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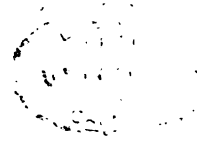
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THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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Address all communications and make all remittances, to
A. S. SALLEY, JR., SEC. AND TREAS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
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VOL. VI.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY
LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

[John Laurens left England at the beginning of the year 1777, and reached Charles Town, April 15, 1777.¹ Soon thereafter he joined Gen. Washington's army in the North and was taken into the Commander-in-Chief's official family as an aide. His father was then in attendance upon the Continental Congress, of which he was one of the five delegates from South Carolina, and the correspondence which had been carried on between father and son from 1772, when the son went to England to complete his education, to the

¹ "On Tuesday Mr. John Laurens, our Vice-Presidents eldest Son, and Mr. John White, of Philadelphia, arrived here from Europe, by Way of the French West-Indies. These Gentlemen left London in the beginning of January, when the Press for Seamen was still continued. The British Ministry were much elated by the Advices just received from the Howes, mentioning the surrender of Fort Washington, &c. No Provision had been made before the Adjournment of Parliament at Christmas for any Augmentation of the Army; the Advices then received occasioned most of the Ministry being of Opinion, that any considerable further Reinforcements would be unnecessary. It was generally talked in London, that the Minority would make a Secession from both Houses of Parliament upon any American Question. Mr. Laurens saw Dr. Franklin in Paris in January. Every Mark of Respect and Politeness had been shewn to our venerable Ambassadour by

end of 1776,² was now resumed. A part of John Laurens's letters to his father have been published in *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens* (New York, 1867), edited by Wm. Gilmore Simms. Such of his letters to his father³ as are not in that collection and are in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society and such of the original letters of the elder Laurens as are in the Society's Laurens Collection follow.]

[1.]

York Town 8th. October 1777.

My Dear Son.

While I was waiting in humble submission to the Will of the Almighty disposer of all events, having heard of death & Wounds fated to our late friend White & other Officers in the battle of German Town, inclined rather to indulge a suspicion that with respect to you an ill judged tenderness had tonguetied all my friends, your Letter of the 5th. came in—the well known inscription instantly dissipated every gloomy Idea, but a sudden revulsion of joy which as instantly followed cost [break] Tear & brought such a fit of trembling upon my whole [break of several words length] probably I should [another break of several words length]

People of the first Rank and Character. The Literati were particularly assiduous in their Attention to the American Philosopher. Mr. Arthur Lee had arrived in Paris from London.

Mr. Laurens and Mr. White left France in February, when the military Preparations were still carrying on. Off Cape Ortugal, the French Ship they were on board of was stopped and had her Papers examined by the English Frigate Thetis, of 32 Guns; they were informed that the Arethusa Frigate, of 32 Guns, cruised off Cape Finisterre."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Thursday, April 17, 1777.

² See volumes III., IV. and V. of this magazine.

³ A portion of his correspondence with other persons during his service in the army has been published in volumes II. and III. of this magazine.

I congratulate with my Country upon the good conduct & safety of another Citizen who has dared to risque his Life in her Cause—I congratulate with you, my Dear Son, with my Daughter with all our friends upon your happy escape—My own duty commands my presence upon this spot, if I were free, I would at all hazard lame & incapable as I am of alert travelling fly to assist as your Nurse until you should be able to take the field again⁴ at this distance I can only help you with prayers & good wishes & thank you for the honour you have done me.

No Man can doubt of your bravery, your own good sense will point out the distinction between [break] Courage & temerity nor need I tell you that it [break] much your duty to preserve your own health & strength as it is to destroy an Enemy.

Other Accounts do not import our loss to have been, as you intimated, very considerable—& make that of the Enemy about or upwards of 2000, & among these of killed & wounded many Officers of distinguished rank—let me know when you are able, the truth as fully & explicitly as you can, adding such remarkable circumstances of the battle as you were witness to—what you learn also of the Enemy's Army their remaining numbers & disposition—& what has happened on the River, Forts & Shipping—& You will further oblige Your faithful friend & affectionate Father

Henry Laurens,

My Compliments & Congratulations
to your General & in particular
manner to Colonel Pinckney.—⁵

Colonel John Laurens.

Endorsed: H L— to J. L—

York town 8th. October 1777.

⁴ Col. Laurens had received a bullet wound in the shoulder while gallantly heading, sword in hand, a charge on the Chew house in Germantown.

⁵ Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of the 1st. Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, who was then serving on Gen. Washington's staff as an aide.

[2.]

Addressed: Colonel John Laurens
at General Washington's
Head Quarters—

York Town 16 October 1777

My Dear Son.

Your favours first by Express & next by Col^o. Pinckney are both come to hand & are now both on their Journey to Charles Town where they will be very acceptable as they have been here to several, & both merit my particular thanks.

Yesterday a Letter of yours of the 26th. Sept^r came to hand, I fancy one of mine about the 8th. or 9th Ins^t. is also lagging by the way.

The inclosed from Major Butler relative to two Horses which he hopes are in Col^o. Moylan's hands & if found to be sent to mine, if you learn anything of them. be so polite as to inform me.

Poor Berry! I am sorry for him, James is [break] spent today endeavouring to get Fish, when he returns I will enquire & if the Truss is in our possession send it or otherwise get another when you let me know the side of the weak part.

I am writing in Congress & in the midst of much talk (not regular Congress) buz! says one "I would if I had been Comm^r. of that Army with such powers have procured all the necessaries which are said to be wanted without such whining Complaints."

"I would says 2^d. have prevented the amazing desertions which have happened it only wants proper attention at fountain head"—3^d. It is very easy too to prevent intercourse between the Army & the Enemy & as easy to gain Intelligence but we never mind who comes in & who goes out of our Camp." "In short 4th. our Army is under no regulation nor discipline" &c &c &c

You know I abhor tell tales but these sounds hurt me exceedingly, I know the effects of loose Tongues, I know the cruelty of tongues speaking the fulness of designing hearts—nevertheless I am afraid there may be some ground for some of these remarks, a good Heart may be too diffident, too apprehensive of doing right righteous proper Acts, lest such should be interpreted arbitrary—but good God, shall we [break] five Hundred & destroy five Millions—

The subject is too delicate to dwell upon I wish I was well acquainted with the Man whom I think, all in all, the first of the Age, & that he would follow my advice he accepts the opinion of some who have no superior claim all vanity apart—the Crowd is too great on each hand all that I have said is between us—I will only add that your continued & particular advices consistent with that honour by which you are more strongly bound than you are by even Duty to a Father will oblige me and many distant Friends

Adieu my Dear Son

Henry Laurens,

Colonel John Laurens.

Endorsed: H. L. to J. L. ✓
York Town 16th Octo 1777.

[3.]

Addressed: The honble Henry Laurens Esq'.
fav^d by York
Colonel Morgan

Head Quarters 6th. November 1777.

I had the pleasure of writing to you last night by Baron Frey; to whom I gave the same answer upon his application for employment, that I have already given to several Strangers by order of His Excellency—that there are no vacancies of that kind which alone, foreigners of experi-

ence aim at in our service—that setting new comers over the heads of those who had born the heat and burthen of the day would be exceedingly unpopular and occasion great discontents in the Army &c—all this was express'd with that politeness which gives a man to understand that his wishes would be granted if circumstances would permit, and makes the Refusal of his offer'd services fall as light as possible—The Baron in reply hinted that his views were not so high as those of many Frenchmen who had seen less of military Duty. and that he would be glad to serve as Volunteer if the dearness of living were not too great for his Finances—he said he had been ten Years in the service of the Emperor—and two years and a half in that of France, during the War in Poland—his Rank was that of first Lieutenant—The General after answering as above told him that if he was inclined to apply in person to Congress he would return him the Letter which he had brought from Doctor Franklin, and that he might make what use of it he thought proper—from the appearance of the Baron I think he would be of service as a Captain if he could speak American, we want good officers of that rank more than any Army that ever existed—a few men of experience and proper military pride in that grade might by their example produce great Reformation—the misfortune with us is that our Officers of Platoons besides their want of knowledge are many of them too despicable to admit of any acquaintance between them and their superior Officers—

This morning we have heard a few Guns below, which are signs of Life, and lead us to hope that our Forts are Still in the proper hands—the continued Rain will increase the inconvenience of the Enemys situation on Province Island—If James can purchase a broad Green Ribband to serve as the Ensign of my Office, and will keep an account of what he lays out for me in this way I shall be obliged to him—my old sash rather disfigur'd by the heavy Rain which half drown'd us on our march to the Yellow Springs, (and which by the bye spoilt me a waistcoat and breeches of white Cloth and my uniform Coat, clouding them with

the dye wash'd out of my hat) served me as a sling in our retreat from German Town, and was render'd unfit for farther service—This will be delivered to you by Colonel Morgan with whom I renew'd my acquaintance yesterday. he informs me that he sets out this morning for York, and as I am happy to embrace every opportunity of presenting my Love—I began a Letter with any subject that offer'd itself that I might have the pleasure at the end of repeating that I am ever your most affectionate

John Laurens

I am just informed that yesterday morning at eleven O'Clock one thousand British Grenadiers and an equal number of Light Infantry—besides a thousand Hessians march'd from Philadelphia with an intention to attack Fort Mifflin—there was a firing heard last night which makes it probable that the Attack took place—it requires the utmost exertion of Philosophy to wait the Event with calmness of mind—

Endorsed: Jn^o. Laurens
6 Nov 1777
Rec^d 10th—

[4.]

York Town 23 Novem 1777.

My Dear Son—

Waiting for the Clerks of Secretary's has detained an Express which would otherwise have been dispatched last Night—the blameful delay, afforded me however, a prospect of leisure for writing a little deliberately to you—this was soon closed by a General Fermoy who engrossed two hours of the Evening in order to present me with business which properly conducted could not have occupied those minutes—the remainder was stole from me I declare to you very honestly by a parcel of clever Scots in this House who would not allow me at so late an hour to go to the writing Table, & forced me to stay & hear their pretty

songs—the Jades—this cost me an hour of Candle before day Light in order to dispatch a Messenger with a pointed enquiry whether the Convention of Saratoga has been kept perfectly whole on the part of L^t- Gen Burgoyne—an affair which I would not have talked of as from me although 'tis as common as any other topic. I hope there will be a pair of Boots prepared for you some day this Week & if I can get no other sort I'll send you woolen Gloves—I intend a few Camp Shirts for you from a peice of Linen which I brought from Carolina—I must write to that Country for a supply of many articles & send a Waggon to bring them—I have in sight your last Letter of the 18th,^e you will one of these days give me as many anecdotes as well as the best general Account you can, of the whole River proceedings from—to the evacuating Fort Mifflin—

We are anxious to know the measures pursued by the Enemy after that event—with some difficulty to the Marquis's friend Mons^r St- Colomba is gratified with Commission to be Captain

Baron Frey will return to Camp & probably offer himself as a Volunteer. Congress refuses to employ him or any more of the adventurers from France I should think Commissions as high as Captain to such as had seen service & good Company & whose English is tolerable might be granted—& work some reform in that Line—The Baron has emptied his purse & plainly intimates a reliance on me to replenish it—these unfortunate folks have hitherto been only consumers of my time—there's now an appearance of consupt of Money to keep some of them from deep distress, what can one do?—& yet how can one alone do all?

Adieu.

Colonel John Laurens

Henry Laurens,

Endorsed by John Laurens: 23^d Novem 1777.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L- to J. L-

York town 23^d Nov^r: 1777-

* It is printed in *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens* (Simms), pp. 78-80.

[5.]

Addressed: Lieut^t. Colonel John Laurens
 at Head Quarters
 Valley forge Camp
 favoured by
 Mons^r le Cheval^r. Lanuville—

York Town 14th. Jan^y.

1778

My Dear Son

This will be delivered to you by Mons^r le Chevalier Lanuville a Gentleman who at a very great expence is come to offer his service in our Army, you will learn from himself in a very few words, his pretensions & expectations & in further conversation I believe you will find him to be a Man of great Military talents—

He anxiously wishes for a Yes or a No—to his applications to Congress, this is his own Language—but as he had determined to go to Camp, where the Committee of conference to whom all power for the present is given, it was judged best to defer an answer until their return—if you can with propriety—introduce him to some of those Gentleman—I know you will shew him every civility that circumstances will admit of—tell me your thoughts on our determination to suspend the embarkation of M^r. Burgoyne—I am not answerable for nor do I claim the merit of, the manner in which the thing is ushered into the World, 'tis plain & simple not free from exceptions I know—all *that* was done while I sat in the Clair & is mere fringe & Law from an infant manufactory—but for the thing itself, the propriety the justice & the sound policy I contended in the Commee of the whole,—so well was I persuaded of the rectitude of the Act, I declared I would rather lose my whole Estate, than hear a majority of dissenting Voices—the grand Resolve passed Nem. Con—

This great determination will have its effect in Europe, in England more especially, whether good or Evil time will inform us—I feel strongly confirmed, that the Act is good & therefore entertain no alarming apprehensions.

I pray God protect you

Henry Laurens,

You have seen a Letter said to be Your General's to his Lady published in Humphrys's paper is not it in the whole or partly spurious?—
The Express will deliver you a packet containing a Comb & pomatum—

L^t. Colonel John Laurens

The following memorandum was made by John Laurens on the inside of the cover of this letter:

Inclosed you will receive Copies of Letters in favor of Mess^{rs} de la neuville, from the Marechal Merlet and the Marquiss de Boniliet to me, together with a Certificate from Lieutenant Gen^l Bn de Wurmser—all the knowledge that I have of these officers who are sollicitous of being employed in the American Service the eldest on condition of being made Brigadier & the other at any rate, is derived from these Letters, and what I have seen of them during their short stay in Camp—their appearance and manners are such as give me a very favorable opinion of them—

Endorsed by John Laurens: 14th Jan^y, 1778

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L to J L

York town 14th Jan. 1778

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

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

[Continued from the October number.]

