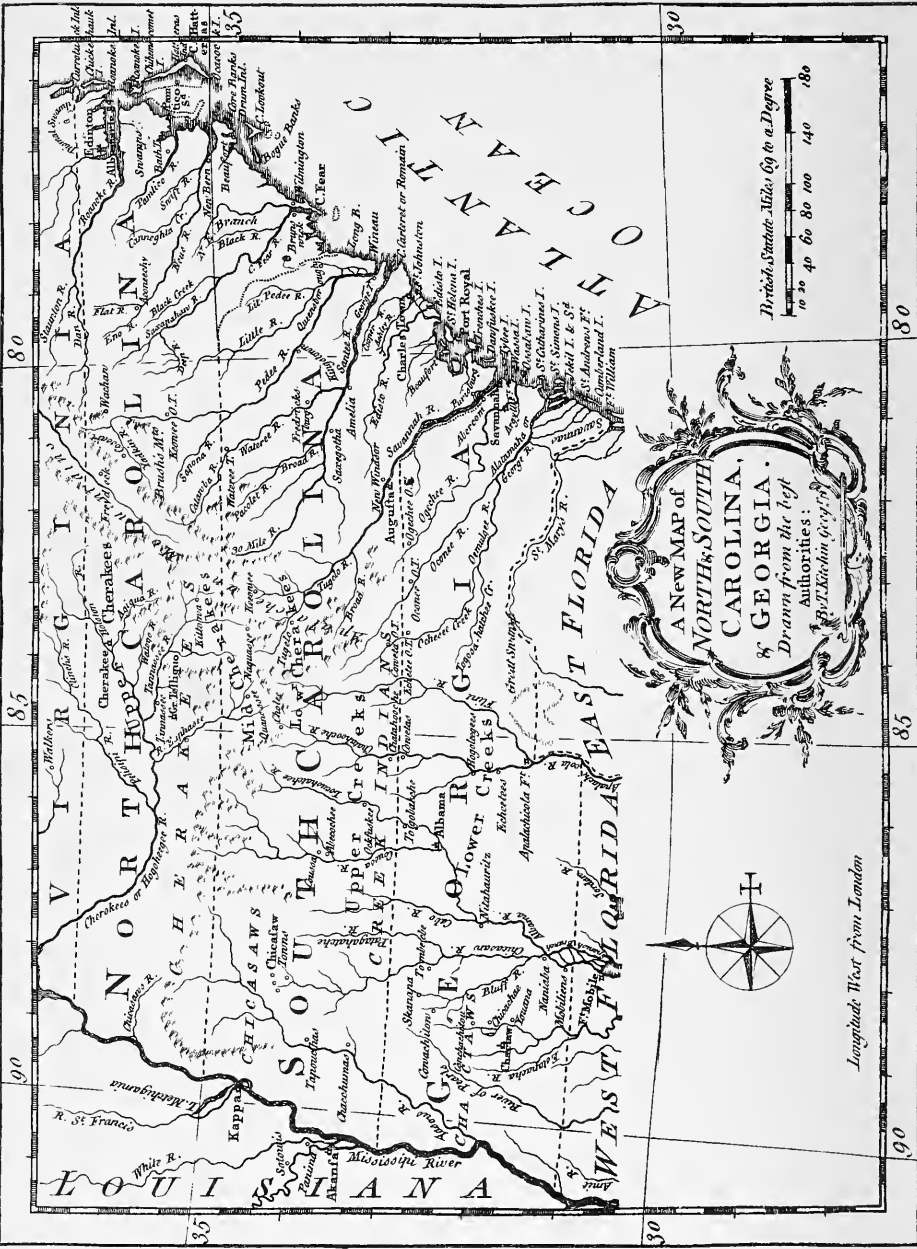
To seven members of the Society — Mrs. Caroline McKissick Belser, Mrs. Arney R. Childs, Mr. J. H. Easterby, Misses Caroline and Susan R. Guignard, Mrs. Margaret Babcock Meriwether, and Mr. E. G. Seibels — for help generously given, is due the grateful appreciation of those interested in the launching of the enterprise. It is a happy collaboration between the Society and the Sesquicentennial Committee of the University which includes the first four numbers of *South Caroliniana* in the publications celebrating the founding of the South Carolina College. The original suggestion that the University of South Carolina Press publish a series of books and pamphlets from the collections of the Society and the Library was made by Mrs. Louise Jones DuBose, Managing Editor of the Press and a member of the Society; it is a pleasure to extend hearty thanks for her assistance in planning the series and in the publication of the first volume.

In the passages quoted in this volume, superscript letters have been lowered, "&" reproduced as "and" except when it occurs as "&c.," and other abbreviations, now uncommon, spelled out or modernized. Vagaries of spelling, capitalization and punctuation have been changed to conform to the author's general practice and further corrections made when they have seemed necessary for clarity. Otherwise, the original has been faithfully followed even to the extent of reproducing significant eccentricities.

R. L. M.

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British Statute Miles 60 to a Degree
 20 40 60 80 100 140 180

A New Map of
 NORTH & SOUTH
 CAROLINA,
 GEORGIA.
 Drawn from the best
 Authorities:
 By T. Kitchin Geog. &c.



Longitude West from London

INTRODUCTION

The middle decades of the eighteenth century were heroic years throughout the southeastern part of what is now the United States of America. They were romantic years, too, and especially in South Carolina, where a few far-seeing men realized the important role they were playing in the building of an empire based on Anglo-Saxon culture and tradition. To the north and west still powerful Indian nations were striving valiantly to defend and hold the lands they had inherited from their fathers. Beyond the mountains lay the great domain claimed by France, stretching from Canada down the Mississippi valley to the Gulf of Mexico. And in Florida the Spaniards of St. Augustine, though no longer as formidable as they once had been, glowered ominously at the people of Carolina and those settled in the new colony of Georgia.

Center of social life, business and government was Charleston, where a brilliant society was already an established fact, where energetic merchants were creating and accumulating wealth and where able professional men found a suitable field for their talents and training. Beyond the city walls lay the great plantations, little principalities in themselves, producing rice and indigo for export and most of the necessities for their own use. The plantations were chiefly on the rivers, which were then the principal highways. The masters of these plantations were generally the sons or grandsons of the pioneers who had settled upon them and cleared the land. In less than a century what once had been a wilderness had been so transformed by man that it was yielding wealth to many and a living to all. Yet even in the low country there were still areas of primeval forest where wild turkeys, deer and the black bear and panther were relatively abundant.

Farther up the rivers toward the fall line were the townships where newer settlers clung precariously to lands which had been granted them but a few years before. These were the real frontier people who feared the Lord and had a marked distaste for Indians and Episcopalians. On the Pee Dee were the Welsh, on Black River the Scotch-Irish, on the Wateree and the Congaree the English, on the Edisto and Saluda the Germans and Swiss. Between these outposts and the tidewater belt a gradual infiltration was taking place from both above and below. The great tide of Scotch-Irish did not overflow the piedmont until after Braddock's defeat in 1755, when fearing annihilation by French and Indians, they

left their holdings in Pennsylvania and the Valley of Virginia and settled above the fall line. From the first there was a merging of these and other elements and long before the American Revolution the people of the "back country," as it was called, had become pretty well united, except on ecclesiastical matters. But for many years they were to nurse a feeling of neglect on the part of the Charleston government. They had to bear the brunt of Indian attacks; they had to travel all the way to Charleston to settle court matters; they resented the affluence and comparative security of the low country people.

Of all the contemporary accounts of this period in the history of South Carolina, two of the best were written by men who had an active part in the drama as it unfolded. Histories are generally written by bystanders, but these two were set down by the actors themselves. Both were given almost the same title. Omitting its long subtitle, Governor Glen's account is called *A Description of South Carolina*, while Doctor Milligen-Johnston's is *A Short Description of the Province of South-Carolina*. They were published but a few years apart and both anonymously, although their authorship was well known at the time.

James Glen, in many respects the ablest of colonial governors, was a Scotchman of good family and influential friends. He was born at Linlithgow in 1701 and educated at Leyden. A lawyer by profession, he became Justice of the Peace and Inspector of Seignories. At one time he held the office of High Sheriff and received the backing of Duncan Forbes, the Lord Advocate of Scotland. While in office he forced the Scotch liquor dealers to pay their license fees. He was appointed Governor of South Carolina in 1738 but did not arrive in the province until December 17, 1743; he was received with military pomp and conducted to the Council Chamber where he took the oath of office.¹

Glen almost immediately became a controversial figure; he would today be called an extrovert, a man of action who had little patience with red tape. Usually seeing to the heart of a mat-

¹Gulielma M. Kaminer, *A Dictionary of South Carolina Biography During the Period of the Royal Government, 1719-1776*, MS (South Caroliniana Library), article on Glen, pp. 31-32; D. D. Wallace, *History of South Carolina* (4 vols.; New York, 1934), I, 441-42.

For assistance in the assembling of the material for this Introduction the writer extends his appreciative acknowledgments to the staffs of the Historical Commission of South Carolina and the South Caroliniana Library of the University, and to Mr. A. S. Salley, State Historian Emeritus.

ter, his impulse was to effect a quick solution and he took calculated risks in which he occasionally lost. He insisted on the prerogatives of the crown and of the governor as the king's representative, yet he was often the champion of the Commons House in its disputes with the Council. He wished to be liked, was always accessible and willing to listen to anyone with a story of injustice, but never yielded principle for popularity. He was fond of pomp and ceremony and possessed not a little showmanship—on one occasion he helped to put out a fire with his own hands. He thoroughly enjoyed receiving delegations of Indians, whom he frequently entertained in his own home. He gave them the salute of cannon due visiting dignitaries and made them feel that they were honored friends.²

The problems of the early years of Glen's long administration were chiefly civil and internal as the province strove to work its way out of the dangers and economic distress of the 'forties. Glen's contribution was intelligent and honest administration of the government, but the initiative was taken by the Commons House; energetic efforts, encouraged by legislative bounties and exemptions, brought new crops to success, especially indigo, while embargoes restrained the importation of slaves. A factor in this recovery was the growth of the new settlements, and Glen's quick demands on the Assembly for aid in response to their calls for help in Indian alarms, his usually wise choice of officials, earned the gratitude of frontiersmen. "I cannot forget," wrote Moses Thomson as Glen was leaving office, "my senceableness of your Fraternal care of the Province of South Carolina . . . and likewise your great care of our back Inhabitants for whom I was Major under your Excellency."³

Glen arrived in South Carolina as the Anglo-French contest for control of North America was approaching a climax, and force of circumstances and his own eager ambition made Indian and imperial affairs the chief issues of his administration. Charleston supplied most of the trade of the vast region south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, but in absence of any imperial control of Indian trade and affairs, the South Carolina government had to devise its own system of Indian relations. Prior to Glen's arrival

²Wallace, *History of S. C.*, I, 442-43.

³*Statutes of South Carolina*, ed. by Thomas Cooper and D. J. McCord (9 vols.; Columbia, 1836-41), III, 556-68, 587, 613-16, 671; Indian Books, MS (Historical Commission of South Carolina), V. 129.

colonial officials had seen their best protection in setting the Indians against each other. But Glen, believing the French the real enemy, and with a humanitarian interest in the Indians as human beings, which he probably would not have admitted, undertook to unite all the tribes friendly to the English as allies of one another. Even when dealing severely with hostile or criminal Indians his motive was partly that of protecting the tribe. He knew that one isolated murder by an Indian could bring on a frontier war with all its horrible consequences. He knew that the inevitable result of such a war would be the death of innocent people on both sides; that one possible result might be the total extirpation of a small or weak tribe.⁴

Pursuant to his policy of reconciling pro-English tribes to one another, Glen made peace between the Creeks and the Cherokee. He secured the cooperation of Governor Clinton of New York to assist in making a peace between the Catawba and the Six Nations. He stopped in its inception what might have been a serious war between the Catawba and the eastern band of Chickasaw. He sought to impress upon the Board of Trade the importance of the southwestern Indians, and, incidentally, the value of his own service:

The five Nations at the back of New York do not exceed a thousand men . . . and yet in former times a great deal of Work has been made about them . . . our Indians, exclusive . . . of the Choctaws are six or seven thousand Gun men The . . . close watch that I have kept upon the beginnings of Evil have helped to keep all these Indians united to his Majesty, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the French; this I hope your Lordships will be of opinion is a real Service, though it makes no show, and although no parading paragraphs have been put in Newspapers about it.⁵

Glen's real entry into the larger fields of Indian diplomacy began with his 1746 tour of the South Carolina border. Alarmed by a series of incidents he called upon the headmen of the several tribes to meet him at the appointed places—the Catawba at the Congarees, the Cherokee at Ninety Six, the Creeks and Chickasaw at Fort Moore on the Savannah. In these conferences he settled disputes between the smaller tribes and secured promises from the

⁴See for instance his handling of the Natchez affair (C. J. Milling, *Red Carolinians*—Chapel Hill, 1940—p. 240).

⁵Public Records of South Carolina, MS (Historical Commission), XXIV, 422 (Glen to Board of Trade, December, 1751).

Cherokee and Creeks to prevent the encroachments of the French. He graphically describes the hardships of the journey:

It has rained incessantly for several days and as such weather is little expected here at this season of the year, and as we had no time to provide necessarys for such an undertaking, few of our people have tents but make a sort of shade every night of the bark of trees and lye on the wett Earth. . . . The River at this place is exceeding high and there being neither bridge nor boat, we have been obliged to swim our Horses, and to make boats of Buffalo hides sewed together with the bark of trees, to carry over our ammunition and provisions dry.

But with two hundred men provided by the Assembly, fifty gentlemen volunteers and their servants, "we have a greater body than has ever been seen in this part of the world at once." It was a masterful stroke of frontier diplomacy.⁶

In a venture of the next year, however, Glen fared not so well. the Choctaw, the most numerous of the Southern Indian nations, were consistently the allies of the French, but in 1746 two daring Carolina traders, James Adair and James Campbell, won over a faction to the English interest. Cementing this friendship depended upon adequate supplies of goods and ammunition, but instead of giving the monopoly to Adair who had risked nearly all his own stock of goods in the affair, Glen, for reasons which have never become quite clear, granted it to another group of traders whose blunders caused prompt collapse of the alliance. Adair denounced the governor, and in his classic *History of the American Indians* thirty pages are devoted to his part in the episode, its subsequent mismanagement and Glen's ingratitude.⁷

If Governor Glen came off badly in his Choctaw plan, he fared much better with the Cherokee. In 1753 Fort Prince George was erected on the Keowee River on lands ceded for that purpose as the chiefs had promised. Glen had announced an ambitious plan to secure the cession of the entire Cherokee country to the crown, to send a Cherokee delegation to England and to build forts on the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers. Astonishing as it may appear, he was able to see a substantial part of this plan materialize.

⁶*Ibid.*, XXII, 149-55 (Glen to Newcastle, May 3, 1746).

⁷James Adair, *History of the American Indians* (London, 1775), pp. 314-43; R. L. Meriwether, *Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765* (Kingsport, 1940), pp. 195-97.

By the treaty of Saluda Old Town, the lame Cherokee Emperor, Conocortee, called by the traders Old Hop, acknowledged the sovereignty of the English and granted all the Cherokee lands to England.⁸

In 1756 Fort Prince George was extensively repaired and renovated and in the same year the engineer, William Gerard de Brahm, was commissioned to build another fort at the junction of the Little Tennessee River with the Tellico. The site for Fort Loudoun had already been selected by the Indians who appeared anxious to have the white garrison as a protection against the Shawnee and the Ohio Valley tribes adherent to the French interest. The fort and its garrison were to come to grief four years later, during the administration of Glen's successor, William Henry Lyttelton, whose blunders precipitated the Cherokee War.⁹

Governor Glen's humane treatment of prisoners is another evidence of a warm and generous heart. In 1745 a French vessel was taken by his Majesty's ship *Flambro* and was brought into Charleston harbor with about sixty Frenchmen and fifteen Spaniards aboard. A number of the captives were wounded and these were immediately placed under the care of surgeons, to be returned to Havana or St. Augustine when sufficiently recovered. The most notable instance of his concern for the underdog was his almost single-handed fight for the Acadian exiles who were thrust upon the province in 1755. Heart-broken and starving, they became the objects of his pity rather than of the fear and hatred they excited in so many lesser people. To the end of his administration he braved the indifference of the Council and Assembly to demand that they be sheltered and fed. Finally a few others were sufficiently aroused and provision made for them, but with the advent of Governor Lyttelton most of them were manacled with irons and dragged out of Charleston to be "distributed" in the parishes.¹⁰

In June, 1756, Governor Glen was relieved by his incompetent successor, William Henry Lyttelton, and on June 21, 1761, the

⁸Milling, *Red Carolinians*, p. 285; *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, X (Jan., 1909), 54-65.

⁹DeBrahm's account in P. C. J. Weston, *Documents Connected with the History of South Carolina* (London, 1856), pp. 205-12; Milling, *Red Carolinians*, p. 285.

¹⁰Public Records, XXII, 20-23 (Glen to Board, Feb. 2, 1745); C. J. Milling *Exile Without an End* (Columbia, 1943).

man who was probably South Carolina's greatest colonial governor sailed from her shores forever.¹¹

Little is known about Governor Glen's life after he left the province. What he thought of the tragic and eventful years which followed his administration is not a matter of record. But he could well look back with pride on what he had done. He had found Charleston and the province "in Ashes, Defenceless, Declining," he left them "Fair, Fortified and Flourishing." He had saved a helpless and stricken people, the Acadians; he had encouraged the settlement of the back country; and, while an English expansionist, he had striven to treat the red man with fairness. He died in London, July 18, 1777, and was buried in his native Linlithgow. The inscription on his coffin reads "James Glen, Esq. of Longcroft, Late Governor of South Carolina."¹²

The story of the writing and publishing of Glen's account of South Carolina makes a small history in itself. Although P. C. J. Weston's, the second publication of the pamphlet,¹³ was, with a few minor errors, an accurate rendering of the original, it is the first, the pirated edition of 1761, which has been most used by historians. This popularization has been due to B. R. Carroll's reprint of 1836,¹⁴ which, however, did nothing to dispel the mystery of its original printing.

On May 5, 1749, William Bull, Jr., then Speaker of the Commons House, laid before that body "a paper entitled Answers from James Glen to the Queries" of the Board of Trade, saying that the Governor desired the advice of that body on them. In his letter transmitting the "Answers" to the Board Glen wrote that the Council accepted them without change, and that "the Assembly . . . returned them, without any alteration but in one Word." Actually the House proposed a dozen amendments, six of which Glen incorporated in his final draft. Three of these were mere verbal alterations, the others were corrections of the Governor's statements about yields of rice and corn and the extraction of the indigo dye which he incorporated for the most part in his final draft. Of all the alterations which the Commons proposed the most interesting is that which it offered as the explanation for the

¹¹Wallace, *History of S. C.*, II, 12-14.

¹²See p. 2; the date of his death and place of burial are on the copper plate (from his outer casket), on the wall of the State House, Columbia.

¹³Entitled "Glen's Answers to the Lords of Trade" in *Documents*, pp. 61-99.

¹⁴*Historical Collections of South Carolina* (2 vols.; New York, 1856).

assignment of seats in the Commons House: "the other Parishes," declared that body in words which anticipated the representation principle of the State's constitution of 1778 and the famous amendment of 1808, "send Members in proportion to the Number and Wealth of the Inhabitants."¹⁵ This, however, was one of the suggestions which Glen considered needless.

There was little in Glen's careful description of the province which he could not derive by observation or by inquiry among friends and associates. His prefatory remarks were based on John Oldmixon's *History of the British Empire*, and he accepted Oldmixon's statement that the colony was named for Charles IX of France despite the obvious fact that it was named for Charles I of England and renamed for Charles II.¹⁶

Glen's report, still unfinished in a few details, was sent to the Board July 19, 1749, but it was not until five years after he was replaced in his position, and during the year of his departure from Charleston, that the clerk in the office of the Secretary of the province "brought a Copy of it to England, and published it in this form, without the Governours Consent or Knowledge."¹⁷ The final preparation of the "Answers" for publication as *A Description of South Carolina* was apparently done in London and by one unfamiliar with South Carolina. The editor undertook, at times successfully, to improve the literary form of the report; but, finding a note of some linens made in the Scotch-Irish settlement in Williamsburg—referring to a shortlived industry in that South Carolina community—changed it to the absurd statement that they were imported from Williamsburg, Virginia. An account of the Charleston fortifications was left out—a reasonable omission for a wartime publication.¹⁸

The pamphlet was padded to 110 pages chiefly by "a long catchpenny index" and by pages on the introduction of rice, taken from *The Importance of the British Empire*, a pamphlet published

¹⁵Public Records, XXIII, 336-83 (Glen to Board, July 19, 1749); Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, MS (Historical Commission), May 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 1749; R. L. Meriwether, *The Constitution of 1778* (Historical Commission, 1951).

¹⁶See A. S. Salley, Jr., *The Origin of Carolina* (*Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina*—Columbia, 1908).

¹⁷See p. 2.

¹⁸No one in Carolina could have been excused for setting the date of the introduction of rice at about 1700—see p. 103.

in London in 1731, and others from the 1741 edition of Oldmixon's *History of the British Empire*. But even though pirated by a subordinate, adulterated with additional material, and out-of-date when published, the Governor's pamphlet is a good picture of South Carolina in her youth. In it is much of the best of Glen's hearty style of writing and it shows him and his contemporaries as they lived and planned and built their civilization against a picturesque background of forest and trading path, of deer and panthers and buffalo, when Charleston was queen of the Atlantic and Georgia was the West.

In the second volume of Carroll's *Historical Collections of South Carolina* will be found a reprint entitled *A Short Description of the Province of South Carolina With an Account of the Air, Weather And Diseases at Charles Town. Written in the Year 1763*. The author's name is not given on the title page but the compiler of the *Collections* credits the tract to Dr. George Milligen, a prominent physician well known to historians of the late colonial period in South Carolina's history. No one appears to have had doubts about the name of the author until the appearance several years ago in a book catalogue of the same title, listed as the work of Dr. George Milligen Johnston. The copy so advertised was described as bound in one volume with the equally rare tract by Governor Glen and additional pages of notes in Milligen-Johnston's own hand.¹⁹

Why this surgeon became Johnston after he left South Carolina does not appear, but Milligen he was until that time, and by that name it seems appropriate to call him. In a petition in 1771 for a larger salary Milligen related that after three years in the military service in England he was in July, 1748, appointed as surgeon's mate in Oglethorpe's Georgia regiment. The next year the regiment was disbanded and three "Independent Companies" formed out of it to do duty in South Carolina. Continuing his service until July, 1753, Milligen advanced in rank by purchasing for four hundred pounds sterling a commission as Surgeon. On Lieutenant Governor Bull's recommendation in 1760 he was granted an Ensign's commission by General Amherst, and served with the independent companies until their discharge in 1764, upon which he was retired on half pay. In 1768 he was commissioned

¹⁹Correspondence with Mr. Samuel Stager, President of the Cadmus Book Shop, Inc., New York, to whom the writer and the University South Caroliniana Society are indebted for his interest and for the opportunity to acquire the Milligen-Johnston volume for the South Caroliniana Library.

by the crown as Surgeon to all the royal forces in South Carolina, but the promotion meant merely an annual stipend of sixty-seven pounds. Although at that period there were none of the king's troops stationed in the province, he was required to attend parties passing through and to assume other duties, and declared that the radius of these activities extended "upwards of two hundred miles in an expensive Country and unkindly Climate."²⁰

While in the province he was among the foremost physicians of his day, his name occurring many times in the public records along with similar references to Dr. John Lining, whose experiments he describes in his pamphlet, and Dr. Lionel Chalmers. Milligen was a member of the Charleston Library Society and wrote the fine "advertisement" for the Society which appears in his pamphlet. His name appears on the Society's roster of April 21, 1750. According to his own account he served in Lyttelton's abortive expedition against the Cherokee Indians, and his description of the bitter and needless war which followed is one of the classics of Indian warfare. In 1773 he applied for the land to which he was entitled because of his military service, and received four thousand acres in the southwest in Granville and Colleton Counties. In May, 1768, one of the Charleston papers announced that "Dr. George Milligen and Lady Sailed for England," but a year later he was again in Charleston, recovering from a serious illness.²¹

As the controversy between the colonies and the mother country became critical, Milligen's rigid loyalty made him a target for the Revolutionists. In 1770 Lieutenant Governor Bull had made an unsuccessful effort to get him appointed Associate Justice, declaring him "well affected to the King's person and government." In the summer of 1775 the revolutionary General Committee undertook to coerce the loyalists and would-be neutrals to take the oath of obedience to the new regime, and Milligen's refusal brought the wrath of the radicals upon him. His account

²⁰Public Records, XXXIII, 73-77 (Bull to Secretary of State Hillsborough, July 9, 1771. Nov. 19, 1749, Milligen married Mary Watson (A. S. Salley, Jr., *Register of St. Philip's Parish . . . 1720-1758*—Charleston, 1904—p. 193). The birth and death of their son was recorded as that of William (Johnson) Johnston, son of George Milligen (D. E. H. Smith and A. S. Salley, Jr., *Register of St. Philip's Parish . . . 1754-1810*—Charleston, 1927—pp. 52, 312). Appended to Milligen's copy of his pamphlet are three pages of "Elegiac Verses," a touching tribute to the child who died in 1766 at the age of three and a half years.

²¹*S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*; XXI (Jan. 1920), 11, 16; XXIII (Oct. 1922), 170; Journal of the Council, MS (Historical Commission), May 5, 1773.

of the affair, an effective description of the breakdown of the British empire and the rise of the new republic, was written at sea on his final leave of the province. It is in melancholy contrast with his glowing description of the Charlestonians in his pamphlet:²²

On the 7th or 8th of June, I was called upon by John Fullerton, a House Carpenter and William Johnson, a Blacksmith, with the Subscription Paper, and desired to sign my name to it. I told them I would have nothing to do with it and that I was both the subject and servant to their Sovereign and mine. About the latter end of June, I was called upon again by Daniel Cannon a House Carpenter and Edward Weyman Clerk of St. Philip's Church to subscribe this lying Association Paper. I told them I would not. Mr. Cannon then said I must expect to be treated agreeable to the rules of sound policy. I answered him I was prepared for the worst they could do to me. On the 22d of July I received a summons to attend the General Committee next day, and to give reasons why I refused to sign the Association. I immediately waited on his Excellency, Lord William Campbell, our Governor, to inform him of this, and that I had no inclination to give any Countenance to their assumed power by attending on them. The Governor advised me to submit to a force I could not resist, and told me that the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, the Judges, Attorney General, &c. &c. intended to wait on the Committee. I went in company with the Gentlemen next day, and spoke as follows to the Committee:

Gentlemen,

I yesterday received a printed paper signed Peter Timothy, requiring my attendance this forenoon on the General Committee and to give reasons why I have refused to sign the Association entered into by the Congress. I have complied, and altho' I have many reasons to give, shall trouble you with the following only. Thirty-eight years ago I began to eat the King's bread, when it was impossible for me to earn it, and near thirty years ago in November 1745, I entered His Majesty's service a Volunteer, and then dedicated my life to

²²Public Records, XXXII, 407-17 (Bull to Hillsborough); XXXV, 229-44 ("Mr. Milligen's Report of the State of South Carolina," Sept., 15, 1775) *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, XXVII (July, 1926), 126-30, 135.

him and my Country. I have continued in the service from that time under different Commissions, with, I hope, an irreproachable character, and as I have now the honor of a Commission from His Majesty, I intend, God willing, to be true to the trust reposed in me. Therefore, Gentlemen, Allegiance as a Subject, Gratitude as a Man, Honor as a Gentleman, and my duty to the King as an Officer, all forbid my joining in your Association. These are my sentiments which can never change. At the same time I dare avow that I wish as well as any Man whatever to the Civil and Religious rights of Mankind.

I was informed by a member of the Committee that these reasons gave great offence, but this I disregarded as I did not mean to please them. On the 4th of August I received another order to attend the Committee on Tuesday, the 15th. On the 12th being the Birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Mob offended at something the Gunner of Fort Johnson had said, seized his person, stript, tarred and feathered him and then putting him in a Cart paraded through the Town with him till 7 o'clock using him very cruelly all the time, about six o'clock they took it into their heads to pay me a visit with him. I was then sitting at my Wife's Mother's door under a Balcony that projects into the Street the weather being very hot. I saw them coming towards me, but as I expected no insult, I continued in my seat; they soon came near me and then halted, calling out from hundreds of mouths Here is the scoundrel Milligen put him into the Cart with the other, he is the greatest villian of the two. I was immediately surrounded by a vast crowd, three or four hundred snakes, hissing, threatening, and abusing me. I kept my seat for about ten minutes, irresolute how to act. I could not get away from them, I was alone and unable to resist such a torrent. I had a small sword by my side, but that is a poor weapon against an outrageous Mob. I got up at last and stood on the threshold of Mrs. Watson's door. A number of voices then called out seize the scoundrel and bring him to the Cart. About a dozen advanced towards me. I put my hand to my sword and they stopt. At this instant my wife, who was in a back room seeing my situation, ran up to me, flew into my arms and fainted away. I quitted the door to take care of her, numbers then poured

into the house and almost terrified to death my Mother in law who is near eighty years of age; to relieve her I resolved to gain my own House, about 3 doors off. I took my wife in my arms and carried her through the Mob, they gave way to us, but closed behind, still threatening me, with some difficulty I got into my house by pushing away those that pressed most upon me, the Mob then forced open a gate that leads into my Yard, one of my Servants, a faithful creature, opposed them, they knocked her down several times, at last I forced them out and locked the gate, on which they left me. The greatest number of this Mob were the new soldiers at the barracks and mobbing is the only service they will ever be fit for. Next morning several of my friends called upon me and advised me to leave the Province telling me that I was particularly obnoxious to the Committee, as I had always treated them with disrespect and spoke of them with contempt, and that I had tried to form a Party to oppose their proceedings. During that day other friends called upon me and gave me the same advice, adding that the mildest treatment I could expect was a disgraceful and dangerous imprisonment—this last from a Member of the Committee. Next morning I waited on the Governor to inform him of my situation, to which, he, I found, was no stranger, he was of the same opinion with my friends that it was necessary for me to leave the Province, and advised me to go on board His Majesty's ship Tamar then in Rebellion Road, and the only Asylum for His Majesty's faithful persecuted subjects. This advice I resolved to follow, but was determined to attend their Committee once more to know what they had to offer me.

Tendered a special oath by a special committee, he refused and was desired to retire:

I had this morning taken leave of my wife and Family so immediately (about 11 o'clock) I went on board a Canoe, which in an hour's time carried me to the Tamar, where I was very politely received by Capt. Thornborough.

If Dr. Milligen's family remained in Charleston it is improbable that he ever saw them after he left South Carolina. His writings reveal him as a courageous, intelligent gentleman of the highest principles, whose active inquiring mind guided a facile pen.

Dr. Milligen's *Short Description* is a succinct and illuminating view of South Carolina, almost entirely as seen through the author's eyes. Of the Cherokee War, fresh in his mind because of his own part in it, he gives a good account, but this is his only excursion into political history. His scientific mind is preoccupied with the climate and its effect on the human system, and not content with the twenty pages he printed on the subject, most of his later notes are likewise concerned with it—much of the latter, however, taken from Dr. Lionel Chalmers' *Account of the Weather and Diseases of South-Carolina*. As was the case with other thoughtful Englishmen on this South Atlantic coast, the magnitude of the natural phenomena, the violent contrasts of heat and cold, and above all the strangeness of the climate and the land, filled his mind with speculation as to the outcome of this experiment of establishing European people and institutions in it.²⁸

There is poignant meaning in Milligen's final note that "South Carolina was at this period the most thriving Country perhaps on this Globe and might have been the happiest. . . . At last the Demon of rebellion took possession of their hearts, and almost banished humanity from among them, with every other virtue."

C. J. M.

²⁸Chalmers' work was published in 2 vols., London, 1776; compare Milligen's notes with I, 9-20. Alexander Hewat, *Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia* (2 vols.; London, 1779), II, 216-28, drew upon the account of the Cherokee War in Milligen's pamphlet.

Colonial South Carolina

The following Description of South Carolina,
is the Substance of a letter from Governour
Ogle to the Lords Commissioners of Trade &
Their Lordships had desired him to furnish them
with as complete an account as he could, of the
natural and cultivated productions, and Commerce
of the province. The Governour lodged a Copy
of his letter in the Secretarys office. a Clerk of
that office brought a Copy of it to England, and
published it in this form, without the Governours
Consent or knowledge ^{from} page 64 to the end of
the pamphlet are additions by the State Clerk.
The Governours letter was written about the
end of the year 1748 or beginning of 1749.
He was an ingenious sensible man, the Colony
flourished very much under his Government
which continued from 1743 to 1756. he died at
London in 1777. G. M. J.

Geo. Milligen Johnston M. D.

A

DESCRIPTION

O F

SOUTH CAROLINA;

CONTAINING,

Many curious and interesting Particulars relating to the CIVIL, NATURAL and COMMERCIAL HISTORY of that COLONY, viz.

The Succession of EUROPEAN Settlers there; Grants of ENGLISH Charters; Boundaries; Constitution of the Government; Taxes; Number of Inhabitants, and of the neighbouring INDIAN Nations, &c.

The Nature of the CLIMATE; Tabular Accounts of the Altitudes of the BAROMETER Monthly for Four Years, of the Depths of RAIN Monthly for Eleven Years, and of the WINDS Direction Daily for One Year, &c.

The Culture and Produce of RICE, INDIAN CORN, and INDIGO; the Process of extracting TAR and TURPENTINE; the State of their Maritime Trade in the Years 1710, 1723, 1740 and 1748, with the Number or Tonnage of Shipping employed, and the Species, Quantities and Values of their Produce exported in One Year, &c.