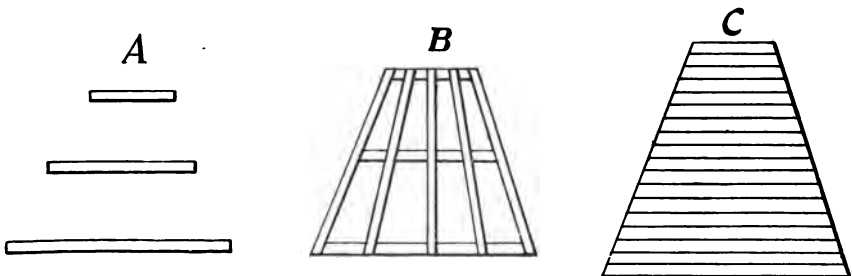
[22.]

[MAJOR DE BRAHM TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Addressed:

To
Major Harleston
of the 6th- S. C. Regmt.
Commanding at
Fort Moultrie

DIMENSIONS FOR A PLATFORM.



A. Is the first Foundation of a Platform, for which are required three Joists, the first 8 Feet long, the 2^d. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & the last 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ each by 10 Inches thick—

B. for the second Course, for which are required 5. Joists more all 18 Feet long and 6 by 4, or thereabouts thik. further

C. if the Plancks are a Foot broad, 18 of them, of which the first must be 9 Feet long, the next 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ the next 10, the next 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ the next 11 & so on.

they must be upwards of two Inches thik

Mr. de Brahm presents his Comp^s. to Maj. Harleston, & sends him this short Information ab^t. Platforms for want of Time to be more explicit ab^t. it, but hopes it will be sufficient—Sapientia pauca—

Maj. Harleston will be so good, as to employ the few Negroes left at the Island for his & the garrisons benefit, as he pleases—

Jan. 30, 1780—

[23.]

[A RETURN OF THE 2D. REGIMENT.]

Monthly Return of the Second Regiment of South Carolina Infantry Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Francis Marion Comm^t. January 31st—1780

	Officers fit for duty										Non Commissioned										Rank & file.....										Want to Compt	Alterations Since Last Return	Joined				
	Lieut Colonel	Major	Captans	Subalterns	Adjutant	Qr. Master	Pay Master	Surgeon	Mates	Serjt. Major	Qr. M. Serjeant	Fife Major	Drum Major	Serjt. fit for Duty	Serjt. on furlough	Serjt. Sick Absent	Drums & fifes	Fit for Duty	Sick Present	Sick Absent	on Command	on furlough	Total	Serjants	Drums & fifes	Dead	Deserted	Discharged	Serjts.	Dr & fifes	R & file						
Field & Staff.....	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	26	3	5	4	5	43	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
Light Infantry.....														2	1	2	2	6	7	8	1	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
Capt Moultry.....			1	1										2	1	2	2	17	4	3	2	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" Mazyck.....														2	1	2	2	9	3	2	3	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" Proveaux.....														2	1	2	2	8	5	2	7	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" Mason.....														2	1	2	2	7	7	5	3	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" Gray.....														2	1	2	2	11	3	3	4	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" Roux.....														2	1	2	2	15	4	3	4	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1st Vacant.....														1	1	2	2	1	4	3	4	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2d Vacant.....														1	1	2	2	11	3	5	2	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vacant.....	1	6	4	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	18	110	32	35	37	11	225	8	450	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sick Present.....																																					

Absent Officers

Names	from When	By whose Leave	Place where	Time of Absence	Reasons	Dates of Commissions
Capt Moultrie	7th Decr.	Lt. Colo Marion	Chas. Town	20 Days	on Duty	Lieut. Colo. Francis Marion Sept. 16.....1776
" Mazyck	8th do.	do	do.	do	do	Major John Vanderhorst Oct. 9.....1775
" Mason	7th do	do	do	15	do	Capt. Thomas Moultrie October 2d. 1776
" Gray	15 Octr	do	do	do	do	" Daniel Mazyck May 6th.....1777
" Roux	9th do	do	do	do	do	" Adrien Proveaux April 27th.....1778
Lieut. Martin	4th Novr	do	Country	do	do	" Richard Mason Novr. 25th.....1778
" Kolb.	8th Decr.	Colo Marion	Chas. Town	15 Days	P: W: on Parole	" Peter Gray Decemr- 29.....1778
" Legire	12th Decm	do	Country	do	Sick	" Albert Roux..... August 4th. 1779
						Lieut. John Martin..... July 18th. 1778
						" Peter Fossine..... July 15th. 1778
						" Josiah Kolb..... August 4th. 1779
						" George Ogier..... Octr- 9th.....1779
						" James Legare.....

From the 5th & 6th } Captains Geo Warley Decr 26. 1777
 Regt. added to the } Thomas Shubrick
 2d. } Lieut's = Danl Langford
 John Friers:
 Geo. Evans

Resigned

Capt. Rich d Baker..... Capt Thos. Hall
 Lt. William Capers..... Lt Alexr. Petrie

Pay Master Henry Gray
 Surgeon Jeremiah Theus August 2d. 1777
 Surgeon Mate Silvester Springer June 27th. 1778

Officers who have joined the Second Regiment under the late Regulation in February 1780—

of the 5 th	{	Captain Thomas Shubrick. . Commission bearing Date
	{	Lieutenants George Evans John Frierson
6 th ..	{	Captain George Warley Lieutenant Dan ^l =Langford

[24.]

[WILLIAM MASSEY TO COMMANDANT AT HADDELL'S POINT.]

Addressed: To

The Commandant
at
Haddrell's Point,

Sir—It is General Lincoln's desire that all the Troops at Haddrell's Point & Fort Moultrie be forthwith muster'd— you will please therefore to give out in Orders that three Muster Rolls of each Company of every Regiment be made out ready by Tuesday the 15th- Feb^{ry}- next when the Troops will be muster'd, and to the end, that no time may be lost, in making my returns of the said Muster I request to direct that the Rolls be sworn to before the Commandant immediately after the Muster is taken—

Sir,

Your most hble Serv^t

W^m Massey D. M. G.

Charles Town

1 [break] Feb 1780-

Endorsed: Orders by Major Harleston

That 3 Muster Rolls of each

[Rest undecipherable.]

[25.]

[JOSIAH DUPONT TO LT.-COL. WILLIAM HENDERSON.]

Addressed: Col^l- Henderson

23 Feb^r- 1780-

Sir/

M^r Davice Calls on me for Beef for the publick wh
[break] am Ready to furnish, at Same time Shall be oblige
to you to See me Satisfyed for s^d Beef, I laid my Book be-
fore M^r Davice that he m [break] asure you of the price
which I have obtained for my Beef which are [break] for
the fore Qu^{rs}- & 65/ for the Hinds—I am sir Y^r H [break]

Josiah Dupont

[26.]

[FRANCIS COBIA TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Rec^d March 22 ^{the} 1780 of Mager Isaac Harlston twenty
head of oxen & seaven head of steers for the use of the
Publick

Fran^s Cobia

[27.]

[RUM, SUGAR AND COFFEE REPORT OF THE 2D REGT.]

An Account of Rum Shugar & Coffe Deliverd the Officers
of 2^dRegt. at Sheldon—

1779		Rum	Shugar	Coffee	
17 Novr-	Colo. Marion	3¼	15	10	
	Captn. Moultrie	3¼	15	10	
	Mazyck	1	9	3	
	Hall Deld, Captn Mason.....	2½			
	Dunbar	4	9	3	
	Baker	1			
	Proveaux	13	40	25	
	Mason	2½	9	3	
	Lt Capers	14			
	Foissin. Delivd- Lt- Kolb.....	3	24	3	
	Kolb	4	9	3	
	Ogier	15½	30	6	
	Lagare	2	9	3	
	Rogers	4	9	3	
	Dr Theus	4	41	11	
Springer S. M	2	41	11		
1780- 2d Feby:	Captn. Moultrie	3½			
	Col Marion	5			
	Captn. Proveaux	4			
	Lt. Foissin	2			
	Lt Ogier	1			
	Lt Foissin	1½	5		
	Ogier	1½			
	Silv. Springer	1			
	Colo. Marion	2¾	6	2	
	Captn Moultrie..... } at Bacon Bridge	2¾	6	2	
Preveaux.. }	2¾	6	2		
Lt Lagare..... }	1				
Ogier..... }	1				
21 March	Colo. Marion	6½			
	Captn Proveaux	6½			
Rum Shugar & Coffee Deld the 2d Regt Brought Over }		119¾	255		
		Rum	Shugar	Coffee	
31st.	Majr. Vanderhorst	16			
	Captn Moultrie..... }	4			
	Lt Lagare..... } in town.....	5			
	Lt Foissin..... }	10	15	5	
	Captn. Baker..... }	7	30		
	Brought over		161¾	45	*
	Total		161*	*	*
	Captn. Mazyck		2	22	
	Lt Evance	4	5		
	Colo. Marion	3	5		
Lt. Ogier, order on Captns Mar- tin & Lagare Deliver- ed him.....	3				
31st	Majr. Vanderhorst at Sheldon.....	1	*	16	
		*	10	*	
		*	*	*	
Lt Hart Deld Newton 1s pr. V. ordr.					
Colo. Marion					

* Figures undecipherable.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

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

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. V.]

Anne King late of South Carolina in America, widow, deceased. Administration 13 March 1739/40 to her sister Joanna wife of William Cripps. Admon Act Book, 1740.

Thomas Elder of Petworth, county Sussex. Will 18 October 1774; proved 22 July 1776. My body to be buried near late wife at Petworth. To niece Mrs. Mary Towers, widow, late the wife of Mr. William Towers of Petworth mercer, deceased, my lands etc. namely all that my messuage in parishes of Wiston and Ashington cum Brunton in Sussex in occupation of Stephen Loveland which came to me by my late wife and also my Little Manor called Sutton Hall in Sutton formerly in occupation of Richard Jay and since of John Heather and Joseph Lovell and my other lands in Sutton in occupation of James Foard and since of Henry Foard, to my said niece conditionally, whereas the dwelling house and gardens etc, in Pound Street in Petworth were given me by my late most noble master Charles Duke of Somerset and are now adjoining to part of the gardens late of the said duke and now of the Right Honorable George Earl of Egremont, I desire the same to be sold for the use of the said Earl and whereas my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee widow, has for years lived with me, I will she continue in the said house, Gardens, etc. or if removal desired by either party said Mary Towers of her share to pay to Mrs. Dee £300, or if Mrs. Dee die before, then £300 to her three daughters, Sibylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee of Parish of Covent Garden in Liberty of Westminster and Mrs.

Eleanora Gill widow of Mr. John Gill late of Exchange Alley, London. To sister Elizabeth Dee and Niece Mary Towers Goods, Pictures, Plate etc. in house in Pound Street, Petworth, but if sister die, her half to Mrs. Mary Towers sisters, Miss Sybylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee, and if any sale or auction nephew Mr. Francis Towers son of said Mrs. Mary Towers to have my Books except what his mother and grandmother desire. To Mrs. Ann Crowter of Greenwich whose maiden name was Elder £100 and to her son Mr. Thomas Pollet and his children 20 guineas and to children and grandchildren of said Ann Crowter son and daughter of Mr. William Pollet deceased £100 and to their mother Mrs. Phillis Pollet widow 20 guineas. To my cousin Mary Elder daughter of my cousin David Elder deceased who is lame and infirm £250 and till paid the allowance of 12 guineas per annum, I now pay her to be continued. To my cousin Weedon Elder 20 guineas. To Elizabeth daughter of before mentioned cousin Thomas Elder and sister of said Weedon Elder now or late wife of Addis £100 etc. To William and Thomas Elder sons of Thomas Elder and grandsons of aforesaid Thomas Elder deceased and their sister Jane now or late wife of Rev. Mr. Gordon Clerk £100 each and to their mother now or late wife of Lieutenant Alexander Gordon of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich 20 guineas. To Henry Williams of Upper Berwick Street in the Parish of St. James in Liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, and Robert Holmes of Petworth, Sussex, Gentleman, my messuage in the Strand near Charing Cross parish of St. Martins in the Fields in occupation of Mr. Thomas Noble, in trust to sell and pay one third of money to cousin Mrs. Ann Crowter widow before-mentioned and her son Mr. Thomas Pollet and her two grandchildren son and daughter of Mr. William Pollet deceased, one third to cousin Weedon Elder and his children and other third to cousin William and Thomas Elder sons of cousin Thomas Elder deceased and their sister Mrs. Isaac Gordon wife of Rev. Alexander Gordon Clerk before-mentioned. "And whereas the said Messuage or Tenement

in the Strand near Charing Cross before mentioned in new adjoining to part of the walls of the Mansion House called Northumberland House belonging to the Most Noble the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, my will and desire is that the said Duke and Duchess may be informed of the intended sale of the same land in Case they shall think it may be of convenience or of use to them that the said messuage or tenement shall be sold to them or for their use at a fair and reasonable price, preferable to any other purchaser." To executors my chambers in Hare Court in the Inner Temple to sell and to nominate a proper person to take administrations for the Honorable secretary of the Inner Temple deceased, and profitts in thirds as above etc. To nephew Thomas Towers, my Books in Chambers not before given etc. To executors messuage called "Ingrams" in Wisborough Green, Sussex, to be sold and money to said Thomas Towers etc. To two nieces Mrs. Sybylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee of parish of Covent Garden in the Liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, messuage in Petworth aforesaid late in occupation of Rev. Mr. Thomas Newhouse, Clerk, and Mr. Edward Fearn which formerly belonged to family of my late wife. To cousins Mr. John Atlee of Windsor and his sister Sarah wife of ——— £100 each. To sister Elizabeth Dee, widow, £200 and Ballance of Household expenses etc. To niece Mrs. Mary Towers and her son Mr. Thomas Towers and my two nieces Mrs. Sibylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee £100 each, etc. To my niece Mrs. Eleanor Gill widow and relict of Mr. John Gill of Exchange Alley, Salter £100 and to his son John Gill £100. If Bank of England stocks fall, abatements to be made of legacies of £100 and over etc. To Mr. Thomas Towers aforesaid the money lent for a Turnpike Road from Millford, Surrey, to Petworth, Sussex, and to Durston Hill etc. Executors: Niece Mrs. Mary Towers, Mr. Henry Williams of Upper Berwick Street near Golden Square and Mr. Robert Holmes of Petworth, and to each £50, to be paid to Mr. Williams in case he can not act, as have heard he is in an uncertain state of health etc. To said Mr.

Henry Williams and Mr. Robert Holmes, Mr. Thomas Blakely of St. James Place, London, Mr. Richard Maillard of Mark Lane, London, Merchant, and Mr. Thomas Maillard his son and John Hollis of Lodsworth, Sussex, 5 guineas each for rings. To Mr. John Long of Petworth £40. To Mr. Thomas Blakeley 20 guineas. To Anthony Fairbeard of Lodsworth, Sussex, Mr. William Mills the elder of Petworth and Mr. Joseph Bigg one of the Officers of the Inner Temple 5 guineas each. Any directions on paper or papers signed by me to be observed. To servant Thomas Pearson £100. To two maid servants £5 each. To Robert Luff who looks after my Garden £5. To Edward Putler, Barber, £5. To poor of Petworth £20, part in bread, part in money, Servants not to be dismissed for a month, and provisions liquors etc. for sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee. To servant Thomas Pearson £100 for diligent attendance in my long sickness and also apparell etc. To the three watchers 40s each. Rest to sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee and her daughters Mrs. Sibylla Dee and Mary Dee. Witnesses: Edward Fearne, John Allen, John Taylor. Codicil 12 July 1774. To cousin Mr. Weedon Elder of Greenwich my old golde watch. To his son Mr. Thomas Elder of ditto a five guinea piece of gold. To my cousin Thomas Elder, son of my late cousin Thomas Elder deceased, who is or lately was abroad practising as a Surgeon at Charles Town, South Carolina or in some other of the American colonies ditto. To my cousin Mrs. Anne Crowter of Greenwich, widow, whose maiden name was Elder two small silver waiters of a Rounded or Octangular Shape and a large Silver soup spoon and ladle. To sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee a Hoop Ring set round with Diamonds that was my late wife's and a pair of small silver candle-sticks, snuffers and snuff pan. To niece Mrs. Mary Towers an old fashioned Silver Cup and Cover, three old Silver Castors and two old Silver Salvers that were late wife's. To Niece Mrs. Sibylla Dee a Silver Coffee Pot which was a legacy of my late wife from her cousin Mrs. Sybylla Dickenson. To my niece Mrs. Elizabeth Dee a Silver Tankard. To niece Mrs.

Eleanora Gil of Exchange Alley a Shagree Case with a Silver Knife and Spoon with Cyphers of late wife and Guilt with Gold. Second codicil 18 July 1775. To Nephews Thomas Towers pair of Screw Barrel Pistols which I used to ride with and a Gilt Medal. To nephew Mr. John Gill, a Shagree case with small Instruments and a Guilt Medal. Third codicil 3 July 1775 To sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee and her four daughters some little stone and Fancy Rings. To Mr. Thomas Towers Remainder of some Gilt and Crystal Sleeve Buttons for shirts set in Gold with some Hair of my late wife in Cypher. Fourth codicil 31 July 1775. If any Relatives of name of Elder desire late Father and Mother's pictures at Petworth or any Seals of coats of Arms, executors to let them have them etc. Fifth codicil 26 August 1775. To nephew Mr. Thomas Towers such canes and Walking Sticks and Swords among my Boots in the Temple carried from my chambers to Mr. Struts Warehouse, London, but not any furniture. 10 June 1776 Affidavit of John Long of Petworth, Sussex, Gentleman and Thomas Pearson ditto, witnesses. Proved 22 July 1776. Administration 23 August 1817 to William Milford Esq. executor of will of Sybylla Dee sole surviving legatee at her deceased, three executors being deceased.

Bellas, 309.

William Blake, citizen of the United States of America, but now Sunbury Place in the County of Middlesex. Will 18 March 1802; proved 15 July 1803. To beloved wife Ann Baker [sic] £500 also all plate for life then to my son Joseph Blake. To said wife Ann Blake and Edgell Wyatt son of Richard Wyatt Esq. of Milton Place Surrey my mansion house called Sunbury Place County Middlesex and adjoining lands bought from Mr. St. Quintin and Mrs. Richardson and Sir John Musgrave in trust to sell same and invest in public funds &c. To wife for life £1500 yearly being Interest on £36,500 in 3 per cents consolidated annuities and £13,500 in 3 per cent reduced annuities and 20 shares in the bank of the United States of America now in possession of Messrs. Hoare Bros. in Fleet Street and at

desire of wife said capital to said Edgell Wyatt Esq. and Charles Hoare Esq. Banker in Fleet Street to pay to my Grandson William Blake £100 and to Grandson Joseph Blake £20,000 to Granddaughter Ann Blake £5,000 to Grandson Robert Blake £5000 all children of son Joseph Blake. Rest of capital to my said sons Joseph Blake and Daniel Blake if living if said sons die without issue then to my said daughter Ann Blake £1600 and also £300 out of lands in Carolina in America given to son Joseph Blake and £200 per annum for life chargeable on lands and slaves given to son Daniel Blake. To son Joseph Blake all lands in South Carolina in America purchased of Thomas Middleton Esq adjoining lands of Mrs. Middleton and Henry Middleton Esq. with the negroes and all slaves thereupon and their issue and wherever besides situated all for his life then to his children at their ages of 21 subject to payment of £300 per annum to daughter Ann Blake also to son Joseph Blake lands called "Newneton" and "Cypress" in State of South Carolina for life, then to my Grandson William Blake son of said son Joseph Blake. To son Daniel Blake lands in State of South Carolina called "Board House Farm" Savannah Plantation, Hickary Hill, Calf Pin, Crooked Hill other Hurrincance Hill, Walnut Hill Pin Hill and Pleasant Hill also lands on Savannah River with negroes and other slaves etc etc. Also to son Daniel lands on Ladys Island in State of South Carolina with negroes etc. To son Joseph Blake and Daniel Blake lands in Charleston Neck called New Market etc. Executrix and Executor and trustees for estate in Great Britain: wife Ann Blake and said Edgell Wyatt. Executors and trustees in South Carolina: sons Joseph Blake and Daniel Blake and Thomas Parker. Witnesses: Julian Rattray, J Simpson, Abraham Tucker. Codicil 3 Dec: 1802. Whereas since making of will have added to stocks in funds in Great Britain £12,000 I give interest of same to wife for life then to son Joseph and revoke £20,000 to Joseph and give £10,000 in place and contingent legacy above. Revoke directions for furniture etc at House at Sunbury Place to be

sold and give same to wife. To daughter Ann Blake my postchaise and Harness. Witnesses Thos. Reed, John Stevens. Proved by widow Ann Blake and Edgell Wyatt Esq. executors for Great Britain.

Marriot, 607.

Edward Lowndes, citizen of the United of America formerly resident in South Carolina Merchant, now living at No 17 Mount Street Westminster. Will 26 June 1801; proved 9 October 1801. To my nephew Thomas Lowndes all my estate in South Carolina for ever. To William Henry Turton Esq Paymaster of the Fortieth Regiment the sum of £500 in 3 per cent Consolidated Annuities of the Bank of England. To each of my executors £50. To John Bold and Charles Banks of Charleston, South Carolina merchants in trust to send to my executors in England, John Manley of Bloomsbury Square, County Middlesex, and John Gorst of Leigh, County Lancaster, Attorney at law, they after paying all debts to invest the same in 3 per cent Consols. The interest to go to my sister Mary Chaddocke Gorst widow of Robert Chaddocke Gorst now living at Layland near Chorley County of Lancaster, after her death to go to her four sons, Edward, John, Septimus, and James Gorst. Executors in United States America: John Bold and Charles Banks. , Executors in England: John Manly and John Gorst. Witnesses Ann Harvey, No. 17 Mount Street, Westminster, John Makepeace Attorney, No. 4 Gray's Inn Square, Matthew Dobson same place.

Abercombie, 682.

Archibald Baird of South Carolina Planter. Will 20 January 1777; proved 11 March 1788. To wife Winifred the house where I now live together with the use of one handy-man and two handy-women of my negroes. All the residue of my estate to my son William Archibald consisting of land purchased of Robert Weaver, the Honourable John Colans, and Francis Kinlosh Esq: if I have any more children to be equally divided among them. My wife Winifred Baird to be executrix during her widowhood only. James Gordon, James Cassel and Alexander Irving

to be executors of this my last will and testament. Witnesses Robert Gibb, Alex: Rioch, John Allston, South Carolina Secretary's Office. A true copy from the original examined by William Nesbitt D. Regr. Deposition of James Simpson late Attorney-General for South Carolina. Proved by James Cassell, Winifred Baird having married John Wilson. Calvert, 116.

Elizabeth Doggett of College Hill, London, Spinster. To my friend Alexander Broughton of South Carolina Esq: one gold ring. To my loving sisters Ann Dogett and Mary Lewen one gold ring each. To my brother Benjamin Dogett of parish of Battersea County Surrey, gentleman, all the rest in Great Britain Carolina, America or any part of the World, universal heir and executor. Witnesses Ann Harding, Elizabeth Harding, Elizabeth Browne.

Alexander, 46.

William Hopton of Charles Town, South Carolina. Will 21 December 1785; proved 11 August 1788. To wife Sarah Hopton £1050 sterling. To daughter Mary Christiann Hopton my House and Land, outhouses, etc., 168 King Street let to and inhabited by Mr. Robert Smith. To daughter Sarah House or Tenement on corner of Legare and Lamboll Streets which I bought of George Kinnard now let to and inhabited by Thomas Osborn Esquire. To son John Hopton and Son in Law Robert William Powell each five English Guineas as token of love having given them formerly large Sums of Money. To friend Samuel Legare my share in the Charlestown Library Society till grandson William Hopton Powell arrives of age to be admitted as Member and then with consent of the Society to resign same to him. To John Legare, son of Samuel Legare a quarter acre lot in Anstonbocbough forty feet front on George Street bounding land of Mr. Robert Daniel and to run back to complete said measure. Rest of estate in South Carolina and Georgia to be appraised by three credible and indifferent men and divided in four parts, one for wife Sarah Hopton, one to daughter Mary Christian Hopton, one for daughter Sarah Hopton, and the fourth

part to daughters Mary Christian Hopton and Sarah Hopton in trust for grand children Mary Beaurise Powell and William Hopton Powell, at 21 etc., etc. Executors: Wife and daughters and friends Nathaniel Russell and Samuel Legare of Charlestown, Merchants. Witnesses: Margaret Young, Edward Prescott (sic), Thomas Coram. South Carolina Charlestown District, 15 September 1786 (11th year of American Independence) Attestation of Margaret Young as to herself and Edward Trescot and Thomas Coram. Signed by Charles Lining, Esquire, Ordinary. True copies 4 November 1786 Chs Lining. State of South Carolina. By Honorable Thomas Gadston, Esquire, Senior Member of Privy Council and Chief Magistrate during absence of his Excellency William Moultrie, Esquire, from the Seat of Government. Certificate of Charles Lining as Ordinary for Charlestown District. Under great Seal of the State in City of Charlestown 15 November 1786 and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the eleventh By his Excellency's command. John Vanderhorst Secretary. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by John Hopton attorney for daughters Mary Christian Hopton and Sarah Hopton and Nathaniel Russell and Samuel Legare executors. to administer for them as well as for Sarah Hopton relict the other executor.

Calvert, 401.

HUGH HEXT AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

HUGH HEXT, the ancestor of many distinguished South Carolinians, came, with his family, to the Province of Carolina from Dorsetshire, England, about 1686.¹ The early records of the Province show that he was one of the ap-

¹ On June 16, 1747, Thomas Sacheverell, of Colleton County, planter, and Martha Bee, widow, aged sixty-six years and upwards, of Berkeley County, appeared before Thomas Lamboll, J. P. for Berkeley County, and Mrs. Bee deposed that she knew the said Thomas Sacheverell to be the eldest son and heir of his late father, Thomas Sacheverell, planter, deceased, by Mary, his wife; that the said Thomas Sacheverell, the father, whom she had known from the time of his birth "whereat she was personally present", was the only surviving son and heir of Thomas Sacheverell, grandfather of the present Thomas Sacheverell, also late of the Province, deceased, who was by trade a mason, and personally known to her; that she had seen and still remembered his father, Mr. Sacheverell (whose Christian name she could not remember, but believed it also to have been Thomas), great grandfather of the present Thomas, almost from her first arrival in the Province from England "about a Year after the Death of King Charles the Second" and that he died soon after deponent's arrival in the Province and that she saw him "when he lay a Dying"; that she neither knew or ever heard of any other son or child of the said Mr. Sacheverell, the great grandfather, besides the said Thomas, the grandfather, and that she remembered the two wives of the latter, the first of which he brought with him to the Province and by whom he had a son, John, who died in minority, unmarried, and the second of which, Mary Fry, whom he married in the Province, survived him, the said grandfather, who died about 1701, a fortnight or thereabouts (to the best of her remembrance) after the birth of said Thomas Sacheverell, the father of the present Thomas; that her (deponent's) first husband was William Bower, long since deceased, and that he had often told her that he came over to Carolina in the same ship with Mr. Sacheverell, the great grandfather of the present Thomas, "from a Place called Iwerin in Dorsetshire, in England, the Year before King Charles the Seconds Death" and that she had heard her said husband, William Bower, "and also her Father the said Hugh Hext decd. (who also came to this Pro-

praisers of the estate of Joseph Ellicott, June 21, 1697²; that he was a witness to the will of John Seabrook, April 15, 1706³; that he was elected a member of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province in 1706⁴, but refused to qualify, and that he was one of the commissioners appointed under the "Church Acts" of November 4, 1704, and November 30, 1706.⁵

His surviving children were:

1. I. Alexander Hext, who died without issue about 1741.⁶
2. II. Edward Hext, who died without issue, February 17, 1742.⁷

vince from Dorsetshire aforesaid) say that they Believed the aforesaid Mr. Sacheverel the Great Grand Father, and his Son the said Thomas Sacheverel the Grandfather (abovementioned) were Related to the Famous Doctr. Henry Sacheverel of Great Britain." (Probate Court Records, Charleston County., Book 1746-49, pp. 171-172.)

² Ibid, Book I., p. 297.

³ Ibid, Book 1711-18, p. 36.

⁴ *A Sketch of the History of South Carolina* (Rivers), p. 227.