To which is added,

A very particular Account of their RICE - TRADE for Twenty Years, with their Exports of RAW SILK and Imports of BRITISH SILK MANUFACTURES for Twenty - five Years.

By James Glen Esq. —

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY in *Pall-Mall.*

MDCCLXI.

P R E F A C E.

THE Thing chiefly intended by this Description of South Carolina, is, to give the People of Great Britain an Account of all such Matters and Things relating thereto, as they are most interested in knowing; for which Purpose, the Maritime Trade of that Colony is here traced as far back as any Particulars of it could be met with, relating to the Species, Quantities or Values of their Exports or Imports, or to the Quantity of Shipping; from whence this great and national Advantage will arise, that by knowing at what Rate the Trade of South Carolina hath increased, within Forty Years from 1710 to 1750, the surest Judgment may be formed of its future Increase; and those Facts may be collaterally useful, by serving as a Sort of Scale to measure the Increase of Trade in the other British Colonies on the Continent of North America, about which the People of this Nation know much less than concerns them.

After saying this, it is unnecessary to mention more by Way of Preface than to acquaint the Reader, that every material Fact or Circumstance in this Description is indexed under its proper Head; and that such of them as depend upon Time, or have relation to others under the same Head, are all ranged in such Order, as Date, Place, or natural Gradation seem to require, leaving the miscellaneous Matters till the last; by which Means the Trouble of referring to, and reading, Page after Page, only to know one single Fact or Circumstance may be all avoided, for every Article of Product, Export, and Re-Export, is indexed and each Particular thereof separately referred to; so that if there be Ten, Twenty, or more Particulars mentioned concerning any one Species of Product, and there are Forty about Rice, the Index will shew in what Page each of them is to be found, and which Species of Product are not Articles of Trade.

T H E



T H E
C O N T E N T S.

S E C T I O N I.

*T*HE first European Settlers there ; their Expulsion by the Natives ; England's prior Right by Discovery ; Grants of English Charters ; ancient and present Names and Boundaries ; the Latitudes and Longitudes of principal Places - - - - - Pages 1 to 5

S E C T I O N II.

Quality of the Land ; Nature of the Soil ; Methods of cultivating Rice, Indian Corn, and Indigo ; the Quantities of Labour required for such Culture ; and the usual yearly Crops per Acre - - - - - Pages 5 to 11

S E C T I O N III.

The Nature of the Climate ; uncommon Extreams of Heat and Cold ; Tabular Accounts of the highest and lowest Altitudes of the Barometer, of the Depths of Rain, and of the Winds Direction ; various Observations relating to Heat, Cold, Vegetation, &c. ; and the extraordinary Effects produced by a severe Frost - Pages 11 to 29

S E C T I O N

SECTION IV.

The present Number of white Inhabitants, of Militia Forces, and of Negroe-Slaves; late Increases of People by new Settlers; and the Probability of many Thousands more being induced to come and settle there - Pages 30 & 31

SECTION V.

The Nature and Constitution of the Government; the principal Officers in each Branch thereof, and by whom appointed or elected - - - - - Pages 31 to 34

SECTION VI.

The principal Taxes laid for the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Province Government; and the Heads of Expence whereto the Monies thereby raised commonly are appropriated - - - - - Pages 34 to 36

SECTION VII.

Their Maritime Trade; the Number and Quantity of Seamen and Shipping therein employed; the Species of Merchandise imported there from Great Britain; the Species, Quantities, and Values of their own Product exported from thence; and of imported Merchandise by them re-exported - - - - - Pages 36 to 38

SECTION VIII.

The Situation, Strength, and Connections of the several Nations of neighbouring Indians; the Hostilities they have committed upon British Subjects at the Instigation of the French, and lately upon those Instigators themselves; some Particulars relating to the French Forts, Forces, and Proceedings in Louisiana and Mississippi - - - Pages 59 to 65

SECTION

SECTION IX.

Species of Natural Product; Particulars relating to the Culture, Manufacture, &c. of Indian Corn, Rice, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Oil of Turpentine, Rosin, and Silk; Accounts of their Maritime Trade, Paper-Currency, current Coins, Taxes, Prices of Labour, &c. written in the Year 1710 - - - Pages 66 to 80

SECTION X.

The Number of Inhabitants; Value of their yearly Imports; Tonnage of Shipping and Price of Victualling; a Description of their Rivers, Sea-ports, &c. about the Year 1724 - - - - - Pages 81 to 84

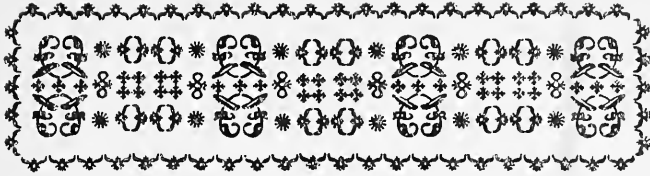
ADDITIONS.

The Case of South Carolina presented to Parliament about the Year 1740, containing an Account of the Quantities of Rice exported from thence in Twenty Years, specifying the Quantity sent to each Country in Ten of those Years, and several material Facts relating to the different European Markets for Rice, &c. - - - - Pages 85 to 93

A brief Account of the first bringing and planting of Rice in South Carolina - - - - Pages 94 & 95

An Account of the Quantities of Carolina raw Silk imported into Great Britain in Twenty-five Years, and of the Quantities of British Silk Manufactures exported to Carolina in that Time - - - - - Page 96



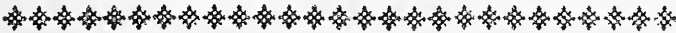


A

DESCRIPTION

O F

SOUTH CAROLINA.



SECTION I.

The first European Settlers there; their Expulsion by the Natives; England's prior Right by Discovery; Grants of English Charters; ancient and present Names and Boundaries; the Latitudes and Longitudes of principal Places.

*S*OUTH CAROLINA is a Part of that vast Tract of Land which extends northward as far as the Confines of Virginia, in the Latitude of Thirty-six Degrees; and southward as far as the Bay of Mexico.

The whole Extent was formerly called *Florida*, and hath been successively possessed by the *Spaniards*, the *French*, and the *English*.

B

The

The Name *Carolina*, afterwards given to that Country, and still retained by the *English*, is generally thought to have been derived from *Charles* the Ninth of *France*; in whose Reign Admiral *Coligny* made some Settlements on the *Florida* Coast; but the *French* were soon after driven from thence by the *Spaniards*, who in their Turn were also expelled by the Natives.

From that Time, the whole Country lay as a Derelict, abandoned by the *European* Nations, till *Charles* the Second of *England*, in Right of our first Discovery by *Sebastian Cabot*, made a Grant thereof to the Earl of *Clarendon* and Seven other Proprietors, by Charter bearing Date at *Westminster*, the 27th of *March* 1663.

But the Limits mentioned in that Grant not reaching so far as our Right of Discovery extended, it was thought expedient to fix a Boundary more conformable thereto, which was done by a second Grant of the same Prince, dated in *June* 1665; and it is by Vertue of those Two Grants so founded upon our Right of first Discovery, as also in Right of several Purchases from the Princes and *Cassiques*, the original Inhabitants of *Florida*, that the *English* Nation do most justly possess such Parts of the said Country as are now known by the several Names of *North Carolina*, *South Carolina* and *Georgia*.

The Part called *South Carolina*, is bounded on the East, by the *Atlantic* Ocean; on the West, by several Nations of *Indians*; on the North, by *North Carolina*; and on the South, it extends far beyond the southern Limit of *Georgia*, which is bounded
on

on that Side by the River *Alatamaha*; but this not being near so far to the southward as the Limits prescribed by the before mentioned Charters, nor even so far as the *Spaniards* have at all Times readily admitted to be our Right, it is evident that a considerable Part of the Territory of *South Carolina* lies to the southward of *Georgia*.

The North Boundary of *South Carolina* is not so well agreed upon as might be expected, which is owing to the dishonest Intentions of many lawless People, settled in those Parts without legal Titles, and not to any Want of Attention in Government, nor to any Difficulty in the Thing itself; but those People, by keeping up a Dispute about the Boundaries between *North* and *South Carolina*, evade paying Quit-rents for their Lands, &c. and so long as they can enjoy the Protection of Government without contributing their Quotas towards the Expence of it, they will be for keeping up the Dispute about Boundaries.

This they have hitherto done in such a Manner, as to defeat the good Intention of all the Orders and Instructions from Time to Time given for terminating those Disputes and ascertaining the said Boundary; which, in His Majesty's Instructions, is directed to be done by running a Line Thirty Miles to the southward of *Cape Fear* River, parallel to and observing the Course of that River to its Head, for the Boundary on that Side: and though this Order is not only too explicit to be mistaken, but hath been put in Execution, or at least is said to have been so, the good Intention of it nevertheless continues to be evaded.

The western Boundary of *South Carolina* is formed by various Nations of Indians, *viz.* the *Catawbaws*, the *Cherokees*, the *Chickesaws*, the *Creeks*, and the *Chaetaws*.

The *Catawbaws* are situated about Eighty Miles North from *Saxagotha*, a new Township in *South Carolina*, and are in Amity with the *British* Government.

The *Cherokees* form the North western Part of that Boundary; their nearest Towns are Three Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*, and they are in Alliance with us.

The *Chickesaws*, *Creeks*, and *Chaetaws*, form the other Part of that western Boundary.

The Latitude of the Bar of *Charles-Town*, the principal Port in *South Carolina*, by the exactest Observations, is 32 Degrees 40 Minutes North; the Latitude of *Winyaw*, another of the Ports there, is ; and of *Port Royal* is 32 Degrees 5 Minutes; these Three are all the Ports of Trade at present in *South Carolina*.

St Augustine, belonging to the *Spaniards*, lies in the Latitude of 29 Degrees 50 Minutes; the *Havannah* in 23 Degrees; *Isle Dauphine*, or *Massacre*, at the Mouth of the River *Mobile* in the Bay of *Mexico*, is in the Latitude of 30 Degrees North; the Town or Fort *Condea* is about Thirty Miles due North from the Mouth of the River; these belong to the *French*: but *Pensacola* on the *Isle St Rose* is
Spanish,

Spanish, and is Fourteen Leagues due East from the Isle *Dauphine*: the other *French* Settlements upon the *Mississippi*, and in what they call *Louisiana*, are all within our Charters.

The Longitudes have not been determined by good cœlestial Observations; but by the best-Correction are as follow.—*Charles-Town* Bar 78 Degrees 45 Minutes West from the Meridian of *London*; *Port Royal* 79 Degrees 5 Minutes; and *Winyaw* ; *St Augustine* is reckoned 79 Degrees; the *Havannah* and *Mobile* 90 Degrees 3 Minutes.

SECTION II.

Quality of the Land; Nature of the Soil; the Methods of cultivating Rice, Indian Corn, and Indigo; the Quantities of Labour required for such Culture; and the usual yearly Crops per Acre.

THE Land of *South Carolina*, for a Hundred or a Hundred and Fifty Miles back, is flat and woody; intersected with many large Rivers, some of which rise out of the *Cherokee* Mountains, and after a winding Course of some Hundreds of Miles, discharge themselves into the Sea.

It is remarkable for the Diversity of its Soil; that near the Coast is generally sandy, but not therefore unfruitful; in other Parts there is *Clay*, *Loam*, and *Marle*; I have seen of the Soil of some
B 3
high

high Bluffs, near the Sides of Rivers, that exactly resembles *Castile Soap*, and is not less variegated with red and blue Veins, nor less clammy.

There are dispersed up and down the Country several large Indian old Fields, which are Lands that have been cleared by the Indians, and now remain just as they left them.

There arise in many Places fine Savannahs, or wide extended Plains, which do not produce any Trees; these are a Kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art.

The Country abounds every where with large Swamps, which, when cleared, opened, and sweetened by Culture, yield plentiful Crops of *Rice*: along the Banks of our Rivers and Creeks, there are also Swamps and Marshes, fit either for *Rice*, or, by the Hardness of their Bottoms, for Pasturage.

It would open too large a Field, to enter very minutely into the Nature of the Soil; and I think that this will sufficiently appear by the following Account of what the Labour of one *Negro* employed on our best Lands will annually produce in *Rice*, *Corn*, and *Indigo*.

The best Land for *Rice* is a wet, deep, miry Soil; such as is generally to be found in *Cypress* Swamps; or a black greasy Mould with a Clay Foundation; but the very best Lands may be meliorated by laying them under Water at proper Seasons.

Good

Good Crops are produced even the first Year, when the Surface of the Earth appears in some Degree covered with the Trunks and Branches of Trees: the proper Months for sowing *Rice* are *March*, *April*, and *May*; the Method is, to plant it in Trenches or Rows made with a Hoe, about Three Inches deep; the Land must be kept pretty clear from Weeds; and at the latter End of *August* or the Beginning of *September*, it will be fit to be reaped.

Rice is not the worse for being a little green when cut; they let it remain on the Stubble till dry, which will be in about Two or Three Days, if the Weather be favourable, and then they house or put it in large Stacks.

Afterwards it is threshed with a Flail, and then winnowed, which was formerly a very tedious Operation, but it is now performed with great Ease, by a very simple Machine, a Wind-Fan, but lately used here, and a prodigious Improvement.

The next Part of the Process is grinding, which is done in small Mills made of Wood, of about Two Feet in Diameter: it is then winnowed again, and afterwards put into a Mortar made of Wood, sufficient to contain from half a Bushel to a Bushel, where it is beat with a Pestle of a Size suitable to the Mortar and to the Strength of the Person who is to pound it; this is done to free the *Rice* from a thick Skin, and is the most laborious Part of the Work.

It is then sifted from the Flour and Duſt, made by the pounding; and afterwards, by a Wire-Sieve called a Market-Sieve, it is ſeparated from the broken and ſmall *Rice*, which fits it for the Barrels in which it is carried to Market.

They reckon Thirty *Slaves* a proper Number for a *Rice-Plantation*, and to be tended with one Overſeer; theſe, in favourable Seasons and on good Land, will produce a ſurprizing Quantity of *Rice*; but that I may not be blamed by thoſe, who being induced to come here upon ſuch favourable Accounts, and may not reap ſo great a Harveſt; and that I may not miſlead any Perſon whatever, I chuſe rather to mention the common Computation throughout the Province, *communibus Annis*; which is, that each good working Hand employed in a *Rice-Plantation* makes Four Barrels and a Half of *Rice*, each Barrel weighing Five Hundred Pounds Weight neat; beſides a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions of all Kinds, for the *Slaves*, *Horſes*, *Cattle*, and *Poultry* of the Plantation, for the enſuing Year.

Rice laſt Year bore a good Price, being at a Medium about Forty-five *Shillings* of our Currency *per* Hundred Weight; and all this Year it hath been Fifty-five *Shillings* and Three *Pounds*; though not many Years ago it was ſold at ſuch low Prices as Ten or Twelve *Shillings per* Hundred.

Indian Corn delights in high looſe Land, it does not agree with Clay, and is killed by much Wet; it is generally planted in Ridges made by the Plow

or

or Hoe, and in Holes about Six or Eight Feet from each other ; it requires to be kept free from Weeds, and will produce, according to the Goodness of the Land, from Fifteen to Fifty Bushels an Acre ; some extraordinary rich Land, in good Seasons, will yield Eighty Bushels ; but the common Computation is, that a *Negroe* will tend Six Acres, and that each Acre will produce from Ten to Thirty-five Bushels ; it sells generally for about Ten *Shillings* Currency a Bushel, but is at present Fifteen.

Indigo is of several Sorts ; what we have gone mostly upon, is, the Sort generally cultivated in the *Sugar-Islands*, which requires a high loose Soil, tolerably rich, and is an annual Plant ; but the wild Sort, which is common in this Country, is much more hardy and luxuriant, and is perennial ; its stalk dies every Year, but it shoots up again next Spring ; the *Indigo* made from it, is of as good a Quality as the other, and it will grow on very indifferent Land, provided it be dry and loose.

An Acre of good Land may produce about Eighty Pounds weight of good *Indigo* ; and one Slave may manage two Acres and upwards, and raise Provisions besides, and have all the Winter Months to saw *Lumber* and be otherwise employed in : but as much of the Land hitherto used for *Indigo* is improper, I am persuaded that not above Thirty Pounds weight, of good *Indigo per Acre*, can be expected from the Land at present cultivated : perhaps we are not conversant enough in this Commodity, either in the Culture of the Plant, or in the Method of managing or manufacturing it, to write with Certainty.

I am

I am afraid that the *Lime-water* which some use, to make the Particles subside, contrary as I have been informed to the Practice of the *French*, is prejudicial to it, by precipitating different Kinds of Particles; and consequently, incorporating them with the *Indigo*.

But I cannot leave this Subject without observing, how conveniently and profitably, as to the Charge of Labour, both *Indigo* and *Rice* may be managed by the same Persons; for the Labour attending *Indigo* being over in the Summer Months, those who were employed in it may afterwards manufacture *Rice*, in the ensuing Part of the Year, when it becomes most laborious; and after doing all this, they will have some Time to spare for sawing *Lumber*, and making *Hogshhead* and other *Staves*, to supply the *Sugar-Colonies*.

This Country abounds in many other useful Productions, of which it is not in my Power to give a particular Account; but such of them as there is a Demand for in other Countries, are all specified in my Account of the Exports from *Charles-Town*, herewith transmitted; I have also mentioned the Quantity of each Species so exported, and the Price it bore with us at the Time; the Knowledge of which Two Particulars in relation to each Sort, will, I believe, be more satisfactory in a national Sense, than any thing else that could be said about them.

I must therefore beg Leave to refer to the said Account, and shall conclude this Head with observing,

erving, that hitherto there have not been any Mines discovered in this Province.



SECTION III.

The Nature of the Climate; uncommon Extreame of Heat and Cold; Tabular Accounts of the highest and lowest Altitudes of the Barometer, of the Depths of Rain, and of the Wind's Direction; various Observations relating to Heat, Cold, Vegetation, &c.; and the extraordinary Effects produced by a severe Frost.

OUR Climate is various and uncertain to such an extraordinary Degree, that I fear not to affirm, there are no People upon Earth who, I think, can suffer greater Extreame of Heat and Cold: it is happy for us that they are not of long Duration.

No Idea of either the one or the other can be formed from our Latitude, which, on other Continents, is found to be very desirable; nor dare I to trace by any physical Reasoning, the Causes of these Extreame; lest I should amuse with vague Conjectures, those to whom I would not write any thing but Truth; I shall therefore content myself with setting down what we are sure of by Experiments.

In Summer the Thermometer hath been known to rise to 98 Degrees, and in Winter to fall to 10 Degrees.

I had

I had for some Time kept a Diary of the Weather, to please myself only; but having met with a Gentleman here, who is curious in my own Way, and who hath done it with more Accuracy, than the little Portions of Time stolen from the Duties of my Station, would permit me to do; I shall here give you his Tables, which are the Result of Four Years Barometrical Observations taken Twice a Day, *viz.* at Noon and at Night; and of Four Years Thermometrical Observations by *Farenheit's* Thermometer; and also, his Account of the Depths of Rain which have fallen in *Charles-Town*, within each Month and Year for Eleven Years past; together with a Table of the Winds.



T A B L E S

T A B L E S

O F T H E

Highest and Lowest ALTITUDES

O F T H E

B A R O M E T E R,

A T

Charles - Town in South Carolina,

Within each Month of the YEARS 1737 to 1740;

A N D A L S O

The several Directions which the WIND had at the
Times of those ALTITUDES.

E X P L A N A T I O N S.

Where a * is annexed to the Wind's Direction, it is to be understood
that a North or East Wind preceded or succeeded;

A N D

Where a † is so annexed, it is to denote that a West or
South Wind blew before or after.

N^o I.

N^o I.

In the YEAR 1737.

Months.	The greatest Altitudes.		The Winds Direction.	The least Altitudes.		The Winds Direction.
	Inches	¹⁰⁰ Parts		Inches	¹⁰⁰ Parts	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	30 : 42		E	29 : 48		W
May	30 : 23		NE	29 : 85		S
June	30 : 20		NE	29 : 85		W
July	30 : 13		SSW*	29 : 83		SW
August	30 : 18		E	29 : 88		SW
September	30 : 33		NNE	29 : 85		SE
October	30 : 33		E	29 : 83		WNW
November	30 : 58		N	29 : 72		S
December	30 : 60		N	29 : 93		W

N^o II.

In the YEAR 1738.

January	30 : 48		N	29 : 88		SW
February	30 : 38		NE	29 : 68		S
March	30 : 26		SE	29 : 58		S
April	30 : 33		W*	29 : 78		WSW
May	30 : 35		E	29 : 30		W
June	30 : 30		E	29 : 98		SW
July	30 : 38		E	30 : 0		SW
August	30 : 38		NE	29 : 98		SW
September	30 : 38		E	29 : 88		NW
October	30 : 45		E	29 : 68		W
November	30 : 35		NE	29 : 58		W
December	30 : 58		N	29 : 75		NNWt.

N^o III.

N^o III.

In the YEAR 1739.

Months.	The greatest Altitudes.		The Winds Direction.	The least Altitudes.		The Winds Direction.
	Inches	¹⁰⁰ Parts		Inches	¹⁰⁰ Parts	
January	30	70	N	29	50	NW †
February	30	55	N	29	85	W †
March	30	50	SE	29	65	W
April	30	32	E	29	75	N †
May	30	28	E	29	85	S
June	30	18	S*	29	86	S
July	30	8	SSE *	29	85	SSW
August	30	26	E	29	85	W
September	30	28	NE	29	85	NE †
October	30	32	NNE	29	72	SW
November	30	51	N	29	72	S
December	30	60	ENE	29	86	SW

N^o IV.

In the YEAR 1740.

January	30	46	NNE	29	76	W	†† 83
February	30	54	NNE	29	72	WSW	74
March	30	40	ENE	29	60	W	78
April	30	48	E	29	58	W	75
May	30	30	S*	29	90	SSW	44
June	30	28	ESE	29	90	NE †	34
July	30	22	W	29	98	SW	29
August	30	25	NE	29	95	N	37
September	30	36	NE	29	86	S	48
October	30	50	N	29	95	W	61
November	30	55	NNW	29	73	SW	81
December	30	58	NNE	29	65	WNW	79

†† The Barometer's mean Range.

The

The greatest Height of the Mercury in the Barometer in this Province is 30:70 Inches; its least Height is 29:48 Inches; and for these Twelve Years last past, all the Variations of the Barometer have been confined between those Two Extreams.

Therefore, its Range in this Province being 1:22 Inch, our Atmosphere varies only $\frac{1}{25}$ [One Twenty-fifth] Part of its whole Weight; and in the warm Months I never have seen the Range of the Barometer exceed $\frac{5.8}{100}$ [Fifty-eight Hundredth] Parts of an Inch.

The mean Barometrical Station taken from its greatest and least Heights is 30:09 Inches.

Our Easterly and Northerly Winds elevate the Mercury in the Barometer; and by Southerly and Westerly Winds the Mercury subsides.

The Weather perhaps is no where more variable, with respect to Heat and Cold, than in *Carolina*; the Changes are frequent, sudden, and great; but the Decreases of Heat are always greater and more sudden than its Increases.

The greatest Incallescences of the Air, which, in the Course of near Eight Years Observation, I have known take Place in Twenty-four or Thirty Hours, were, 19 Degrees in the Spring, 24 in the Summer, 13 in Autumn, and 16 in the Winter.

Whereas the greatest Decreases of Heat in Twenty-four or Thirty Hours, were 35 Degrees in the Spring,

Spring, 32 in the Summer, 27 in Autumn, and 44 in the Winter; and it frequently happens that one Day is 10 or more Degrees colder or warmer than the preceding Day.

On the 10th of *January* 1745, at Two o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, the Thermometer was at 70 Degrees; but the next Morning it was at only 15 Degrees; which was the greatest and most sudden Change that I have seen.

In Summer, the Heat of the shaded Air, at Two or Three o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, is frequently between 90 and 95 Degrees; but such Extreams of Heat, being soon productive of Thunder-Showers, are not of long Duration.

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of *June* 1738, at Three o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, the Thermometer was at 98 Degrees; a Heat equal to the greatest Heat of the human Body in Health! — I then applied a Thermometer to my Arm-pits, and it sunk one Degree; but in my Mouth and Hands it continued at 98 Degrees.

In my Table of Thermometrical Observations, 21 Degrees is the lowest Station of the Thermometer; but since the Time for which that Table was formed, I have frequently seen the Thermometer much lower; particularly on the 6th of *February* 1747, at 8 o'th' Clock in the Morning, it was at the Tenth Degree, and no Doubt had been lower some Hours before that, as the Spirits in the Thermometer were then rising, the Air being warmed by the Sun.

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The Difference therefore between the most intense Heat and Cold, of the shaded Air in this Province, is Eighty-eight Degrees; which is a much greater Range than could well have been expected in this Latitude.

If the Mean is taken between these Extreams of Heat and Cold, Fifty-four Degrees should be the temperate Heat in this Province; but the Sum of the Thermometrical Stations divided by the Number of Observations which I have made, for some Years together, gives Sixty-five and a Half Degrees, which therefore may more justly be called the temperate Heat in *Carolina*; which exceeds 48 Degrees, the temperate Heat in *England*, more than that exceeds 32 Degrees, the freezing Point.

The mean Heat of the shaded Air, taken from the mean nocturnal Heat and from the mean Heat at Two or Three o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, during the Four Seasons of the Year, is as followeth; in Spring, 61 Degrees; in Summer, 78; in Autumn, 71; and in Winter, 52.

The mean Heat of the shaded Air, at Two or Three o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, is 65 Degrees in the Spring, 82 in the Summer, 75 in Autumn, and 55 in the Winter.

The mean nocturnal Heat in those Seasons, is 57 Degrees in the Spring, 74 in the Summer, 68 in Autumn, and 49 in the Winter.—Therefore, our Winters mean nocturnal Heat exceeds the temperate Heat in *England*,

As

As the Weather here is generally very serene, the Sun's Rays exert more constantly their full Force; and therefore when we are abroad, and exposed to the Sun, we are acted upon by a much greater Degree of Heat than that of the shaded Air; for the Thermometer when suspended Five Feet from the Ground, and exposed to the Sun and to reflected Rays from our sandy Streets, hath frequently risen in a few Minutes from 15 to 26 Degrees above what were at those Times the Degrees of Heat in the shaded Air.

But I have never yet made that Experiment when the Heat of the shaded Air was above 88 Degrees; when therefore we are in the Streets in a serene Day in the Summer, the Air we walk in and inspire, is many Degrees hotter than that of the human Blood; for supposing the Heat of the shaded Air be 88 Degrees, when the Thermometer would rise 26 Degrees higher, if suspended and exposed to the Sun, &c. as before-mentioned; or suppose that the Heat of the shaded Air be 98 Degrees, when the Thermometer would rise 26 Degrees higher by such Suspension and Exposure; in the first of those Two Cases, the Heat of the Air in the Streets would exceed 98, the natural Heat of the human Blood, by sixteen Degrees; and in the last Case, it would exceed such Heat by Twenty-six Degrees.

T A B L E S

O F T H E

D E P T H S O F R A I N,

W H I C H F E L L A T

Charles-Town in South Carolina,

Within ELEVEN YEARS from 1738 to 1748;

S H E W I N G,

The D E P T H that fell

In each M O N T H,

In each S E A S O N,

A N D,

In each Y E A R :

A L S O,

The general medium D E P T H S,
taken upon all those ELEVEN YEARS,

For each M O N T H,

For each S E A S O N,

A N D

For a Y E A R.

Whole is expressed in I N C H E S and Millefimal
Parts of I N C H E S.

N^o V.

For the YEARS

	1738,	1739,	1740.
In what Times	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	1.097	2.310	4.873
February	4.416	2.875	3.084
March	4.532	5.609	1.141
April	1.082	0.195	1.092
May	3.127	5.120	5.612
June	1.567	15.839	4.648
July	10.660	5.452	3.013
August	4.104	12.212	7.301
September	10.792	4.834	3.200
October	1.358	6.593	1.258
November	2.656	1.235	1.848
December	3.877	3.689	2.736
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	10.030	8.679	5.317
Summer	15.354	26.411	13.273
Autumn	16.254	23.638	11.759
Winter	7.630	7.234	9.457
<i>Each Year</i>	49.268	65.962	39.806

N^o VI.

N^o VI.

For the YEARS

	1741,	1742,	1743.
In what Times	Inches and Milleſimal Parts	Inches and Milleſimal Parts	Inches and Milleſimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	4.492	2.189	3.172
February	4.615	1.650	2.435
March	5.713	5.203	0.621
April	1.308	0.918	5.292
May	4.841	5.828	2.535
June	5.538	3.250	1.903
July	3.399	1.252	7.738
August	7.144	7.647	3.767
September	6.734	2.895	4.686
October	3.399	0.759	1.672
November	2.964	3.388	3.220
December	1.919	0.957	2.706
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	11.636	7.771	8.348
Summer	13.778	10.400	12.176
Autumn	17.277	11.301	10.225
Winter	9.375	6.534	9.098
<i>Each Year</i>	52.066	36.006	39.747

N^o VII.

For the YEARS

	1744,	1745,	1746.
In what Times	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	1.994	0.863	1.144
February	3.063	7.739	2.701
March	0.582	3.229	1.628
April	2.866	3.842	1.128
May	2.871	1.832	3.988
June	5.814	9.510	4.109
July	8.437	6.771	9.895
August	4.202	9.339	6.114
September	5.657	0.754	0.932
October	1.595	2.962	0.506
November	1.562	0.682	3.586
December	9.680	2.623	3.916
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	6.511	14.810	5.457
Summer	17.122	18.113	17.992
Autumn	11.454	13.055	7.552
Winter	13.236	4.158	8.646
<i>Each Year</i>	48.323	50.146	39.653

N^o VIII.

N^o VIII.

For the YEARS		General	
	1747,	1748.	Mediums
In what Times	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	3.429	2.212	2.516
February	2.860	1.573	3.365
March	2.585	3.047	3.081
April	0.292	0.979	1.727
May	0.924	1.826	3.507
June	2.470	1.859	5.137
July	6.413	9.273	6.573
August	4.895	6.881	6.691
September	7.216	7.442	5.013
October	9.504	5.550	3.196
November	1.056	5.368	2.506
December	2.921	5.588	3.692
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	5.737	5.599	8.081
Summer	9.807	12.958	15.217
Autumn	21.615	19.873	14.900
Winter	7.406	13.068	8.714
<i>Each Year</i>	44.565	51.498	46.912

 N^o IX.

A TABLE of the Winds Direction

The Winds		Spring			Summer			Autumn		
Nature	Direction	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
		Warm	S	2	3	11	18	10	6	7	19	3
SSW	1		3	8	2	5	6	1	1	2
SW	7		6	5	10	18	8	6	1	4
WSW	1		3	6	11	9	4	2	4	8
W	6		14	10	8	9	29	7	2	10
SSE	—		—	—	4	4	—	1	8	6
Moist, but Temperate	SE	—	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	2
	ESE	3	5	3	2	3	2	6	5	3
	E	8	6	5	5	8	6	13	8	2
	ENE	12	7	2	2	2	5	7	2	1
Cold	NE	7	9	1	4	10	1	10	6	2
	WNW	5	5	5	4	1	5	3	1	9
	NW	6	4	3	1	—	3	3	2	9
	NNW	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	2
	NE	3	5	—	3	2	1	3	5	2
N	7	8	1	2	4	2	11	12	24	

The above Table of the Winds Direction is for One Year; during which, Three Observations were made almost every Day; *viz.* in the Morning, at Two o' th' Clock in the Afternoon, and at Bed-time. — The Numerical Figures in the Columns, for each Month, Season, and the whole Year, shew

IX.

at Charles-Town in South Carolina.

The Winds		Winter			Total N ^o of Times in				
Nature	Direction	November	December	January	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	The whole Year
Warm	S	3	1	4	16	34	29	7	86
	SSW	4	1	3	12	13	14	7	36
	SW	3	3	4	18	36	11	10	75
	WSW	3	4	2	10	24	14	9	57
	W	12	14	11	30	46	19	37	132
	SSE	—	—	3	—	8	15	3	26
	SE	—	—	—	5	7	5	—	17
Moist, but Temperate	ESE	3	1	1	11	7	14	5	37
	E	7	6	11	19	19	23	24	85
	ENE	3	3	8	21	9	10	14	54
	NE	1	—	1	17	15	18	2	52
Cold	WNW	4	18	6	15	10	13	28	66
	NW	3	11	5	13	4	14	19	50
	NNW	4	2	1	6	2	3	7	18
	NE	1	4	3	8	6	10	8	32
	N	14	9	6	16	8	47	29	100

shew how many Times within each respectively, the Wind, at the Hours of Observation, blew from those Points of the Compass which are expressed by the initial Letters thereof, and severally placed on the same Lines as the Numerical Figures whereunto they belong.

These

These Observations and Tables were made and formed by a very curious Gentleman, one Doctor *L-nng*; and to them I shall add a few other Observations relating to the intense Cold we sometimes have here; because it is much to be wondered at, considering how intense the Heat is at other Times, and what great Deviations these are from those superior and general Laws of Nature whereby Heat and Cold in every Climate are commonly understood to be chiefly governed and graduated.

The first Instance of intense Cold that I shall mention, relates to a healthy young Person of my Family, who at the Time was Two or Three and Twenty Years of Age, and usually slept in a Room without a Fire: That Person carried Two Quart Bottles of hot Water to Bed, which was of Down and covered with English Blankets; the Bottles were between the Sheets; but in the Morning they were both split to Pieces, and the Water solid Lumps of Ice.

In the Kitchen where there was a Fire, the Water in a Jar, in which was a large live Eel, was frozen to the Bottom; and I found several small Birds frozen to Death near my House; they could not have died for Want of Food, the Frost having been but of one Day's Continuance.

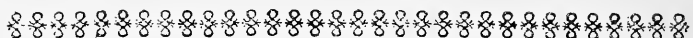
But an Effect much to be regretted, is, that it destroyed almost all the Orange-Trees in the Country; I lost above Three Hundred bearing Trees, and an Olive-Tree of such a prodigious Size, that I thought it Proof against all Weathers; it

it was near a Foot and Half Diameter in the Trunk, and bore many Bushels of excellent Olives every Year.

This Frost happened on the 7th of *February* 1747; and the Winter having been mild with us till then, the Juices were so far risen that the Orange-Trees were ready to blossom; under which Circumstances that Frost burst all their Vessels, for not only the Bark of all of them, but even the Bodies of many of them were split, and all on the Side next the Sun.

Last Year, however, many of them shot up again from the Root, and I have measured many Shoots, which were from Twelve to Fifteen Feet in Height, and of a tolerable Thickness!—a surprizing Instance of Vegetation in a few Months; and though about the first Week of *January* in this Winter we had a pretty smart Frost of Two or Three Days Continuance, with some Snow, it did not injure the tenderest Shoots; but a Month after we had another smart Frost, when the Juices were rising, and that has quite killed most of those Shoots.





SECTION IV.

The present Number of white Inhabitants, of Militia Forces, and of Negroe-Slaves; late Increases of People by new Settlers; and the Probability of many Thousands more being induced to come and settle there.

THE Number of white Inhabitants in *South Carolina* is at present near Twenty-five Thousand; and the Number of *Negroes* there, is at least Thirty-nine Thousand; of the latter I can be more positive, because a Tax is paid for them; and I make my Computation of the former, by the Number of Men borne upon the Muster Rolls for the Militia, which is about Five Thousand, between the Ages of Sixteen and Sixty.

Within these Three or Four Years, above Two Hundred Families of *Germans* have come and settled in this Province; and within the last Year or Two, about the like Number of Families from other *British Colonies* have come to us; while on the other Hand, the Number of Inhabitants who have left this Province is but about Five or Six, and those being indebted here, run off with their *Slaves* into *Georgia*.

As Numbers of People well employed make the Riches and Strength of every Country, I am determined, from the Time of the Proclamation of
Peace,

Peace, to observe very particularly the Increase of Inhabitants in this Province, either in the natural Way, or by the Accretion from other *British* Colonies, or by the Accession of Foreigners: which, by the Blessing of God, and His Majesty's Protection and Favour, I think may be several Thousands in a few Years.

And my Reasons for being of that Opinion are, because here is a large Tract of Territory hitherto but thinly inhabited, Numbers of navigable Rivers which make Carriage easy and afford safe Ports, a fertile Soil and a pretty healthful Climate, Liberty of Conscience, equal Laws, easy Taxes, and, I hope I may add with Truth, a mild Administration of the Government.



SECTION V.

The Nature and Constitution of the Government; the principal Officers in each Branch thereof, and by whom appointed or elected.

THE Government of *South Carolina* is one of those called Royal Governments, to distinguish it I presume from the Charter Governments, such as *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode-Island*; and from the Proprietary Governments, such as *Pensilvania* and *Maryland*.

Its Constitution is formed after the Model of our Mother Country: The Governor, Council, and
 Assembly

Assembly constitute the Three Branches of the Legislature, and have Power to make such Laws as may be thought necessary for the better Government of the Province, not repugnant to the Laws of *Great Britain*, nor departing from them, beyond what Necessity may require.

The Governor is appointed by Patent, by the Title of Governor in chief and Captain-general in and over the Province; he receives also a Vice Admiral's Commission: But alas! these high-sounding Titles convey very little Power, and I have often wished that Governors had more; I cannot however help making this disinterested Remark, that though a virtuous Person might be trusted with a little more Power, perhaps there may be as much already given, as can safely be delegated to a weak or a wicked Person; and considering that such may in ill Times happen to be employed, a wise and good Prince will therefore guard against it.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the King, under His Royal Sign Manual, and are Twelve in Number; to which Number the Surveyor-general of the Customs must be added, he having a Seat in Council in all the Governments within his District.

The Assembly consists of Forty-four Members, elected every third Year by the Freeholders of Sixteen different Parishes; but the Representation seems to be unequal; some Parishes returning Five, others Four, Three, Two, or only One; and some Towns which, by the King's Instructions,
have

have a Right to be erected into Parishes, and to send Two Members, are not allowed to send any.

There is a Court of Chancery, composed of the Governor and Council, and there is a Master in Chancery, and a Register belonging to the said Court.

The Court of King's Bench consists of a Chief Justice appointed by his Majesty, and some assistant Justices: the same Persons constitute the Court of Common Pleas: there is a Clerk of the Crown, who is also Clerk of the Pleas: an Attorney-general, and a Provost-marshal.

There is a Secretary of the Province, who is also Register, and pretends a Right to be, and appoints, the Clerk of the Council; there is also a Clerk of the Assembly, a Surveyor-general of the Land, a Receiver-general of the Quit-rents, a *Vendue* Master, and Naval Officer; all which Officers are appointed by the Crown.

There is a Court of Vice Admiralty; the Judge, Register, and Marshal thereof, are appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

There is a Comptroller of the Customs; Three Collectors, one at each Port, *viz.* *Charles-Town*, *Port Royal*, and *Winyaw*; there likewise are two Searchers at *Charles-Town*; and all these are appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, or by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

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The public Treasurer, the Country Comptroller, the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs, and several other Officers, are appointed by the General Assembly.

The Clergy are elected by the People.

The Governor appoints Justices of the Peace, and Officers in the Militia, which are Offices of no Profit and some Trouble, and therefore few will accept of them unless they are much courted.



SECTION VI.

The principal Taxes laid for the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Province Government; and the Heads of Expence whereto the Monies thereby raised commonly are appropriated.

THE public Revenues within the Province of *South Carolina* arise partly from Duties upon Goods imported, imposed by a Law called the General Duty-Law; and partly from Taxes upon real and personal Estates, wherein are comprehended *Lands, Houses, Money at Interest, Stock in Trade, &c.*

The Species of Goods liable to Duties, are *Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine*, and a few other Sorts of Commodities; but not one Commodity of the Produce
or

or Manufacture of *Great Britain* is charged with any Duty in this Province.

The Monies raised as aforefaid are appropriated to defray the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Province Government, excepting some particular Expences which are provided for by other Funds; and the after mentioned Heads of Appropriation will best shew in what Manner those public Revenues are applied.

Province Debts, such as were contracted by the Expedition to *St. Augustine*, and for the Relief of *Georgia*,

The Salaries of such Civil Officers as have not Appointments upon Quit-rents.

The Stipends of our Clergy

The Salaries of School-masters and Ushers

The Salary, &c. of our Agent in *Great Britain*

The Pay of Gunners at our several Forts

The settling foreign Protestants in this Province

The additional Pay allowed to the Three independent Companies of regular Troops serving here

The keeping in Repair our Fortifications and public Buildings.

Presents to the Chiefs of the *Indian Nations*;

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but

but his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to relieve us from this Article of Expence.

Troops of Rangers casually taken into Pay upon any Alarm, for which I hope there will not hereafter be much Occasion.

Two Gallies equipped and kept in Pay for the Defence of our Island Passages; they are now laid aside, but the Expence of them used to be about Fourteen Thousand Pounds a Year. †

† £ 2000 *ster*:

Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside; the Expence of them was about Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*. £ 500 *ster*:

SECTION VII.

Their Maritime Trade; the Number and Quantity of Seamen and Shipping therein employed; the Species of Merchandise imported there from Great Britain; the Species, Quantities, and Values of their own Produce exported from thence; and of imported Merchandize by them re-exported.

THE maritime Trade of *South Carolina* hath of late Years been much more beneficial to the Inhabitants of that Province than formerly it was; which is partly owing to a great Increase in the Value of their Exports, and partly to a considerable Decrease in their Imports from the Colonies of *New York, Pensilvania, &c.* For those Two Colonies

Colonies used to drain us of all the little Money and Bills we could gain upon our Trade with other Places, in Payment for the great Quantities of *Bread, Flour, Beer, Hams, Bacon,* and other Commodities of their Produce wherewith they then supplied us: all which, excepting *Beer*, our new Townships, inhabited by *Germans*, begin to supply us with.

And the Importation of *Negroe-Slaves*, which formerly was a considerable Article of Expence to us, hath not only been saved for a Time, but is likely to continue so for the future; a Law having been made in this Province whereby so heavy a Duty was laid on *Negroes* imported here, that it amounted to a Prohibition; and though, since the Expiration of that Law, the War hath hitherto prevented any from being imported, I do not find that in above Nine Years Time our Number of *Negroes* is diminished, but on the contrary increased; so that in all Appearance the *Negroes* bred from our own Stock will continually recruit and keep it up, if not enable us to supply the *Sugar Colonies* with a small Number of *Negroes*.

As to the increased Value of our Exports, I have already said that the Price of our principal Commodity *Rice*, was some Years ago so low as Ten or Twelve *Shillings per Hundred Pounds weight*, which is only One Fourth Part of the Price we have lately sold our *Rice* for; the medium Price last Year being about 45*s. Currency per Cent. lb.* and all this Year it has been from 55*s. to 60s. per Cent. lb.*: so that our main Article of Export is not only quadrupled in Value to us, but much increased in

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Quantity

Quantity also; and the quick Progress we have already made in the Culture of *Indigo*, gives Reason to expect that it will one Time or other prove to be a Commodity of as great Profit to this Province as *Rice* hath hitherto been.

But with all this Trade we have few or no Ships of our own: we depend in a great Measure upon those sent from *Great Britain*, or on such as are built in *New England* for *British* Merchants, and which generally take this Country in their Way, to get a Freight to *England*: the Consideration whereof naturally leads me to take Notice of the Advantages we bring to our Mother Country, by producing such vast Quantities of marketable Commodities which do not interfere with her own Produce, and by confining ourselves to the Colony Profits from thence arising; the latter whereof is a Matter of the highest Importance to *Great Britain* as a Naval Power, and it would be doing Injustice to *South Carolina* not to shew our National Value in that Respect.



AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels which have loaded at the Port of *Charles-Town* in *South Carolina* in each Year between *Christmas* 1735 and *Christmas* 1748; with the Amount of Tonnage, computed from the Cargoes and not taken from the Registers; the Rates of Freight, and the Number of Scamen, for the Three last of those Years.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1735 \\ 1736 \\ 1737 \\ 1738 \\ 1739 \end{array} \right\} \text{Christmas}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1736 \\ 1737 \\ 1738 \\ 1739 \\ 1740 \end{array} \right\} \text{and Christmas}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1736 \\ 1737 \\ 1738 \\ 1739 \\ 1740 \end{array} \right\} \text{Vessels}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1741 \\ 1742 \\ 1743 \\ 1744 \\ 1745 \end{array} \right\} \text{and Christmas}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1741 \\ 1742 \\ 1743 \\ 1744 \\ 1745 \end{array} \right\} \text{Vessels}$
--	--	--	--	--

From Christmas 1745 to Christmas 1746.

N ^o of Vessels	Whither bound	Tonnage	Rates of Freight	Amount of Freight
86	<i>Europe</i>	10,555	£ 6 : 10 : 0	£ 68,607 : 10 : 0
121	<i>West Indies</i>	4,018	4 : 10 : 0	18,081 : 0 : 0
48	<i>Northern Colonies</i>	1,720	3 : 10 : 0	6,020 : 0 : 0
<u>255</u>		<u>16,293</u>	. . . . .	<u>Sterling £ 92,708 : 10 : 0</u>

From Christmas 1746 to Christmas 1747.

N ^o of Vessels	Whither bound	Tonnage	Rates of Freight	N ^o of Men	Amount of Freight
105	Europe	12,714	£ 6 : 10 : 0	—	£ 82,628 : 0 : 0
93	West Indies	4,712	4 : 10 : 0	—	21,207 : 0 : 0
37	Northern Colonies	1,332	3 : 10 : 0	—	4,662 : 0 : 0
<u>Totals 235</u>		<u>18,758</u>			<u>£ 108,497 : 0 : 0</u>

From Christmas 1747 to Christmas 1748.

N ^o of Vessels	Whither bound	Tonnage	Rates of Freight	N ^o of Men	Amount of Freight
68	Europe	8,465	£ 6 : 0 : 0	769	£ 50,790 : 0 : 0
87	West Indies	4,299	4 : 0 : 0	499	16,196 : 0 : 0
37	Northern Colonies	1,189	3 : 0 : 0	241	3,567 : 0 : 0
<u>Totals 192</u>		<u>13,953</u>		<u>1,509</u>	<u>£ 70,553 : 0 : 0</u>

From the preceding Account it appears, that the Trade of *South Carolina* gives Employment to Fifteen Thousand Tons of Shipping, and to Fifteen Hundred Seamen, all of which are, or might be, *British*; and admitting them to be such, the very Freight of our Produce brings in a Profit of about One Hundred *Thousand* Pounds Sterling a Year to our Mother Country, over and above the Addition of Naval Power from thence arising: than which, there needs not a more striking Proof how nearly it concerns *Great Britain* to keep the Freight of all her Colony Produce to herself.

For there is Reason to believe that the *Rice*, and other principal Articles exported from *South Carolina*, do not in Tonnage make more than One Tenth Part of the useful Commodities which all the *British* Northern Colonies are very capable of producing for Exportation; and this without interfering with *Great Britain* or with *Ireland*, by exporting *Corn, Flour, Biscuit, Cheese, Butter, Beer, Beef, Pork*, and by catching, curing, and carrying *Salted Cod* and other Fish to various Markets; for the single Article of *Tobacco* yearly exported from *North America* makes about Thirty Thousand Tons.

And when it is considered how naturally capable the Northern Colonies are of wholly supplying *Great Britain, Ireland, the Sugar-Colonies, &c.* with *Skip-Timber, Masts, Lumber, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Iron, &c.* and what great Numbers of Ships are employed in carrying Commodities from one Part of *America* to another, besides those employed

ployed in catching, curing, and carrying to various Markets *salted Cod* and other Fish; there will, upon the whole, appear abundant Reason for thinking, that the Freight of all those Commodities might be made to employ Fifteen Thousand *British* Seamen, and to bring One Million of Pounds Sterling yearly into *Great Britain*.

Much more might be said upon this important Subject, but what I have already mentioned sufficiently shews the national Value of *South Carolina*, in respect of Shipping and Naval Power: I shall therefore proceed to shew how far we contribute to the Prosperity of our Mother Country by the Consumption of such Commodities and Manufactures as she produces or supplies us with; but previous thereto, I cannot help expressing my Surprize and Concern to find that there are annually imported into this Province, considerable Quantities of fine *Flanders Laces*, the finest *Dutch Linens*, and *French Cambricks*, *Chints*, *Hyson Tea*, and other *East India Goods*, *Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver Lace*, &c.

By these Means we are kept in low Circumstances: and though it may have the Appearance of being for the present beneficial to the *British* Merchants, yet it retards our Increase both in People and Wealth, and consequently renders us less profitable to *Great Britain*; for the Riches of all Colonies must at Length centre in the Mother Country, more especially when they are not encouraged to go upon Manufacturies, and when they do not rival her in her Produce.

For

For these Reasons I have always endeavoured to correct and restrain the Vices of Extravagance and Luxury, by my own Example; and by my Advice to inculcate the Necessity of Diligence, Industry and Frugality; telling them, that by pursuing these Maxims, the *Dutch* from low Beginnings climbed up to be High and Mighty States; and that, by following the contrary Methods, the Commonwealth of *Rome*, fell from being Mistress of the World.

The following List of the various Sorts of Commodities and Manufactures usually imported into this Province from *Great Britain*, contains the best Information I can give in relation to the several Species and Quantities of *British* Manufactures consumed here; the Duties of my Station not permitting me to spare so much Time as would be requisite to find out the precise Quantity of each Species of Manufactures so imported; however, I am enabled to say thus much concerning them, that, in general, the Quantity seems to be too great, and the Quality of them too fine, and ill calculated for the Circumstances of an infant Colony.



A LIST

A LIST of the several Species of Commodities and Manufactures which are usually imported into the Province of *South Carolina* from *Great Britain*.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>British Woollen</i>
Manufactures | } | Druggets and Drabs |
| | | Duffils and Duroys |
| | | Serges and Shalloons |
| | | Camblets and Grograms |
| | | Cloths, broad and narrow, of all Sorts, from the finest <i>broad Cloth</i> down to <i>Negroe Cloth</i> ; none having been manufactured here, excepting a little <i>Negroe-Cloth</i> , and that only when the Produce of this Province bore but a low Price |
| | | Cloaths, ready made: our Imports in these Two last Articles are to a great Value. |
| | | Blankets, of all Sorts |
| | | Flannels |
| | | Hats, woollen and beaver |
| | | Stockings |
| | | Shrouds |
| | | Carpets |
| | | Buttons and Mohair |
| | | <i>Linen</i>
Manufactures |
| Sail-cloth | | |
| Ticking | | |
| Checquered and printed Linens | | |
| Haberdashery-wares | | |

<i>East India and</i>	}	Calicoes, white and printed
<i>Cotton</i>		Muslins
Manufactures	}	Dimity and Fustian
		Stuffs of <i>British</i> Manufacture
<i>Silk</i>	}	— of <i>East India</i> Manufacture
Manufactures		Stockings and Handkerchiefs
	}	Gloves and Ribbands
<i>Laces</i>		Of Gold, Silver, and Thread
	}	Iron, cast and wrought into all Sorts of Household Utensils and Cutlery-wares
		Guns, Pistols, Swords, &c.
		Nails of all Sorts
<i>Metallic</i>		Lead in Sheets, Bullets, and Shot
Manufactures		Tin-wares
		Pewter, in Household Utensils, &c.
		Brass wrought, of all Sorts
		Copper wrought, of all Sorts
		Plate and Silver, wrought
		Watches, Gold and Silver
	}	Books
		Cables and Cordage
		China and other Earthen-wares
		Chairs and Beds
		Fans and other Millinery-wares
		Glass-wares, as Looking-glasses, Drinking-glasses, and Bottles
Miscellaneous		Leather wrought into Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Manufactures		Gloves of all Sorts
		Paper of all Sorts
		Pictures and Prints
		Stationary-wares
		Tiles

Edibles

Edibles	{	Cheefe
		Grocery-wares
		Oil, fallad, &c.
Liquors	{	Salt
		Beer, in Casks and Bottles
		Tea of all Sorts
		Wines of various Sorts; but the Wine chiefly drank here is <i>Madeira</i> , imported directly from the Place of Growth
Miscellaneous Commodities	{	Coals
		Corks
		Drugs and Medicines
		Grind-stones
		Gunpowder
		Iron, in Bars
		Painters Colours
Quills		
	Snuff	

We have very little Trade with any Foreign Plantation; and none with any Part of *Europe* besides *Great Britain*, unless our sending *Rice* to *Lisbon* may be called so.

The Civilities I had an Opportunity of shewing to the *Spanish* Prisoners of Distinction who have been brought in here during the War, and the Humanity with which even the meanest were treated, has opened *

* * * * *

[hath been productive of such national Advantages as might be expected from Men who have a high Sense of Honour and Obligation.]

No

No Country in this Part of the World hath less illegal Trade than *South Carolina*; at least, so far as I can learn; though if there was any, it would be difficult to prevent it, by Reason of the great Numbers of Rivers and Creeks, and the small Number of Officers of the Customs.

I therefore think it would be of Service, if the Commissioners of the Customs were to appoint another Searcher for this Province, and Two Waiters for the Port of *Charles-Town*, with Salaries which they might live upon; for at present, it is almost impossible for a Collector and Two Searchers to transact all the Business in that Port.

The Two following Accounts of Exports from *Charles-Town*, in the Year 1748, exhibit a View of the several Species of Commodities and Manufactures usually exported from this Province.

I have been very careful in separating such of them as are of our own Produce, from those which were brought here from *Great Britain* and other Countries; well knowing, that without such Distinction, some or other of the latter might have been mistaken for the former, and prejudicial Notions thereby raised upon a false Foundation.

But nothing of this Sort can happen now that the Exports of *South Carolina* Produce are inserted in one Account, and the Re-exports of imported Commodities and Manufactures in another; the latter whereof may be of farther Use, in helping more nearly to determine what Quantities of *British* Commodities

Commodities and Manufactures really are consumed in this Province.

Because in such Cases, the Value of a Colony to her Mother-Country is not to be estimated by the Quantities of Commodities and Manufactures yearly exported from the latter to the former; but by the Quantities consumed thereof in such Colony, or by People with whom that Colony *can* and her Mother-Country *cannot* carry on Trade in such Sorts of Merchandize.

And considering that the Re-exportation of *British* Commodities and Manufactures from our Northern Colonies may be a Means of introducing Colony Manufactures of the like Sorts into various foreign Markets; the same Disposition that led me to shew the National Value of *South Carolina*, in respect of Freight and Naval Power, also leads me to make these Observations concerning Re-exports.



E

AN

AN ACCOUNT of the several Species and Quantities of Commodities, of the Produce of *South Carolina*, which were exported from thence at the Port of *Charles-Town*, in One Year; from 1st *November* 1747 to 1st *November* 1748; together with the Rate and Amount of the Value of each, in *Sterling* Money and in *South Carolina* Currency.

A DESCRIPTION of SECT. VII.

Commodities Species	Quantities	Rates of Value, in <i>Sterling</i> Money		in <i>S. Carolina</i> Currency		per	Amount of Value in <i>S. Carolina</i> Currency.					
		£	S	D	£		S	D				
<i>Corn and Grain</i>												
Rice	-	55,000	Barrels	6	5	1	2	5	0	618,750	0	0
Indian Corn	-	39,308	Bushels	1	5	1	0	10	0	19,654	0	0
Barley	-	15	Casks	14	3	3	5	0	0	75	0	0
<i>Roots and Fruits</i>												
Oranges	-	296,000	in Number	17	1	5	6	0	0	1,776	9	0
Peafe	-	6,107	Bushels	1	5	1	0	10	0	3,053	10	0
Potatoes	-	700	Bushels	0	0	8	0	5	0	175	0	0
Onions	-	10	Casks	14	3	3	5	0	0	50	0	0
		200	Ropes	0	0	4	0	2	6	25	0	0

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	S	D ^{1/2}	£	S	D	£	S	D
<i>Cattle, Beef, Pork, &c.</i>									
Live {	Bullocks	28	5.1	11	—	—	308	—	—
Stock {	Hogs	150	6.6	3	—	—	450	—	—
	Sundries		—	—	—	—	500	—	—
Beef	—	1,764 Barrels	6.6	6	10	—	11,466	—	—
Fork	—	3,114 Barrels	6.6	10	—	—	31,140	—	—
Bacon	about	2,200 Pounds wt.	4.2	—	2	6	275	—	—
Butter	—	130 Casks	10.2	8	—	—	1,040	—	—
<i>Naval Stores.</i>									
Pitch	—	5,521 Barrels	5.1	6	5	—	12,422	5	—
Tar {	Common	2,784 Barrels	—	5	—	—	4,872	—	—
	Green	291 Barrels	1.5	7	10	—	727	10	—
Turpentine	—	2,397 Barrels	1.5	7	10	—	5,992	10	—
Rosin	—	97 Barrels	1.5	7	10	—	242	10	—

Commodities Species	Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.			A DESCRIPTION of	SECT. VII.										
		£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S	D												
<i>Naval Stores continued.</i>																						
Masts	—	9	in	Number	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bolt-sprits	—	8	in	Number	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booms	—	6	in	Number	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oars	—	50	Pairs		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Vegetable Produce of other Sorts.</i>																						
Indigo	—	134,118	Pounds	wt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pot-ashes	—	3	Barrels		20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil of Turpentine	—	9	Jars		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	7	Barrels		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton-wool	—	7	Bags		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sassafras	—	22	Tons		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boards	—	61,448	Feet		40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boards	—	8,189	Feet		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar	—	1,331	Feet		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plank	—	1,331	Feet		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Posts	—	52	Feet		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Commodities		Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.					
Species	Quantities	£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S	D			
<i>Vegetable Produce, &c. continued.</i>													
Cypres	{ Boards	21,000	Feet	5:14	3:3	40	—	—	1000	Feet	840	—	—
	{ Ditto	979	Boards	—	1:9.3	—	12	6	Each	611	17	6	—
Heading	{	13,975	· · · · ·	5:14	3:3	40	—	—	1000	Feet	558	—	—
	{	127,652	Feet	4:5	8.4	30	—	—	1000	Feet	3,829	11	2
Plank	{ Pine	148,143	Ft. of Boards	5:14	3:3	40	—	—	1000	Feet	5,928	14	4
	{	1,293	Boards	—	—:10.2	—	6	—	Each	387	18	—	—
Baywood, Pl.	{	22	in Number	—	2:1.5	—	15	—	Each	16	10	—	—
	{	98	in Number	—	8:6.0	3	—	—	Each	294	—	—	—
Scantling	{	2,000	Feet	—	10:—	3	10	—	100	Feet	70	—	—
	{	635,170	in Number	—	11:5.1	4	—	—	1000	2,547	—	—	—
Staves	{	132,567	in Number	4:5	8.4	30	—	—	1000	3,977	—	10	—
	{	4,000	Feet	—	14:3.3	5	—	—	100	Feet	200	—	—
Walnut	{	9	Pieces	—	5:8.4	2	—	—	Each	18	—	—	—
	{	739	Feet	1:14	3:3	12	—	—	100	Feet	88	—	—
	{	66	Pieces	—	2:10.2	1	—	—	Each	66	—	—	—

Lumber—continued.

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			per	Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	S	D ^¼	£	S	D		£	S	D
<i>Vegetable Produce, &c. continued.</i>										
Casks { Hogsheds 80 in Number empty { Tierces 43 in Number	—	8	6.6	3	—	—	Each	240	—	—
Hoops - - 3,000 in Number	1	14	3.3	12	—	—	1000	107	10	—
Canes - - 800 in Number	—	5	8.4	2	—	—	100	36	—	—
Pumps - - - 1 Sett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
<i>Animal Produce of other Sorts.</i>										
Beaver 200 Pounds wt.	—	4	3.3	1	10	—	Pound	300	—	—
Calve 141 in Number	—	5	8.4	2	—	—	Each	282	—	—
Deer - 720 Hogsheds	50	—	—	350	—	—	Hogshhead	252,000	—	—
Tallow - - 81 Barrels	1	8	6.6	10	—	—	Barrel	810	—	—
Hogs Lard { - 25 Jars	—	17	1.5	6	—	—	Jar	150	—	—
{ - 26 Casks	2	—	—	14	—	—	Cask	364	—	—
Silk, raw - 8 Boxes	28	11	5.1	200	—	—	Box	1,600	—	—
Wax { Bees 1,000 Poundswt.	—	—	8.4	—	5	—	Pound	250	—	—
{ Myrtle 700 Poundswt.	—	—	8.4	—	5	—	Pound	175	—	—

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S	D
<i>Manufactures.</i>									
Leather, tann'd, 10,356 Poundswt.		1	15	1	15	---	18,123	---	---
Soap - 7 Boxes	1	8	6.6	10	---	---	70	---	---
Candles - 34 Boxes	2	2	10.2	15	---	---	510	---	---
Bricks - 7,000 in Number		14	3.3	5	---	---	35	---	---
Total Amount	In South Carolina Currency			---			1,129,561	6	---
	In Sterling Money . . . Exchange at £700 Currency for £100 Sterl.			---			161,365	18	---

AN

AN ACCOUNT of the several Species and Quantities of such Commodities and Manufactures, not of the Produce of *South Carolina*, as were Re-exported from thence at the Port of *Charles-Town*, in One Year from 1 *November* 1747 to 1 *November* 1748.

Cloth, Stuff, &c. Manufactures.

Broad Cloths	4 Pieces
Duroys	6 Pieces
Camblets	3 Pieces
Cloaths, ready made	1 Chest, 1 Case, 1 Bale
Hats	1 Barrel, 2 Boxes
Hose, woollen	8 Dozen Pairs
Various Sorts	10 Bales, 50 Trunks 1 Tierce, 77 Casks
	14 Bundles, 1 Chest, and 6 Boxes
Linens	3 Cases, 1 Chest 5 Bales, 3 Casks
Oznabrigs	1 Cask, 4 Pieces
Haberdashery-wares	2 Trunks and Sundries
Dimity	4 Pieces
Chints and Callicoes	22 Pieces
Lace	3 Groce

Metallic Manufactures.

Artillery	12 Guns with Carriages
Small Arms	1 Chest
Graplings	3
Iron-pots	10 Cent. lb.
Iron-wares	3 Casks
Pewter wrought	2 Casks

Miscel-

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Cordage,	about 130	Coils
Shoes	1	Barrel, & 10 Dozen Pairs
Sadlers-wares	3	Trunks
Household Furniture		Quantity not inserted
Earthen-wares	1	Hogshead, 7 Casks
	3	Crates
Glass-wares	1	Cafe, 1 Cask, 7 Boxes
	6	Groce of Bottles
Tobacco-pipes	9	Boxes
Medicines	2	Chests, 1 Cask

Edibles.

Flour	1,143	Barrels
Biscuit	99	Barrels
Cheese	about 3,500	Pounds weight
Fish	5	Hogsheads, 17 Barrels & 2,300 Pounds weight
Salt	28	Barrels, and 280 Bushels
Sugar	69	Hogsheads, 24 Tierces, & 262 Casks
Melasses	47	Hogsheads, 8 Barrels
Raisins	3	Casks, 1 Hogshead
Cocoa	7	Barrels
Pepper	8	Casks, and 320 lb. wt.
Cinnamon	1	Cask
Apples	10	Barrels
Pickles	6	Cases, 2 Barrels
Ginger-bread	2	and $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent. lb.

Liquors.

Beer	90	Barrels, 18 Hogsheads
	11	Hampers, 96 Doz. in Bottles
Cyder	66	Barrels
		Vinegar

Liquors---continued.

Vinegar	5 Barrels, 1 Tierce
Wines---Claret	2 Hogsheds
other Sorts	53 Pipes, 19 Barrels
	30 Hogsheds, 124 Casks
Spirits---Rum	49 Hogsheds, 6 Barrels
Cordials	19 Casks
other Sorts	2 Cags
Tea	1 Tub

Animal Produce, of other Sorts.

Oil	21 Barrels, 12 Cafes and 15 Casks
Tortoise-shell	136 Pounds weight

Vegetable Produce, of other Sorts.

Mahogany---Planks	4,132 in Number, and
Plank	1,627 Feet
Log-wood	91 Tons and a Half
Braziletto-wood	299 Tons
Lignum vitæ	35 Tons
Fustick-wood	3 Tons
Bahama Bark	1 Bag, 1 Barrel
Saffaparilla	7 Bags, & 1636 lb. wt.
Tobacco	76 Hogsheds, 4 Casks

Mineral Produce, of other Sorts.

Quicksilver	88 Chests
Salt-petre	1 Cask
Gunpowder	59 Barrels
Copperas, for Brewers,	1 <hr style="width: 100px; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
Coals	28 Bushels
Grind-stones	115

SECTION



SECTION VIII.

The Situation, Strength and Connections of the several Nations of neighbouring Indians; the Hostilities they have committed upon British Subjects at the Instigation of the French, and lately upon those Instigators themselves; some Particulars relating to the French Forts, Forces and Proceedings in Louisiana and Mississippi.

THE Concerns of this Country are so closely connected and interwoven with *Indian Affairs*, and not only a great Branch of our Trade, but even the Safety of this Province, do so much depend upon our continuing in Friendship with the *Indians*, that I thought it highly necessary to gain all the Knowledge I could of them; and I hope that the Accounts which I have from Time to Time transmitted of *Indian Affairs* will shew, that I am pretty well acquainted with the Subject.

However, I think it expedient upon the present Occasion to give a general Account of the several Tribes and Nations of *Indians* with whom the Inhabitants of this Province are or may be connected in Interest; which is the more necessary, as all we have to apprehend from the *French* in this Part of the World, will much more depend upon the *Indians* than upon any Strength of their own; for that is so inconsiderable in itself, and so far distant
from

from us, that without *Indian* Assistance, it cannot, if exerted, do us much Harm.

There are among our Settlements several small Tribes of *Indians*, consisting only of some few Families each; but those Tribes of *Indians* which we, on Account of their being numerous and having Lands of their own, call Nations, are all of them situated on the western Side of this Province, and at various Distances, as I have already mentioned.

The *Catawbow* Nation of *Indians* hath about Three Hundred fighting Men; brave Fellows as any on the Continent of *America*, and our firm Friends; their Country is about Two Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*.

The *Cherokees* live at the Distance of about Three Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*, though indeed their hunting Grounds stretch much nearer to us; they have about Three Thousand Gun-Men, and are in Alliance with this Government.

I lately made a considerable Purchase from that *Indian* Nation, of some of those hunting Grounds, which are now become the Property of the *British* Crown, at the Charge of this Province; I had the Deeds of Conveyance formally executed in their own Country, by their head Men, in the Name of the whole People, and with their universal Approbation and good Will.

They inhabit a Tract of Country about Two Hundred Miles in Extent, and form a good Barrier,

rier, which is naturally strengthened by a Country hilly and mountainous; but said to be interspersed with pleasant and fruitful Vallies, and watered by many limpid and wholesome Brooks and Rivulets, which run among the Hills, and give those real Pleasures which we in the lower Lands have only in Imagination.