⁵ *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Cooper), Vol. II., pp. 241 and 288; *The History of Carolina* (Oldmixon), p. 433 of *Historical Collections of South Carolina* (Carroll), Vol. II.

⁶ Will of Alexander Hext, of John's Island, Colleton County, Province of South Carolina, planter, made July 16, 1736, and proved June 6, 1741, gave friends, Samuel Jones, of the County aforesaid, planter, Benjamin d'Harriette, Othniel Beale and Charles Pinckney all of his estate on John's Island, on Cacaw Swamp in St. Paul's Parish and at the head of Deer Creek on the south side of Ashepoo River in St. Bartholomew's Parish, his lot and brick house in Charles Town on Tradd Street and his slaves and all other property in trust for John and Richard Seabrook, sons of Mrs. Mary Seabrook, Sarah Greene, wife of Daniel Greene, Jr., of Charles Town, and eldest daughter of said Mrs. Mary Seabrook, Mary Seabrook, second daughter, Elizabeth Seabrook, third daughter, Susannah Seabrook, fourth daughter, said Mrs. Mary Seabrook, nephew, Robert Godfrey, niece, Mary Godfrey, nephew, Alexander Hext, and appointed said Jones, d'Harriette, Beale and Pinckney, executors. Witnesses: George Lea, Adam Beauchamp and William Lea. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 34-39.)

⁷ "On Wednesday last died of an Apoplectick Fit, Mr. *Edward Hext*, a wealthy Gentleman of this Town, of a truly amiable Character, whose Death is much lamented by all his Friends and Acquaintances."—Sup-

- 3 III. Francis Hext.
 4 IV. David Hext.
 5 V. Thomas Hext.
 6 VI. Amias Hext.
 7 VII. Hugh Hext.
 8 VIII. Amelia Hext, who *m.* ——— Godfrey.
 9 IX. Katherine Hext, who *m.* ——— Still.
 10 X. Martha Hext, who *m.* William Bower, and,
 after his death, John Bee.

plement to *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 20, 1742. Register of St. Philip's Parish.

Will of Edward Hext. of Charles Town, in the Province of South Carolina, Gent., made October 6, 1739, and proved before Lieutenant-Governor Bull, February 22, 1741, gave the Vestry of St. Philip's Parish £1000. currency to be invested for the benefit of such poor people of the parish as should not be upon the parish; gave his executors £1500. currency in trust to be invested for the use and maintenance of his niece, Sarah Rutledge, without the control of her husband, during her life, to go at her death to her surviving children, but in default of such children, to the children of his "kinsman John Hext", of this Province; gave Hugh Hext, son of the said John, when twenty-one, the house and so much of the ground where testator then lived on the Bay as belonged to the house, as divided from the brick house and ground fronting Union Street, but in case said Hugh die without issue or in infancy then the said property to go to the son of testator's brother, Thomas Hext; gave brother, Thomas Hext, the brick house wherein Mr. Withers then dwelled, fronting Union Street; gave Hugh and Amias Hext, sons of his brother, Amias Hext, his upper tract of land of 640 acres on St. Helena Island; gave the several children that should happen to be alive of his "kinsman Philip Hext, of Froome in Somersetshire Great Britain; The Father of Thomas Hext whom I brought with me to this Province but lately deceased", his plantation at Pon Pon containing 800 acres, together with the slaves and appurtenances thereon; directed his executors to sell the remainder of his estate and with the proceeds discharge all the legacies thereafter in his will given; gave each of his "four Brothers Francis, Alexander, David and Thomas Hext" £100. currency and a like sum to his "Sister Martha Bee"; gave "Sister Bee's Son William Bower," £1000. currency and to her two daughters, Mary Bryan and Tabitha Peter, £1000 currency each; gave the executors of his kinsman, Paul Hamilton, deceased, £4,300. currency for the use of Paul, Martha, John and Archibald Hamilton, children of the said Paul Hamilton; gave kinswoman, Mary Bryan, or, in case she should prede-

FRANCIS HEXT [Hugh¹] married Sarah ———, and died about 1746.⁸

cease him, her children by her late husband, John Williamson, £1000. currency for each of said children that should survive him; gave his executors in trust for such children of his kinswoman, Tabitha Peter, as should survive him £500. apiece and £500. additional for Abraham Edings, one of the said Children, if he should survive testator; gave executors in trust for each child of his sister, Melior Godfrey, as should survive him, £500. currency; gave executors in trust for each child of his kinsman, John Hext, of South Carolina, that should survive testator, £1000. currency; directed that £1000. currency be put out at interest yearly and the income therefrom be given for the remainder of his life to testator's kinsman, John Hext, and after his death the principal be given to such child or children of the said John as should survive him; gave Hugh and Amias Hext, sons of his late brother, Amias Hext, deceased, £1000. currency each, and to their sister, Mary, £500.; gave brother, Francis Hext, £2000., to go in case said Francis should predecease testator, to testator's executors in trust for the benefit of such child or children of said Francis as should survive testator; gave brother, David Hext, £1000. currency, to go, in case said David predecease testator, to such child or children of said David as should survive testator; gave brother, Thomas Hext, £1000. currency upon the same conditions; gave kinswoman, Elizabeth Etheridge, of Great Britain, daughter of his deceased kinswoman, Ann Etheridge, alias Prioleau, if she be found and make a legal demand therefor within four years after testator's death, £3000.; gave Katharine, Philip, Elizabeth and Hannah, the four children of his deceased sister, Katharine Still, in Great Britain, £50. sterling each; appointed brothers, David and Thomas Hext, and four kinsmen, John Bee, Jr., Jonathan Bryan, Philip Prioleau and John McCall, of South Carolina, executors. Witnesses: Thomas Boulton, James Withers, Samuel Prioleau, Jr., and Thomas Lamboll. In a codicil made April 2, 1740, he recited that his kinswoman, Elizabeth Etheridge, had since the making of his will, arrived in the Province and was then living with him, and increased her legacy from £3000. to £6000. and five slaves, with privilege of living in his house in Charles Town during her life. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 69-77.)

⁸ Will of Francis Hext, of John's Island, St. John's Parish, Colleton County, made September 17, 1745, and proved, by dedimus, before John Champneys, May 13, 1746. gave son, William Hext, 250 acres on John's Island, commonly called the Indian Graves, and ten slaves;

Issue:

- II I. Francis Hext, who *m.* Elizabeth Stanyarne, and died about 1746.* (Issue.)

gave son, David Hext, the plantation upon which testator then lived, containing 275 acres on Stono River, reserving a life interest for his wife; gave his sons, Alexander and William, a tract of 89 acres on John's Island, in the great swamp joining Mr. Stanyarne's land, to be equally divided between them, William to have the part next to Mr. Stanyarne's Hickory Hill plantation; confirmed to son, Francis, a previous deed of gift and added £10. currency; gave daughter, Sarah Hext, nine slaves and some furniture, to be delivered at eighteen or marriage; directed that his son, "David be brought up under the care of his mother & be put to school at her discretion," and that Sarah live with her mother; gave wife, Sarah, and son, David, the remainder of his slaves, to be equally divided between them when David should reach the age of nineteen or marry; gave all cattle, not otherwise given, to his wife and sons, Alexander, William and David, and daughter, Sarah, to be equally divided between them; appointed wife, Sarah, executrix, and sons, Francis and Alexander, and friend William Butler, executors. Witnesses: John Carter, Joseph Waight and Matthew Smallwood. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 317-318.)

Will of Sarah Hext, of St. John's Parish, widow, made November 26, 1754, and proved April 4, 1755, appointed friends, William Gibbes and Joseph Elliott, executors; gave son, Alexander, £10. currency; gave granddaughter, Elizabeth Hext, when eighteen or married, £100. currency; gave a like sum to grandson, Francis Hext, when eighteen; gave granddaughters, Sarah and Mary Buchanan, £100. currency each when eighteen or married; gave niece, Sarah Shingleton, £50. currency when eighteen or married; gave daughter, Jane Hext, a black velvet mantelet; gave son, David Hext, all of her estate not otherwise given. Witnesses: John Gibbes, Jr., and John Buchanan. (P. C. R., Book 1752-56, pp. 332-333.)

* Will of Francis Hext, of Colleton County, planter, made June 9, 1746, and proved before the Governor, September 12, 1746, gave wife, Elizabeth, one half of all of his personal estate and the use for life of the tract of 382 acres of land, and the dwelling thereon, bought of Mr. Durant; gave daughter, Elizabeth Hext, the other half of his personal estate when twenty-one or married, a tract of 382 acres of land which had been given to him by his father, and, after the death of her mother, the tract of 382 acres given to her said mother for life, but providing, in case of her death before twenty-one or without issue, that it should all go to testator's brothers and sister, Alexander, William, David and Sarah Hext; appointed brothers, Alexander and William Hext, and father-in-law, John Stanyarne, executors, and

- 12 II. Alexander Hext, who *m.*, December 15, 1743,*
Jane Weaver, and died about 1769.†
- 13 III. William Hext, who *m.* Mary ———, and died
about 1754.¹⁰
- 14 IV. David Hext.
- 15 V. Sarah Hext, who *m.* ——— Buchanan.

wife executrix. Witnesses: Joseph Coke, William Spencer, Jr., and Mary Mowbray. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 338-339.)

*Register of St. Philip's Parish.

†Will of Alexander Hext, of Charles Town, planter, made September 16, 1769, and proved before Lieut-Gov. Bull, December 22, 1770, gave wife, Jane Hext, 700 acres of land on the eastern branch of Salkehatchie River swamp, which had been given to her by her father, Thomas Weaver, deceased, and a negro, a riding chair and two horses; gave remainder of estate to wife and daughter, Jane Elizabeth, to be equally divided between them, but, in case of their dying, the estate to go to brother, David Hext, and sister Sarah Buchanan, and Thomas Weaver and George Coats; directed that in case of his wife's death his daughter should be brought up under the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Saxby; gave brother, David Hext, the gun that was their father's; directed that his niece, Sarah Buchanan, should live with his wife; appointed wife executrix and George Saxby, of Charles Town, and Paul Hamilton, planter, executors. Witnesses: Robert Hogg, John Wilkie and Henry Videau. Jane Wilkie, formerly Jane Hext, qualified December 22, 1770. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1761-77, pp. 558-559.)

¹⁰ Will of William Hext, of John's Island, Colleton County, planter, made April 24, 1752, and recorded May 24, 1754, gave wife, Mary, seventeen negroes, two riding horses, his whole stock of cattle, sheep and hogs and his canoe, together with the tract of land whereon he then lived, with his household goods and furniture and his carbine and silver watch, but in case of her death without heirs, the said property to go to his mother, Sarah Hext, his "two brothers", Alexander and David Hext, and sister, Sarah Buchanan; gave brother, Alexander, his saddle holsters and pistols; appointed friend, Edward Fenwick, executor, and wife executrix. Witnesses: Benj. Walls, Sarah Stanyarne and Anna Phipps. In a postscript he gave his wife two new suits of clothes and all of his linen. Witnesses: John Williams, Alexander and David Hext. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1752-56, pp. 189-190.)

4.

DAVID HEXT [Hugh¹] married Mrs. Ann Barnet, widow of George Barnet,¹¹ and died in December, 1754¹². With

¹¹ Benjamin Smith and Anne, his wife, in conveying a piece of property recited that it was granted by the Lords Proprietors to John Bulline in 1678; that he conveyed it to Lawrence Reed, merchant; that Reed conveyed it to Edward Middleton, February 6, 1697; that upon the death of the latter it vested in Henry Middleton, of London, who conveyed it to Joseph Croskeys, who, December 11, 1698, conveyed it to Edward Loughton, who, December 20, 1707, willed it to his son, David Loughton, who willed it, November 3, 1713, to his wife, Ann, afterwards the wife of George Barnet, and thereafter the wife of David Hext with whom she conveyed it, December 17, 1717, to John Bee, who willed it to his wife, Mary Bee, January 4, 1724, who, October 24, 1730, willed it to her two granddaughters, Mary and Anne Loughton, now the wives of said Benjamin Smith and William Mathewes. (Mesne Conveyance Records, C. Co., Book T., p. 602.)

¹² His burial is recorded on December 3, 1754, in the register of St. Philip's Parish.

Will of David Hext, of Charles Town, gentleman, made May 11, 1751, and proved before the Ordinary, December 6, 1754, appointed his "five Lovꝛ: Daughters namely Martha McCall Providence Prioleau Grace Roper Amelia Dart & Elizabeth Hext Executors"; gave wife, Ann, all of his household goods, five negroes, his horse and riding chair, harness, the rent and use of his house and lot wherein he then resided for life, the rent and use of his house and land on the south side of Tradd Street during her widowhood, the residence and lot to be sold by the executors after her death, and £100. sterling thereof given to his daughter, Amelia Dart, £100 sterling to his daughter, Elizabeth Hext, and the remainder consolidated with the whole estate, the Tradd Street house and lot to be sold at the death or marriage of said Ann Hext and the proceeds turned in with the general estate and the whole, after paying all debts, equally divided between the said five daughters of testator. Witnesses: Alexander Baron, Lionel Chalmers and Thomas Lamboll. "Eliza^a Williams formerly Hext Qualified as Extri^x," January 17, 1755. (P. C. R., C. Co.)

In *The South-Carolina Gazette* of January 2, 1755, John McCall, Samuel Prioleau and Benjamin Dart, over date of January 1st, advertise the sale on the 23d inst. of David Hext's plantation of 570 acres on Edisto Island, together with the property on the plantation, and for various days thereafter the sale of other real and personal property left by the deceased.

Isaac Waight he executed a bond to Governor Robert Johnson, March 24, 1718/19, for Waight's proper performance of the trust of guardian to William Stanyarne, infant and orphan of William Stanyarne, deceased*. He was an appraiser, with Capt. Alexander Hext, of the estate of John Hill, deceased, August 16, 1722¹³; was elected to the Commons House of Assembly from St. John's, Colleton, in November, 1736¹⁴; was reelected in 1739 and was put upon the joint committee appointed in 1741 to distribute the fund raised for the sufferers from the great fire which occurred in Charles Town, November 18, 1740¹⁵; was elected to the Commons House of Assembly from St. Philip's (Charles Town) in 1746¹⁶ and was reelected in March, 1749¹⁷; was elected a Commissioner for Market and Workhouse in Charles Town in 1751.¹⁸

In 1747 John Allen executed a confirmation of title to David Hext of lands sold by Andrew Allen to David Hext in 1735.†

Issue:

16 I. Martha Hext, *m.*, April 22, 1739, John McCall¹⁹; *d.* December 13, 1784.²⁰ (Issue.)

* P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1711-18, p. 26 from back to front.