The *Creek Indians* are situated about Five Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*; their Number of fighting Men is about Two Thousand Five Hundred, and they are in Friendship with us.

The *Chickesaws* live at the Distance of near Eight Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*; they have bravely stood their Ground against the repeated Attacks of the *French* and their *Indians*; but are now reduced to Two or Three Hundred Men.

The *Chactaw* Nation of *Indians* is situated at a somewhat greater Distance from us, and have till within this Year or Two been in the Interest of the *French*; by whom they were reckoned to be the most numerous of any Nation of *Indians* in *America*, and said to consist of many Thousand Men.

The People of most Experience in the Affairs of this Country, have always dreaded a *French* War, from an Apprehension that an *Indian* War would be the Consequence of it; for which Reasons I have, ever since the first breaking out of War with *France*, redoubled my Attention to *Indian* Affairs; and, I hope, not without Success.

For

For notwithstanding all the Intrigues of the *French*, they have not been able to get the least Footing among our Nations of *Indians*; as very plainly appears by those Nations still continuing to give fresh Proofs of their Attachment to us; and I have had the Happiness to bring over and fix the Friendship of the *Chaetaw* Nation of *Indians* in the *British* Interest.

This powerful Engine, which the *French*, for many Years past, played against us and our *Indians*, even in Times of Peace, is now happily turned against themselves, and I believe they feel the Force of it.

For according to the last Accounts, which I have received from thence, by the Captain of a Sloop that touched at *Mobile* about Two Months ago, the *Chaetaw* *Indians* had driven into the Town of *Mobile*, all the *French* Planters who were settled either upon the River bearing the same Name or in the neighbouring Country, and there kept them in a Manner besieged, so that a few of the *French* who ventured out of the Town to hunt up Cattle were immediately scalped.

Monfieur *Vaudreuil*, the Governor of *Louisiana*, was then in *Mobile* endeavouring to support his People, and trying to recover the Friendship of those *Indians*; at the same Time there were some head Men with about Twenty of their People in *Charles-Town*.

I have been the fuller in my Relation of this Matter, because I humbly conceive it to be a very
delicate

delicate Affair; for these *Chactaw Indians* have formerly, and even so lately as since I have been in this Province, at the Intigation of the *French* and assisted and headed by them, in Time of Peace, murdered our Traders in their Way to the *Chickesaw Indians*, and robbed them of their Goods; but I hope the *French* Governors never will have it in their Power to charge us with such unfair Practices.

I shall be particularly cautious of doing any Thing inconsistent with the Peace so lately concluded; but I think it incumbent on me to say, that it will be impossible to retain those *Indians*, or any other, in His Majesty's Interest, unless we continue to trade with them.

And since War and Hunting are the Business of their Lives, both Arms and Ammunition, as well as Cloaths and other Necessaries, are the Goods for which there is the greatest Demand among them; I therefore hope to receive Instructions in this particular, as a Rule for my Conduct.

There are a pretty many *Indians* among the *Kays*, about the Cape of *Florida*, who might be easily secured to the *British* Interest; but as they have little Communication with any others on the main Land, and have not any Goods to trade for, they could not be of any Advantage either in Peace or War: There are also a few *Yamasees*, about Twenty Men, near *St. Augustine*; and these are all the *Indians* in this Part of the World that are in the Interest of the Crown of *Spain*.

The

The *French* have the Friendship of some few of the *Creek Indians*, such as inhabit near the *Holbama* Fort; and some of the *Chaſtaw Indians* have not as yet declared againſt them: They have alſo ſome Tribes upon *Miſſiſſippi* River and *Ouabaſh*, and in other Parts; but moſt of theſe, and all other *Indians* whatſoever, inhabit above a Thouſand Miles from *Charles-Town*; and yet it may be proper to give Attention even to what happens among thoſe who are ſo far from us; for to an *Indian*, a Thouſand Miles is as One Mile, their Proviſions being in the Woods, and they are never out of the Way; they are ſlow, ſaying *the Sun will riſe again to morrow*, but they are ſteddy.

We have little Intercouſe with the *French*; but unleſs there have been Alterations lately, the Accounts I have formerly ſent may be relied on; there are not above Six Hundred Men (Soldiers) in what they call *Louifiana*, and thoſe thinly ſpread over a widely extended Country; ſome at *new Orleans*, ſome at *Mobile*, and ſome as far up as the *Illinois*.

They had a Fort at the Mouth of the *Miſſiſſippi* River, called the *Balize*, but they found it was not of any Service, and therefore they have built another farther up, where it commands the Paſſage; their Forts *Holbama*, *Chaſtawhatche*, *Notche*, *Notchitoſh*, and another on *Ouabaſh*, are all inconfiderable ſtockadoed Forts, garrifoned by Forty and ſome by only Twenty Men each.

If

If ever the *French* Settlements on the *Mississippi* grow great, they may have pernicious Effects upon *South Carolina*, because they produce the same Sorts of Commodities as are produced there, *viz.* *Rice* and *Indigo*; but hitherto, the only Inconvenience that I know of, is, their attempting to withdraw our *Indians* from us, and attacking those who are most attached to our Interest.

I beg Leave to assure you, that I shall never do any thing inconsistent with that good Faith which is the Basis of all His Majesty's Measures; but it is easy for me at present to divert the *French* in their own Way, and to find them Business for double the Number of Men they have in that Country.

However, this, and even the Tranquillity of *South Carolina*, will depend upon preserving our Interest with the *Indians*, which it will be very difficult to do, unless the Presents are continued to them, and those Forts built which I have formerly proposed, or at least, one of them, and that to be in the Country of the *Cherokees*.

End of Governour's
letter -



The Two next Sections will skew what a great Increase there hath been in the Trade of South Carolina since the Year 1710, according to the best Accounts which could be met with, after much Inquiry; and they contain various other Particulars relating to the Natural Produce, Husbandry, Coin, Paper-Currency, Inhabitants, Prices of Labour, Rivers, Sea-Ports, &c. not mentioned in the former Sections.

The Account of Natural Produce might have been made a few Lines shorter, by leaving out such Species thereof as are named in the Seventh Section, but that would have made this Account much less satisfactory; especially as the aboriginal Species of Produce are here distinguished from those which have been transplanted to South Carolina from other Countries, which many Persons will be apt to think a necessary Distinction.

SECTION IX.

Species of Natural Produce; Particulars relating to the Culture, Manufacture, &c. of Indian Corn, Rice, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Oil of Turpentine, Rosin, and Silk; Accounts of their Maritime Trade, Paper-Currency, current Coins, Taxes, Prices of Labour, &c.

Written in the Year 1710.

NATURAL PRODUCE.

Roots, Fruits, Corn, and Grain.

S*OUTH CAROLINA* naturally produces black Mulberries; Walnuts; Chesnuts; Chincapines, which are small Chesnuts; Acorns, of Five or Six Sorts, which the *Indians*, like the primitive Race of Mankind,

Mankind, make Use of for Food; wild Potatoes, and several other eatable Roots; wild Plums; Variety of Grapes; Medlars; Huckle-berries; Straw-berries; Hazel-nuts; Myrtle-berries, of which Wax is made; Cedar-berries; Shumac; Sassafras; China-root; great and small Snake-root; with Variety of other physical Roots and Herbs; and many Flowers, which spring up of themselves, and flourish in their Kind, every Season of the Year.

Other Fruits, and several Sorts of Corn, which have been transplanted to *South Carolina*, thrive very well there; viz. white Mulberries; Grapes, from the *Madeira* Islands and other Countries; all Sorts of *English* Garden-herbs; Potatoes, of Six or Seven Sorts, and all of them very good; Indian Corn, Three Sorts; Indian Pease, of Five or Six Sorts; Indian Beans, several Sorts; Pompions; Squashes; Gourds; Pomelons; Cucumbers; Musk-melons; Water-melons; Tobacco; Rice, of Three or Four Sorts; Oats; Rye; Barley; and some Wheat, though not much. Their other Fruits are, Apples; Pears; Quinces; Figs, of Three or Four Sorts; Oranges; Pomegranates; and Peaches, of Fourteen or Fifteen Sorts.

Though they have as great Variety of good Peaches as there are in any Country, perhaps, in the whole World; yet, the principal Use made of them is to feed Hogs; for which Purpose large Orchards of them are planted: the Peach-trees there, are all Standards: they yield Fruit in Three Years from the Time of setting the Stone; the Fourth Year, bear plentifully; and the Fifth, are large spreading Trees. Most Kinds of *British*

Fruits prosper best up in the Country, at some Distance from Salt-water; but Figs, Peaches, Pomegranates, and the like, grow best nigh the Sea. Peaches, Nectarines, &c. of one Sort or other, are in Perfection from 20 *June* to the End of *September*.

Neat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

South Carolina abounds with black Cattle, to a Degree much beyond any other *English* Colony; which is chiefly owing to the Mildness of the Winter, whereby the Planters are freed from the Charge and Trouble of providing for their Cattle, suffering them to feed all the Winter in the Woods.—These Creatures have mightily increased since the first settling of the Colony, about Forty Years ago: It was then reckoned a great Matter for a Planter to have Three or Four Cows: but now, some People have a Thousand Head of Cattle, and for one Man to have Two Hundred is very common.—They likewise have Hogs in abundance, which go daily to feed in the Woods, and come Home at Night. Also, some Sheep and Goats.

Wild Beasts, &c. of the Forest.

The wild Beasts which the Woods of *South Carolina* afford for Profit and for Game, are, Rabbits, Foxes, Raccoons, Possums, Squirrels, wild Cats, Deer, Elks, Buffaloes, Bears, Tygers, wild Kine, and wild Hogs:—some of these Creatures may indeed be thought dangerous in that Country, as they are in other Parts of the World; but the *Carolina* People find by Experience, that every Sort of wild Beast there will run from a Man; the fiercest of them not venturing to attack any larger
or

or better defended Animals than Sheep, Hogs, or young Calves; and the devouring of some of these is all the Injury sustained by wild Beasts there.

Fowls, tame and wild.

There are tame Fowls of all Sorts; and great Variety of wild Fowl; the Sorts of wild Fowl which frequent the inland Parts of the Country, are Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pidgeons, Partridges, Brants, Sheldrakes, and Teal; the other Sorts, found near the Sea, are Curlews, Cranes, Herons, Snipes, Pelicans, Gannets, Sea-larks, and many others.

Fish, for Sustenance, or for Trade.

The Sea-coast is full of Islands, Sounds, Bays, Rivers, and Creeks, which are well stored with great Variety of excellent Fish; the most common whereof are, Bass, Drum, Whitings, Trouts, Herrings, Mulletts, Rocks, Sturgeons, Shads, Sheeps-heads, Plaice, Flounders, small Turtle, Crabs, Oysters, Muscles, Cockles, Shrimps, &c. the other Sorts of Fish common there, and not eaten, are Whales, Grampoises, Porpoises, Sharks, Dog-fish, Garb, Stingrays, Saw-fish, Fidlers, and Periwinkles.

Timber, &c. Trees.

The uncultivated Part of *South Carolina*, may be called one continued Forest, well stocked with Oaks of several Sorts, Chesnut, Walnut, Hickery, Pine, Fir of several Species, Two Sorts of Cypress, Cedar, Poplar, or the Tulip-tree, Laurel, Bay, Myrtle, Hasel, Beech, Ash, Elm, and Variety of other Sorts of Trees, the Names of which are scarcely known.

HUSBANDRY, &c.

Concerning the Produce of Indian Corn.

The usual Produce of an Acre of *Indian Corn*, is from Eighteen to Thirty Bushels, and Six Bushels of *Indian Pease*, which run like a Vine among the Corn. — About a Gallon of *Indian Corn* sows an Acre.

Concerning the Culture, Produce, and Manufactury of Rice.

Rice is sowed in Furrows about Eighteen Inches distant; a Peck usually sows an Acre, which yields seldom less than Thirty Bushels, or more than Sixty Bushels; but generally between these Two, according as the Land is better or worse. — *Rice* is cleaned by Mills, turned with Oxen or Horses. — The Planters in this Colony sow much *Rice*, not only because it is a vendible Commodity, but thriving best in low moist Lands, it inclines People to improve that Sort of Ground, which being planted a few Years with *Rice*, and then laid fallow, it turns to the best Pasture.

Concerning the Extraction, Preparation, &c. of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Oil of Turpentine, and Rosin.

The Five Sorts of Commodities known by these Names, are all extracted from a Species of *Pine-Tree*, called the *Pitch-Pine*; and may rather be said to be one and the same Thing under different Modes of Preparation, than Five differing Sorts of Commodities, because they are all included in the Gum or Resin of the *Pine-Tree*.

Turpentine

Turpentine is the Gum in a liquid State, extracted by Incision and the Heat of the Sun, while the Tree is growing.

Oil of Turpentine is obtained by the Distillation of *Turpentine*.

Resin is the Residuum, or Remainder, of such *Turpentine*, after the Oil is distilled from it.

Tar is the Gum in a liquid State, but forced out by a proper Degree of confined Fire Heat, after the Tree is cut down, split in Pieces, and dried.

Pitch is the solid Part of *Tar*, separated from the liquid Part by boiling.

Turpentine is obtained by cutting Channels in the standing green Trees, so as to meet in a Point at the Foot of the Tree, where a Box or several Pieces of Board are fitted to receive it: the Channels are cut as high as a Man can reach with an Axe, and the Bark is peeled off from those Parts of the Tree which are exposed to the Sun, that the Heat of it may more easily draw out the *Turpentine*.

The Process of extracting *Tar* is as followeth:—
First, they prepare a circular Floor of Clay, declining a little towards the Centre; from which there is laid a Pipe of Wood, extending near horizontally, Two Feet without the Circumference, and so let into the Ground that its upper Side is near level with the Floor: at the outer End of this Pipe they dig a Hole large enough to hold the Barrels for the *Tar*, which when forced out of the Wood,

F 4

naturally

naturally runs to the Centre of the Floor, as the lowest Part, and from thence along the Pipe into the Barrels: these Matters being first prepared, they raise upon that Clay Floor a large Pile of dry *Pine-wood*, split in Pieces, and inclose the whole Pile with a Wall of Earth, leaving only a little Hole at the Top, where the Fire is to be kindled; and when that is done, so that the inclosed Wood begins to burn, the whole is stopped up with Earth; to the End that there may not be any Flame, but only Heat sufficient to force the *Tar* out of the Wood and make it run down to the Floor: they temper the Heat as they think proper, by thrusting a Stick through the Earth, and letting the Air in, at as many Places as they find necessary.

*Concerning the Breeding of Silk-worms and
the Production of Silk.*

Silk-worms in *South-Carolina* are hatched from the Eggs about the Sixth of *March*; Nature having wisely ordained them to enter into this new Form of Being, at the same Time that the *Mulberry*-leaves, which are their Food, begin to open. — Being attended and fed Six Weeks, they eat no more, but have small Bushes set up for them, where they spin themselves into Balls, which are thrown into warm Water and then the *Silk* is wound off them.

M A R I T I M E T R A D E.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and *Great Britain*, one Year with another, employs Twenty-two Sail of Ships.

Those

Those Ships bring from *Great Britain* to *South Carolina*, all Sorts of Woollen Cloths, Stuffs, and Druggets; Linens, Hollands, printed Callicoes and Linens; Silks and Muslins; Nails of all Sizes, Hoes, Hatchets, and all Kinds of Iron Wares; Bed-ticks, strong Beer, bottled Cyder, Raisins, fine Earthen-wares, Pipes, Paper, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts; Hats from 2s. to 12s. Price; Stockings from 1s. to 8s. Price; Gloves, Pewter-dishes and Plates; Bras and Copper Wares; Guns, Powder, Bullets, Flints, Glafs-beads, Cordage, Woollen and Cotton Cards, Steel Hand-mills, Grind-stones; Looking and Drinking-Glasses; Lace, Thread coarse and fine; Mohair, and all Kinds of Trimming for Cloaths, Pins, Needles, &c.

In Return for these Commodities and Manufactures, there are sent from *South Carolina* to *Great Britain*, about Seventy Thousand Deer-skins a Year; some Furs, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Raw-silk, Rice; and formerly, Indigo: — But all these not being sufficient to pay for the *European* Goods, and *Negroe* Slaves with which the *English* Merchants are continually supplying the *South Carolina* People; the latter likewise send to *England* some Cocoa-nuts, Sugar, Tortoise-shell, Money, and other Things which they have from the *American* Islands, in return for the Provisions they send there.

Besides the Twenty-two Sail of Ships which trade between *South Carolina* and *Great Britain*, as before mentioned; there enter and clear annually at the Port of *Charles-Town*, about Sixty Sail of Ships, Sloops, and Brigantines, which are employed

in

in carrying on the after-named Branches of Trade between *South Carolina* and other Countries.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, the *British* Leeward Islands, the Island of *St Thomas* [a *Danish* Sugar-Colony], and *Curaço* [a *Dutch* Sugar-Colony].

The Commodities sent from *South-Carolina* to those Places, are, Beef, Pork, Butter, Candles, Soap, Tallow, Myrtle-wax Candles, Rice, some Pitch and Tar, Cedar and Pine Boards, Shingles, Hoop-staves, and Heads for Barrels.

The Commodities sent in Return from those Places to *South Carolina*, are, Sugar, Rum, Melasses, Cotton, Chocolate made up, Cocoa-nuts, *Negroe*-Slaves, and Money.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and *New England*, *New York*, and *Pensylvania*.

The Commodities sent from *South Carolina* to those other Northern Colonies, are, tanned Hides, small Deer-skins, Gloves, Rice, Slaves taken by the *Indians* in War, some Tar and Pitch.

The Commodities sent in Return from those other Northern Colonies to *South Carolina*, are, Wheat-flour, Biscuit, strong Beer, Cyder, salted Fish, Onions, Apples, Hops.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and the *Madeira* and Western Islands [belonging to *Portugal*].

The Commodities sent from *South Carolina* to those Islands, are Beef, Pork, Butter, Rice, Cask-staves, Heading for Barrels, &c.

The Commodities sent in Return from those Islands to *South Carolina*, are Wines.

N. B. The

N. B. The Salt used in *South Carolina* is brought from the *Babama* Islands.

From *Guinea*, and other Parts of the Coast of *Africa*, *Negroe*-Slaves are imported into *South Carolina*; but the Ships which bring them there, being sent from *England* with Effects to purchase them, the *Carolina* Returns for the same are sent thither.

PAPER CURRENCY.

During the former Part of *Queen Anne's* War, the Inhabitants of *South Carolina* exerted themselves very much in Defence of that Colony, not only by fortifying *Charles-Town*, and building a Fort to command the Entrance of *Ashley* River, but by undertaking several Expeditions against the *Spaniards* and *Indians* in *Florida*, &c. the Charges of all which Fortifications and Expeditions brought the *South Carolina* People so much in Debt, that their Assembly finding it was in vain to struggle with the Difficulty, by raising annual Taxes, which could not have been levied soon enough to answer the present Exigency, they came to a Determination to strike *Bills of Credit*; at first, for about Six Thousand Pounds; and having had Experience of them, they afterwards issued more; to the Amount of about Ten Thousand Pounds.

By the Laws which established those Bills of Credit, their Currency was secured: to proffer any Payment with them was a Tender in Law, so that if the Creditor refused to take them he lost his Money, and the Debtor was discharged from the Mi-

nute

nute of such Refusal: but they had not any Instance of that Kind, the Funds upon which those Bills were charged being so good, that they passed in all Payments without any Demur or Dissatisfaction.

The first issued of those Bills had an Interest of Twelve *per Cent. per Annum* annexed to them; but upon making the Second Parcel of them, the Assembly was sensible of the great Inconvenience of that Method. For it not only made the Currency of them more difficult, by Reason of the Indorsements, and computing the Times they had been in the Treasury; but gave the Treasurer an Opportunity of injuring the Public, by giving Credit for what Time he thought fit, as often as they came into his Hands. Besides, the Interest gave Encouragement to People to hoard them, which was a common Prejudice, by keeping so great a Part of the Cash [Paper-Money] from circulating in Trade. And lastly, this devouring Rate of Interest was such a constant Addition to the Public Debt, that, if continued, it would have made it impossible to sink [pay] the Bills in any reasonable Time, unless by burthensome Taxes.

For these several Reasons, the Assembly enacted, That from that Time forward, the Bills of Credit should run to all Intents and Purposes as they had done, but without bearing any Interest at all; and the People quickly found the Benefit of it; for this both eased the Public of a great Burthen; and made the Bills circulate more in Trade, and with less Difficulty among the common People. The Assembly indeed, by this Act, exposed themselves to
the

the Censure of those who little regarded the Public so long as their own private Intèrest was advanced; but they wisely considered, that saving the Public Two Thousand Pounds a Year was more to be regarded, than gratifying the unreasonable Avarice of some particular Persons: and such is the Opinion of their Integrity, as well as of the Ability of the Colony, that those Bills never have yet circulated for less Value than they were issued.

CURRENT COINS.

Besides those Bills of Credit, or Paper-Currency, there are various Sorts of *Gold* and *Silver* Coins circulating in *South Carolina*: the most common of those Coins are, *French Pistoles*, *Spanish* and *Arabian Gold*; all of which passed at Six *Shillings* and Three *Pence* the Penny-weight, and Three *Pence* every odd Grain, before the Currency of Money in the *English* Colonies was regulated by an *English* Law; and before that Regulation took Place, the several Sorts of *Silver* Coin current in *South Carolina* were received and paid at the following Rates; *viz.* *Dutch* and *German* Dollars, and *Peruvian* Pieces of Eight, passed at Five *Shillings* each; *Mexican* Pieces of Eight, weighing Twelve Penny-weight, went at the same Rate, and for every Penny-weight, above Twelve to Seventeen, that those last Pieces weighed, Three *Pence* Half *Penny* more was allowed: other Pieces of *Spanish* Silver Money, commonly called *Ryals* and Half *Ryals* were current, the former at Seven *Pence* Half *Penny*, and the latter at Three *Pence* Half *Penny*.—There was not much *English* Money among them, but what they had, passed [*Anno* 1710] at Fifty *per Cent.* advance; that is, a *Crown* at Seven

Seven Shillings and Six-pence; a Guinea at Thirty-two Shillings Three Pence; and so in Proportion.

Conformable to those Rates of Currency of *English* Coins, the Course or Rate of Exchange between *South Carolina* and *England*, in the Year 1710, was £150 *South Carolina* Currency for £100 Sterling.

T A X E S, &c.

There are not at present in *South Carolina* any Taxes upon either real or personal Estates: the Public Revenues being all raised by Duties laid upon every Sort of Spirituous Liquor, Wines, and other Liquors; upon Sugar, Melasses, Flour, Biscuit, *Negroes*-Slaves, &c. upon all dry Goods imported, Three *per Cent.*: and upon all Deer-skins exported, Three Pence *per Skin*. — These several Duties have of late produced about Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*; out of which the yearly Disbursements, for Charges of Government, are as follow.

Stipends to Ten Ministers of the Church of	
<i>England</i> - - - - -	£ 1,000
For finishing and repairing Fortifications	1,000
For the Officers & Soldiers doing Duty in Forts	600
To the Governor - - - - -	200
For Military Stores - - - - -	300
Accidental Charges - - - - -	400
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	3,500
Which Sum being taken out of - - - - -	<u>4,500</u>
There will remain yearly - - - - -	1,000
to cancel Bills of Credit to that Amount.	

This must all be Sterling
 or proclamation money which was about
 25 per cent. 2000 per thousand Sterling

I N H A B I T A N T S.

The Proportions which the several Sorts of People inhabiting *South Carolina* bore to each other, as to Employment and national Distinctions.

Of the white People,

The Planters were	-	-	-	$8\frac{1}{2}$	}	of 12 Parts
The Traders	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
The Artisans	-	-	-	2		

Of all the Inhabitants,

The white People were	12	}	of 100 Parts
+ The <i>Indian</i> Subjects	- 66		
The <i>Negroe</i> -Slaves	- 22		

The Proportions which the several Sorts of white People inhabiting *South Carolina* bore to each other, as to Matters of Religion.

The Episcopal Party were	$4\frac{1}{4}$	}	of 10 Parts			
The Presbyterians, including those <i>French</i> who retain their own Discipline	-			-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$
The Anabaptists	-			-	-	1
The Quakers	-			-	-	$0\frac{1}{4}$

+ a mistake - the Indians
were never Subjects - their
numbers are greatly diminished.

PRICES

PRICES OF LABOUR, &c.

	<i>per Day—Currency†</i>
For a Taylor - - - -	Five Shillings
a Shoemaker - - -	Two Shillings Six Pence
a Smith - - - -	Seven Shillings Six Pence
a Weaver - - -	Three Shillings
a Bricklayer - -	Six Shillings
a Cooper - - -	Four Shillings

Carpenters and Joiners have from Three to Five Shillings a Day. *proclamation money*

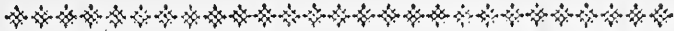
A Labourer hath from One Shilling and Three Pence to Two Shillings a Day, with Lodging and Diet. *proclamation money*

Those who oversee Plantations have from Fifteen to Forty Pounds *per Annum. proclamation money*

Such as are employed to trade with the *Indians*, have from Twenty to One Hundred Pounds a Year. *proclamation money*

† There is some mistake here, in sup-
 the Currency altered *proclamation money*
 is meant

SECTION



SECTION X.

The Number of Inhabitants; Value of their yearly Imports; Tonnage of Shipping and Price of Victualing; a Description of their Rivers, Sea-ports, &c. About the Year 1724.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

THE Number of white People in *South Carolina*, including Men, Women, and Children, was about Fourteen Thousand, in the Year 1724;† and the Number of Slaves there, at that Time, reckoning Men, Women, and Children, was about Thirty-two Thousand, mostly *Negroes*.

YEARLY IMPORTS.

In the Year 1723 the Imports into *South Carolina* amounted in Value to One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, at the first Cost; and had not for Four Years before been of less than that Value:—This Estimate was made from the Account-Books kept by the Collector of the Two and a Half *per Cent.* Duty on all Goods imported there; and if any Fraud was committed, by under-reporting to him the Value of any such Goods, the Imports in those Years were of so much more Value than is mentioned here.

† In 1794 the no. of white people was 140,328. of
 and the slaves, including free negroes and
 mulattos, 108,895 who are all under the Act
 for regulating the Slaves

Of the Commodities and Manufactures so imported into *South Carolina*, I reckon to the Value of One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, for Exports from *Great Britain* to that Colony, and for *Negroe*-Slaves brought there in *British* Ships: the other Twenty Thousand Pounds Worth of those Imports, I take to be brought in their own or other trading Vessels from the *West-India* Islands and Northern Colonies.

When they trade at any of the *French* Islands, they receive some Money along with the Rum and Sugar they bring from thence: — I have known a small Sloop bring to *South Carolina* from *Cape Francois*, Three Hundred Pistoles at one Time, besides Rum, Sugar and Melasses, all which were the Produce of her own Cargoe only.

SHIPPING and VICTUALLING.

The Quantity of *British* Shipping employed by Means of *South Carolina*, is not less than Eight Thousand Tons; — and I cannot estimate the Shipping that is owned and employed by the Inhabitants of that Colony at less than Seven Hundred Tons.

The Shipping at *Charles-Town* are supplied all the Year round with Beef, at less than Seven Shillings Sterling *per* Hundred Pounds Weight.

S E A-

SEA-COAST, RIVERS, HARBOURS.

South Carolina hath Seventy Leagues of Sea-Coast, reckoning from Cape *Fear* northward, to the River *May* southward.

I am unacquainted with the Depth of Water in all the Rivers to the southward of *Port Royal*, though I have known Sloops sail in most of them : but of the other Rivers in *South Carolina* I can speak by my own Experience, and therefore shall begin with *Port Royal* River.

That River has Depth of Water enough for any Ship in the World, in or out, and as good a Harbour as any that Nature hath made, sufficient to hold and contain all the Royal Navy; and perhaps in all Respects the properest Place of Rendevous for the *West-India* Squadron of Men of War : — With Regard to its Situation for any Expedition to the Windward Islands, or for speaking with any Ships coming through the Gulf of *Florida*, it is as well as can be desired; for nothing could escape the Sight of a Cruiser there.

The next River is *South Edisto*, a good River for Ships and Vessels not drawing above Twelve Feet Water.

North Edisto River is equally good, and hath a clear Entrance.

Stone Harbour is a very good Harbour for any Vessel not drawing above Eleven Feet Water.

Charles-Town Harbour is fit for all Vessels which do not exceed Fifteen Feet Draught.

Sewce and *Santee* Rivers are for small Craft not drawing more than Eight or Nine Feet.

Into the Port of *Winyaw* there is a Channel Twelve Feet Deep, as I have lately been told.

Cape Fear River, *alias Clarendon* River, the reputed Boundary between *North* and *South Carolina*, is a very fine bold River for any Ship in fair Weather; or at any other Time, for Ships not exceeding Fifteen or Sixteen Feet Draught, there not being less than Three Fathom deep at low Water, in the worst Part of the Channel.

There are many other Rivers and Creeks of lesser Note, but these are all large Rivers, some of them being navigable Forty or Fifty Miles above the Entrance, for Ships of any Burthen.

The Tide flows from Five to Seven Feet high, on the Coast of *South Carolina*.



The



The following Representation on Behalf of the Province of *South Carolina*, and of the Merchants concerned in the Trade thereof; was made at the Beginning of the last War, while a Bill was depending before the Honourable House of Commons, to prohibit the Exportation of *Rice* and other Produce from *North America*, in order to distress the then Enemies of *Great Britain*.

It contains an Account of the Quantities of *Rice* exported from *South Carolina* in Twenty Years, and many interesting Particulars relating to the *Rice-Trade*, which make it a valuable and necessary Supplement to the preceding Description of that Province, because the Matters treated of in the one are not mentioned in the other, though both relate to the same Subject.

The Facts therein stated, are printed conformably to the Manuscript Copy; but the other Part of the Matter appearing to have been hastily put together, it was thought proper to alter the Expression in several Places, and to free it from a Number of Improperities which would of course have been struck out if the Persons who drew up the Representation had afterwards taken the Trouble to revise it.





T H E
C A S E
O F T H E P R O V I N C E O F
S O U T H C A R O L I N A,
A N D O F

The MERCHANTS concerned in the TRADE
thereof; supposing the present BILL to
prevent the Exportation of RICE
be passed into a LAW.



THE Inhabitants of *South Carolina* have
not any Manufactures of their own,
but are supplied from *Great Britain*
with all their Cloathing, and the other
Manufactures by them consumed, to
the Amount of One Hundred and Fifty *Thousand*
Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

The only Commodity of Consequence produced
in *South Carolina* is *Rice*, and they reckon it as much
their staple Commodity, as *Sugar* is to *Barbadoes*
and *Jamaica*, or *Tobacco* to *Virginia* and *Maryland*;
so that if any Stop be put to the Exportation of
Rice from *South Carolina* to *Europe*, it will not only
render the Planters there incapable of paying their
Debts, but will also reduce the Government of that

G 4

Province

Province to such Difficulties for Want of Money, as at this present precarious Time may render the whole Colony an easy Prey to their neighbouring Enemies the *Indians* and *Spaniards*, and also to those yet more dangerous Enemies their own *Negroes*, who are ready to revolt on the first Opportunity, and are Eight Times as many in Number as there are white Men able to bear Arms; and the Danger in this respect is greater since the unhappy Expedition to *St Auguſtine*.

From the Year 1729, when His Majesty purchas'd the Colony of *South Carolina*, the Trade of it hath ſo increas'd, that their annual Exports and Imports of late have been double the Value of what they were in the ſaid Year; and their Exports of *Rice* in particular have increas'd in a greater Proportion, as will appear by the following State of the Quantities of *Rice* exported from thence in Twenty Years, *viz.*

From 1720 to 1729, being 10 Yrs, the whole Export was	264,488	} Barrels—making 44,081 Tons
From 1730 to 1739, being 10 Yrs, the whole Export was	499,525	
<hr/>		
So that the laſt 10 Yrs Export exceeded the former, by ..	235,037	} Barrels, or 55,824 Tons

And of the vaſt Quantities of *Rice* thus exported, ſcarcely One Fifteenth Part is conſumed either in *Great Britain* or in any Part of the *British* Dominions, ſo that the Produce of the other Fourteen Parts is clear Gain to the Nation; whereas almoſt all the *Sugar*, and One Fourth of the *Tobacco* exported from the *British* Colonies, are conſumed by the People of *Great Britain* or by *British* Subjects;
from

from whence it is evident, that the National Gain arising from *Rice* is several Times as great in Proportion, as the National Gain arising from either *Sugar* or *Tobacco*.

This Year in particular we shall export from *South Carolina* above Ninety Thousand Barrels of *Rice*, of which Quantity there will not be Three Thousand Barrels used here, so that the clear National Gain upon that Export will be very great; for at the lowest Computation of Twenty-five *Shillings* Sterling *per* Barrel, the Eighty-seven Thousand Barrels exported will amount in Value to One Hundred and Eight *Thousand* Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds at the first Hand; whereto there must be added the Charge of Freight, &c. from *South Carolina* to *Europe*, which amount to more than the first Cost of the *Rice*, and are also Gain to *Great Britain*; so that the least Gain upon this Article, for the present Year, will be Two Hundred and Twenty *Thousand* Pounds, over and above the Naval Advantage of annually employing more than One Hundred and Sixty Ships of One Hundred Tons each.

Rice being an enumerated Commodity, it cannot be exported from *South Carolina* without giving Bond for Double the Value, that the same shall be landed in *Great Britain* or in some of the *British* Plantations, excepting to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*; which last was permitted by a Law made in the Year 1729; and the Motive for such Permission was, *that the Rice might arrive more seasonably and in better Condition at Market.*

We

We have hereunto subjoined, an Account of the several Quantities of *Rice* which have been exported from *South Carolina* to the different *European* Markets, since the said Law was made; and it will thereby appear that we have not in those Ten Years been able to find Sale for any considerable Quantity of *Rice* in *Spain*; for in all that Time we have not sold above Three Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Barrels to the *Spaniards*, making only 357 Barrels annually upon a Medium; nor can we for the Time to come expect any Alteration in favour of our *Rice* Trade there, because the *Spaniards* are supplied with an inferior Sort of *Rice* from *Turky*, &c. equally agreeable to them, and a great deal cheaper than ours; the Truth whereof appears by the *Rice* taken in a Ship called *The Baltic Merchant*, and carried into *St Sebastians*, where it was sold at a Price so much under the Market Rate here or in *Holland*, as to encourage the sending of it from thence to *Holland* and *Hamburg*.

In *France*, the Importation of *Carolina Rice* without Licence is prohibited; and though during the last and present Years there hath by Permission been some Consumption of it there, yet, the whole did not exceed Nine Thousand Barrels; and they have received from *Turky* so much *Rice* of the present Year's Growth, as to make that Commodity Five *Shillings* Sterling *per Cent. lb.* cheaper at *Marfeilles* than here; and even at *Dunkirk* it is One *Shilling* and Six *Pence per Cent. lb.* cheaper than here; so that there is not any Prospect of a Demand for *Carolina Rice* in *France*, even if Liberty could be obtained

obtained for sending the same to any Part of that Kingdom.

Germany and *Holland* are the Countries where we find the best Markets for our *Rice*, and there the far greater Part of it is consumed; so that the present intended Embargo, or prohibitory Law, cannot have any other Effect in relation to *Rice*, than that of preventing our Allies from using what our Enemies do not want, nor we ourselves consume more than a Twentieth Part of; and which is of so perishable a Nature, that even in a cold Climate it doth not keep above a Year without decaying, and in a warm Climate it perishes intirely.

The great Consumption of *Rice* in *Germany* and *Holland*, is during the Winter Season, when *Pease* and all Kinds of Pulse, &c. are scarce; and the *Rice* intended for those Markets ought to be brought there before the Frost begins, time enough to be carried up the Rivers; so that preventing the Exportation only a few Days may be attended with this bad Consequence, that by Frost the Winter Sale may be lost.

And as we have now, viz. since 11 Nov. above Ten Thousand Barrels of old *Rice* arrived, so we may in a few Weeks expect double that Quantity, besides the new Crop now shipping off from *Carolina*; the stopping of all which in a Country where there is not any Sale for it, instead of permitting the same to be carried to the only Places of Consumption, must soon reduce the Price thereof to so low a Rate, that the Merchants who have purchased

chafed that *Rice* will not be able to fell it for the prime Cost ; much lefs will they be able to recover the Money they have paid for Duty, Freight and other Charges thereon, which amount to double the firft Cost ; for the *Rice* that £ 100 will purchafe in *South Carolina* costs the Importer £ 200 more in *British* Duties, Freight, and other Charges.

Thus it appears, that by prohibiting the Exportation of *Rice* from this Kingdom, the Merchants who have purchafed the vast Quantities before mentioned, will not only lofe the Money it cost them, but Twice as much more in Duties, Freight and other Charges, by their having a perishable Commodity embargoed in a Country where it is not used.

Or if instead of laying the Prohibition here, it be laid in *South Carolina* ; that Province, the Planters there, and the Merchants who deal with them, must all be involved in Ruin ; the Province, for want of Means to support the Expences of Government ; the Planters, for want of Means to pay their Debts and provide future Supplies ; and the Merchants, by not only losing those Debts, but Twice as much more, in the Freight, Duties and other Charges upon *Rice* which they cannot fell.

So that in either Case, a very profitable Colony, and the Merchants concerned in the Trade of it, would be ruined for the present, if not totally lost to this Kingdom, by prohibiting the Exportation of *Rice* ; and all this, without doing any National Good in another Way, for such Prohibition could not in any Shape distress our Enemies.

It

It is therefore most humbly hoped that *Rice* will be excepted out of the Bill now before The Honourable House of Commons.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of *Rice* which have been exported from the Province of *South Carolina* within Ten Years from 1730 to 1739; distinguishing the Total Quantity sent to each of the Countries or Dominions whereunto the same was exported.

	Barrels
To <i>Portugal</i> , in all - - - - -	83,379
To <i>Gibraltar</i> - - - - -	958
To <i>Spain</i> - - - - -	3,570
To <i>France</i> , only the last Two Years, at most	9,500
To <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Ireland</i> , and the <i>British</i> Plantations--by the largest Calculation cannot exceed - - - - -	30,000
To <i>Holland</i> , <i>Hamburg</i> , and <i>Bremen</i> , in- cluding about 7,000 Barrels to <i>Sweden</i> and <i>Denmark</i> - - - - -	372,118
The Total Exported in these Ten Years	<u><u>499,525</u></u>





The following Extract is inserted to shew by what Means that profitable Commodity Rice came to be first planted in South Carolina; for as it was not done with any previous Prospect of great Gain, but owing to a lucky Accident and a private Experiment, many Persons will naturally be desirous of knowing the several Circumstances relating to an Affair so fortunate for this Kingdom; and it may serve as a new Instance of the great Share that Accident hath had in making Discoveries for the Benefit of Mankind.

THE Production of *Rice* in *South Carolina*, which is of such prodigious Advantage, was owing to the following Accident.

A Brigantine from the Island of *Madagascar* happened to put in to that Colony: — They had a little *Seed-Rice* left, not exceeding a Peck or Quarter of a Bushel, which the Captain offered, and gave to a Gentleman of the Name of *Woodward*: — from a Part of this he had a very good Crop, but was ignorant for some Years how to clean it: — It was soon dispersed over the Province; and by frequent Experiments and Observations they found out Ways of producing and manufacturing it to so great Perfection, that it is thought to exceed any other *Rice* in Value: — the Writer of this hath seen the said Captain

Captain in *Carolina*, where he received a handsome Gratuity from the Gentlemen of that Country, in Acknowledgement of the Service he had done that Province.

It is likewise reported, that Mr *Du Bois*, Treasurer of the *East India* Company, did send to that Country a small Bag of Seed-Rice, some short Time after; from whence it is reasonable enough to suppose there might come those Two Sorts of that Commodity, the one called *red-Rice*, in Contradistinction to the *white-Rice*, from the Redness of the inner Husk or Rind of this Sort, though they both clean, and become alike white.

The Writer of this Extract hath not mentioned the Time when Rice was first planted in South Carolina; but it appears, in Page 70 of this Description, that Rice was generally planted in that Colony in the Year 1710, and therefore the first Planting of it must have been about the Year 1700, if not sooner.



A N

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Raw Silk which have been imported from *North and South Carolina* into *Great Britain* within 25 Years from 1731 to 1755; and also of the Quantities of wrought Silk and mixed filken Stuffs of the Manufacture of *Great Britain*, which have been exported from thence to *North and South Carolina* within each of those 25 Years.

Years	Imports	Exports---British Silk Manufactures			
	Raw Silk Pounds wt.	Silk wrought Pounds wt.	Silk with Worsted Pounds wt.	Silk with Incle Pounds wt.	Silk with Grogram Pounds wt.
1731	...	970	537	...	...
1732	...	774	892	...	...
1733	...	1,015	1,341	...	...
1734	...	943	937	...	...
1735	...	1,487	864	...	...
1736	...	1,223	516	...	...
1737	...	691	790	...	...
1738	...	1,111	1,177	...	...
1739	...	1,273	877	...	...
1740	...	1,454	1,492	...	...
1741	...	2,798	2,452	440	7
1742	18½	1,576	1,350	144	...
1743	...	1,427	1,262	122	...
1744	...	1,035	1,296	181	...
1745	...	544	615	184	40
1746	...	929	590	330	3
1747	...	1,313	2,050	386	...
1748	52	1,772	1,658	155	34
1749	46	1,772	1,065	74	...
1750	118	1,519	1,258	223	50
1751	...	2,404	1,933	291	...
1752	...	3,365	2,860	218	7
1753	11	3,027	2,236	190	...
1754	...	2,682	2,300	374	150
1755	5½	3,416	2,634	337	...

The last -
a long catch penny in sea was
add -

THE

DR. MILLIGEN-JOHNSTON'S "ADDITIONS"
TO HIS PAMPHLET

The following Short Description &c. of South Carolina was written at Charlestown in the year 1763 by George Milligen Johnston M. D., at that time Lieut. and Surgeon to His Majestys three Independent Companies stationed in that Province. He was after the disbanding of these Companies appointed chief Surgeon to all the Garrisons for his Majestys forces in So Carolina and Georgia, he continued in that Country till August 1775 when he was obliged to remove himself from it. In the interval between the writing of this pamphlet, and 1775 very considerable improvements were made in Agriculture, and great accession of numbers and wealth were added to the province. It is intended to note these here, with some other additional matters.

Additions to Chap 2d

The dews are in some seasons so great, that those who are abroad at night, are presently so damp'd and chilled by them, that a general and irksome lassitude is quickly perceived, and it is well if nothing worse happens; for so penetrating are these dews, that they quickly pass to the Skin, no apparel being proof against them, and thus convey the cool damp air to the surface of the body; besides the ill consequences that may ensue to the lungs and passages leading to these organs.

I have said that fogs are not so frequent as in Britain, yet in the winter they will sometimes obscure the sun for several days together; during this dark weather, water may be seen pouring down looking Glasses, and whatever is painted; candles burn dimly, the flames appearing as if surrounded with Small halos. Marshy grounds, ditches, sinks and Shallow standing waters, emit an offensive Smell; and all things are so damp'd within doors where no fires are kept, that on entering a house, one is Sensible of such a mephitical frousy Smell, as is perceived in the apartments of those who are Sweating in fevers.

The temperature of the air is lyable to as great changes as can possibly happen in any Country. But, happily, the greatest variations are from warm and moist, to cold and clear weather, these vicissitudes, are most frequent in the Spring and winter, tho in the Autumn the difference between the heat of the day and night often exceeds twenty degrees; and the general difference throughout the year may be from ten to fifteen degrees in the Space of twenty four hours when the weather is Settled, but this is to be understood of the Shaded air in the day; between which and the heat those sustain, who are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the difference will be twenty degrees, and even more in some situations.

Mediums of Fahrenheits Thermometer, in the Shaded air at Charlestown, and of the rain in each Season for ten years.

Seasons	Thermom deg	Rain inches
Spring	59	6.09
Summer	78	12.73
Autumn	72	16.90
Winter	52	6.01
Year	66.3	42.03

From this Sketch of the weather it appears that the yearly mean heat at Charlestown is 66 deg. This exceeds 48, which is nearly the medium heat in Great Britain, more than that does the freezing point. The lowest Station of the Thermometer for these ten years was 18 deg. and the highest 101, the difference between which being 83 deg. may be esteemed the outmost variation in the temperature of the Shaded air for the above Space of time. This indeed seems greater than might be expected in so Southerly a Situation or latitude, yet some years before the mercury fell to the tenth division or 22 deg. below freezing.

I have said that the highest Station of the Thermometer for ten years was 101 deg. in the Shaded air, but when the Thermometer was then carried into the Sunshine it rose to 130 deg. and higher. Solid bodies, more especially metals, absorb so much heat at such times, that there is no laying a hand on them, for a short time, without feeling very uneasy; nay a beef stake of the common thickness, has been so deprived of its juices, when laid on a Cannon for the Space of twenty minutes, as to be overdone, as the phraise is. During this hot season, when the Shaded air was warmer than

the natural heat of the human body, those whose employments exposed them to the open sunshine, sustained a degree of heat, greatly surpassing any that ever Shew'd itself in the most acute disease; yet labourers and tradesmen worked abroad as usual; and blacksmiths, as well as Cooks, did their business within doors; a few accidents happen'd to those only who lived in Small rooms, or who overheated themselves by walking or drinking too freely of Spirituous liquors, more especially if they laid down to Sleep immediately after, and Some were Seized with appoplexies, who happened to be hemmed in at public sales by a crowd. But the inhabitants were generally healthy while the hot and dry weather continued.

During 27 years that the writer of this resided in Charlestown, the Summer of 1752 was the most intensely hot. The Spring preceding was unusually dry, and we had not a Shower from the 20 of June to the 21st of July, the weather all the time excessively hot. The consequence was, that the vapours which floated in the air, were so elevated by rarefaction, that dews soon fail'd; the great heat of the night contributed to their being detain'd aloft in the air, so that by the 12th of July a general drought prevail'd. The Earth became so dry and parched, that plants Shrunk and withered. All standing waters were dried up as were many wells and Springs. Many Cattle died for want of pasture and water, as probably did many birds, that require drink, for none of them were to be seen among us. For 20 Successive days the temperature of the Shaded air varied between 90 and 101 degrees, and generally about 2 PM, 30 deg. warmer in the open Sunshine. When the mercury rose to the 97 and 98 deg. in the Shade, the atmosphere Seemed in a glow, as if fires were kindled round us, the air being so thick and smoaky, that the sun appeared as a ball of redhot metal, and Shined very faintly. In breathing, the air felt as if it had passed through a fire, and the nights were as distressing as the days. Refreshing Sleep was a Stranger to our eyes, and though we lay on thin mattresses upon the floor, with all the windows and doors open, we were constantly bathed in Sweat. Other animals Seem'd equally affected; horses Sweated profusely in the Stable, and flag'd presently when ridden. Dogs sought the Shade and lay panting, as if they had long pursued the Chace; poultry drooped the wing, and breathed with open throats, in the manner cocks do when much heated in fighting; in short the distresses of man and beast at this time, is not to be described. The debility of

body and dejection of mind that were now universal among us were much increased by the dreadful apprehension's we had that a Mortal Malignant disease was about to make its appearance among us, when to our ineffable joy and the relief of all animated nature, on the 21st of July, a plentiful Shower of rain rescued us from our truly distressed situation. This was succeeded by more Showers, but all of them were accompanied by the most tremendous thunder and lightening, by which several people were killed.

Lightening and thunder happen at all seasons, when it rains immediately after a Shift of wind; but from April to September we seldom have a Shower without both. The Short Storms called thundergusts, are most violent after great heat, and a particular sultriness in the air, which affects us very sensibly, tho' the Thermometer shews nothing of it. These thunder clouds are formed in a Surprising short time, our atmosphere from being clear and Serene, except on one part, generally west, a Small black Spot, Scarcely visible, may be seen, will in a quarter of an hour be overcast with a gloomy darkness, for clouds rush from all directions towards that part whence the thunder shower is to be expected. The air is darkened so much that we are often obliged to light candles, while the sun is some hours above the Horizon, a Strong Storm of wind with a deluge of rain, or perhaps hail follows, together with incessant flashing of lightening, and thunder rolling or Cracking over our heads; several people are every year killed by the lightening, besides the damage that is done to houses and Shops during these sudden gusts; at such times, the rain does not always pour down with equal violence, Short pauses intervening, during which the greatest damage is generally done by the lightening, much of the electrical fluid descending silently, when the rain is most heavy.

Tho disagreeable accidents are sometimes the consequence of these thunder gusts, yet they are without doubt of great benefit to mankind in so hot a climate, where during the Summer the air is ventilated and renewed as it were, by these temporary agitations; and by which the pernicious vapours are either precipitated with the rain or dispersed by the wind. Hurricanes have the same effect on the atmosphere, in a greater degree. I never knew the Inhabitants of Charlestown, so healthy, as in the year following the hurricane of 1752.

The medium quantity of rain that fell at Charlestown for ten years was 42 inches annually. During that period, the greatest depth of rain in one year was $54\frac{100}{43}$, and the least $31\frac{100}{95}$ inches. The most in twelve hours $9\frac{100}{26}$ inches and on the 28 of July 1750 the rain of two hours was $5\frac{100}{30}$ inches. This quantity will appear large to those who live in more temperate climates, yet I have good reason to believe that the rains were formerly still greater here. It appears from the table in Governour Glen's pamphlet that in the year 1739 the quantity of rain that fell was 65 inches.

Additions to Chapter 3d

In the year 1775 the number of white inhabitants had increased to about 70,000; in the Spring of that year there were 14,000 on the Militia roll, as I was informed by Lt. Governour Bull at that time Commander in chief over the province. This great accession of inhabitants was owing to emigrations from Europe, and more especially from North Carolina and Virginia.

The number of negro's was likewise increased to upwards of 100,000 and their value increased from £10 to £15 per head. The quantity of rice exported had increased to 130,000 barrels, that of indigo amounted to 1,200,000 pounds weight; tobacco was become a Considerable branch—indeed the General Exportation about this time trebled that of 1749. In Governour Glens pamphlet, the total value of exports in 1748 was £161,365 Ster. but in 1775 it was allowed to exceed £600,000 Ster. South Carolina was at this period the most thriving Country perhaps on this Globe and might have been the happiest, but luxury had found its way among them, and kept an equal pace at least with the increase of their fortunes, and almost expell'd that hospitality for which they were formerly so much and justly famed. At last the Demon of rebellion took possession of their hearts, and almost banished humanity from among them, with every other virtue.

Additions to Chap. 4

South Carolina in 1775 was divided into 4 counties and 7 Districts, 21 parishes and 7 towns. In Charlestown there were about 1400 houses and 7000 white inhabitants, the militia of the town amounting to 1400 the negro's 7000. In the year 1770 a large handsome exchange was erected on the bay Street, one front to the river the other to broad street. It is built of brick and Portland

Stone, is open all round, over it are offices for the officers of the Customs. About the same time a large Armoury and a Guard house were built in broad street opposite the Statehouse.

When bills of mortality were annually printed the number of inhabitants being then less than 4000, it appeared from them, that one in thirty Seven died yearly—I mean of the white inhabitants—no account was ever kept of the births and deaths among the negro's.

A
SHORT DESCRIPTION
OF THE
P R O V I N C E
O F
SOUTH-CAROLINA,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The AIR, WEATHER, and DISEASES,

A T

C H A R L E S - T O W N .

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1763. by
Geo: Milligen Johnston M.D.
and member of the American Philosophical
Society L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN HINTON, at the King's-Arms, in Paternoster Row. MDCCLXX.

[Price One Shilling]

Advertisement.

THE following short Account of *South-Carolina* was first written for the Information and private Use of a Gentleman in *England*, without any Intention of its being ever exposed to the Public View; and that it is now published is not owing to any Value the Author puts upon it, who is very sensible of its Imperfections; but to the Desires of some, who imagine, that the Medical Part may be of Use to those who may become Settlers in our new Colonies of *East* and *West-Florida*, where the Climate and Soil much resemble *South-Carolina*; consequently the Diseases, and the Cure of them, will be little different.—If it ever proves of any Use to them, the Writer, who is an Author with Reluctance, will think himself sufficiently repaid for his Trouble; and, if the Critics will forgive this first Essay, he promises never to trespass this Way again, being determined,

Cum tot ubique

Libris occurras, periturae parcere Chartæ.

A 2

2

A C C O U N T

OF THE

SITUATION, AIR, WEATHER, and
DISEASES of

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

C H A P. I.

Of its Situation, Soil, and some of its natural Productions.

SOUTH-CAROLINA is Part of that extensive Country on the Eastern Shore of *North-America*, named by the *Spaniards Florida*, and by the *English*, in the Days of *Queen Elisabeth, Virginia*.

By the late Regulation of the South Provinces, it is bounded on the South and West by the River *Savannah*, whose Mouth is in Latitude 31 Deg. 52 Min. North; and is divided from *North-Carolina* by a little River, about thirty Miles South of *Cape-Fear*, Lat. 35, towards the Sea; and more to the Westward, by a Line whose Situation is not yet exactly fixed. It formerly extended South to the 29th Degree, including

cluding the Province of *Georgia*, whose North Bounds, following the Course of the *Savannah* River, reduces this Province to a small Compass, by meeting the Line, that, when fixed, will divide the two *Carolina's*, with an acute Angle, near the *Cherokee Indian* Town of *Keowee*, about three Hundred and twenty Miles distant from *Charles-Town*. The *French* made a Settlement here, which had a short Duration, in the Reign of *Charles IX*, under their Admiral *Coligni*, who named the Country *La Caroline*, in Honour of that Prince. It was settled by the *English*, in the Year 1663, by a Grant from King *Charles* the Second, after whom it is named, to the Earl of *Clarendon* and others: A Plan for the Government of it was designed by that great Statesman *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of *Shaftesbury*; and digested into Form by the excellent Mr. *Locke*; whence great Expectations were raised: But, however specious their Plan might appear, Experience soon shewed its Impracticability, and pointed out the Necessity of getting rid of it by putting the Province into the Hands and under the Protection of King *George* the Second †. This Remedy has answered all that the most Sanguine could have expected from it; it has long thrown off that drooping and languishing State

† This Change was promoted by the Inability of the Lords Proprietors to protect their Colony from the Revenues arising out of their Rents, and their Reluctance to advance any Money out of their Estates in *England* towards the Expence.

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its first fine-spun Constitution kept it under ; and it is now become one of the most opulent and thriving among the *British* Colonies.

The Surface of the Earth here, and in all the maritime Parts of *North-America*, exhibits a lively Representation of the State of Nature, as described by Sir *William Temple*, in his *Miscellanies* ; it is almost certain, by the Appearance the level Surface gives, that the Sea was once possessed of this Region, and, upon its Subsiding, left the different Strata to consolidate, according to the Rules of specific Gravity ; and this I am confirmed in by examining Wells, Pits, and Surfaces of Bluffs, where either Rivers or Speets of Rain have worn them down perpendicularly. Without Doubt, all over was left a plain Extent, upon the first Recess of the Sea ; but, the Fountains taking their Rise from the Mountains, in seeking their Way towards the Ocean, wherever they met with either Resistance or Cavity they bedded, and thereby formed the immense Number of Morasses, Savannahs, Cane and Cypress Galls, that are every-where interspersed in the Country, and thereafter forced their Channels to the Sea.

This low, flat and moist Surface extends sixty or seventy Miles back from the Ocean ; about this Distance the Ground begins to rise, and little Hills appear gradually above one another.

another, till they reach their majestic Summit called the *Blue Mountain*, the Pride of the *Apalachian Hills*, about three Hundred and fifty Miles West of the *Atlantic Sea* : Here,

————— *the mournful T. arch*
Its drooping Foliage hangs ; the stately Pines
Their Boughs together mix'd, in close Array,
(Wedg'd like the ancient Phalanx) from the Ax
Rear their tall Heads secure, on craggy Cliffs
Rooted, or over Precipices dread,
Waving their Umbrage broad.——

KEATE.

The Soil is known and distinguished by its natural Productions, and may be divided into four Kinds, *viz.* Pine-land, Oak-land, Swamps, and Marshes.

The Pine-land is by far of the greatest Extent: near the Sea; the Soil is of a dry whitish Sand, producing a great Variety of Shrubs, and a coarse Kind of Grass, that Cattle are not fond of eating; though here and there is a little of a better Kind, especially in the Meadows called Savannahs: It naturally bears two Kinds of Fruit, *viz.* Whortleberries, much like those of *England*; and Chinquopin Nuts, a Kind of dwarf Chesnut, about the Size of an Acorn; it likewise bears Peaches well, and the white Mulberry, which serves to feed Silk-Worms; the
 2 black

black Mulberry is about the Size of a black Cherry, and has much the same Flavour.

The Oakland commonly lies in narrow Streaks, between Pineland and Swamps, Creeks or Rivers ; the Soil is a blackish Sand, producing several Kinds of Oak, Bay, Laurel, Ash, Walnut, Gum-Tree, Dog-Tree, Hickory, &c. On the choicest Part of the Land grow Parsimon-Trees, a few black Mulberry and *American* Cherry Trees ; wild Grapes grow on this Land, and are of two Sorts, both red ; *viz.* Fox-Grapes, about the Size of a small Cherry, and Cluster-Grapes, about the Bigness of a white Currant ; this Land is justly esteemed the most valuable for Corn or Indigo.

A Swamp is any low, watery Place, that is covered with Trees or Canes ; there are three Kinds of them, Cypress, River, and Cane Swamps : They are called the Golden Mines of *Carolina* ; from them all our Rice is produced, consequently they are the Source of infinite Wealth, and will always reward the industrious and persevering Planter.

Marshes are of two Sorts, hard and soft ; they abound much on the Sea Islands : The soft and salt Marshes have as yet been of little Use, on Account of the great Expence of damming out the Salt-water ; the Hard produce a Grass that is esteemed good Feeding for Horses.

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The *Apalachian* Mountains are said to have a large Share of the Mineral Kingdom ; I have seen several Pieces of Copper, Lead, and Sulphur Ores, brought from thence : I believe, from Accounts I have received, that Copper may be had in great Plenty ; but the high Price of Labour, with the certain and easy Livelihood obtained here by other Means, has hitherto rendered those subterranean Riches useless and neglected. These Mountains are more extensive than the *Alps* and *Apennine* added together ; they stretch from the Back of the Provinces of *New-England* almost to the Cape of *Florida*, a Course of more than fifteen Hundred Miles :

*In this wild Scene of Nature's true Sublime,
 What Prospects rise? Rocks above Rocks appear,
 Mix with the incumbent Clouds, and laugh to Scorn
 All the proud Boasts of Art : In purest Snow
 Some mantled, others their enormous Backs
 Heave high, with Forests crown'd ; nor, 'midst the
 View,
 Are wanting those who their insulting Heads
 Uprear, barren and bleak, as in Contempt
 Of Vegetative Laws.———*

*———Deep within their Bowels lies
 The Marble various-vein'd ; and the rich Ore
 Winds its slow Growth : Nor here unrequent
 found
 The Crystal, catching from its Mineral Bed
 A change-*

*A changeful Tinge, yellow, or red, or green,
Azure, or violet, wanting Strength alone
To be the Gem it mimics.—On these Heights
Blooms many a modest Flow'ret, scarcely known
Even to the Vale beneath, tho' sweet as those,
That, when proud Rome was Mistress of the
World,*

*Adorn'd the Shrines of Flora ; many a Shrub
Of Sovereign Use, and Medicinal Herb,
Spread humbly forth their Leaves, by careless Foot
Of Savage trampled, till some Chance disclose
Their latent Virtues.*

KEATE.

These Mountains give Rise to many large and navigable Rivers.—Those that run from the East Side all empty themselves into the *Atlantic* Ocean ; those that run from the West Side mix their Streams with the Rivers *St. Laurence* and *Mississippi*, or the *Canada* Lakes :

*And, as they glide along, survey their Banks
Circled with Mountains, that appear to bend
Beneath the Woods they bear.*

About two Hundred Miles North-west of *Charles-town*, I observed very large Rocks of grey Marble, variegated with red or blue Veins ; the Part above Ground generally appeared coarse ; that under Ground is no Doubt of a better Quality.—About this Place is great Plenty of the

B 2

squamous

liquamous fissile Species of Stone, called by the Naturalists *Lapis Specularis*, or *Talc*; it is like so many Sheets of Paper on the Surface of the Earth, of a very different Shape and Size; is extremely bright and glittering, sometimes clear and transparent, but generally of a beautiful bluish-green Colour, and breaks like Slate: It is called *Marienglas* in *Russia*, and used for Windows and Lanthorns all over *Siberia*, and indeed in every Part of the *Russian Empire*; it looks more beautiful than Glass, and, as it will stand the Explosion of Cannon, must be preferable to it.—Crystals of a beautiful Water, inferior only to the Diamond, are frequently picked up here.—About sixty Miles South-east from the Indian Town of *Keowee*, there is a rocky Hill, called *Diamond-Hill*; where Pieces of Crystal, in various Figures, generally hexagonal, hang, like Icicles from the Rocks, and seem to be Exudations from them in the same Manner as Gums are from Trees; they require a great Force to separate them from the Rocks, and are often very large.

from Shays of
New.

The Province is well supplied with Springs; some of them are impregnated with Iron, and others with Sulphur: Banks of Oyster-shells are met with frequently, at a great Distance from the Sea; I saw one, once, about one Hundred and thirty Miles in-land; the Oyster-shells were of a very large Size, many of them petrified, but the greatest Number in their natural State:

State : As they are always on the Surface of the Ground, and upon such Places as were formerly certainly possessed by the *Indians*, I see no Reason to suppose them the Relics of an Inundation, (the general Opinion) but that they were brought there by the *Indians*.

There is, in many Places of the Province, Variety of Clays, of which Tobacco-pipes, and the finest Earthen-ware or *Cbina*, may be manufactured; likewise, Marles, Boles, nitrous Earths, Chalk-stones, and some bituminous Fossils.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Of the Air and Weather.

THE Summers are generally dry, clear calm, and excessive hot; the Autumn moist, warm, and unequal; one Minute serene, the next cloudy and tempestuous: The Winter is near the same Length as in *England*, and pretty cool, though the mid-day Sun is always warm, even when the Evenings and Mornings are sharp, and the Nights piercing cold: The Spring is a most delightful Season; our boundless Forests are then clothed with Leaves, and inamelled with aromatic Flowers and Blossoms of the most lively Colours, perfuming the ambient Air; the winged Songsters chirping on every Bough, with enchanting Melody:

*No gradual Bloom is wanting, from the Bud,
First-born of Spring, to Summer's musky Tribes;
Nor Hyacinths deep-purple'd, nor Jonquils
Of potent Fragrance; nor Narcissus fair,
As o'er the fabled Fountain hanging still;
Nor broad Carnations; nor gay spotted Pink;
Nor shower'd from every Bush the damask Rose;
Infinite Numbers, Delicacies, Smells,
With Hues on Hues, Expression cannot paint:
The Breath of Nature, and her endless Bloom.*

Every Copse

Thick

*Thick wove, and Tree irregular, and Bush,
Bending with juicy Moisture, o'er the Heads
Of the coy Choiristers, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of Harmony : The Thrush
And Woodlark, o'er the kind contending Throng
Superior heard, run through the sweetest Length
Of Notes ;*—————

—————join'd to these
*Innumerable Songsters, in the freshening Shade
Of new-sprung Leaves, their Modulation mix
Mellifluous. The Jay, the Rook, the Daw,
And each hard Pipe discordant heard alone,
Aid the full Concert : While the Stock-Dove breathes
A melancholy Murmur, thro' the Whole.*

THOMSON.

The Air is more clear and pure here than in *Britain*, being seldom darkened with Fogs ; the Dews, however, are great, especially in the End of Summer, and Beginning of the Fall. The Rains are heavy but commonly short, and observe no particular Season or Time of the Year.

The Winds are generally changeable and erratic, blowing from different Points of the Compass, without any Regularity ; about the vernal and autumnal Equinoxes, they are commonly very boisterous ; at other Seasons moderate.—The Northerly Winds are cold, dry, and healthy —They disperse Fogs and Mists, giving a clear Sky.—The North-west is the coldest we have ;

it comes to us over an immense Tract of Land, and from the Snow-capped *Apalacbian* Mountains; whenever it blows, the Air is cool; and in the Winter it generally brings us Frost, and often Snow: It is vulgarly and deservedly called the great Physician of the Country, as by its Force it clears the Air of the putrid autumnal Effluvia, and by its Coolness shuts up the Pores of the Earth and of the Trees, keeping in their Vapours, the principal Sources of the Epidemics of the warm Season: This refreshing, invigorating, and bracing Wind is anxiously expected, about the Month of *October*, by all; but by those particularly who have the Misfortune to be afflicted with the more obstinate Intermittents, to whom it generally affords Relief: The Easterly Winds are always cool; from them we have our most refreshing Summer Showers; when they blow for any Continuance, they occasion Coughs and catarrhal Fevers. The South and South-west Winds are warmest and most unhealthy; in whatever Season they blow, the Air is foggy and affects the Breathing: In Summer, they are sultry and suffocating; an excessive Dejection of Spirits, and Debility of Body, are then ~~the~~ universal Complaints; if this Constitution lasts any considerable Time, Hysterics, Hypo, intermitting and remitting, putrid, slow, or nervous Fevers, are produced.

The Changes from Heat to Cold, and *vice versa*, in the Spring and Fall, are often sudden
and

and considerable, and absolutely depend on the Direction and Force of the Wind : I have sometimes known a Difference of more than twenty Degrees in *Fareinbeit's* Thermometer in a few Hours. In Thermometers graduated by his Scale, kept in the Shade, where the Air has free Access, the Mercury yearly rises in the hot Months, to the 96th, sometimes to the 100th Degree, and (what is most insupportable) the Nights are then very little cooler than the Days : In the *Winter*, it always falls considerably below the freezing Point.

This Province is subject to frequent and dreadful Tempests of Thunder and Lightning, in *May, June, July, and August*; I must use the Words of the descriptive Mr. *Thompson*, to give a just Idea of the awful Appearance of the Artillery of the Sky, whose Reports are so loud and sharp, and frequently destructive, as to confound the most Undaunted :

'Tis ~~Lightning~~⁺, Fear, and dumb Amazement all :
 When, to the startled Eye, the sudden Glance
 Appears far South, eruptive thro' the Clouds ;
 And, following slower in Explosion vast,
 The Thunder raises his tremendous Voice :
 At first, heard solemn o'er the Verge of Heav'n,
 The Tempest grows ; but as it nearer comes,
 And rolls its awful Burthen in the Wind,
 The Lightnings flash a larger Curve, and more
 The Noise astounds ; till o'er Head a Sheet

+ Lightning

C

of

*Of livid Flame discloses wide, then shuts
 And opens wider, shuts and opens still
 Expansive, wrapping Ether in a Blaze ;
 Follows the loosen'd, aggravated Roar,
 Enlarging, deep'ning, mingling, Peal on Peal,
 Crush'd horrible, convulsing Heaven and Earth.*

We have suffered very little from Lightning, since the Erecting of sharp Points in many of the public Buildings, and in some private Houses of this Town, recommended by the ingenious Mr. *Franklin* of *Philadelphia*, to draw the electrical Fluid (or Fire, or by whatever Name I ought to call it) from the Clouds that are charged with it, and thereby prevent an Explofion.