¹³ Ibid, Book 1722.

¹⁴ *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, November 6, 1736.

¹⁵ *The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government* (McCrary), p. 240.

¹⁶ *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, July 9, 1748.

¹⁷ Ibid, April 7, 1749.

¹⁸ Ibid, April 15, 1751.

† M. C. R., C. Co., Book RR., p. 458

¹⁹ Register of St. Philip's Parish.

²⁰ "Departed this life this morning, (in an advanced age) after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, being always submissive to the divine will of her heavenly father, Mrs. Martha M'Call, wife of John M'Call, sen. Esq. She was a good Christian, an affectionate loving wife, a tender mother, charitable, kind and benevolent, a good mistress, and a sincere friend—Her death is greatly lamented by her numerous relations, and by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her. 'Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord, for their's is the kingdom of heaven.'"—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, December 13, 1784.

- 17 II. Providence Hext, *m.*, October 14, 1739, Samuel Prioleau, Jr.²¹ (Issue.)
- 18 III. Grace Hext, *m.*, September 5, 1745, William Roper.²² (Issue.)
- 19 IV. Amelia Hext, *bab.* April 27, 1733²³; *m.*, January 18, 1750, Benjamin Dart.²⁴ (Issue.)
- 20 V. Elizabeth Hext, *m.*, January 1, 1755,²⁵ Robert Williams, Jr.; *d.* November, 1769.²⁶ (Issue.)

5.

THOMAS HEXT [Hugh¹] married Judith Esther Torquet, September 26, 1723.²⁷

Issue:

- 21 I. David Hext, who *m.* Jane ———, and *d.* in 1759.²⁸ (Issue.)

²¹ Register of St. Philip's Parish.

"This Indenture made the Twenty-Fourth day of March in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God, Great Britain" &c. "Between David Hext of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina Gent. and Ann his Wife, of the one part, and Samuel Prioleau Junior of the same Town and Province Gent. and Providence his wife, one of the Daughters of the said David Hext and Ann his Wife", &c.

²² Register of St. Philip's Parish.

²³ *Ibid.* ²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ "DIED]" * * * "Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, the amiable Consort of Robert Williams, junior, Esq."—*The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, November 7, 1769. By deed, dated September 25, 1755, John McCall and Martha, his wife; Samuel Prioleau and Providence, his wife; William Roper and Grace, his wife; Benjamin Dart and Amelia, his wife; Robert Williams, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, "which said Martha, Providence, Grace, Amelia & Elizabeth are the only Five Children and Daughters, and Divisees, and Executors of the last will and Testament of David Hext late of the said Town & Province Gent. deced," conveyed lot No. 274 to Jeremiah Theus.

²⁷ Register of St. Andrew's Parish.

²⁸ Will of David Hext, of Colleton County, made April 22, 1759, and proved August 3, 1759, gave wife, Jane, £10. currency; gave son, John

- 22 II. Joseph Hext, who *m.* Sarah ———, and *d.* in
1755.²⁹
- 23 III. Edward Hext, who *m.* Mary ———, and *d.* in
1768.³⁰
- 24 IV. Philip Hext. (Issue.)

6.

AMIAS HEXT [Hugh¹] married Mary ———, and died
in 1722.³¹

Hext, three negroes; gave daughter, Rebecca Hext, three negroes; gave said John and Rebecca his stock of cattle, to be divided equally between them; gave daughter, Ann Hext, thirteen negroes; gave son, William Hext, twelve negroes, a tract of 200 acres of land on the west side of Pon Pon River, near Jacksonborough, bounding northward on the estate of John Peter, and a tract of 100 acres of land on the east side of Pon Pon River; gave daughter, Ann, ten cows and ten calves; gave remainder of estate to son, William, but, in case of his death under age or marriage, it was to go to his daughter, Ann, or in case of her death before marriage or majority, her share to go to William, and, in case of the death of both, John and Rebecca were to have £1200. currency each, and the remainder of the estate was to go to the children of testator's brother, Philip; appointed brothers, Philip and Edward Hext, and John Peter, executors. Witnesses: John Cochran, James Reid and William Osborn. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1757-60, pp. 225-226.)

²⁹ Will of Joseph Hext, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, planter, made June 20, 1755, and proved August 22, 1755, gave wife, Sarah, two negroes; gave nephew, Philip Hext, Jr., a negro; gave nephew, Thomas Hext, son of Philip Hext, a negro; gave nephew, William Hext, son of Philip Hext, a negro; gave godson, John Condy, a negro; gave brother, Edward Hext, a silver watch; gave wife a riding chair and the crop then in the ground and all other property not otherwise given; appointed brother, Philip Hext, executor, and wife, Sarah, executrix. Witnesses: Margaret Donnom and William Ebersson. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1752-56, pp. 374-375.)

³⁰ Will of Edward Hext, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, planter, made January 31, 1768, and proved before Governor Montagu, April 15, 1768, gave wife, Mary; and daughter, Elizabeth, all of his estate; appointed wife executrix and friends, Moses Darquier and Thomas Buer, executors. Witnesses: Peter Courstiell, John Webber and Elizabeth Webber. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1761-77, p. 213.)

³¹ Will of Amias Hext, of Colleton County, planter, made February 16, 1721-22, and proved before Governor Nicholson, February 20,

Issue:

- 25 I. Hugh Hext, who *m.*, April 29, 1742, Mrs. Susannah Beresford (maiden name Boone), widow of Michael Beresford, and died in November, 1744.³² (Issue.)
- 26 II. Amias Hext.
- 27 III. Mary Hext.

7.

HUGH HEXT [Hugh¹] married, November 2, 1723, Sarah Boone³³; *d.* in November, 1732³⁴. His widow married Andrew Rutledge, attorney at law.

1723, gave wife, Mary Hext, one third of his personal estate; gave the other two thirds of his personal estate to his children, Hugh, Amias, and Mary Hext, when they should reach the age of twenty, or marry, if sooner; gave plantation whereon he then lived, containing 380 acres, to his sons, Hugh and Amias, provided his executors should find it necessary to sell the plantation of 400 acres at Ashepoo to pay his debts, but in case there should be enough to pay all debts without selling said plantation, then the home place to Hugh and the Ashepoo place to Amias; appointed wife executrix, and brother, Hugh, and cousin, Paul Hamilton, executors. Witnesses: Francis Hext, Thomas Weatherly, Robert Godfrey, Thomas Hext and Daniel McFarland. (Book 1722-24, pp. 256-258.)

³² The register of Christ Church Parish contains the marriage, as above, and records his burial on November 9, 1744.

Will of Hugh Hext, of Colleton County, planter, made November 9, 1744, and proved before Gov. Glen, January 18, 1744 (1745), gave his wife, Susannah, his lot and houses on the Bay in Charles Town for life, to go at her death to his son, Thomas Hext (minor), his plantation of 380 acres on John's Island for life, to go at her death to said son, Thomas; gave said Thomas his plantation, Scott's Bluff, on Ashepoo River, bought of one Lashly and containing 380 acres; directed that the tract of 350 acres which he had purchased of Thomas Tattnall should be sold to pay his debts; gave son, Thomas, twenty-six slaves and directed that he be educated; gave brother, Thomas Knights, when twenty-one, £100. proclamation money; gave wife remainder of slaves and confirmed a "Jointer made to her afore marriage"; appointed wife, Susannah, executrix, Francis Hext, Jr., "Brother in Law William Boone" and Robert Sams executors. Witnesses: Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, Jr., and Henry Christie. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 207-209.)

³³ Register of Christ Church Parish.

³⁴ "Capt Hugh Hext, was buried November 29th: 1732."—Register of Christ Church Parish.

Issue:

- 28 I. Sarah Hext, *b.* September 18, 1724³⁵; *m.*, December 25, 1738, Dr. John Rutledge³⁶ (younger brother of Andrew); *d.* April 22, 1792³⁷.

Will of Hugh Hext, of Berkeley County, gentleman, made November 23, 1732, and recorded February 17, 1732/3, gave wife, Sarah Hext, for life, the use and benefit of all lands that had been given to him by the will of Sarah Fenwicke, deceased, and the use and benefit of all slaves and other personal property bequeathed to him by said Sarah Fenwicke, providing that she use the profits arising therefrom to provide for and educate testator's daughter, Sarah Hext; gave his "Dearly Beloved & only Daughter Sarah Hext," upon the death of her mother, all of the property left to him by Sarah Fenwicke, two dwellings and premises in Charles Town, one of which was then in possession of Elizabeth Croxton and by him purchased from John Metheringham, and the other of which, then in possession of one Moore, was formerly the property of Mary Mullins, deceased, a plantation of 550 acres, at Stono, and a plantation of 640 acres upon St. Helena, Granville County, but provided that in case she should die the property given to the wife for life should become her absolute possession and the remainder should go to testator's brother, Edward Hext, sister, Martha Bee, wife of John Bee; £50. per annum to kinsman, John Hext, for life; £500. each to Hugh Hext, son, and Margaret Hext, daughter, of kinsman, John Hext; £500. each to Thomas Tattnell and Michael Beresford; appointed wife executrix and brother, Edward Hext, executor. Witnesses: Mary Smith, David Hext and Thomas Ellery. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1732-37, pp. 11-13.)

³⁵ "Sarah the Daughter of Hugh & Sarah Hext was born September 18th Anno Domini 1724 and Baptised October ye 18th Anno Domini 1724."—Register of Christ Church Parish.

³⁶ "Dr. John Rutledge was married to Sarah Hext, December 25th., A. D. 1738 by the Revd. Robert Small."—*Ibid.*

³⁷ "On Sunday morning last departed this life, Mrs. *Henricetta Rutledge*, the wife of Edward Rutledge, Esq; and eldest daughter of the late honorable Henry Middleton."

* * * * *

"On the same day at her plantation in Christ-Church parish, Mrs. Sarah Rutledge—in the 68th year of her age. A lady justly respected for her benevolence and amiableness. Her death is universally regretted."—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Friday, April 27, 1792.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

OUR FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT.—“Three Fire-Engines for the Use of this Town are come over from *England* in the *Live-Oak*.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, November 7, 1754.

MIDDLETON-IZARD.—The following marriage notice was inadvertently omitted from Salley's *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors*:

August “19th, *Arthur Middleton*, Esq; was married to *Miss Polly Izard*, daughter of *Walter Izard*, Esq.; deceased.” (Monday, October 8, 1764.)

A FLOATING BATTERY IN 1813.—It has generally been believed of late years that the floating battery constructed in Charleston Harbor at the beginning of the State's Rights War, under direction of Gen. Trapier, from plans furnished to Gen. Beauregard by the late Wm. Gilmore Simms, was the first of its kind—in this part of the world at least. But the following paragraph from the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser* for Wednesday, March 31, 1813, shows that the idea, at least, was not a new one to Charleston:

“As the defence of the city is a subject which at present occupies much of the attention of the citizens, and particularly the ‘Committee of Twenty-One,’ who have the subject under their more immediate attention, we have deemed the present a favorable moment to publish the article in the preceding columns on the utility, construction and expense of a new and ingenious Floating Battery, which we respectfully recommend to the attention of our readers.”

The article referred to was clipped from the *New York Western Star*, and gives the plans in detail for constructing a floating battery.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MCINTOSH, 1777.—In the last issue of this magazine there was reprinted (pp. 261-262) an account from *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of February 27, 1777, of the capture, by Lt.-Col Fuser, of the garrison at Fort McIntosh, Ga., under command of

Capt. Richard Winn. The following later account is from *The Gazette, of the State of South-Carolina* for Wednesday, April 9, 1777:

"Part of the half-starved garison of St. Augustine, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Valentine Fuser, with a body of Indians, and Irregulars, led by a certain Mr. Brown, and some field pieces, lately made an effort, to procure some *fresh meat* from Georgia, by a sudden irruption into the Southern part of that state. They conquered a small stockade fort, unprovided with cannon, and garisoned by about 30 men, at Satilly: They kept possession of it three days, till they heard that some Continental troops and militia were on march to intercept them, then burnt the fort, and returned to the place from whence they were sent. *The glories of this important enterprise, we shall, without doubt, in due time, see fully displayed in the New-York Mercury and London Gazette.*

One of the gallies belonging to the state of Georgia, has, since the above affair, taken a scooner in St. Mary's river, laden with rice in bulk, destined for St. Augustine."

MOULTRIE.—The following additions are offered to the Moultrie family history published in the last issue of this magazine:

"DIED.] * * * "On the 10th Instant, Dr. John Moultrie, aged 71 years; a Gentleman of Eminence in his Profession, universally beloved in Life, and whose Death is much lamented."—*The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, December 17, 1771.

"The King's Commission having been received, appointing the Honourable John Moultrie, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of His Majesty's Province of Georgia, the Council of that Province have presented a congratulatory Address to that Gentlemen, highly complimentary, at the same Time, to His Excellency Governor Grant."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, October 24, 1771.

"The Reader is desired to correct two Errors in our last Paper, under the Charles-Town head, viz.—Where the Hon. John Moultrie, Esq; is mentioned as Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, read *East Florida*."—*Ibid*, Thursday, November 7, 1771.