Earthquakes are unknown here, or so trifling as to have passed unnoticed.

There are three remarkable Hurricanes remembered by the Inhabitants ; the last happened on the 15th of *September*, 1752. The Summer preceding was uncommonly dry and hot ; for several Days together, about the Middle of *July*, the Mercury in *Farenheit's* Thermometer always reached ninety-nine or one Hundred Degrees. Very little Rain fell between that Time and *September* the 14th, when the Wind in the Afternoon began to blow with great Violence from the North-east and continued increasing till the Morning of the 15th, when its Force was irresistible ; it stopped the Course of the Gulf* Stream, which
 poured

* The Gulf of *Florida*.

poured in upon us like a Torrent, filling the Harbour in a few Minutes; before Eleven o'Clock, A. M. all the Vessels in the Harbour were on Shore, except the *Hornet* Man of War, ~~which~~ *which* rode it out by cutting away her Masts; all the Wharfs and Bridges were ruined, and every House and Store, &c. upon them beaten down, as were also many Houses in the Town, with Abundance of Roofs, Chimnies, &c. almost all the tiled or slated Houses were uncovered, and great Quantities of Merchandise, &c. in the Stores of the *Bay-street*, were damaged by their Doors being burst open. The Town was likewise overflowed, the Water having risen ten Feet above High-water Mark at Spring-tides; and nothing was to be seen but Ruins of Houses, Canoes, Wrecks of Boats, Masts, Yards, Barrels, Staves, &c. floating and driving with great Violence through the Streets, and round about the Town: The Inhabitants, finding themselves in the midst of a tempestuous Sea, the Violence of the Wind continuing, the Tide (according to its common Course) being expected to flow, till after One o'Clock, and many of the People being up to their Necks in Water in their Houses, began now to despair of Life; but (here we must record as signal an Instance of the immediate Interposition of Divine Providence as ever appeared) they were soon delivered from their Apprehensions; for, about ten Minutes after Eleven o'Clock, the Wind veered to the E. S. E. S. and S. W. very quick, and then

then (though its Violence continued, the Sea still beating and dashing with amazing Impetuosity) the Waters fell above five Feet in the Space of ten Minutes; without which sudden and unexpected Fall, every House and Inhabitant of this Town must, in all Probability, have perished. This Shifting of the Wind left the Stream of the Gulf of *Florida*, to follow its wonted Course; and, before Three o'Clock, P. M. the Hurricane was intirely over; many People were drowned, and others much hurt by the Fall of Houses: For about forty Miles round *Charles-town*, there was hardly a Plantation that did not lose every Out-house upon it, and the Roads, for Years afterwards, were incumbered with Trees blown and broken down.

Whirlwinds are sometimes felt here; a most violent one of that Kind, commonly known under the Title of *Typhones*, passed down *Ashley River* on the 4th of *May*, 1761; and fell upon the Shipping in *Rebellion Road*, with such Fury as to threaten the Destruction of a large Fleet, lying there, ready to sail for *Europe*. This terrible Phænomenon was seen by many of the Inhabitants of *Charles-town*, coming down *Wappoo-creek*, resembling a large Column of Smoke and Vapour, whose Motion was very irregular and tumultuous, as well as that of the neighbouring Clouds, which appeared to be driving down nearly in the same Direction, (from the S.W.) and with great Swiftnes: The Quantity
of

of Vapour which composed this impetuous Column, and its prodigious Velocity, gave it such a surprizing Momentum, as to plow *Ashley River* to the Bottom, and to lay the Channel bare, of which many People were Eye-Witneffes : When it was coming down *Ashley River*, it made fo great a Noife as to be heard by most of the People in Town, which was taken by many for a constant Thunder ; its Diameter, at that Time, has generally been judged to be about three Hundred Fathoms, and in Heighth, to a Person in *Broad-street*, to be about thirty-five Degrees, though it increased in its Progress to the Road : As it passed the Town, it was met by another Gust, which came down *Cooper River* ; this was not of equal Strength or Impetuosity with the other, but, upon their Meeting together, the tumultuous and whirling Agitations of the Air were seemingly much greater, infomuch that the Froth and Vapour seemed to be thrown up to the apparent Heighth of thirty-five or forty Degrees towards the Middle, whilst the Clouds, that were now driving in all Directions to this Place, appeared to be precipitated, and whirled round, at the same Time, with incredible Velocity ; just after this, it fell on the Shipping in the Road, and was scarce three Minutes in its Passage ; the Distance is near two Leagues ; five Vessels were sunk outright ; his Majesty's Ship the *Dolphin* and many others lost their Masts. Whether was this done by the immense Weight of this Column pressing them instantaneously

into the Deep? Or was it done by the Water being suddenly forced from under them, and thereby letting them sink so low as to be immediately covered and ingulphed by the lateral Mass of Water? This tremendous Column was seen, at Noon, upwards of thirty Miles South-west from *Charles-town*, where it arrived about twenty-five Minutes after Two, making an Avenue in its Course of a great Width, tearing up Trees, Houses, and every Thing that opposed it; great Quantities of Leaves, Branches of Trees, even large Limbs, were seen furiously driven about, and agitated in the Body of the Column as it passed along: The Sky was overcast and cloudy all the Forenoon; about One o'Clock it began to thunder, and continued more or less till Three; the Mercury in *Fahrenheit's* Thermometer, at Two o'Clock, stood at Deg. 77: By Four o'Clock the Wind was quite fallen, the Sun shone out, and the Sky was clear and serene; we could scarce believe that such a dreadful Scene had been so recently exhibited, were not the sinking and dismantled Vessels so many striking and melancholy Proofs of its Reality.

That Kind of Meteor known by the Name of *Aurora Borealis*, or *Northern Lights*, are sometimes seen in the Autumn, and generally denote warm and dry Weather; they appear in the Form of large Pillars or Streamers, a little to the North of the Place where the Sun sets in
June;

June ; their Motions are commonly languid, and they soon disappear. I have not observed them to rise more than twenty-five Degrees above the Horizon. Halo's round both the Sun and Moon are frequent in dry Weather, and are imagined Signs of approaching Rain.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

Of the Inhabitants and their Food.

THE Inhabitants are either white or black; the White are between thirty and forty Thousand; all the Males, from sixteen Years of Age to sixty, are mustered, and carry Arms in the Militia Regiments, and form together a Body of about seven Thousand: Their Complexion is little different from the Inhabitants of *Britain*, and they are generally of a good Stature and well-made, with lively and agreeable Countenances; sensible, spirited, and open-hearted, and exceed most People in Acts of Benevolence, Hospitality, and Charity. The Men and Women who have a Right to the Class of Gentry (who are more numerous here than in any other Colony in *North-America*) dress with Elegance and Neatness: The personal Qualities of the Ladies are much to their Credit and Advantage; they are generally of a middling Stature, genteel and slender; they have fair Complexions, without the Help of Art, and regular Features; their Air is easy and natural; their Manner free and unaffected; their Eyes sparkling, penetrating, and inchantingly sweet: They are fond of Dancing, an Exercise they perform very gracefully; and many sing well, and play upon the Harpsichord and Guitar with great Skill; nor are they less remarkable for
Good-

Goodness of Heart, Sweetness of Disposition, and that charming Modesty and Diffidence, which command Respect whilst they invite Love, and equally distinguish and adorn the Sex——In short, all, who have the Happiness of their Acquaintance, will acquit me of Partiality, when I say they are excelled by none in the Practice of all the social Virtues, necessary for the Happiness of the other Sex, as Daughters, Wives, or Mothers.

The Weather is much too hot in Summer, for any Kind of Diversion or Exercise, except Riding on Horseback, or in Chaises, (which few are without) in the Evenings and Mornings ; and this is much practised. In the Autumn, Winter, and Spring, there is Variety and Plenty of Game for the Gun or Dogs ; the Gentlemen are not backward in the Chace. During this Season, there is once in two Weeks a Dancing-assembly in *Charles-town*, where is always a brilliant Appearance of lovely well-dressed Women : We have likewise a genteel Playhouse, where a very tolerable Set of Actors, called the *American* Company of Comedians, frequently exhibit ; and often Concerts of vocal and instrumental Music, generally performed by Gentlemen.

The *Negro* Slaves are about seventy Thousand ; they, with a few Exceptions, do all the Labour or hard Work in the Country, and are a considerable Part of the Riches of the Province ;

vince; they are supposed worth, upon an Average, about forty Pounds *Sterling* each; and the annual Labour of the working Slaves, who may be about forty Thousand, is valued at ten Pounds *Sterling* each—They are in this Climate necessary, but very dangerous Domesticks, their Number so much exceeding the Whites; a natural Dislike and Antipathy, that subsists between them and our *Indian* Neighbours, is a very lucky Circumstance, and for this Reason: In our Quarrels with the *Indians*, however proper and necessary it may be to give them Correction, it can never be our Interest to extirpate them, or to force them from their Lands; their Ground would be soon taken up by runaway *Negroes* from our Settlements, whose Numbers would daily increase, and quickly become more formidable Enemies than *Indians* can ever be, as they speak our Language, and would never be at a Loss for Intelligence.

The General Assembly, about two Years ago, (understanding that there was in the Treasury a considerable Sum of that Money appropriated by the General Duty Act, for the Encouragement of poor *Protestants* to become Settlers in the Province) passed an Act to increase the Bounty to be given to each; which is now four Pounds *Sterling* to all above the Age of twelve Years, and two Pounds to those who are between two Years and twelve, and one Pound to all under two Years; besides this, his Majesty's

ty's Bounty is one Hundred Acres of Land, wherever they chuse it, provided it has not been granted before, to the Head of every Family, Male or Female; and fifty Acres for every Child, indented Servant, or Slave, the Family consists of.——If this Act has the desired Effect, the Security and Opulence of the Province will be increased, and the Adventurers will be pleased to find a Change from Poverty and Distress to Ease and Plenty; they are invited to a Country not yet half settled, where the Rivers are crowded with Fish, and the Forests with Game; and no Game-Act to restrain them from enjoying those Bounties of Providence, no heavy Taxes to impoverish them, nor oppressive Landlords to snatch the hard-earned Morfel from the Mouth of Indigence, and where Industry will certainly enrich them.

There is both great Plenty and Variety of Food, for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants, at reasonable Prices.—I shall here only name the different Sorts, as it will be sufficient for my present Purpose; and begin with the Vegetables: Of these, the *Indian* Corn, or Maize, is of most general Use, being the chief Subsistence of the Plantation Slaves.——Rice, which is produced here in great Quantity and Perfection; upwards of one Hundred Thousand Barrels of it are now exported annually to *Europe*, to the Northern Colonies, and to the *West-Indies*, each Barrel containing between five and six Hundred

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Weight.

Weight.—Wheat is cultivated, with much Success, by the *German Protestants*, who are settled on the interior Parts of the Province; they would have been able to supply the Province with all the Flour we consume, by this Time, had they not been interrupted by the *Cherokee War*.—These industrious People distil a palatable Brandy from Peaches, which they have in great Plenty; likewise from Potatoes, *Indian Corn*, and Rye: But to return to our Vegetable Food: We have Plenty of Potatoes, both *Irish* and *Spanish*; Pompions, Pease, and Beans, of different Kinds; Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums of several Sorts, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Olives, Pomgranates, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Citrons, Melons, with a great Variety of other Fruits, and many of the *European* Pot-herbs, as Cabbages, Brocoli, Colliflower, &c. &c.—In enumerating the Animal Part of our Food, I begin with the Fish:—Mullet, Whiting, Black-fish, Rock-fish, Sturgeon, Porgys, Trout, Bream, and many other Sorts of flat Fish; likewise, Oysters, Crabs, Shrimps, and sometimes Turtle.—Black Cattle are extremely plentiful, many Gentlemen owning from five Hundred to fifteen Hundred Head; the Beef is best about *Christmas*, the Stall-fed Cattle being then brought to Market; the Sheep are numerous; Poultry and Pork we have in Plenty, and very good, though I cannot agree with the Inhabitants, who believe they have both these of a Kind superior to the
rest

rest of the World : In the Woods and Fields are Plenty of wild Turkeys of a large Size, Geese, Ducks, Doves, Pigeons, Partridges, Hares, Rabbits, Raccoons, Possums, &c. likewise a beautiful Species of Deer : The Hunting of them is a healthy Exercise, and a very entertaining Diversion ; they are the principal Animal Food of our back Settlers, and of the *Indians* ; and likewise a considerable Branch of Trade, great Quantities of their Skins being yearly exported ; a small Duty laid on them is appropriated for the Support and Maintenance of the Clergy.—The Buffalo's are sometimes found in the Woods near the Mountains ; but they are not near so numerous as they were a few Years ago ; they are used as Food, though their Beef is hard and disagreeable to the Palate.

Madeira Wine and Punch are the common Drinks of the Inhabitants ; yet, few Gentlemen are without Claret, Port, Lisbon, and other Wines, of the *French*, *Spanish*, or *Portugal* Vintages.—The Ladies, I mention it to their Credit, are extremely temperate, and generally drink Water ; which, in *Charles-town*, and all Places near the Sea, is very unwholesome, as the Soil is not solid enough to strain it sufficiently, it has always a Mixture of Sand or Earth in it.

Before I finish this Chapter, it may not be improper to add, that Indigo * is cultivated here

* Vid. Chapter VII.

with

with much Success ; between four and five Hundred Thousand Weight of it is yearly exported ; and that the Soil, in many Parts of the Province, is very proper for the Cultivation of Olive-Trees and Vines, Articles that have been hitherto almost totally neglected ; a little Attention to them would save much Money expended on Oil and Wine, which we now import. The Cotton-Tree likewise grows naturally in this Province, and might be of great Use in cloathing the poorer Sort of white Inhabitants and the *Negroes*, if any Pains were taken to cultivate it. The Honourable Society for the Propagation of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, may be assured, that their most sanguine Expectations would be gratified in the Culture of many other useful Commodities, native and exotic, if pursued here with Vigour and Perseverance ; the Situation and Climate of the Colony, and of all other Places about the same Distance from the Equator in both Hemispheres, being universally allowed to be the best for the Production of all the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life.

CH A P.

C H A P. IV.

*Of Charles-town and the other Towns
and Garrisons.*

THE Province is divided into four Counties and nineteen Parishes.—*Charles-town* is the Metropolis, which is happily situated on a Neck of Land, or Peninsula, formed by two navigable Rivers, where they mix their Streams, and present us with a large commodious Harbour; *Ashley-River* washes the Town on the West and South, and *Cooper-River* on the East; these Rivers run parallel to one another, at about a Mile's Distance, for a considerable Way into the Country, gradually separating to their Sources.—The Streets are broad, straight, and uniform, intersecting one another at Right-angles; those that run East and West extend from one River to the other; the *Bay-street* which fronts *Cooper-River* and the Ocean, is really handsome, and must delight the Stranger who approacheth it from the Sea.

There are about eleven Hundred Dwelling-Houses in the Town, built with Wood or Brick; many of them have a genteel Appearance, though generally incumbered with Balconies or Piazzas; and are always decently, and often elegantly,

elegantly, furnished ; the Apartments are contrived for Coolness, a very necessary Consideration.

The white Inhabitants are about four Thousand, and the *Negro* Servants near the same Number.—I have examined a pretty exact Register of the Births and Burials for fifteen Years, and find them, excepting when the Small-pox prevailed, nearly equal ; the Advantage, though small, is in Favour of the Births ; though to the Burials are added all transient People who die here, as Sailors, Soldiers, or the Inhabitants of the Country, whose Business or Pleasure bring them frequently to this Metropolis. The South-East Part of the Town fronts the Sea, from which it is about three Leagues distant, and from whence, in the hot Season, we have refreshing Breezes, which the Flood-tide always brings or increases.

The Town is divided into two Parishes, St. *Philip's* and St. *Michael's* ; St. *Philip's* Church is one of the handiomeft Buildings in *America* : It is of Brick plaistered, and well enlightened ; on the Inside, the Roof is arched except over the Galleries ; two Rows of *Tuscan* Pillars support the Galleries and Arch that extend over the Body of the Church ; the Pillars are ornamented, on the Inside, with fluted *Corinthian* Pilasters, whose Capitals are as high as the Cherubims over the Center of each Arch, supporting their

their proper Cornice : The West End of the Church is adorned with four *Tuscan* Columns, supporting a double Pediment, which has an agreeable Effect ; the two side Doors, which enter into the Belfry, are ornamented with round Columns of the same Order, which support angular Pediments that project a considerable Way, and give the Church some Resemblance of a Cross : Pilasters of the same Order with the Columns are continued round the Body of the Church ; over the double Pediment is a Gallery with Banisters ; from this the Steeple rises octagonal, with Windows in each Face of the second Course, ornamented with *Ionic* Pilasters, whose Intablature supports a Balustrade ; from this the Tower still rises octagonal, with slated Windows on every other Face, till it is terminated by a Dome, upon which stands a Lanthorn for the Bells, and from which rises a Vane in the Form of a Cock. .

St. *Michael's* Church is built of Brick ; it is not yet quite finished.—It consists of a Body of a regular Shape, and a lofty and well-proportioned Steeple, formed of a Tower and Spire ; the Tower is square from the Ground, and in this Form rises to a considerable Height ; the principal Decoration of the lower Part is a handsome Portico with *Doric* Columns, supporting a large angular Pediment, with a Modillion Cornice ; over this rises two square Rustic Courses ; in the lower one are small round
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Windows, on the North and South; in the other, small square ones: On the East and West from this the Steeple rises octangular, having Windows on each Face, with *Ionic* Pilasters between each, whose Cornice supports a Balustrade; the next Course is likewise octagonal, has fashed Windows and Festoons alternately on each Face, with Pilasters and a Cornice, upon which rises a circular Range of *Corinthian* Pillars, with a Balustrade connecting them; from whence is a beautiful and extensive Prospect over the Town and Harbour, along the Coast, and into the Sea, as far as the Eye can carry one; this charming Prospect is frequently heighthened by the Appearance of Ships, at a Distance, sailing towards the Port.—The Body of the Steeple is carried up octangular within the Pillars, on whose Intablature the Spire rises, and is terminated by a gilt Globe, from which rises a Vane, in the Form of a Dragon: This Steeple is one Hundred and ninety-two Feet in Height, and is very useful to the Shipping, who see it long before they make any other Part of the Land; which eminently distinguishes this Place from the rest of the Coast, where there is a Sameness very dangerous to Mariners. The Church is eighty Feet in Length, without including the Tower and retired Place for the Altar, and fifty-eight Feet wide.

Besides the Churches, there are Meeting-houses for the Members of the Church of *Scotland*,

land, for those called *Independents*, two for *Baptists*, one for *French*, and one for *German Protestants*: Though all of them are neat, large, and convenient, they are too plain to merit particular Descriptions.

Near the Center of the Town is the State-House, a large, commodious Brick Building; the South Front is decorated with four $\frac{2}{3}$ Columns of the Composite Order, whose Capitals are highly finished, supporting a large angular Pediment and Cornice; it consists of two Stories besides the Roof; on the lower are the Court-room, the Secretary's Office, and Apartments for the House-keeper; on the upper Story are two large, handsome Rooms; one is for the Governor and Council, the other for the Representatives of the People, with Lobbies and Rooms for their Clerks: The Room, called the Council-Chamber, appears rather crowded and disgusting, than ornamented and pleasing, by the great Profusion of carved Work in it; in the upper Part of the House or Roof is a large Room for the Provincial Armory: Near the State-House is a very neat Market-place, well-regulated and plentifully supplied with Provisions.

Above three Hundred Top-sail Vessels enter and clear at this Port, annually, bringing us Necessaries and Luxuries from every Quarter of

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the Globe, and carrying our Produce to *Europe*, the Northern Colonies, and the *West-Indies*.

About ten Years ago, a Plan was approved of for fortifying *Charles-town* in a very respectable Manner, and soon after began to be put in Execution, on the South and South-east of the Town, but was discontinued without finishing any Part of it, though much Money had been laid out for that Purpose ; the Town is at present defended, towards the Water, by seven Batteries or Bastions, of which three are considerable ones, connected by Courtine Lines, having Platforms with about one Hundred heavy Cannon mounted. The old Fortification, on the Land Side, is in Ruins; a new Work was begun in 1757, a little without the other ; the Plan was a Horn-work, to be built with Tappy, and flanked with little Batteries and Redoubts, at proper Distances; the Whole to extend from one River to the other, but a Stop was put to this likewise, after a considerable Progress was made in it, either for Want of Money, which is probable ; or from an Opinion, that it was unnecessary: Besides these Works, the Harbour is defended by *Fort-Johnson*, about two Miles distant from *Charles-town*, on a Sea Island, which forms one Side of the Harbour: It is placed within point-blank Shot of the Channel, through which the Ships must pass in their Way to the Town: The lower Battery is on a Level with the Water, and has fifteen Eighteen-pounders,
and

and five Nine-pounders, mounted *en Barbette*; the upper Part of this Fort is old and very irregular; it has two Demi-bastions towards the Water, and a third Projection in the Form of a Swallow's Tail, all of them having Platforms and Cannon mounted.—Towards the Land is a Gate with a Ravelin, two Ditches, two Bridges, and a Glacis, with the Beginning of a new Work built with Tappy, on the Northwest, left unfinished. The Captain of this Fort is commissioned by the King.—There are Barracks in it for fifty Men; but, on the Approach of an Enemy, the Militia of the Island march into it for its Defence.

There are several charitable Societies in the Town; the principal of them is called the *Carolina-Society*, which, by an easy Subscription, maintains many decayed Families, and educates many Orphans; I must not forget to mention the *St. Andrew's Club*, which is chiefly composed of *Scotsmen*, but whose charitable Donations are confined to no Country. There is a Society calculated for the Promotion of Literature, named the *Library-Society*, at present in a flourishing State, and through whose Means many useful and valuable Books have been already introduced into the Province, which probably would not otherwise have soon found their Way here, private Fortunes not being equal to the Expence. The following Account of the Intentions of this Society

ciety was published, about two Years ago, by Way of Introduction to their Rules.

“ A D V E R T I S E M E N T .

———*Et Artes trans mare currunt.*

The Advantages, arising to Mankind from Learning, are so evident, that all civilised Societies, both ancient and modern, have given the greatest Encouragement to the Promotion of it, and ever held it in the highest Veneration and Esteem : As this is not to be acquired, but by a liberal Education, together with the Use of valuable Books, the *Charles-town* Library Society, having both these Points in View, must appear in a very favourable Light, to all who have the least Degree of generous Regard for the Welfare and Happiness of Posterity.

Though any Attempt to enumerate or recommend the Benefits of Education may appear superfluous, yet, the following most obvious Contrast cannot fail to make the strongest Impressions in Favour of our Undertaking ; let a Person of any Consideration or Humanity take a serious View of the *Indian* Inhabitants of this extensive Continent, and it will be impossible for him to reflect without very mortifying Sentiments, how little Human Nature, uncultivated, differs from the Brute ; on the other Hand, with what

exalted
 + written by the author of this
 prospect at the Desire of the Society.

exalted Pleasure, will he contemplate the splendid Figure, which *Great Britain*, the Admiration and Envy of the World, at present makes, when compared with its rude and savage State, in the Days of *Julius Cæsar* ; and who, without the most melancholy Reflections, can cast his Eye on the ancient State of *Babylon*, *Egypt*, and *Greece*, those Seats of Empire, those Fountains of Learning, and Nurseries of Arts and Sciences, and from thence turn to their present miserable Condition, oppressed with Slavery, their Learning extinct, their Arts banished by a successive Inundation of Barbarians?

As the gross Ignorance of the naked *Indian* must raise our Pity, and his savage Disposition our Horror and Detestation, it is our Duty as Men, our Interest as Members of a Community, to take every Step, pursue every Method in our Power, to prevent our Descendants from sinking into a similar Situation ; to obviate this possible Evil, and to obtain the desirable End, of handing down the *European* Arts and Manners to the latest Times, is the great Aim of the Members of this Society, who are ambitious of approving themselves worthy of their Mother-Country, by imitating her Humanity, as well as her Industry, and by transporting from her the Improvements in the finer as well as in the inferior Arts.

Desirous,

Desirous, therefore, that this laudable Ambition may be as extensive as the Province, they invite every Lover of his Country, every Well-wisher to Posterity, to join with them in promoting the good Purposes intended by this Society.”

Then follows an Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Society, not necessary to be copied here; I shall only add, that Lieutenant Governor *Bull* is President of the Society, and a sanguine Promoter of their commendable Pursuits.

Beaufort is the next most considerable Place, though a small Town, about seventy Miles S. W. from *Charles-town*, pleasantly situated on the South Side of a Sea Island, named *Port-Royal*, from its Harbour, which is capacious and safe, and into which Ships of a large Size may sail; here is a Collector, with other Custom-House Officers. The Harbour is defended by a small Fort, lately built of Tappay, a Cement composed of Oyster-shells beat small, with a Mixture of Lime and Water, and is very durable.—The Fort has two Demi-Bastions to the River, and one Bastion to the Land, with a Gate and Ditch; the Barracks are very good, and will lodge one Hundred Men, with their Officers; there are in it sixteen weighty Cannon, not yet mounted, the Platforms and Parapet Wall not being finished for Want of Money.

George-town is about sixty Miles N. E. distant from *Charles-town*; it is near the Size of *Beaufort*, and is likewise a Port of Entry, having a Collector and other Custom-House Officers. — The General Assembly provided Money to build a Fort, some Years ago, for the Defence of the Harbour; but I have not heard that it has yet had a Beginning.

There are several Look-outs, as they are called, along the Coast, having two or more Guns and three or four Men each; who are to alarm the Inhabitants on the Approach of Enemies in Privateers, or the more formidable Danger of Fleets.

On our Western Frontiers, about three Hundred and twenty Miles N. W. from *Charles-town*, is *Fort-Prince George*, situate in a fertile Valley, through which runs a considerable River, named here *Keowee River*, from the *Indian Town* on the West Bank of it: This Fort was built by Governer *Glen*, and lately repaired by Colonel *Grant*; it is a regular Square, has an Earthen Rampart about six Feet high, on which Stocades are fixed; with a Ditch, a natural Glacis on two Sides, and Bastions at the Angles, on each of which are four small Cannon mounted; it is within Gun-shot of the *Indian Town*, and has very good Barracks for one Hundred Men.

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Near *New-Windsor*, about one Hundred and seventy Miles lower down on the same River, but now called *Savannah-River*, on a beautiful and commanding Situation, is another Fort, named *Fortmore*, about one Hundred and fifty Miles West from *Charles-town*; it is built of six-inch Plank nailed to Posts of light Wood, with four Towers or Bastions on the Angles, on which are small Cannon mounted; on the Inside is a Banquet, with Loop-holes in the Courtines for Small-arms; it has neither Ditch nor Glacis, but very good Barracks for one Hundred Men. This Fort, though not built above fifteen Years, is already in a ruinous Condition; this and all the other Forts, with two in *Georgia*, are garrisoned by his Majesty's three Independent Companies stationed here.

*These Independent Companies
were disbanded in 1764*

C H A P.

C H A P. V.

Of the Diseases most frequent in Charles-town and its Neighbourhood.

SECTION I.

THE Diseases, that may be termed Epidemics, are either acute or chronic: The acute Diseases may be subdivided into those of the warm and those of the cold Seasons.

The first are Intermittents of all Kinds, Fluxes, and Cholera Morbus: The Winter Diseases are Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and Catarrhal Fevers.

The Chronic Diseases are Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera, Hæmorrhoids, Ruptures, Worm-fevers, and what is called the Lame Distemper.

* Intermittents appear in different Forms, such as Tertian, Double-tertian, Quotidian, and Remitting Fevers; all which, however they may vary in their Type, in different Constitutions and other Circumstances, are, neverthe-

* Vid. *Pringle's Observations on the Diseases of the Army*, and *Cleghorn's Diseases of Minorca*.

less, of the same Nature, and proceed from the same Cause, *viz.* Heat and Moisture. A principal Source of Humidity is from the underground Water, which is always near the Surface; and, as the Soil is light, the Moisture easily transpires by the Heat of the Sun loading the Air with Vapours, even where no Water is visible. Another, and more general Cause of the Humidity and Corruption of the Atmosphere is from the imperfect Ventilation, there being no Hills to receive the Winds, or to direct them in Streams upon the lower Grounds; hence the Air is apt to stagnate, and the more so by Reason of the great Quantities of Trees, which not only confine but moisten the Air by Transpirations from their Bodies and Leaves: This is an excrementitious Moisture, whose former salubrious Parts were spent in the Nutrition of the Trees, Plants, and their Efflorescencies; and the Remainder, being perspirant, floats for a Time in the Air, till the grosser Parts subside, and the finer rise higher.

The great Heat, in the Summer Time, conspires with the Moisture to relax the Solids, and dispose the Humours to Putrefaction; and, according to the various Degrees of Heat and Moisture of the Season, the Epidemics appear sooner or later, are of a longer or shorter Duration, and are attended with mild or alarming Symptoms. The Summer Diseases begin commonly in *July*, and disappear about *Christmas*. In
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Charles-town, these Diseases are proportionably less frequent, and milder than in the Country; for here we are pretty clear of Trees, have a large Opening to the Sea, a Kind of Ventilation in the Streets, besides a Thousand culinary Fires in the hottest Season to dry the Air: In the Country they have none of those Advantages, and the Inhabitants in general (being more careful to acquire splendid Fortunes, than to preserve their Healths) build their Houses near their Rice-Fields, or Indigo-Dams, where they must always keep stagnating Water.

It may not be amiss to remark here, (what has been observed by Dr. *Pringle* of another Country) that moist and rainy Seasons are very different in this Climate; intense and continued Heat occasion the greatest Moisture in the Atmosphere, by the immense Exhalations they raise; whereas frequent Showers, during this Season, cool the Air, check the Excess of Vapours, dilute and refresh the corrupted and stagnated Water, and precipitate all noxious and putrid Effluvia.

The Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea's and Dysenteries, appear in the same Season with the Fever of the Intermittent Kind, and seem to be only particular Determinations of the corrupted Humours; to which if the first Passages give Vent, a Cholera or Flux ensues; but, if they are retained or assumed, they occasion Intermittent, Remitting, and sometimes Continual Fevers. The late

late ingenious Dr. *Lining*, of this Town, by an indefatigable Series of Statical Experiments made on himself, for a whole Year, found, that, in the Spring, the Excretion of Urine was to Perspiration as fifty-three to thirty-three, and to alvine Discharges as twenty-six; in Summer, as thirty-six to fifty-one and twenty-nine; in Autumn, as thirty-seven to forty-eight and forty; in Winter, as fifty-three to thirty-one and twenty-six: So that the Discharge of the Skin is greatest in Summer, and least in Winter; and the Urine much alike in Winter and Spring, but least in Summer. The Stools are much the largest in Autumn; hence the Prevalency and Cause of the Cholera Morbus and Fluxes may be easily accounted for at that Season; for the Orifices of the Excretory Ducts of the Skin are straitened, and their Discharges lessened, one thirteenth Part, or from fifty-one to forty-eight; and the Urinary Passages enlarged only one thirty-seventh; and the Muscular Coat of the Bowels, having lost a great Part of its Strength and Elasticity, by the preceding Summer Heat, must necessarily, in weak Persons, or such as live more irregularly, or are often exposed to sudden Heats and Colds common at this Season, have a Colluvies thrown upon them, which, accumulating for some Time, will, at last, burst out in a Looseness; but, if there is greater Stagnation in the Intestines and Stomach, a Flagging of the Appetite, and a Pumping of the Bile upwards, a Cholera will happen, followed by a
 bilious

bilious Loofeness. If the Season is cloudy, foggy, haizy, moist, misty, or rainy, Diarrheas will prevail most, and their Excretions will be thin and watery : If the Season is otherwise constituted, Cholera's will abound most, and the Patient's Stools will be more bilious, and attended with greater Gripings and *Tormina Ventris*, &c.

By Dr. *Lining's* Experiments, we find, that the Excretions of Urine, Perspiration, and the alvine Discharges, added together, are considerably less in the Winter and Spring than in the other Seasons ; at the same Time the Appetite is keener and Digestion better, demanding a larger Supply of Nourishment, and consequently a larger Quantity of Food must go into, and be retained, in the Habit of the Body ; which will occasion a greater Fulness in the Vessels, and from their Dilatation they become weaker, and the smaller Ramifications less able to resist the Approach and Ingress of too large Globules or Particles ; whence a Plethora will arise, which will produce inflammatory Fevers, greater Difficulty in the Circulation and topical Inflammations of the vital Organs, the Brain, the Lungs, and even sometimes the Heart. The Winter Diseases seldom appear before *Christmas*, and are most frequent in *February* and *March*. From Dr. *Lining's* Experiments we may likewise see the Reason why People generally look better, fresher, and fuller in the Winter ; because the autumnal

nal Perspiration of forty-eight is reduced from that to thirty-one; and their alvine Discharges, from forty to twenty-six; yet the Appetite and Digestion are both better and stronger: This also gives the Reason why People in the Fall are weakest and faintest, and can least bear any Evacuations; for the Quantity of Urine discharged, after all the exhausting Summer Heat, is increased from thirty-six to thirty-seven; and of their Stools from thirty-six to forty.

S E C T I O N II.