A BILL OF SALE OF RICE, 1762.—The original of the following bill of sale of rice in 1762 was recently presented to the South Carolina Historical Society by Dr. John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Sales of Twenty five whole and seven half Tierces of Rice Imported in the Brig^a. Hawke George Snow Master on Accompt & Risque of M^r.. Anthony Clarkson of Charles Town South Carolina—Viz^t.—

Time when sold }	Purchasers Names	Tierces of Rice	wt. of Do.	half Tierces of Rice—	wt. of Do.—	Price	£ s d.		
							£	s	d.
1760									
Novem ^r .	8 Samuel Elliot	3	1456			at 25/	19	0	—
	11 Christ ^r . Hodge	1	469			at 27/	6	11	7½
	14 William. Maxwell	2	935			at 25/	12	3	9
	Nathaniel Gilbert	3	1433			at do.,	18	13	3
	15 George Savage			1	250	at do.	3	5	—
	Es ^a . of James Emra	1	493			at do.	6	8	3
	18 Es ^a . of Edward Otto Bayer	2	970			at do	12	12	6
	Timothy Clerkley	2	1000			at do.	13	2	0
	19 Francis Farley	1	492			at do.	6	8	—
	Hunter Morson & Co.	10	6467	6		at 22/	74	7	8¾
		25	13723	7	250	—	172	12	1¼
			250						
			13973	Nt.					

Charges on the above Sales—Viz^t.—

1760										
Novem ^r	21	To freight of 25 whole & 7 half Tierces of Rice wt. 13973 at £9., 10/3 ^d Ton Consisting of 3000 Nt.—44., 4-11½								
		To Cooperage, Wharfage, and Porteridge @ 18d. 3 ^d Trs. and half Trs. 9d. } 2., 2., 9								
		To my Commissions on 172., 12., 1¼ @ 7½ 3 ^d Ct.								
						12., 18., 10¾	59 ^r	6	7¾	
		To Anthony Clarkson his Acct. Curt. for the Nt. proceeds					£	113	5	6

Antigua October 30th. 1762.↪

Errors Excepted

Alex^r Willock

Endorsed: M^r. Alexand Willock

£ s d

Antegoa 83: 5: 9

Alexander Willock

8th. November 1760

Sales of 32 bbls of Rice

Antegoa

4

NECROLOGY.

HUGH SMITH THOMPSON, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, 55 East 53rd Street, New York City, on the night of Sunday, November 20, 1904. He was born in Charleston, S. C., January 24, 1836. He was reared in Greenville District, S. C., where his father, Henry T. Thompson, farmed, at the foot of Parris Mountain. He was a grandson of Hon. Waddy Thompson, one of the Chancellors of the Court of Equity of South Carolina for many years, and a nephew of Gen. Waddy Thompson, sometime a member of Congress from South Carolina and minister to Mexico during the Harrison-Tyler administration. He was graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in 1856, and a year later was elected an assistant professor at the Arsenal Academy at Columbia, and rose by regular promotion to captain, having filled the professorships of French and Belles-Lettres. During the State's Rights War he was transferred to the Citadel Academy in Charleston and saw service with the batfalion of Cadets in Charleston and at other points in the State until the end of the war. After the war he was elected principal of the Columbia Male Academy and brought that institution to a high state of excellence. In 1874 he was elected president of the Richland Rifle Club, the forerunner of the Governor's Guards militia company. The Richland Rifle Club took a prominent part in the trying episodes of 1876, and under Thompson's captaincy the Governor's Guards won the prize at the Inter-State drill at the State Fair at Columbia in 1877. On the organization of the Richland Battalion he was elected major, commander, and later was elected colonel of the Palmetto Regi-

ment, and commanded the provisional regiment which the State sent to the Yorktown celebration in 1881. In the State Democratic Convention of 1876 he was unanimously nominated for State Superintendent of Education, although not a candidate for the nomination, and was unanimously renominated in 1878 and in 1880, and would have been renominated without opposition in 1882 had he not withdrawn at the request of leading members of the Board of Trustees of South Carolina College, who desired to press him for the presidency of the College to succeed President Wm. Porcher Miles, who had resigned. He was offered the superintendency of the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston in the same year and declined it. When the State Democratic Convention met in Columbia in 1882 there were two announced candidates for the office of governor. Quite unexpectedly Hon. W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville, nominated Col. Thompson. Hon. E. B. Murray, of Anderson, arose and announced that Col. Thompson had requested him to say that he was not a candidate and could not be a candidate and that if the Convention nominated him it would be the wish of the Convention and not his. Col. Thompson afterwards sent a peremptory demand that his name be withdrawn, but the Convention preferred him and he was nominated. He was renominated in 1884 without opposition and reelected. In 1886, at the request of President Cleveland, Governor Thompson visited Washington, and, shortly after his return to Columbia, the President offered him the position of United States Commissioner of Education, but he declined it. On the 28th of June, 1886, the President tendered him the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which he accepted, resigning the office of governor. Owing to the illness of Secretary Manning, and, later, to the frequent absence of Secretary Fairchild, who succeeded Manning, he was often at the head of the Treasury Department. As such head he occupied, temporarily, a seat in the President's Cabinet, and it fell to him, on more than one occasion, at times of great financial crisis in Wall Street, to avert public panic by his

coolness, foresight and business acumen. During the summer of 1887 the Department bought from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of Government bonds. On September 21st., on the eve of a public crisis, in order to strengthen public confidence in the Government, Governor Thompson, who was acting as Secretary at the time, suggested to the President that a circular be published offering to purchase \$14,000,000 more of the bonds. When the circular appeared on Wall Street the next day the effect was electrical and the crisis was averted. After the defeat of the Democratic ticket in 1888 President Cleveland nominated Assistant Secretary Thompson for a position on the Civil Service Commission, but the Senate failed to confirm his nomination. After the inauguration of President Harrison seventy-five out of seventy-six United States Senators petitioned the President to appoint former Assistant Secretary Thompson to the same position and the nomination was accordingly sent to the Senate on May 7, 1889, and it was promptly confirmed. When the New York Life Insurance Company was reorganized in the spring of 1892, former Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild was made chairman of the board of trustees, and, at the same time, the office of comptroller was created by the company and was offered to Commissioner Thompson who accepted it, and in this position he served until his death.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1905.

No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY
LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

[Continued from the January number.]

[6.]

Addressed: Lt. Col^o- John Laurens.

Valley forge Camp-

York Town 22^d Jan^r.
1778—

My Dear Son—

Your friend & fellow Soldier DuPlessis leaves York Town with a heart full of happiness as yours & mine used to be when M^r. Staytape had brought home the New Coat—he will tell you everything.

More time will be required for me to consider the propriety of your scheme for raising a black Regiment, than you seem to have taken for concerting the project—there is nothing reasonable, which you can ask & I refuse—I will not refuse this, if after mature deliberation you will say it is reasonable—but before you can mature such a plan many considerations are to be had which I am persuaded have not yet taken place in your mind—a Work of this importance must be entered upon with Caution & great circumspection;



otherwise a Man will be reduced to the ridiculous state of the Fox who had lost his Tail.

This is a very serious & important affair which shall have every proper degree of respect paid to it in my future contemplations & we will determine when we meet—I will close the subject at present by a frank declaration that I am more inclined to give than to leave you an Estate—it cuts me deep when I allow my self to think the chance for the latter is rather against me.—

Congress last Night confirmed an Act consisting of much recital & many Resolutions, calculated for retaliating the Injuries & Insults offered by the Enemy to the Inhabitants of these States when made Prisoners—this when the Secretary's Clerks are pleased to Copy—will be transmitted & published in your Camp—

My dear Son I pray God to keep you—Henry Laurens.

Endorsed by John Laurens : 22^d Jan^r. 1778.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens : H. L. to J. L.—
York Town 22^d. Jan^r. 1778

[7.]

Addressed: Lieut^t. Colonel John Laurens
Head quarters
Valley forge Camp—

York Town 25 January
1778—

My Dear Son—

Mr. DuPlessis who went from York I believe on Friday did me the honour to bear a Letter to you—I did not tell you then that the Marquis delafayette is offered a Command upon an intended expedition into Canada, which will separate him from the General—there can be nothing else intended but honour to the Marquis & benefit

to the Public.—General Conway is voted second in Command & General Starke third.

General Conway called on me & sat an hour, he introduced the unhappy dispute subsisting with the General, & assured me there were no such words in his Letter to Gen. Gates as those quoted by the General—this he had learned from G. Gates he had not kept a Copy of his Letter—pray can you explain this Mystery—but you know tis not my wish or desire to pry improperly into the affairs of other Men—this indeed may be called a public affair & I am afraid will become very public—but as one party has appealed to me & the friends of the other delivered their sentiments, I have some Claim upon each to inform me truly.—

By the continual passing of Officers from your Camp one would think you had all broke up for the holydays—what condition are you in? do you ever exercise your thoughts on that question, or do you go on like an honest fearless uninquisitive unsuspecting Lad?

My Dear Son. I pray God, give
You Wisdom & protect you
from Snares—

Henry Laurens,

Lt. Col. John Laurens—

Endorsed by John Laurens: 25th Jan^r. 1778.

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L. to J. L.—
York town 25th. Jan: 1778*

[8.]

York Town
6th. Feby 1778.

My Dear Son—

Your favor of the 2^d. Ins^t. came to hand late last Night,^r as you have filled six Pages on the Negro scheme

^r See *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens*, pp. 114-118.

without approaching towards a plan & Estimate—& as you have totally overlooked every other subject on which I have addressed you in several late Letters—the conclusion that your whole mind is enveloped in the Cloud of that project, is unavoidable—if any good shall arise from a prosecution of it—the merit will be solely yours—for now, I will undertake to say there is not a Man in America of your opinion Nay you will not be of your own opinion after a little reflection—'tis evident you want to raise a Regiment, as evident you have not digested a plan—admitting, which I admit only for argument, you have a right to remove a Man from one state of Slavery into another—or if you please into a state of servitude which will be esteemed by him infinitely worse than Slavery—what right have you to exchange & Barter “Women & Children” in whom you pretend to say you have no property?—

The very same observation may be made with respect to the Men—for you have either property in them, or you have not—admitting the latter which you seem to acknowledge, upon what ground of justice will you insist upon their inlisting for Soldiers, as the condition of their enfranchisement.—if they are free—tell them so—set them at full liberty—& then address them in the language of a recruiting Officer to any other free Men—& if, four in forty take your inlisting bounty, it will be very extraordinary, this small number will do it through ignorance & three of the four be returned as Deserters in a very short time—

All this by no means intimates that I am an Advocate for Slavery—you know I am not, therefore it is unnecessary to attempt a vindication—

The more I think of & the more I have consulted on, your scheme, the less I approve of it—Wisdom dictates that I should rather oppose than barely not consent to it—but Indulgence & friendship warranted by Wisdom, bids me let you take your own course & draw selfconviction—therefore come forward Young Colonel, proceed to So Carolina you shall have as full authority over all my Negroes as justice

to your Brother & Sisters & a very little consideration for my self will permit you to exercise—& so far do what you please & as you please without regard to S^t. Mary Axe—

You want a Regiment that's certain, go to Carolina & I will warrant you will soon get one, I will venture to say, sooner than any other Man of my acquaintance—you will have many advantages—in raising a Regiment of White Men.

On the Journey you may think fully & converse with many worthy sensible Men, on your favorite idea—when you arrive in Charles Town you will have further advantages, if you are disposed to receive them, from the sentiments of your most judicious friends—Your own good sense will direct you to proceed warily in opposing the opiuiions of whole Nations—lest *without effecting any good*, you become a bye word, & be so transmitted, to Your Children's Children—

give me a day's Notice previous to your appearance here in order that an apartment may be provided for you if possible—for it is barely possible to obtain one—

My Dear Son

I pray God protect you
& add to your knowledge
& learning, if it be necessary,
discretion—

Henry Laurens,

L^t. Col^o. John Laurens—

Your friend Fleury this moment takes leave of me & in pouring freely a thousand good wishes—drops a few to you in particular & desires I would tell you so—with some difficulty he obtained leave to pursue the Marquis but failed in his attempt to Climb Rank—

The bearer of this will deliver two more Camp Shirts, I sent two & a piece of Scarlet Cloth lately by Barry—it gives me some little trouble to collect & send forward these things, why will you not be so kind as to take the very little which is necessary barely to acknowledge the Receipt of them—

I have often requested this & have assigned such good reasons for the necessary Check as I should have thought abstracted from the Idea of humouring an old & good friend, would have made a proper impression upon a Man of so much accuracy as I perceive you are when you transact business for or correspond with any body but poor me—

Endorsed by John Lanrens: 6th Febr^y. 1778.

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L to J. L—
York town 6th. Feb: 1778*

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

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

[Continued from the January number.]

[28.]

[OFFICERS OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT, 1780.]

Major Harleston—Decr. 30th.. 1778—
Capt. Mazyck—May 6th.. 1777—
Warley—Decr 26th., 1777—
Shubrick
Baker—April 25th. 1778
Proveau— 27—1778
Mason—Novr: 25th.. 1778—
Gray—Decr. 30th.. 1778—

Foissin—July 13th.. 1778
Kolb— 15th.. 1778
Langford—Oct. 3^d. 1778—
Frierson March-9th..1779—
Evanes—Aug: 18th. 1779
Ogier— 4.. 79—
Legare—Oct^r: 9 1779
Dunbar—Feb: 24th.. 1780
Hart— 28— 1780
Mazyck—March — 1780
Mazyck
Pay Master Gray—
Jer^h: Theus—Aug: 2^d. 1777
Mate Syl: Springer—June 27th.. 1778—

[29.]

[RUM AND SUGAR RETURNS OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT.]

A rum return for the Officers of the 2^d. S^o. Carolina Reg^t.
from March the 20th= to Ap^l= 18 Both Inclusive 1780

1 Colonel
 1 Major..... 30 jells
 7 Captains210 -d^o.
 7 Lieutenants.....210 -d^o.
 1 Paymaster..... 30 -d^o.
 2 Surgeon & Mate..... 60 -d^o.

 540 jells

Captains to Draw Rum & Sugar Rum due from 20th=
 March & Sugar from Ap^l. 10th

Capt. Moultrie Mazyck Warley Baker Provoux Mason Gray	Gill a day due from 10th & Sugar also—	Subalterns <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0; margin-right: auto;"/> Foissin Kolb Langford Foissin joined Ap ^l 12 Ogier Evans Legare Dunbar Hart Mazyck
9 Gills Langford 8 Gills—Frierson		

[30.]

[A RETURN OF THE SICK OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT.]

A Weekly Return of y^e. Sick in y^e. 2^d. Reg^t. of South Carolina Infantry Commanded by Col. Fr^s. Marion

Diseases—	Diarrhea	Sore Legs & C—	Int ^s . Fevers—	Venereal—	Rheumat. Comp ^l —	Convalescent	Sent to G ^l . Hosp ^l —	Disch ^d . fit for Duty	Total—
Total—	2	4	4	1	2	7	3	3	26

April—23^d. 1780— Jh: Theus—Surgⁿ. 2^d Reg^t—

[31.]

[CHARGE AT A COURT MARTIAL.]

At a Reg^t. Court Martial held 23^d. April 1780 by order Maj Harleston

Cap^t. Moultrie, President

Lieu^{ts}. Ogier & Legaré, Members.

Prisoner, Abraham Anderson confined by Maj^r. Harleston on suspicion of Theft from Peter Lappin

[32.]

[ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT.]

Captains	Guard	Command	General C. Martial	Brigade C ^x = Martial	Regimental Courts Martial	Fatigue	Piquet
Moultrie.....	sick Apl 16	Killed	the 24th.	April 1780	.....	.....	.....
Mazyck	25th Apl 16		Mar 29		Apl 15	.....	23
Warley.....						.....	18
Shubrick.....						.....	19
Baker.....						.....	20
Provaux.....						.....	21
Mason.....	Apl 7					.....	22
Gray.....						.....	.....
Roux.....						.....	.....
Subalterns.							
Martin.....	Prisnr					.....	.....
Foissin.....	20th Abst. Apl. 13=		Mar 29		Apl 15	.....	22
Kolb.....*					Apl 15	.....	18
Ogier.....	22	24	Apl 5		.....	.....	23
Frierson.....						.....	.....
Evans.....	23					.....	19
Legare.....						.....	20
Dunbar.....						.....	.....
Hart.....	Adjutant					sick	.....
Mazyck.....						.....	21st=
*Langford.....	Apl 12					.....	.....

[33.]

[BRIGADE ORDERS, MAY 1, 1780.]

B. O.

The Commanding Officers of the Several Batteries on the Lines are requested to send the returns for the Supply of Ammunition every Morning by Nine O'Clock as mentioned in the Orders of 25th. Ap^l.—those who are regardless of Orders and this particular point of duty, on w^{ch}. not only their own post; but also the Safety of the whole Garrison depends, must expect to be reported to the General Lieutenant Coll^o. Grimke's Corps will furnish constantly an Orderly Serjeant to attend at the Horn Work & be relieved Every Morning at Guard Mounting May 1st. 1780

[34.]

[ALEXANDER M^oQUEEN TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Gen: Moultrie will be obliged to Maj: Harleston to order a Serj^t: & twelve Privates to take in charge [break] from Captain [break] battery to [break of several words] Captain [break] battery

A: M^o: Queen

A: de Camp

May 6th, 80,

[35.]

[A RECEIPT FOR ARTILLERY STORES.]

Received May 1st. 1780. from Lieut. Coll^o. Grimke the following Artillery Stores at Battery N^o 4—

1—18 pounder on field Carriage	}
1— 4 pounder—a field piece	
30 Cartridges ready filled, including one in the Gun—	
57 round Ball & Rammer 1 Apron 1 saddle	
4 Grape Shott includ ^s one charged	
2½ bbs Cannon powder of ' each	
¼ th Keg priming powder	
2 powder Horns & prickers	
Wadding for 18 th —	
18 round Shott }	
3 Cases fixed Ammunition for brass top d ^o above }	}
3 Cases ditto d ^o . Canister 63 Rounds	
Tubes & portfires—2 Linstocks	
1 Spunge Staff for 4 th — pounder	

[36.]

[LT.-COL. HENDERSON TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Maj Harleston

2 Regim^t—

D Maj.

Capt Coronat is not in Camp, I Coseave you at full Liberty To send the Spades as it was a Gen^l order.

from D Maj your Hum

Sert

2 May 1780

W^m. Henderson

[37.]

[SUGAR AND COFFEE ISSUED TO 2D. REGIMENT.]

	Sugar.	Coffee
	lb.	lb.
Delivered Capt. Mazyck	34	25
D°. Dunbar	9.	25
D°. Baker	30.	25.
D°. Provoux	46.	25
D°.— Mason	9.—	3
D°.— Gray	50.	25
D°. Roux	50.	25
D°. Martin	—	25
D°.— Capers	50.	25
D°.— Petrie	50.	25
D°.— Warley	50.	25
D°.— Kolb	9.	3
D°. Foissin	44.	11
D°. Ogier	30.	6
D°. Legare	9.	18
D°. Evans	15-	—
D°. Hart	8.	4
D°. Theus	41.	11
D°. Springer	41.	11.

rec^d. from Coll. Marion's house May 3^d. 1780—¹⁸ about 35^{lb}
Sugar & 12^{lb} Coffee—

[38.]

[GEN. LINCOLN TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Cha^s-Town May 11. 1780

Sir

You will please to give to Col^o. Grimkee Such number
of men from the battery you have in charge as he shall call
for

I am D Sir your Obdt Serv^t
B Lincoln

Maj Harleston

¹⁸May 3^d. could not have been the date of the preparing of the
above report, for there are names thereon of officers who had resigned
before that date.

[39.]

[A RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 3D. REGT.]

Return of the officers in 3^d. S^c. C. reg^t

Cap ^{ns} —	F. Warley.....	Servants.....	0
	J. C. Smith.....	John Peterkin	
	J. Warley	Jo ^s . Haynes	
	U. Goodwyn.....	W ^m . Chapman	
	J. Buchanan	Jn ^o . Campbell	
	J Baker.....	Ja ^s . White	
	F Farrer.....	Jac ^b . Brunsin	
	G. Liddell.....		
	R ^d . Pollard.....	Wm. Myrack	
Lieuts.	J. Goodwyn.....	Sam ^l . Kelley—	
	A. Smith.....	Peter M Grew	
	M. MGuire	Elijh. MGuire	
	W ^m . Love	Tho ^s . Douglas	
D ^r .	Ja ^s . Martin.....	Jn ^o . Cauldwell	

Officers—14

Servants—12

Taylor— 1

Tctal 13

2^a June 1780

Felix Warley Capt. Com.

.3 Reg^t

[40.]

[CAPT. GEORGE TURNER TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston
of the 2^d. R^l. So. Caro=
Haddrell's Point

Dear Sir,

I have laid your Request before Gen^l. Paterson, the Commandant, who tells me he cannot *yet* grant the Indulgence you wish for—but will consider of it. It will give me pleasure to serve you in that or any other Matter,—and I shall assuredly wait the earliest Opportunity to do so—with regard I am,

D^r, Sir,
Your most obedient Serv.
Geo: Turner

Major Harleston

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

THE TOWN OF DORCHESTER, IN SOUTH CAROLINA—A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

About twenty-six miles from the city of Charleston; on the north bank of the Ashley River, and about six miles in a southwestwardly direction from the railroad depot in the present town of Summerville can be seen an old church tower with an overgrown disused graveyard around it, and some two hundred paces farther on—on the edge of the river—are the walls of an old fort, constructed of that mixture of shells in lime mortar formerly called “tapia” or “tabby”.¹ These two conspicuous objects, with some scattered and shapeless masses of brick at irregular intervals, marking the sites of former houses, are all that remains of the town of Dorchester, once a comparatively flourishing hamlet in the Low-Country of South Carolina, but which with the lesser hamlets of Jamestown, New London or Willtown, Jacksonborough, Purrysburgh and Somerton, and the still lesser, or only projected, villages of Radnor, Ashley Ferry, Childsbury and Chatham, has so long been deserted that its story has been nearly forgotten, and its very site nearly obliterated.

In the case of Dorchester its frequent mention in histories of the Revolution of 1775–1783 in South Carolina; the fact that it gave its name to one of the ecclesiastical and political divisions of the Province and State, viz: the parish of St. George, Dorchester, joined to its vicinity to the town of Summerville have conspired to preserve its name, the tradition of its former existence, and the place of its location, but beyond this practically nothing else is generally known concerning its history. It has cost no little time and labour to dig out of vanishing records the following account of its origin and fate.

¹Often spelled “tapis” in early records.—Editor.

The site of the old village of Dorchester is on a neck or peninsula of land between the Ashley River and a creek now called Dorchester Creek. This creek was originally known as Boshoe, or Bossua Creek. It is called now Rose Creek, where it crosses the road from Summerville to Dorchester; Newington Creek, or Swamp, a little higher up, where it crosses the road from Summerville to Bacon's Bridge and curves through the old Axtell, or Blake, plantation styled Newington (the northern part of which is now Dr. C. U. Shepard's tea farm), and finally is known as the Saw Mill Branch where it forms the southeastern boundary of the town of Summerville.

A little below the point where Dorchester Creek debouches into Ashley River, another creek called Eagle's Creek also empties into the Ashley—this last creek deriving its name from one Richard Eagle, who, about 1734, possessed the tract of land where the public road crossed the creek.

The region about the mouths of these two creeks—especially about the peninsula between Dorchester Creek and Ashley River—was known by the Indian name or Boo-shoo-ee.

It was first granted to John Smith, who on 20th November, 1676, obtained a grant for 1,800 acres covering this peninsula and the site of the future village.¹ He was a man of considerable estate who had arrived in Carolina in 1675 with his wife and family and especially recommended by the Earl of Shaftesbury "as my particular friend" with directions that he be allowed to take up a manor in some suitable place. John Smith was subsequently a member of the Grand Council and was created a Cassique, and died in 1682. From the name of the locality in which his grant was situated he was styled "Johu Smith, of Boo-shoo".²

The meaning of this Indian term is unknown save that

¹Sec'y State's office, Vol. 38 (Prop. grants), p. 4.

²Sec'y State's office, Grant Bk. 1696-1703, p. 92. *Collections S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 470.

the termination "ee" or "e" seems to have some connection with water—viz: Peeḍee, Santee, Wateree, Congaree, Copah-ee, etc., etc.

The creek near the village of Mt. Pleasant, now called Shem, was originally Shem-ee Creek.³

The land included in the grant in 1678 to Arthur Middleton of 1,780 acres on Goose Creek (on a part of which the present Otranto club-house stands) is called "Yeshoe";⁴ and in the grant to James Moore of 2,400 acres on Foster's Creek in 1683, the lands are described as known by the Indian names of Boo-chaw-ee and Wapensaw.⁵ The Indian name of Foster's Creek was Appee-bee.⁶

The appellation Boo-shoo-ee was not confined to the site of the future village on the riverside, but was applied to the low land in the vicinity as "Boshoe Swamp" and generally to the whole tract or plantation of 1,800 acres.

It is spelt very variously in the old deeds and plats, viz: Boasoo, Boshoe, Boshoo, Boosho, Booshoee, Boosoo, Bossoe, Bossua, Boochaw-ee, etc.

The high land or bluff on the river where the village was afterwards located was, at the time of its location and afterwards, an "old field" and probably the site of the first clearing and settlement of John Smith.

John Smith, of Boo-shoo, died prior to December, 1682, as in December, 1682, his widow, Mary, married Arthur Middleton, and on the death of the latter, about 1684, married Ralph Izard.⁷

John Smith seems to have left no children, and in some way his grant for 1,800 acres must have lapsed to the State or the method of a new grant must have been adopted so as to confer a good title, for in the year 1696 this same 1,800 acres is re-granted to the settlers who were to confer upon it the name of Dorchester.

³M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. U. 7, p. 87.

⁴Sec'y State's off. Grant Bk. 1696-1703, p. 92.

⁵Sec'y State's off. Vol. 38 (Prop. Grants), p. 209.

⁶Sec'y State's off. Vol. 17, Miscellaneous, p. 100.

⁷Sec'y State's off. Vol. "Grants, etc., 1704-1708", p. 250.

The history of the town and township (so-called) of Dorchester, in South Carolina, begins with the immigration thither of a small colony from the township of Dorchester, in the then Province of Massachusetts Bay.

The earliest record notice is in the records of the First Church at Dorchester, in New England.

On those records it appears that on the 20th October, 1695, Joseph Lord, Increase Sumner and William Pratt were "dismissed", *i. e.* transferred, from that church for "Ye gathering of A church for y^e South Coralina"⁸ ✓

Two days later, 2nd October, 1695, we read :

"ocktober y^e 22 being ower lecktuer day was sett apart for the ordering of Mr. Joseph lord for to be pastuer to A church gathered that day for to goe to South Coralina to settell the gospell ther and the names of y^e men are thes

Joshua Brooks	} of Concord
Nathaniel Billings	
William Norman	Coralina
William Adams	Sudbury
Increase Sumner	} Dorchester
William Pratt	
George Foxe	Reading
Simon Daken	Concord

thes with Mr. Joseph lord did enter into a most solem Covenant to sett up the ordinances of Jesus Christ ther if the lord caryed them safely thither accordiu to gospell truth with a very large profeson of ther faithe"⁹

One William Norman had some years before, viz: on 22nd September, 1684, obtained the customary survey preparatory to a grant from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for 320 acres of land, which was located on the Ashley River, on the northeast side, about three miles above the

⁸Records of the First Church at Dorchester, New England, published in 1891, p. 13.

⁹Ibid, p. 109.

spot where the village of Dorchester was afterwards laid out, *i. e.* above the old Boo-shoo settlement.

This William Norman was probably the one of that name mentioned in the above list as of Carolina. Possibly to his desire for neighbours of congenial spiritual and social disposition was due the original suggestion of the colony. Of the rest of the list, Joshua Brooks, Nathaniel Billings, George Fox and Simon Daken do not appear, from any records we have, to have ever settled in Carolina—at least their names nowhere appear among the actual land-owners at Dorchester.

There are two other references to the settlement in the records of the Dorchester Church in Massachusetts.

“December 5th, 1695—The church for Carolina set sail from Boston Dec 14th at night the skiff was neer run und^r water y^e Stormy wind being so boisterous. they kept a day of pray on board: & safely Landed at Carolina Decemb^r y^e 20th y^e oth^r vessells had a Moneths Passage this but about 14 days.