Though the remote Causes of all Fevers may be different, they too varying considerably in different Constitutions and Seasons of the Year; yet the immediate or proximate Cause is, in all, the same; and Nature, in all of them, operates in the same uniform Manner, though with different Degrees of Force, in her Endeavours to relieve herself of what is injurious to her; hence there is a greater Simplicity and Uniformity in the Cure of them all, than could well be expected, or is generally imagined.

The following very plain Account of the Method of curing several Fevers, &c. which I have found most successful, during a long and pretty general Practice, (and for Part of which I am obliged to the late Dr. *Lining*) will be a Proof of this Assertion, if any is needed: I begin with

Continual Fevers :

Though not frequent in this Climate, yet they sometimes appear in particular Constitutions of the Weather, and from Causes not easily assignable, and continue seven or fourteen Days, or to a much longer Period.

The Patient ought to be kept quiet in Bed, with his Head raised high, and covered with no more than his usual Bed-cloaths ; the Room should be darkened, not too warm, and fresh Air frequently admitted into it, but not to blow upon the Patient ; a cooling Diet is absolutely necessary, such as Gruel without Seasoning, which should be taken frequently, a Teacup full at a Time ; the Drink should be Sage Tea, Barley-water, and the like, warm ; to any of which some of the Juice of Lemons or Oranges may be added. All heating and spirituous Drinks should be abstained from. In the first Day of the Disease the following Mixture will be of Service :
R Sal. Merab. Glaub. ℥xii, aq. font. ℥vi, ft. solutio ;
cui adde Kerm. Mineralis gr. vi, Ol. Mentb. (Sacch. except.) Gutt. iv M. Of this a Spoonful is to be taken every Hour, with a Cupful of warm Gruel after every Dose. This Mixture generally procures some loose Stools, and causes a general warm Sweat, which ought to be encouraged by frequent Draughts of warm Tea, the Patient lying still and not turning himself often in Bed ; when he has Occasion to go to Stool, he must not uncover or get out of Bed, but must use a Bed-pan or Pot, and keep the Bed-cloaths

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well

well wrapt about him ; while taking this Medicine, the Patient must avoid all Acids : On the second Day of the Disease, if there is no Abatement of the Symptoms, after some loose Stools have been procured by the Mixture ; if the Patient is full of Blood, and the Fever rather increased than lessened, it will be proper to take away some Blood, the Quantity to be determined by the Age and Strength of the Patient, or Violence of the Symptoms. It is not however right always to delay Bleeding so long, for in corpulent People, especially those of a florid Complexion ; in hard Drinkers, or in those who have been much exposed to the Sun in the warm Months ; the Fever often rises so high in a few Hours, as to make immediate Bleeding necessary ; I mention this the rather, as we are here generally too sparing of the Lancet. After Bleeding when necessary, if there is any Abatement of the Symptoms, that Opportunity should be embraced to give a Vomit ; or even if no such Opportunity offers, and the Patient is sick and oppressed at his Stomach, a few Grains of Ipecacuan may be taken with Safety. If the Fever still continues to rage, repeat the Medicine above prescribed, and afterwards give the following :
R̄ Aq. Mentb. ℥vi, Tart. regenerat. ℥ii, pulv. Croci gr. xxiv, aq. theriacal. ℥ss M. Take two Spoonfuls every two Hours, till the Fever remits, and then give the saline Mixture of *Sal. Absinth.* and *Succ. Lemon.* two Spoonfuls every two or three Hours, until a perfect Intermision is obtained ; after which the Patient is to be treated, as I shall mention in the Section of Inter-

mittents. If a Delirium, constant-Watchfulness, or great Sleepiness attend the Fever, even after the Patient has taken the Mixture first prescribed with Effect, apply a Blister to the Head, and others afterwards to the different Parts of the Body; a Blister applied to the Head should lie on forty-eight Hours; they however ought not to be applied in the Beginning of Continual Fevers, nor for some Time after the Patient has been bled, and taken at least two Phials of the first Mixture; when the Watchfulness is obstinate, and the Patient has been two Days or longer without Sleep, it will be necessary to give at Night twenty or twenty-five Drops of Laudanum.

When the Heat of the Fever is great, give twenty Grains of *Sal. Nitri* in a Cup of Gruel every second or third Hour.

When Worms are suspected to irritate the Symptoms and keep up the Fever, give the *Indian Pink* in the following Manner: *R Loniceræ (vulgo Indian Pink) totius Plantæ ℥ii, aq. bullient. ℥viii, ft. infusio, colat. adde Tart. regenerat. ℥iss, pulv. Croci xi, Ol. Rutæ (Sacch. except.) gut. iv M.* Of this give one Spoonful every Hour.

S E C T I O N III.

Of the Slow or Nervous Fever.

The Pulse in these Fevers is small, quick, and weak; the Heat does not rise to so great a Height, as in the Continual and Inflammatory Fevers; the

Patient seldom complains of Thirst; the Tongue is commonly white and moist in the Beginning of the Disease, but at last becomes dry, and red and brownish, without being attended with Thirst; the Patient complains of a Load or Oppression at his Stomach, is restless, and, though frequently drowsy, seldom gets any Sleep; the Dejection of Spirits is very great; there are frequent Returns of Heats and Chills, the Urine is commonly pale, the Palms of the Hands continue hot, even when an Abatement of the Fever happens; Sweats sometimes break forth, which are commonly clammy, especially about the Face, without any Advantage to the Patient; but, when they are warm and general, the Patient is relieved by them; from the Beginning there is a Pain, Load, or Giddiness of the Head. In the Progress of the Disease, there is commonly a Noise or Ringing in the Ears, and, towards its last Period, the Patient is generally affected with Deafness; then are likewise frequent Twitchings of the Tendons, sometimes a Delirium, a Stupor or Insensibility, comes on, or the Patient lies in almost a constant Sleep.

These Fevers make their Advances so gradually, that the Patient, unacquainted with his Situation, is thereby often a great Sufferer; for having no other Complaints, than an unusual Weariness, Weakness and Aversion to Action; frequent Yawnings and Stretchings, a Loss of Appetite and Disrelish to Nourishment; a dull Pain or Weight in the Head, with an unusual
Heat

Heat in the Palms of the Hands and Forehead ; I say the Patient, having no other Complaints but these for some Days, permits the Disease to make too great a Progress before he takes Advice ; but in others, especially those who have been much exposed to the Sun in the warm Months, the Fever in the first and second Days often rises to a great Height, after which it soon becomes of the Nervous Kind.

These Fevers are often protracted to a great Length, as they sometimes continue fourteen, twenty, or more Days, before they terminate, though in that Time there are frequent Abatements of the Symptoms for a few Hours, but in the Evenings they always increase again. As this Fever generally attacks People of weak and lax Habits, or those who have been previously weakened with great Fatigue, or any other Disease ; it is evident Evacuations, and especially that by Bleeding, must be made with great Caution ; however, it is necessary to cleanse the first Passages ; therefore a Vomit of Ipecacuan should be given when there is any Remission of the Fever ; but if that Opportunity should not offer, and the Patient has a Loathing at his Stomach, the Vomit should be given without Delay ; after which the following Medicine will be proper : *R Mann. ℥i, Sal. Cathart. Amar. ℥ii, ft. solutio in ℥vi aq. font. colat. adde Kerm. Mineral. gr. iv, Ol. Mentb. (Sacch. except.) gutt. iv M.* Of this Mixture give one or two Spoonfuls every Hour, till it procures some loose Stools ; after
each

each Dose a Cup of Chicken-Broth should be taken: After the Operation of this Medicine is over, give the Patient the saline Mixture thus prepared: *R Sal. Absinth. ℥i, Succ. Lemon. ℥iss, misce et post effervescentiam adde aq. Mentb. ℥iii, Sp. Sal. Volat. Oleof. ℥iss, Sacch. alb. ℥ss M.* Of this give the Patient one Spoonful every second or third Hour; likewise, *R Pulv. Craff. Serp. verg. ℥ii, aq. font. bullient. ℥iv, ft. infusio.* After it has stood some Hours in Infusion, strain it, and give the Patient two Spoonfuls every sixth Hour, or oftener if very weak. In this Course the Patient is to continue daily till his Recovery, or till the Disease ends in an Intermitting Fever, and is then to be treated as such.

In the Progress of this Disease, there is generally a Necessity for the repeated Application of Blisters to different Parts, at proper Intervals; if the Patient is delirious or much dejected, a Blister applied to the Head is absolutely necessary; and, as this Disease is generally protracted to many Days, it is expedient, as soon as the last applied Blister begins to dry up, to apply another, or more, to some other Part: Great Care should be taken to prevent the Patient from sleeping long at a Time; when he is rendered weak, one Hour's Sleep may be more than with Safety he can bear: The Diet should be Chicken-broth, Gruel, or Panado, seasoned with Wine; the Drink, besides Sage or Baum-Teas, should be Wine-whey or weak Sangre.

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SECTION IV.

Of Intermitting Fevers.

When these begin early in the Autumn, the first Fit of the Fever frequently continues one, two, or three Days before there is a distinct Intermission; if the Fever is slight, it will go off in a few Hours, and in such Cases there is no Occasion for Medicine; but if it runs high, and is accompanied with a violent Head-ach, Oppression at the Stomach, Pain in the Back or Delirium; give the Mixture of *Sal. Glaub.* and *Kermes Mineral.* before prescribed, and, if the Heat is great, twenty Grains of *Sal. Nitri* at the same Time; if the Stomach does not retain this, then give the saline Mixture, as ordered in the last Section, changing the *Sp. Sal. Volat. Oleos.* for the same Quantity of the *Vin. benedict.* and of this give two Spoonfuls every second Hour; and repeat it in every succeeding Fit of the Fever.

When the Paroxysms rather lengthen than diminish in the Time of their Duration, so that there may be Danger of the Fever becoming continual, the Loss of some Blood, especially from those of a sanguine Habit, is necessary, as it generally brings on a distinct Intermission. The Diet and Drink, in the Time of the Fever, must be the same as directed before in the Continual Fevers; but, if the Patient is weak, that prescribed in the Slow Fever is most proper. In the first Intermission a Vomit should be given; and after the second, or at farthest the third febrile Paroxysm,

Paroxysm, the *Jesuit's-Bark* should be given in the most efficacious Manner, either in Substance or in a strong Decoction : The Success of this Medicine depends much on the Quantity that is given, between two Fits of the Fever ; when the Intermision is short, the Doses ought to be taken every half Hour, and in as large Quantities as the Stomach will bear.

When a violent Head-ach attends the Disease, and continues even in the Time of the Intermision, it is generally removed by the Application of a Blister to the Head.

The Bark is to be continued, joined with Neutral or Vegetable Salts, as the Case may require, in each Intermision, till the Disease is conquered ; after which (to prevent a Relapse) it is always proper, that the Patient continue to take three Doses every Day, until he has recovered his Strength ; or a Glasseful, two or three Times a Day, of an Infusion of Bark, Snake-Root, and Salt of Wormwood in *Madeira* Wine.

The Diet or Drink, in the Time of the Intermision, must be more or less cordial and nourishing, as the Patient is more or less weakened ; for Diet, the following is most proper, Gruel, Panado, Sago, and Salop, seasoned with Wine ; Jellies, Chicken-broth, and, when the Intermisions are not short, boiled Chicken may be allowed ; the common Drink may be Wine-whey, Sangre, Toddy, and sometimes a Glass of Wine.

To

To some Patients, who have an invincible Averſion to the Jeſuits-Bark, I have often given, with Succeſs, the Bark of the Root of a Species of Laurel, thus diſtinguiſhed: *Magnolia altiffima comibaccifera foliis ovato-lanceolatis, ſubtus argenteoſ cinericeis, ampliffimo flore, albo, fruſtu purpureo*: It ſeems to poſſeſs a febrifuge Quality nearly equal to the Jeſuits-Bark, with leſs Aſtringency, and on this Account preferable to it, when the Patient gives Suck, or has or ought to have the Catamenia, or Hemorrhoidal Flux:—And will always answer beſt with Children; it is to be given in the ſame Form and Doſe as the Jeſuits-Bark.

SECTION V.

Of the Dyſentery or Bloody-Flux.

This Diſeaſe is very frequent in the Autumn, and, if the Inteſtines have been emptied of the ~~Ser~~ ^{Sk-} bala or hard Excrements, that at this Time commonly abound in them, will generally ſubmit to the common Practice: While theſe remain, the Patient will get but little Relief from any Medicines; the following purging Mixture and Clyſter will generally obtain this End; *R Sal. Cathart. ℥iſs, Aq. Font. ℥ vi, ft. ſolutio; cui adde Vin. benediſt. Gutt. xi, vel Kermes Mineral. Gr. vi, Ol. Mentb. (Sacch. except.) Gutt. iv, Sacch. Alb. ℥ſs M.* Give two Spoonfuls every Hour till it purges briskly. *R Flor. Chamæmel. ℥ii, Sem. ſenicul. d. contuſ. ℥i, Aq. Font. ℥xii, coque ad ℥viii,*
H Colatur. s

Colaturæ adde Sapon. Venet. ʒi M. pro Clysmate, repetatur pro re nata.

When these ~~S~~^ſabala are all expelled, the Cure is to be completed by a proper Administration of the *Vitr. cerat. Antimonii*, or small Doses of Ipecacuan Powder, assisted by Astringents and Balsamics; among which I would recommend the following Decoction, which I can affirm to be very efficacious: Take Logwood, sliced thin and cut in small Pieces, one Oz. burnt Hartshorn finely powdered, Pomgranate Skins, of each half an Oz. Sumach-roots, one Oz. Cinnamon, one Quarter of an Oz. Water, three Pints; boil a Third away, and strain the Decoction through a Hair-sieve, and give a Tea-cup full every second or third Hour. To this Decoction, if the Patient is much weakened, and has no Fever, some Brandy or Rum may be added; but, if the Patient has a Fever, all Astringents are to be avoided. The most proper Diet is Rice-gruel, Panado, Sago or Salop, and Jellies of Hartshorn-Shavings, without any Lemon or Orange Juice in them, or Wine; and all to be taken warm.

The Dysentery is often very obstinate, and frequently becomes a Chronic Disease; in such Cases I would recommend, besides a proper generous Diet and general Strengtheners, a Decoction of the *Connessi* Bark, with Sumach-roots and Pomgranate Skins, not made too strong, and used for common Drink; in such Cases
Lime-

Lime-water is a very good Medicine ; but no Medicine will avail in some Cafes in this Climate, and a Removal to a colder is absolutely neceffary to preferve Life ; nor fhould this, if in the Patient's Power, be delayed too long.

S E C T I O N VI.

Of the Pleurify and Peripneumony.

The Patient fhould lofe fome Blood from the Arm, as foon as poffible after the Attack of this Difafe ; the Quantity to be determined by the Pain and Difficulty of Breathing, or as the Fever is more or lefs violent ; when thefe Symptoms are very fevere, it is neceffary to let the Blood continue running till there be an Abatement of them, or to repeat the Bleeding in a few Hours afterwards. In more moderate Attacks of this Difafe, a Repetition of Bleeding is rarely neceffary. The Patient, immediately after the firft Bleeding, muft be put to Bed in a Room where he will neither be expofed to the Wind or Air paffing through Crevices, and muft be kept moderately warm with Bed-cloaths : Then give the following Medicine: *R Sal. Cathart. ꝓxii, Aq. Font. ꝓvi, ft. folutio ; cui adde Kerm. Mineral. Gr. vi, Sacch. Alb. ꝓi M.* Give the Patient one Spoonful every Hour, with fome Sage Tea or Gruel after every Dofe. In grown People one Phial of this Mixture generally procures fome loofe Stools, and caufes a general warm Sweat ; which laft ought to be encouraged by frequent Draughts of warm Tea, the Patient lying ftill ;

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and,

and, when he has Occasion to go to Stool, or make Water, he must not uncover, but use a Bed-pan, or some other Conveniency, keeping the Bed-cloaths well wrapt about him. In five or six Hours after the Operation of this Mixture by Stool is over, if there is no considerable Abatement of the Pain, give the following :
R Pulv. Crass. Serp. Senicæ ℥ iii, coq. in ℥ xii Aq. Font. ad. ℥ vi, colatur; cui adde Kerm. Mineral. Gr. vi, Sacch. Alb. ℥ i M. Give of this one Spoonful every Hour; and, when there is an Abatement of Pain, every second or third Hour. It will be of great Advantage to the Patient, and hasten his Recovery, especially in very cold Weather, or if he was violently seized, to keep some warm Bricks, or Quart-bottles filled with warm Water, constantly to his Feet and Legs, under the Bed-cloaths: Bathing the Feet and Legs in warm Water might have a better Effect, only it would be attended with some Danger, as the Patient might catch Cold.—About the End of the first or second Day, from the Use of these Medicines and Directions, the Patient is generally much relieved, and commonly free from Danger; the Breathing and Pain in the Side are easier; the Fever, Heat, and Thirst are more moderate; the Tongue is moister, though its Whiteness perhaps remains; the Pulse, which in the Beginning was quick, small, and hard, is now less frequent, fuller, and softer; when these Alterations happen, the Patient is on the Recovery, and there is seldom Occasion for doing any Thing farther, than giving him a Diet of easy Digestion, and taking Care he does not catch Cold.

Cold. If an obstinate Costiveness attends the Disease, which frequently happens, when the Patient has been either very severely attacked, or neglected in the Beginning; or when the Head is much affected; Care should be taken to procure loose Stools as soon as possible, for, while the Costiveness continues, the Benefit, arising to the Patient from the Medicines given him, will scarce be perceptible; wherefore, after the Patient has taken a Phial of the Mixture first prescribed in this Section without Effect, give a Clyster of Corngruel, with *Epsom* Salts, to be repeated *pro re nata*: After this repeat the Mixture, of which the Patient should take so much as, with the Help of the Clysters, will, every twenty-four Hours, procure five or six Stools, till there be a great Abatement of Pain, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing.

When a Looseness with Gripes attends this Disease in the Beginning, the Patient will not bear such plentiful Bleeding as otherwise might be necessary; it is then safest to take away a small Quantity at a Time, and to repeat the Bleeding occasionally.

When the Heat attending the Fever is great, (which will seldom be the Case, if the Directions before given have been followed, and the Belly has thereby been kept sufficiently open) it is proper to give 20 Grains of Salt-petre, every second Hour, in Sage-Tea or Gruel; but, at the same Time, the Directions given, with regard to the

other Medicines, must be followed. If the Pain in the Side continues fixed in one Place (for, when it shifts, there is less Danger) after the above Directions have been carefully followed, for above 48 Hours, apply a Blister to the Part affected. The Expectoration, when suppressed, is to be promoted by the Patient's drawing the Steams of warm Water frequently through a Funnel into the Lungs : After the third Day, if the Cough is great, and prevents the Patient from sleeping at Nights, give 15 or 20 Drops of Laudanum every Night in his common Drink, or, which I prefer, the following Mixture : *R Capit. Papav. alb. contus. ℥ss, sem. Fanicul. d. cont. ℥ii, Succ. Liquorit. ʒss, Aq. Font. ℥xii, coq. ad ℥vi, colat. adde Acet. Scillit. vel Oxymel Scillit. ℥ss M.* Of this give two Spoonfuls every two Hours, or oftener, while the Cough is troublesome.

The Fever, continuing after the Pain in the Side is gone, is to be cured first by drinking Plenty of Sage or Balm Tea, or Gruel, warm; secondly, by Blistering-plaisters, applied, at convenient Intervals, to different Parts ; thirdly, by continuing the Mixture prepared of *Rad. Serp. Senicæ & Kermes*, &c. every third Hour ; or in Place of it 15 or 20 Drops of *Huxham's Essentia Antimonii*, every third Hour, in Sage-tea ; fourthly, by keeping the Belly open ; and, fifthly, as the Irritation may be kept up by Worms, to give the Patient the Pink-root as before directed, *See*. II.

From

From the Beginning of the Disease, till the Symptoms are much abated, the Diet must be light and of easy Digestion, such as Water-gruel, which must always be taken warm, and in small Quantities at a Time; the Drink may be Sage or Balm Tea, a Decoction of Mallows, Lettuce, or Mullein-leaves in Water, or Flax-seed bruised; of any of which the Patient should frequently take a Cupful warm, and must avoid all spirituous Liquors and cold Water. When the Symptoms are much abated, and no Complaint but Weakness remaining, the Patient may be allowed Chicken-broth, and some Toddy and Sangre.

In the Beginning of the Winter, and of the Spring, if the Weather is unseasonably warm, Pleurifies frequently terminate in Intermitting Fevers; in which Case the Patient should be treated, according to the Directions given in that Disease.

There is a Disease, with which *Negroes* are often seized, and frequently proves fatal in less than 24 Hours; in which the Patient complains of a sharp, constant, and violent Pain in one of his Eyes, or in a particular Part of his Head, and is vulgarly called *The Pleurisy of the Eye, or Head*: This Disease requires the same Method of Cure as the Pleurisy, only, on Account of its Acuteness, there is less Time to be lost; therefore the Medicines above directed must be given at shorter Intervals, that Stools may be procured as soon as possible,

possible, the Patient having been first plentifully blooded : It is highly necessary to keep the Patient's Feet and Legs constantly warm, with warm Bricks or Bottles of warm Water.

S E C T I O N VII.

Of the Peripneumony.

A Peripneumony, or an Inflammation of the Lungs, is a much more dangerous Disease, and more difficult to cure than a Pleurisy, on Account of the great Importance of that Organ to Life. In this Disease the Breathing is short and difficult, the Patient complains of a Load at his Breast, and the Cough is more troublesome and frequent than in the Pleurisy ; it is frequently combined with the Pleurisy, and then called *Pleuro-peripneumony* ; the same Method of Cure, which has been directed for the Pleurisy, is to be followed in it, excepting in the following Things.

The Room where the Patient lies should be large, and the Air in it rather cool, and his Head raised high in the Bed. When great Part of the Lungs is inflamed (which is known by the Shortness in Breathing, and the Load or Oppression at the Breast being both very great) the Pulse is thereby, for obvious Reasons, rendered so small and weak, that Bleeding may be judged unnecessary : This is, however, a dangerous Mistake ; for this Case requires plentiful Bleeding, and it will be found, that, as the Inflammation of the Lungs is thereby abated, the
Pulse

Pulse not only becomes fuller, but the Oppression at the Breast and quick Breathing will be greatly relieved.

A Peripneumony generally terminates with an Expectoration, which is indeed a favourable Event, when the Patient has been unfortunate enough not to be relieved by Bleeding, and the early Use of the Medicines prescribed in the Pleurisy; when that is the Case, the Expectoration must be promoted; to effect which, the Patient should frequently draw the Steams of warm Water, through a Funnel, into his Lungs, and drink plentifully of warm Gruel made thin, Barley-water, Tea made of Hyssop, Sage or Balm sweetened with Honey; to which, every third Hour, add 20 Grains of Saltpetre. The Matter, when freely spit up, gives great Relief to the Breathing and Oppression at the Breast, and the Disease generally goes off on the seventh Day; the Cough, after the End of the second Day, must be mitigated by the Decoction of Poppy-heads, &c. prescribed in the Pleurisy, to which two Drachms of the Seneka Snake-root may be added with great Advantage.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Chronic Diseases.

The Chronic Diseases, mentioned above, appear at all Times of the Year; the Frequency of obstructed Viscera seems to be occasioned,* first,

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by

(*Vid. *Cleghorn* on the Diseases of *Minorca*)

by the intense and long-continued Summer-Heats; they, dissipating the finest Particles of the Animal Juices, necessarily leave the rest of a grosser and more earthly Nature; and thus a great Proportion of that Kind of Matter is generated in the Blood, which the Ancients called *Atrabillious*; and this, being deposited in the Viscera, occasions the Obstructions. Besides, secondly, these Obstructions may be occasioned by the Frequency of the Acute Diseases, especially of Tertian Fevers, which, as they often go off with an imperfect Crisis, and frequently relapse, weaken the Tone of the Chylopoetic Viscera, and at last terminate in hard scirrous Tumours of the Spleen, Liver, and Mesentery.

The Hæmorhoidal Flux is very common; however, it is of great Service in all the visceral Obstructions, and therefore, however frequent or troublesome, should be rather considered as a Benefit than a Disease, more especially as it prevents Pleurifies and Peripneumonies, according to the Doctrine of *Hippocrates*.

Ruptures are likewise common; they may be owing to this Cause, *viz.* the obstructed Viscera being swelled beyond their natural Size, the Intestines are too much confined, and, by the Nature of the Aliment, and bad Digestion, being frequently distended with Wind, it is not to be wondered at, that they often pass through the Rings of the Abdominal Muscles.

Worm-

Worm-Fevers are very frequent, and common to all Ages, though Children under 5 Years of Age suffer most, particularly in the Spring and Beginning of Summer. The Sweet Potato, Indian Corn or Maize, and Pompion, all much used in Diet, seem to have a larger Share of the Eggs of these mischievous Insects, than the rest of the farinaceous or leguminous Kind.

When a Fever, in young People particularly, is attended with irregular Symptoms, and is of a longer Duration than usual, not easily otherwise accounted for, we may be assured that Worms are the Cause of them: In such Cases I know of no Medicine more likely to be of Service than the Decoction of Pink-root, mentioned in Section II, and to be continued till the Disease terminates; Blisters, and other Medicines proper for particular Symptoms that may occur, are not to be neglected.

The following Form is a very good Vermifuge:
 ℞ Pulv. Rad. *Lonicerae* (*vulgo* Pink-root) \bar{z} ss,
Æthiop. Mineral. \bar{z} iii, *Ol. Rutæ Gutt.* xii M. *et divide in xviii Dosis.* Take one every Night and Morning. This Dose is calculated for Children from 5 to 8 Years of Age; if the Patient has a Purgings, change the *Æthiop.* for the same Quantity of *Ocul. Cancrorum.* The Pink-root has been long and much used in the Province, as a Vermifuge; but, when over-dosed, often occasions alarming and troublesome Giddiness and Blindness in the Patient; a strong narcotic Quality in it is the Cause of this, which may always

be prevented by adding some of the Chymical Oil of Rue, or Wormwood, to each Dose, as in the last Prescription.

I have often attended to the following Advice of the judicious *Hoffman*, with Benefit : “ Ad Vermes ex tenuibus Intestinis exturbandos prodest ante Purgantium et Specificorum Usum, Clysterum ex Melle et Lacte paratum Ano infundere ; ut Bestiolæ illæ, Dulcedine ~~attuta~~, ex Loculis suis ad Intestina facilius descendant. Ascarides s; recto innidulantur, Clysteres detergentes lactæi, quibus Tanacetum, Ruta, Allium vel Scordij Folia incocta sunt, optimum præstant Effectum. Neque minus tum Temporis Enemata commodum inveniunt Locum, si quando verminosa Progenies, post Purgationem per Alvum non ejicitur, quod sæpius Ufu venit, si ista in Cæco Intestino, quod Purgans non valet attingere, Nidum obtinet. Emplastra vel Epithemata Epigastrii et Umbilici Regione applicanda, ex Absinthio, Felle Tauri, Aloe, &c. &c. confari possunt. E. G. R *Fell. taurin. ℥ii, Colocynth. pulv. Aloes pulv. an. ℥ii, Ol. Absinth ℥ss M, ft. et Emplastrum, Abdomini applicandum.*”

The Disease, called the *Lame Distemper*, is said to be frequently occasioned by the Catching of Cold ; but, wherever I have seen it, I have always suspected a Venereal or Yawish Taint. The Disease shews itself in spreading corroding Ulcers of the Phagedenic Kind (which betray a great Degree of Acrimony in the Blood) in dif-

ferent Parts of the Body, but most frequently about the Fauces, destroying, unless prevented in a short Time, the Uvula, Tonfillæ, &c. &c. Sometimes the first Alarm or Suspicion the Patient has of his unhappy Condition is by a Perforation in his Palate, without any other previous Complaint; then a little Uneasiness from a Pimple, as he imagined it, in the Roof of his Mouth, with a Dryness and disagreeable Smell in his Nose: This happens ofteneft, when the Disease is hereditary, and the Ulcer soon spreads to and erodes the Bones of the Nose, to the great Deformity and Misery of the Patient. When this Disease makes its Attack on the Fauces, it may be for some Time mistaken for the ulcerated Sore-throat of the putrid Kind, very common in *America*, and well described by the two most excellent Physicians, *Huxham* and *Fotbergill*; and is then to be distinguished from it only by a smaller Degree of Fever, and not submitting to the antiseptic Medicines commonly given in the other with Success; but in a short Time Swellings in the *Os Frontis*, *Tibiæ*, &c. &c. put the Disease out of Doubt.

The Intentions, necessary to be pursued in the Cure of this Disease, are, first, to dissolve and thin the viscid coagulated Humours, to fit them for Expulsion: Secondly, to expel them in the most efficacious Manner; and, lastly, the Patient's Strength and Health are to be recovered and preserved by a well-regulated Diet.

Alterative Mercurial Medicines, taken for two or three Months, will answer best in the first
Intention;

Intention ; I have found the Solution of the Sublimate, as recommended by the Baron *Van Swieten*, or the *Mercurius Diaphoret. Jovial. of Hoffman*, by much the best Medicines : Here I must remark, that the morbid Humours in this Disease are sometimes so tough and viscid, that Mercury alone cannot act upon them, and must go off, without any Benefit to the Patient, by Stool : In such Cases, I learned, many Years ago, from the excellent *Hoffman*, to give Salt of Wormwood, or any of the fixed alkaline Salts, with every Dose of Mercury ; by whose Assistance the latter obtained an Entrance among the viscid Humours, and seldom afterwards frustrated my Endeavours for my Patient's Relief. Dr. *Grainger*, in his *Monita Syphilitica*, has claimed this Manner of giving Mercury, as an Invention of his own ; his Words are, “ Ante quatuor Annos me Remedium in Sale Ab-sinthii ad Vires Mercurii in Sanguinem tuto, cito, expediundas invenisse gloriabar.” As this Gentleman was no Stranger to *Hoffman's* Works, it is very possible that he took the Hint from him ; *vid. Obser. 3 Sect. 1 Cap. 2 Vol. Pag. 29, De Febre Quartana, Fol. Edit. Fred. Hoffman.* When the Blood and Humours are sufficiently fused or dissolved, and fitted for Expulsion, by the Use of the Mercurial Alteratives ; give the Patient for eight or ten Days a Decoction of the Woods, in which *Sarsaparilla* and *China-Root* should be principal Ingredients ; this Decoction ought to be taken in large Quantities, even until the Patient appears bloated with it, who is then

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to be put into a Sweating-box (such as *Ulric* ~~and~~ *Hutton* used, and is much recommended by *Boerhaave*) once or twice every Day, if the Patient can bear it; and to continue in the Box from 8 to 15 Minutes; when he is taken out, his Skin must be carefully dried with Towels, rubbed briskly about him, and he put to Bed, where he should drink a large Draught of the Decoction, to encourage the Sweat he will then be in: During this Course, the Patient should be careful of his Diet, abstaining from all fat, oily, salt or pickled Meats, and from all spirituous or heating Drink; and, if possible, confine himself to Wheat-bread well-raised, or Biscuit and Raisins; and his Drink to be Spruce-beer, brewed with Melasses; and this should be pursued with Exactness and Perseverance, even for some Months after he has discontinued the Use of the Sweating-box; which is not to be done till the Ulcers, wherever they may be seated, are healed up, and all the other Symptoms of the Disease vanished. If the Ulcers are in the Throat, they should be washed with Lime-water and *Mel. Rosar.* But, if they are on external Parts of the Body, they are to be dressed daily in the common Way.

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

*Of the Indian Tribes, in the Neighbourhood
of South-Carolina.*

IT has long been a Dispute among the Learned, when, how, or from whence *America* was peopled; I must join in Opinion with those who imagine it was by Emigrations from the Northern Parts of *Europe* and *Asia*; my Reasons are the great Similarity of Looks and Appearance between *Indians* and *Tartars*, and some Customs that now prevail among *Indians*, used by no other People; which were practised by the *Scythians*, Ancestors of the *Tartars*, in the Days of *Herodotus*; for Instance, the Scalping of the Heads of their Enemies: *Herodotus* tells us, that the *Scythians* flayed their Enemies Heads by cutting a Circle round their Neck close under their Ears, and stripping off the Skin as they would do that of an Ox; then they softened the Skins with their Hands, and hanged them on the Bridles of their Horses, when they rode. He who had the greatest Number of these Scalps thought best of himself, and was accounted a valiant Man. The Practice of the *Scythian* Prophets, as described by *Herodotus*, has likewise a near Resemblance to that used at this Day by the *Indian* Conjurers.

The Arrival of *Europeans* in this new World has been productive of the most ruinous Consequences to the old Inhabitants, who have lost their ancient Habitations, and the best of their Lands, either by the Force of Arms, or of trifling

fling Presents made to them ; but this is not all their Misfortune : The New-comers have introduced among them many Vices and numerous Diseases, the Consequences of Vice, all formerly unknown to them ; by which many populous Tribes are already extinct, and their very Names forgot ; the few that remain daily decrease in their Numbers, a Circumstance that gives them much Concern, however agreeable it may be to the selfish and all-grasping *Europeans*.

* The *Indians*, on this Part of the Continent, are of a dark olive Complexion, with open Countenances and good Features ; they are generally tall, lean, and active, but not strong ; and may be compared rather to Beasts of Prey than to those of Burthen ; they are easily provoked to Anger and of impetuous Dispositions, and will not soon forgive or forget Injuries, though very capable of Gratitude, even to a romantic Pitch, to their Friends and Benefactors : Their Hair is always black, without Curls ; the Men cut and dress theirs with Beads and other Ornaments in various Shapes, by which the Tribes easily distinguish one another. In those I have seen, there is but little Diversity with respect to Complexion, Manners, or Customs ; their Languages are very scanty, yet some of them have an Energy, and are susceptible of Elegance, particularly the *Creek* Language ; but all of them want Terms to express abstract and general Ideas, which is an evident Proof of the little Improvement of the Understanding among them ; Time, Duration,

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Space,

* Vide Mr. *De la Condamine's* Voyage¹ to *Southern-America*.

Space, Substance, Matter, Body, and many such Words, have nothing equivalent in their Languages; not only those of a Metaphysical, but likewise those of a Moral Nature, cannot be rendered into their Tongue, but imperfectly, and by a Circumlocution; they have no Words that correspond exactly to those of Virtue, Justice, Liberty, Gratitude, Ingratitude, &c. They generally live in small Bodies, few of their Towns containing above 100 Men; and enjoy great Liberty, which must be the Case of all People who depend on Hunting, and not on the Cultivation of the Earth for Subsistence. Their Institutions may rather be called Customs than Laws; there are very few religious Ceremonies or Mysteries in Use among them; and it is observable, that the Tribes nearest to our Settlements, and with whom we have the freest Communication, have still fewer than the others. To the Shame of the *Christian* Name, no Pains has been ever taken to convert them to *Christianity*; on the contrary, their Morals are perverted and corrupted, by the sad Examples they daily have of its depraved Professors residing in their Towns. Polygamy is permitted among them; yet few have more than one Wife at a Time, possibly on Account of the Expence of supporting them; for he is accounted a good Gunfman that provides well for one; besides, the *Indians* are not of an amorous Complexion: It is common with them however to repudiate their Wives, if disoblged by them, or tired of them; the rejected Woman, if with Child, generally revenges herself for
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the Affront by taking Herbs to procure an Abortion, an Operation that destroys many of them, and greatly contributes to depopulate them. They purchase Powder, Ball, and other Necessaries from our Traders, with Deer, Bear, and other Skins, having no Money among them.

The following Observations of Baron *Montesquieu* are truly Characteristic of *Indians* : “ That, “ when a People have not the Use of Money, “ they are seldom acquainted with any other In- “ justice than that which springs from Violence, “ and the Weak, by uniting, defend themselves “ from its Effects ; they have nothing there but “ political Regulations. But, where Money is “ established, they are subject to that Injustice “ which proceeds from Craft, an Injustice that “ may be exercised a thousand Ways : Their “ successful Warriors, and old Men that re- “ member Things past, have great Authority ; “ none can be distinguished among them but by “ Wisdom and Valour.” *Spirit of Laws*. To these I must add, that the *Indian Nations* will not allow themselves to be Subjects of *Britain*, but the Friends and Brethren of the *English* ; certain it is that they are not subject to our Laws ; that they have no Magistrates appointed over them by our Kings ; that they have no Representatives in our Assemblies ; that their own Consent is necessary to engage them in War on our Side ; and that they have the Power of Life and Death, Peace and War, in their own Councils, without being accountable to us ; Subjection is what they are unacquainted with in their own State,

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there

there being no such Thing as coercive Power among them : Their Chiefs are such only in Virtue of their Credit, and not their Power ; there being, in all other Circumstances, a perfect Equality among them.

The Tribes I shall particularly mention are the *Catawbas*, *Cherokees*, *Creeks*, and *Chickesaws*.

The *Catawbas* have been long in our Interest ; many of them joined our Forces acting on the *Ohio*, in the Campaigns against *Fort Duquesne*, till it was reduced ; there they unluckily got the Small-pox, and carried the Infection Home with them, which has almost extirpated this little Nation ; the few Men that survived served in Colonel *Grant's* Army in the last Expedition against the *Cherokees* : They live about 250 Miles North of *Charles-town*, and are surrounded on all Sides by our Plantations.

The nearest Settlement of the *Cherokees* is about 320 Miles distant, North-west, from *Charles-town*. This Tribe inhabits one of the healthiest and most beautiful Countries in the World, in four Divisions among the *Apalachian* Mountains ; and, before their last War with *Carolina*, they had 40 Villages or Towns, containing about 10,000 Souls, of which about 2000 were Warriors, or Men able to go to War. They have been generally accounted inferior, in Point of Courage, to their Neighbours ; but, I believe, without sufficient Reason. This Tribe, with some others, were at War with this Colony in the Year 1715 ; in the Year following Peace was made with them, which continued till 1759, when it was interrupted in the following Manner:

In the Beginning of the last War with *France*, the *Cherokees*, then hearty in our Interest, sent, at different Times, three or four Hundred Men to the Assistance of our Forces intended against *Fort-Du-Quefne*.—In their Return Home from the Campaign of 1758, they lost many of their Horses, and, without Ceremony, made Use of such stray ones as fell in their Way, travelling through the West Frontiers of *Virginia*; and this they imagined to be no Crime, as they saw it frequently practised by the white Men among them: However, it was resented, and punished with much Severity by some of the Inhabitants of that Province, who attacked several small Parties of the unsuspecting *Indians*, killing at different Times about 12 or 14 of them; the Savages were not backward in taking Satisfaction for their slain Countrymen; and this was the Beginning of a War, which, in the Sequel, was the Occasion of much Expence and Trouble to this Province.—There is no Acquitting those People who attacked the *Cherokees* of Ingratitude: The *Indians* had been to war in their Defence, neglecting their Hunting Season, (to them their Harvest) and subjecting themselves to all the Inconveniencies and Dangers attending a long March of 1000 or 1200 Miles, out and Home: Besides this, the *Indians* had many other Grievances to complain of, particularly against the Traders residing among them, licensed by different Colonies. I have had Occasion to know some of those Fellows, and must own, that, generally speaking, they are a Shame to Humanity, and the Disgrace of Christianity; by their
iniquitous

iniquitous and foolish Conduct, they changed the Idea of superior Valour, Honour, and Discretion, the *Indians* had been used to form of the *English*, into a general Contempt and Dislike.—The Savages daily saw themselves cheated in Weight and Measure ; their Women debauched, and their young Men corrupted : These Wrongs and Insults were made the most of by *French* Emissaries amongst them, who took much Pains, with Success enough, to alienate their Affections from the *English*. The *Cherokees*, in carrying on the Quarrel against *Virginia*, were soon involved in War with the neighbouring Colonies : Their War-Parties, sent against that Colony, being unacquainted with its Southward Bounds, frequently committed Murders in *North-Carolina*, and once scalped a Woman and her Child on *Broad-River*, in this Province (who, by the bye, both got to *Charles-town* and recovered).—Towards the End of Summer, 1759, we had Accounts, that the *Upper Cherokees*, and the Garrison of *Fort-Loudon*, were at Variance, and that the *Indians* seemed resolved to starve them ; and that a Packhorse-man was actually killed in the Nation.—This Government, being justly offended at these Insults, began in *September* to make Preparations to put a Stop to them, and to resent them : The *Cherokees* were informed of this, and immediately there came to *Charles-town* the greatest Number of Head-men, that had ever, at one Time, left the Nation, to endeavour to pacify the Governor, and to prevent a War, if possible, with *South-Carolina* : They arrived, on the 20th of *October*, with full Resolution to give every

every Satisfaction in their Power, for what Mischief their young Men, for it was all laid on them, might have done to us. The Governor, in a few Days, met them in the Council-Chamber, and, among other Things, told them, “ That he was well acquainted with all the Acts
 “ of Hostility they had been guilty of, and likewise those they intended against the *English*,
 “ and enumerated some of them; and then added, that he would soon be in their Country
 “ with an Army, and, when there, would let them know his Demands, and the Satisfaction here required, which he certainly would take,
 “ if they then refused it; as they came to *Charles-town* to treat with him as Friends, they
 “ should go Home with Safety, and not a Hair of their Head should be touched; but, as he
 “ had a great many Warriors in Arms, in different Parts of the Province, he could not be
 “ answerable for what might happen to them, unless they marched with his Army.” *Oconostota*, dignified and distinguished by the Name of *Great Warrior of the Nation*, and Principal of this Party of Chiefs, and then a hearty Friend to the *English*, began to give a Talk to the Governor; but he, being resolved that nothing should prevent his military Expedition, quitted his Seat, declaring the Conference to be ended, and that he would hear nothing they had to say in their Defence, nor any Proposals from them, though much urged to it by Lieutenant-Governor *Bull*.—It is certain, that, at this Time, he might have gained from the *Cherokees* greater
 Concessions

Concessions than were afterwards obtained at a great Expence, and have likewise preserved the Friendship of the Chiefs of the Nation, who became troublesome Enemies, and will never more trust our Promises.

A few Days after this Conference, Mr. *Tytleton* set out for the *Congarees*, 140 Miles North-west from *Charles-town*, the Place of Rendezvous for the Militia; where, by the 10th of *November*, he mustered together about 1400 Men, of which Number, 50 were Gentlemen of Fortune, serving as Volunteers, formed into a Company; 50 Regulars, from the Independent Companies; about 100 Provincials; the others were Draughts from the Militia Regiments.

The *Indian* Chiefs who had consented to march with the Army, left *Charles-town*, *October* 26th, with the Regulars and Provincials, and behaved very quietly, and, to Appearance, with Content, to the *Congarees*; where we arrived *November* the 7th, when the *Indians* were all made Prisoners, very unexpectedly; a Captain's Guard was mounted over them, and in this Manner they were afterwards marched to *Fort-Prince George*; for which I never heard any Reason given, but believe the true one to be, that the Officer, who commanded at *Fort-Prince George*, had informed the Governor, that the *Indians* would certainly fight him, if ~~they~~ permitted the Head-Men, then with him, to get to their Country before him; an Issue he would now gladly avoid, as he found the Militia of his Army ill-armed, undisciplined, and, with some Reason, discontented

he

tented and mutinous. Be this as it will, he confined 32 Head-Men, in a small Hut in *Fort-Prince George*, on our Arrival, *December* the 10th, at that Place ; and dismissed the inferior Sort, with the Women and Children. Soon after we left the *Congarees*, Mr. *Lyttelton* dispatched a Messenger to the *Upper Cherokees*, to desire *Attakullakulla*, or, as the *English* name him, the *Lisle Carpenter*, accounted the most sensible Man among them, to meet him at the Fort. Agreeable to this Invitation, he came to our Camp, on the 17th of *December*. He was just returned from a War-party against the *French*, and brought in with him several Scalps and Prisoners ; one of the last he presented to the Governor, who appointed the next Day for a Conference, and then “ put *Attakullakulla* in Mind
 “ of the several Treaties that had been made be-
 “ tween the *English* and *Cherokees* ; of the Kind-
 “ nefs of the first to the other, on many Occasi-
 “ ons ; then informed him of the glorious Suc-
 “ cesses of the *English*, against their Enemies, in
 “ all Parts of the World.—He next mentioned
 “ many Outrages said to have been committed
 “ by the *Cherokees* on the Inhabitants of *South-*
 “ *Carolina*, and added, that he was come to
 “ their Country, with an Army, to obtain Satis-
 “ faction ; and that he demanded 24 *Cherokees*
 “ to be delivered up to him, to be put to Death,
 “ or otherwise disposed of as he should direct ;
 “ and that he expected, that those thus given up
 “ should be such as had committed Trespasses on
 “ the *English*.”

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The *Little Carpenter's* Answer to the Governor was to the following Effect: " That he
 " remembered the Treaties mentioned to him,
 " as he had a Share in making them ; he own-
 " ed the Kindness of the Province of *South-Caro-*
 " *lina*, but complained much of the Treatment
 " his Countrymen received in *Virginia* ; which,
 " he said, was the immediate Cause of our pre-
 " sent Misunderstanding : That he had always
 " been the firm Friend of the *English*, of which,
 " he hoped, his late fatiguing March, against
 " their Enemies the *French*, was a sufficient Proof :
 " That he would ever continue such, and would
 " use all the Influence he had, to persuade
 " his Countrymen to give the Governor the Sa-
 " tisfaction he demanded, though he believed it
 " neither would, nor could be complied with, as
 " they had no coercive Power over one another ;
 " he desired the Governor to release some of the
 " Head-Men, then confined in the Fort, to as-
 " sist him ; and added, that he was pleased to
 " hear of the Successes of his Brothers the *English*,
 " but could not help mentioning, that they shew-
 " ed more Resentment against the *Cherokees*,
 " than they used to other *Indian* Nations who
 " had disobliged them : That he remembered,
 " some Years ago, several white People belong-
 " ing to *Carolina*, were killed by the *Chatawaws*,
 " for whom no Satisfaction had been either gi-
 " ven or demanded."

Upon the Application of the *Carpenter*, Mr. *Lyttelton* released *Oconostota* already mentioned ; *Tiftoe*, Chief-Man of *Keowee-town* ; and the
 Head-

Head-Warrior of *Estatœ*; and next Day they delivered up two Men to the Governor, one of whom was the Person who had scalped the Woman and Child before taken Notice of. This alarmed all the *Cherokees*, who knew their Connections to be weak, and who immediately got out of the Way: The *Little Carpenter*, being convinced, after this, that it was impossible to complete the Number demanded, resolved to go Home, and patiently wait the Event; and was several Miles on his Road, when the Governor was informed of it, who was equally alarmed and uneasy: He was now very desirous to finish the Campaign with as much Credit as possible, and to return to *Charles-town*, with the Appearance at least of a Conqueror; and this could not be done without *Attakullakulla*'s Assistance and Concurrence; he therefore dispatched Lieutenant *Coytmore*, on the 25th of *December*, after him, to desire him to return to the Camp; which he readily did, the next Day about 11 o'Clock A. M. and at 4 P. M. we were informed, that a Peace was concluded, or rather renewed, with the *Indians*; for as yet there had been no Blood drawn on either Side: This Treaty was signed, on the Part of the *Indians*, by *Attakullakulla* and a Warrior from the *Overhill Cherokees*, who came with him; and by four others of those that had been confined, for which, they and a few more got their Liberty. The Governor, impowered by one of the Articles, detained 22 of those confined, as Hostages, till their Nation should complete the Num-

ber demanded, as Criminals ; this was said to have been done with their own Consent, but, as they were Prisoners, they could have no free Choice ; and, if they must remain such, it was of little Moment to them under what Denomination they were kept : About this Time another *Indian* was delivered up, for whom one of the Hostages was released ; these three Fellows, given up by their Countrymen, were carried to *Charles-town*, where they died in Confinement. On the 29th of *December*, the Small-pox appeared in our Camp ; it had raged for some Time before our Arrival in the *Indian Town*, and killed almost every one it attacked. Mr. *Lyttelton* took many Precautions to prevent the Infection spreading into our Army, which was incamped on the Banks of the River opposite to and near *Keowee* ; among other Means of Prevention, the Governor desired the *Indians* to burn the Houses and Cloaths of those who had died of it ; which was complied with ; but, in my Opinion, it hurried the Disease among us, by the Smoke driving the infectious Particles towards us.—Dr. *Mead*, in his Essay on the Plague, informs us, “ That, at *Skipton*, a little Town upon the River *Stour*, in *Worcestershire*, a poor Vagabond was seen walking in the Streets, with the Small-pox upon him ; the People, frightened, took Care to have him carried to a little House at some Distance from the Town, providing him with Necessaries. In a few Days, the Man died ; they ordered him to be buried deep in the Ground, and his House and Cloaths to be burnt ; the
Wind

Wind blew the Smoke upon the Houses on one Side of the Town; in that Part, some Days after, eight Persons were seized with the Small-pox: So dangerous is Heat in all Kinds of pestilential Disorders, and so diffusive of Contagion.”

As very few in our little Army had gone thro’ the Small-pox, and being every Way unprovided for such an Accident; all immediately separated to return to the Settlements, dreading and avoiding any Intercourse with one another; and suffered much from Hunger: The Governor followed next Day, and arrived in *Charlestown*, *January 8, 1760*; where he was received as a Conqueror, with Illuminations, Bonfires, and Addresses from every Society and Profession; such as the Intrepidity of a *Wolfe*, or the gallant and exemplary Behaviour of a Lord *Howe*, or such-like, could only deserve: The Propriety of their Application to Mr. *Lyttelton*, on this Occasion, I leave to the Reader’s Judgment.

This Expedition, which cost the Province about £25,000 *Sterling*, and from which much greater Things had been expected, only increased the Ill-humour of the *Cherokees*, who received many Insults during the Course of it, which converted their Desire of Peace into a Rage for War: No Notice was taken of the many Grievances and Oppressions they had to complain of; and, to convince them that no Redress was intended, a Person they knew to be their Enemy, and had too much Reason to dislike, was left to command the Fort, from whom they expected every

every Insult and Mortification in his Power ; but what they resented above all was the Imprisoning of their Head-Men, contrary to natural Right, national Justice, and the Promises made to them in *Charles-town* ; for these Reasons, before the End of *January*, they attacked the House of a Trader, about a Mile from *Fort-Prince-George*, where they killed about 14 white Men ; and then made several unsuccessful Attempts to surprize the Fort, and release their Friends confined there.

They next contrived the following Stratagem, to destroy the Commanding Officer, which succeeded too well : *Occonostota*, about the Middle of *February*, sent an *Indian* Woman, whom he knew to be always made welcome at the Fort, to tell the Commanding Officer, that he had something of Consequence to communicate to him, and would be glad to speak with him at the River-side ; this Gentleman imprudently consented, and was shot at, and mortally wounded, while talking with the Warrior, by a Party of *Indians*, who had been hid among the Bushes for this base Purpose : To revenge this, the Soldiers of the Garrison were permitted to kill the innocent and unfortunate Prisoners, called Hostages ; who were butchered to Death, in a Manner too shocking to relate. By this Massacre, for I can give it no softer Name, most of the Head-Warriors lost Relations and Friends, which fired them with an implacable Desire of Revenge ; they set out immediately in small Parties against the Settlements, and their Ven-
geance

grance fell, with a merciless and heavy Hand, on the innocent and defenceless Planters : Many Men, Women, and Children, were barbarously killed ; many who fled into the Woods, for Safety, lost themselves and miserably perished, and a considerable Number were carried into Captivity, suffering every Species of Distress a savage and provoked Enemy could inflict upon them ; the luckiest, who escaped the *Indians* and gained the lower Settlements, were reduced, from Affluence, Plenty and Independence, to Poverty, Beggary, and Want. This Desolation extended upwards of 100 Miles ; every Hour brought to *Charles-town* Accounts of Ravages, Depredations, Scalpings, and Ruin ; the unhappy Sufferers calling aloud for Assistance and Support ; but alas ! the Province (distressed by the Expences of the late Expedition, and at the same Time afflicted with the Small-pox, of which dangerous Disease no less than 4000 then lay ill in *Charles-town*) was unable of itself to manage this War, unwisely brought upon us.

The Governor applied to General *Amberst* for Assistance, who immediately ordered 1200 choice Men, under the Command of the Honourable Colonel *Montgomery* ; this gallant Officer arrived in *April*, and marched directly towards the *Indians* ; and on the 1st of *June*, by a very spirited and unusual March of 60 Miles, without halting to sleep, reached and surprised the lower Towns, burnt them all, took about 40 Prisoners, and drove the rest to seek for Shelter and Subsistence among the other Divisions.

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The Colonel rested his Men, some Time after this, at *Fort-Prince-George*, and then proceeded to give the *Indians* further Chastisement: He penetrated into their middle Settlements, but was attacked on his March by a large Body of *Indians*, who had taken Possession of a very advantageous Post on his Road, from which he drove them with Difficulty; they killed and wounded about 100 of his Men, on whose Account he was obliged to return to the Settlement; for his Party, being intended only for a *Coup de Main*, was not provided with Tools to form Posts for the Wounded. Some Time in *July* he received General *Amberst's* Orders to embark for *New-York*, which he did about the Middle of *August*, leaving four Companies of the *Royal Scots* to guard our western Frontiers, if the *Indians* should be hardy enough, after the Drubbing they had received, to commit any further Insults.

About this Time the unhappy Garrison of *Fort-Loudon*, which consisted of a Detachment of 100 Men from his Majesty's Independent Companies, and about as many Provincials, was reduced to the deplorable Alternative of starving in their Fort, or submitting themselves to the Mercy of the *Indians*; they had long struggled with uncommon Hardships, their only Food for some Months past being poor Horse-flesh, and that in a small Quantity, with what Vegetables they could pick up within the Fort; but now even these were consumed, and no Appearance of Relief from any Quarter: By the Address of
 Captain

Captain *Stuart*, of the Provincials, they made a Capitulation with the Savages, to whom they agreed to deliver up the Fort, with the Stores, Cannon, and Part of the Ammunition; Part they were allowed to carry with them. The *Cherokees* promised to protect them on their March to the nearest *English* Settlement, and to hunt for their Subsistence; but this they perfidiously broke, and early on the Morning of *August* the 9th, the second Day of their March, they attacked the Garrison with great Numbers; but, after killing 26 or 29, including all the Officers, except Captain *Stuart*, (who was carried by Force, by some friendly *Indians*, from the rest) the Savages stopt their slaughtering Hands; they intended this as a Satisfaction for the *Fort-Prince-George* Massacre, and wanted to kill only a Number of Whites equal to what their Nation lost there; the Survivors were all carried into Captivity, and were afterwards redeemed, at a great Expence, by the Province. Our People were so weakened and dispirited by Famine and Fatigue, that they made no Resistance; besides the Attack was unexpected, and so soon over, that they had no Time to recollect themselves, or to form any Plan for their Defence.

Fort-Loudon was built in 1756, and is seated on the *Tanassée River*, in the *Upper Cherokees*, upwards of 500 Miles from *Charles-town*; where it is impossible, in Time of War, to support or relieve it, if the *Indians* chuse to oppose us, without an Army too large to be subsisted at so great a Distance from the Settlements, on Ac-

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count of the very long and difficult Land Carriage: Mr. *Lyttelton* could not help observing this, while he was at *Fort-Prince-George*; when he was often put in Mind of drawing off the *Fort-Loudon* Garrison, which at that Time might have been easily effected, but he always refused it.

This Conduct of the *Cherokees* convinced us, that they were not yet heartily disposed for Peace: Lieutenant Governor *Bull*, who now happily presided in the Government, applied once more to General *Amberst* for Assistance. The General sent Colonel *James Grant* with about 1000 Soldiers. The Province exerted itself very considerably; a new Provincial Regiment was raised; the Rangers were regimented, and both put under the Command of the Colonel, who marched towards the Enemy, as soon as the necessary Number of Carriages was provided.—He entered the *Cherokee* Country some Time in *May*, 1761; and in the Beginning of *June* was attacked by a large Party of *Indians*, near the same Place where they fought Colonel *Montgomery* the Year before; he easily dispersed them, and marched into their middle Settlements, where he destroyed 15 Towns, with all their growing Crop of Provisions; and continued 30 Days in the Heart of their Country, without any Opposition.—It must be owned, that the *Indians* poorly defended their Country, which is all mountainous, where a few resolute Men might easily defend themselves against any Number, and are attacked with great Hazard. Colonel

Colonel *Grant* returned to *Fort-Prince-George*, some Time in *July*; and incamped there to wait the Effects of this last Chastisement. The *Indians* now despaired of Help from the *French*, who had flattered them with Hopes of Assistance; and, being heartily tired of the War, in which they had suffered much, and were generally worsted, they sued for Peace, which was given them on Terms very advantageous to the Province, and to the Honour of Colonel *Grant*, by the Lieutenant Governor.

The *Creek* is the next Nation to us, in Point of Distance; they have two Divisions, called Upper and Lower; the last about 400 Miles, the other 500 distant S. W. from *Charles-town*; they inhabit a very fine Country extremely well watered, and have something more than 2000 Gunmen: They are politic, warlike, and jealous of their Independence; and play an artful Game between the *English*, *French*, and *Spaniards*; they are much courted by these *European* Nations; they make the most of us, and are not insensible of the Importance of their Friendship, particularly in Time of War: They have lately insulted and killed several *Carolina* Traders, for which no Satisfaction has been yet given or demanded.—The late Treaty of Peace with *France* and *Spain*, by the Cession of all *Florida* and Part of *Louisiana* to *Britain*, has given us a great Advantage over this *Indian* Tribe, who may very easily be attacked from *Mobile*, which is not 150 Miles from the Heart of their Country, and has Water Carriage all the Way.

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The last Tribe I have to take Notice of is the *Cbickesaws*, the faithful Friends and constant Allies of the *English*; they live between 6 and 700 Miles, due West, distant from *Charles-town*, near the Banks of the *Mississippi*; they have justly obtained the Character of the most warlike of *Indians* known to us; and have, in Defence of their Liberty, maintained a constant War against the whole Force of the *French* in *Louisiana*, since their settling in it; they have often met this *European* People in open Fields, have fought and beat them; they are at present greatly lessened in their Number by this perpetual War, and have but one Town, and about 300 Gun-men: They speak the same Language with the *Chaetaws*, who acknowledge the *Cbickesaws* to be their elder Brothers.—This Province is kind to them, and supports them, as well as the great Distance will permit; it is but just to say, that they deserve every Service in our Power, nor can we do too much for such bold and steady Defenders of Liberty, a Character *Britons* are proud to be distinguished by: They assisted us in the late *Cherckee* War.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Of Indigo.

THE following Directions, for the Cultivation of the Indigo Plant, and Extracting the Dye from it, were sent to me by an ingenious Planter, who has long practised them with Success :

“ As the Quantity and Quality of Indigo greatly depend on the Cultivation of the Plant, it is proper to observe, that it seems to thrive best in a rich, light Soil, unmixt with Clay or Sand; the Ground to be planted should be ploughed, or turned up with Hoes, some Time in *December*, that the Frost may render it rich and mellow; it must also be well harrowed, and cleansed from all Grass, Roots, Stumps of Trees, &c. to facilitate the Hoeing, after the Weed appears above Ground. The next Thing to be considered is the Choice of Seed, in which the Planter should be very nice; there is great Variety of it, and from every Sort good Indigo may be made, but none answers so well in this Colony as the true *Guatemala*; which, if good, is a small, oblong, black Seed, very bright and full, and, when rubbed in the Hand, will appear as if finely polished.

We generally begin to plant here, about the Beginning of *April*, in the following Manner: The Ground (being well prepared) is to be furrowed with a Drill-plough or Hoe, 2 Inches deep, to receive the Seed, and at 18 Inches distant
from

from each other ; the Seed must be sown regularly in these Trenches, and not very thick ; then lightly covered with Earth. If the Weather proves warm and serene, the Plant will appear above Ground in 10 or 14 Days : A Bushel of Seed will sow 4 Acres.

The Ground, though not grassy, should be hoed as soon as the Plant appears, to loosen the Earth about it, which would otherwise much impede its Growth. When the Weed is in full Bloom, it is to be cut, without paying any Regard to its Height ; its Leaves are then thick and full of Juice, and this generally happens in four Months from the Planting ; previous to the Cutting, a complete Set of Vats must be provided in good Order, and of the following Dimensions, for every 7 Acres of Weed : The Steeper, or Vat, wherein the Weed is put to ferment, to be 16 Feet square in the Clear, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Feet deep ; the Battery 12 Feet long, 10 Feet wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Feet deep, from the Top of the Plate : They should be made of the best Cypress, or yellow Pine Plank, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inches thick, well fastened to the Joints and Studs (which should be either live Oak or light Wood) with several Inch Spikes, and then calked to prevent Leaking. Vats, thus made, will last here, notwithstanding the excessive Heat, at least 7 Years. When every Thing is in Readiness, cut the Weed and lay it regular on the Steeper, with the Stalk upward, which will hasten the Fermentation ; then lay long Rails, the Length of the Vat, at 18 Inches Distance from one another ; and wedge them down on the Weed, to prevent its Buoying

up, when Water is pumped into the Steeper, for which the softest Water answers best; the Quantity to be just sufficient to cover the Weed, which must now be left to ferment; this happens sooner or later, in Proportion to the Heat of the Weather and Ripeness of the Plant; generally in 12 or 15 Hours, when the Water, now loaded with the Salts and Substance of the Weed, is to be let out of the Steeper into the Battery, there to be beat: To perform which Operation, many different Machines have been invented; however, any Instrument may be made Use of that will agitate the Water with Violence; when this has been done for the Space of 15 or 20 Minutes, take a little of the Liquor up in a Plate, and it will appear as full of a small Grain, or curdled; you are then to let in a Quantity of Lime-water (kept in a Vat for the Purpose) to augment and precipitate the Fæculæ, still stirring and beating vehemently the Indigo-Water, till it becomes of a strong purple Colour, and the Grain hardly perceptible; and then left to settle, which it will do in 8 or 10 Hours; after this the Water must be gently drawn out of the Battery through Plug-holes contrived for that Purpose, and the settled Fæculæ will remain like a Caput Mortuum at the Bottom of the Vat, which, when taken up, should be carefully strained thro' a Horse-hair Sieve, to render the Indigo perfectly clean; and then put into Bags, made of Osna-burghs 18 Inches long and 12 wide, and suspended for about 6 Hours, to drain out the Water; after which the Mouths of the Bags must be well fastened, and put into a Press, to be intirely freed

freed from any Remains of Water, which would otherwise greatly hurt the Quality of the Indigo. The Press I use for this Purpose is a Box of 5 Feet in Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 2 deep, with Holes at one End to let out the Water; in this I lay the Bags, one upon another, till the Box is full; then lay on them a Plank fitted to go into the Box, on which I place a sufficient Number of Weights, which will, by a constant and gradual Pressure, intirely squeeze out the Water, and the Indigo will become a fine stiff Paste, to be then taken out of the Bags, and spread on a Plank, and cut into small Pieces about 2 Inches square, and placed in a Drying-House made of Logs, that it may receive all the Advantages of an open and free Air, without being exposed to the Sun, which is very pernicious to the Dye; I have known Indigo, placed in the Sun, burnt up, in a few Hours, to a perfect Cinder. While the Indigo is in the Drying-House, it should be carefully turned three or four Times a Day, to prevent its Rotting; Flies should likewise be kept from it; be sure that it is sufficiently dry before it is packed, lest, after it is headed up in Barrels, it should sweat, which will certainly spoil and rot it."

F I N I S.

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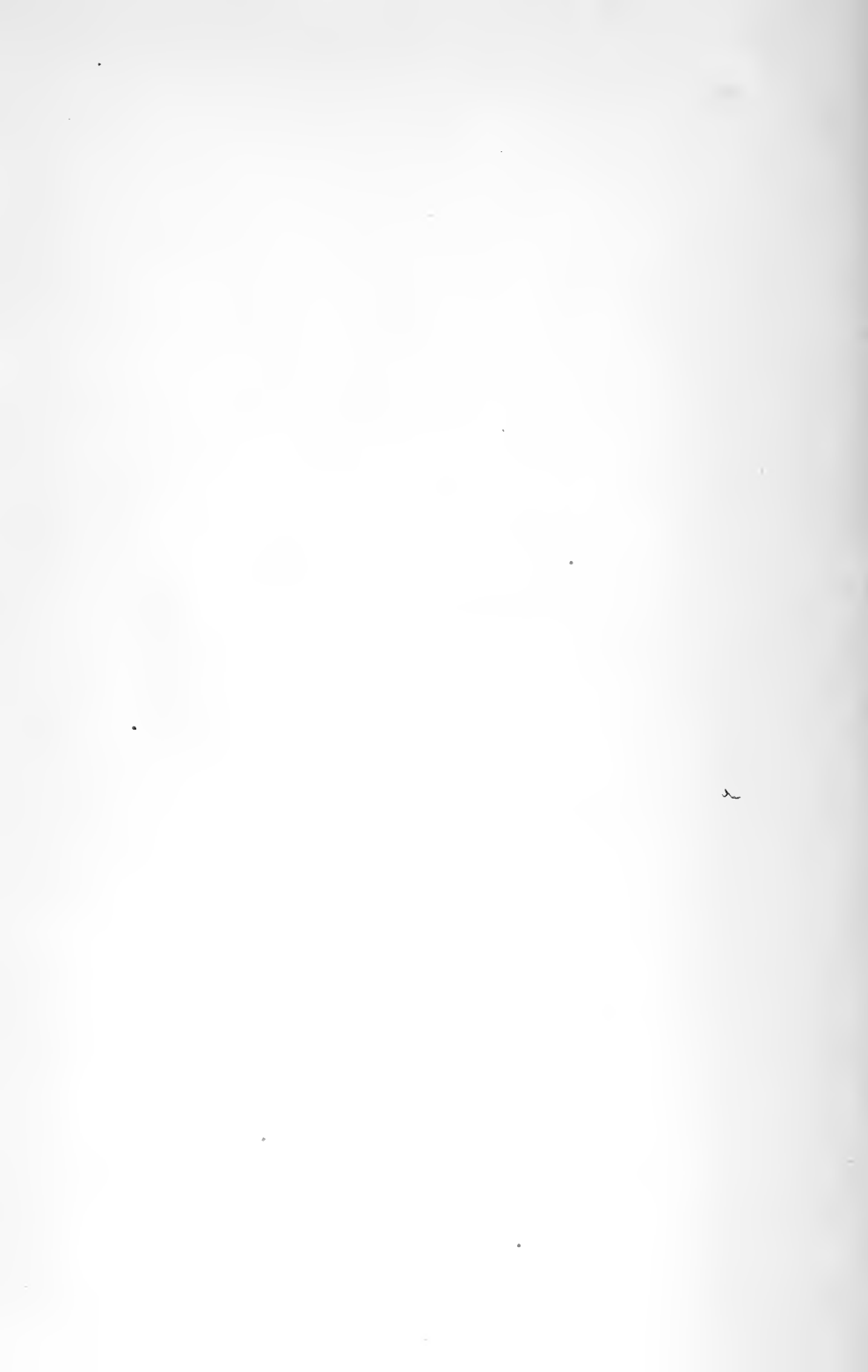
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