“Feb: 2^d Then was y^e first Sacrament of y^e Lords Supper that ever was Celebrated in Carolina Eight persons received besides Such as were of y^e Church by virtue of Comunion of Churches, and there was Great Joy among y^e Good People of Carolina & many Thanksgivings to y^e Lord”.¹⁰

And again:

“Nov. 1, 1696, Deacon Sumn's wife & family & His Broth^r Samuel Sumn^r with his wife & family with Peter O Kellys wife & six children Dismissed to y^e Church of Christ neer Newington in South Carolina (since called Dorchester)”.¹¹

The first of these entries, viz: that of December 5th, 1695, was evidently made after its nominal date, as it mentions the date of sailing, the 14th, nine days after the apparent date of the entry. The expression as to the “other vessels”

¹⁰Ibid, p. 145.

¹¹Ibid, p. 148.

must refer to vessels other than the one that carried the "Church", as we shall see presently by Elder Pratt's diary there was but one vessel which at that time conveyed the members of the Church. It only marks the contrast between the quick passage of the vessel that carried the "Church" and the time taken by other vessels which sailed about the same time.

The statement as to the communion celebrated on the 2d February, 1695/6, being the first ever celebrated in Carolina is entirely erroneous. There had existed in Charles Town for many years before that date the Church of England, known as St. Philip's, on the site where St. Michael's Church now stands; also a "Meeting" House, or a Congregational Church, upon Meeting Street, supposed upon the present site of the Circular Church, as well as a Huguenot, or French Protestant Church, on or near the site of the present French Protestant Church, on a lot originally granted to one Michael Lovinge, a carpenter, and which having been sold by Lovinge to Arthur Middleton was by the latter's widow with her husband, Ralph Izard (whom she married after Middleton's death), sold to James Nicholls on the 5th May, 1687, "for the use of the commonalty of the French Church in Charleston".¹²

There can be no possible doubt but that communion had been repeatedly celebrated in these churches according to their respective rituals long before the emigration from Dorchester, Massachusetts.

The entry of 1st November, 1696, is worthy of note as showing that the name "Newington", which was the name given to the plantation of Mrs. (generally styled "Dame" or "Lady") Rebecca Axtell, the widow of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, had come into general use, evidencing that she had for some time been settled there.

We have in the diary of Elder Pratt—the William Pratt mentioned in the Dorchester (Mass.) Church entry of 22d. October, 1695—an account of the voyage of the party from

¹²Sec'y State's off. "Grants, etc., 1704-1708", p. 250.

Boston to Charles Town. This, as being from first hand, is more authentic than the entry in the church record of Decr. 5, 1695, made from information.

Elder Pratt's diary, as a picture of the time, would, save for its length, be worthy of production here in full. It has been substantially all printed by the Rev. James Stacey, in his *History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia*, printed in 1899, at Newnan, Georgia.

The original diary is now in the possession of one of Elder Pratt's descendants, Mr. Joshua Eddy Crane, of Bridgeport, Mass.

Summarized, Elder Pratt's diary gives the account of the sailing of the "Church that was gathered in order to carry y^e gospel ordinance to South Carolina" from Boston on Dec. 5, 1695, in one vessel (not two as has been erroneously stated). They had good weather until the 9th, when they encountered a gale, but from a favorable direction, and after its abatement made such progress as to get into Charles Town harbour on the 20th December. They were welcomed with a salute of 9 guns, "which was more than us all", and were very kindly entertained on shore.

After a week in the town he "was carried by water up to Mr. Normans—Increase Sumner and I were kindly received and entertained by the Lady Axtel¹³ and tho' two other men were endeavouring to get into favour with y^e lady and other neighbours and to obtain the land at Ashley River" yet the lady and others of the neighbours were more kindly disposed to them.

The minister, Mr. Lord, and others of the "Church" who had remained in Charles Town were urged by "y^e Lieut: General Blake¹⁴ and many others" to settle at New London¹⁵ and had gone to Landgrave Morton's near that place.

¹³Of Newington.

¹⁴Joseph Blake, Governor and Proprietor, then residing on his plantation called "Plainsfield", on Stono River, near New Cut.

¹⁵On Pon Pon River, generally known as Willtown.

Elder Pratt and his companion also went to Landgrave Morton's to view the land at New London, and there Elder Pratt gave Mr. Lord his preference for Ashley River, and the latter agreed with him.

From Landgrave Morton's they returned, stopping first at "Mr. Curtises" and then at "Mr. Gilbosons" and Govr. Blake's.

"We were very kindly entertained at every place where we came. We heard of some of those that came from New England that had been guilty of gross miscarriages w^t was a trobel to us".

They stayed in Charles Town, and then "after this M^r. Lord and some of y^e church came up to Ashley river and upon y^e Sabath after being y^e 26th of January M^r Lord precht at M^r. Normans house upon that text in 8 Rom. 1 vrs. There were many that came to hear of y^e neighbours round about and gave diligent attention. The second day of February being Sabath day M^r. Lord precht at Ashley river upon y^t text 1 Pet: 3: 18. Most of y^e neighbours came to hear all y^e next neighbours and several persons came about 10 miles to hear. The Sacrament of y^e Lords Supper was administered y^t day and 2 deacons chosen. At this time there was great joy among the good people".

Elder Pratt in this contemporaneous entry does not claim the communion administered on the 2d. February, 1696, as the first celebration of the Lord's Supper ever had in Carolina.

The first assertion of this appears in the entry made in the records of the church at Dorchester, Massachusetts, as of 2nd February, 1696, evidently made by the person who kept the records from communications from Carolina. Thence it seems to have crept into a farewell sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Danforth when a year later Elder Pratt (having in the meanwhile returned to New England) again embarked for Carolina. This sermon seems to have been printed in 1697, and is cited in Holmes's *American*

Annals for the statement (under A. D. 1696) "the regular administration of the ordinances of the Gospel had not been introduced into Carolina until this year", and "there being withall in all that country neither ordained minister nor any church in full Gospel order", as stated by the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve in his century sermon preached at Midway, in Georgia, in 1797, upon the authority of Mr. Danforth's sermon.

The statement is repeated in the Rev. Mr. Howe's *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, but with the qualification that its correctness is contested.

Elder Pratt left Charles Town to return to New England on 8th February, 1696. A year later he sailed from Boston with his family to return to Carolina. He sailed from Boston on the 8th January, 1696-7, and left Nantasket on the 15th. They encountered a very stormy passage, and only reached land on the 23rd of February. He does not state if any others of the "Church" than his own family came with him, but as the records of the Massachusetts church show that two months previous, viz: November 1, 1696, Deacon Sumner's wife and family, and his brother, Samuel Sumner, with his wife and family, with Peter O'Kelly's wife and six children, had been dismissed to the church near Newington, since called Dorchester, in all probability they accompanied Elder Pratt on this second voyage, and with the latter and his family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth Baker Pratt, and daughter, Thankful Pratt, constituted the departing friends to whom the Rev. Mr. Danforth addressed his valedictory sermon printed in 1697. The confusion made of these two departures is also evidently the origin of the statement in Mr. Howe's history that they sailed on the 14th December, 1695, in two small vessels, whereas Elder Pratt, in his contemporaneous diary mentions but one.

During Elder Pratt's absence in New England the land had been finally secured. On 7th July, 1696, a grant was made to John Stevens of the very 1,800 acres, known as

Boo-shoo, formerly granted to John Smith.¹⁶ Another tract of 2,250 acres lay to the west of the Boo-shoo tract on the Ashley River, filling the intervening space between the line of the grant to John Smith and the 320 acre grant to Wm. Norman and the Newington grant of Lady Axtell. This had apparently been granted or transferred to, and was in the possession of a Mr. Rose, and was known as "Rose's" or "Rose's land". Exactly how this was obtained from Rose or why new grants were made the record does not disclose, but on the 1st February, 1699-1700, two new grants were issued to John Stevens, one for the 1,800 acres, or Boo-shoo tract, and the other for the 2,250, or "Rose's" tract—4,050 acres in all.¹⁷

These grants altho' issued to John Stevens, individually, were for the benefit of the intending settlers of the "Church", as the deeds made by John Stevens to them soon show.

Elder Pratt and the rest of the "Church" having arrived in February, 1697; the land procured was divided. Elder Pratt states in his diary:

"The 23^d of March in the year 1697 the church and others that were concerned did draw loots the 24th day that all meet together to stake out and mark their loots in the trading town on both days when they met together on those occasions there was love and amity and peace in what was acted"

The division was then made and determined by lot. The place styled by the Elder "the trading town" was what was afterwards known as the village of Dorchester, which on the old map is stated to have been laid out as a place of trade. A map and division was made of the whole 4,050 acres, and the term Dorchester, or Township of Dorchester, was applied to the whole, the village site being only the place of trade in Dorchester. The old name Booshoo, however, long survived. In the deeds from John Stevens the tract of 4,050 acres is always described as consisting of two tracts,

¹⁶Sec'y State's off. Vol. 38 (Prop. Grants), p. 298.

¹⁷Ibid, p. 370.

one called Booshoo and the other Rose's. The "Rose land" having been obtained after the Boo-shoo tract is sometimes called the "New Grant" or "New Granted".

In a conveyance from the Rev. Mr. Lord to John Hawks, 4th March, 1716-17, of 100 acres it is described as lying "partly in that part of the land belonging to Dorchester which is commonly called the New Grant partly in that formerly called Bossoo."

As time went on and the village grew in size and importance the name Dorchester was restricted, but universally applied, to this town and the older designations were forgotten.

The map showing the division of the whole 4,050 acres has long since disappeared. Only by a comparison of deeds and adjoining titles can the lines and divisions be approximately arrived at.

Elder Pratt's diary shows that the "Church" were not the sole occupiers of these divisions, for his entry says that the Church "*and others that were concerned*" drew lots for the shares.

There appears to have been a division into twenty-six parts, for John Stevens, in his conveyance of the land to be used for the support of the church ministry, after conveying certain specific lots, conveys 1-26th of all undivided land in Dorchester. This undivided land consisted of 123 acres reserved for mill land near the mouth of the creek on its north side, and a "commons" of 50 acres adjacent to the place of trade. When the mill land was afterwards subdivided it was into 26 lots of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres each, and the "commons" into lots of about 2 acres each.

The old deeds show the general division of the 4,050 acres to have been as follows:

There was first set aside about 50 acres, sub-divided into 115 lots of about a quarter of an acre each in size to form a "place of trade".

Space was left for a public square and for streets, and an area of about 20 acres between the town and the creek where it enters the river was also left for public use.

A "commons" of about 50 to 52 acres was set off adjacent to the town, immediately to the west. An area of 123 acres was set aside for mill purposes and called "mill land". This 123 acres lay north of the town, along Boshoe Creek, and included the low land on each side of the creek.

The remainder of the land was laid off in two divisions. The first division consisted of two ranges. The first range consisted of 26 lots of 50 acres each laid off along the Ashley River, each lot being about 10 chains wide in its frontage on the river, and running back 50 chains. The numbering began at lot No. 1, next to William Norman's line, about a third of a mile west of the present Bacon's Bridge, and were numbered successively down toward the town. Lot No. 26 being next to the "commons".

The second range of the first division lay immediately north of the first range, from which it was separated by an highway, and was divided into 26 lots of 45 acres each. The second division lay immediately north of the second range from which it was also separated by an highway, and was likewise divided into 26 lots of 45 acres each.

The present village of Stallville and the eastern part of the town of Summerville, viz: from about Fourth South Street on the north and Sumter Avenue on the west are on part of this second division of the 4,050 acres—on part of the 2,250 acres known as Rose's or the New Grant.

The list of the settlers has not come down to us. The occupiers of the lots were not confined to them, but from data derived from later transfers, wills and conveyances the following appear to have formed substantially all of the new settlers who received lots in the division:

1. *John Stevens.* He was in Carolina before the others arrived. The record does not show where he came from. He was one of the leading men in the Dorchester settlement, and was the ancestor of the Stevens family, members of which have always occupied position in lower South Carolina.

2. *Revd. Joseph Lord.* Was the Pastor under whom the "Church" immigrated. Received lot No. 10 in the first range, and purchased lots 11 and 12 in the same range. Lot 10 he subsequently conveyed (15 Aug. 1721) to "Michael Bacon Nathaniel Sumner and Thomas Osgood J^r and the rest of the inhabitants of in and about Dorchester now under the ministry of the Rev M^r Hugh Fisher". He left Carolina and returned to Massachusetts in 1720.

3. *Increase Sumner* received a lot in the first range.

4. *William Pratt.* He received lot No. 23 in the first range. It is to his diary that we are indebted for so much information as to the first settlement. He returned to New England and there died 13th January, 1713.

5. *William Adams.*

6. *William Norman.* He had already a grant for 320 acres, and does not seem to have taken any part of the division of the 4,050 acres. He apparently left a number of descendants.

7. *Samuel Sumner*, brother of Increase Sumner, received lot 24 in the first range.

8. *Michael Bacon.* Received a lot in the first range, and purchased lots 6 and 7 in the same range from John Stevens. On one of these last two was situated the bridge over the Ashley River, originally called Stevens's Bridge, but ever since and now known as Bacon's Bridge.

9. *John Simmons* received lot 12 in the first range.

10. *Abraham Gorton* received lot 13 in the first range.

11. *Jonathan Clarke* received lot 14 in the first range.

12. *Thomas Osgood* had a lot in the first range and 1-26th part of all undivided lands.

13. *Job Chamberlain* removed to Carolina in 1698, and in 1702 owned a lot in the second division.

14. *Aaron Way, Sen^r.*

15. *Aaron Way, Jun^r.*

16. *William Way.*

17. *Moses Way.*

18. *Samuel Way.*

All of the Ways seem to have been original settlers and at an early date owned lots in one or other of the divisions.

19. *Robert Miller*, an early settler, as early as 1717 had accumulated 479 acres in the second range of the first division.

The foregoing are all that can be said with any degree of certainty to have been among those who received lots at the first division of the 4,050 acres.

The following are the additional names of others who appear soon afterwards as owning some of the lots and as forming part of the distinctive Church:

<i>John Hill,</i>	in 1726.
<i>Thomas Satur,</i>	" 1722.
<i>Peter Savey,</i>	" 1738.
<i>Joseph Brunson,</i>	" 1722.
<i>John Hawks,</i>	" 1721.
<i>David Batcheler,</i>	" 1707.
<i>John Kitchen,</i>	" 1720.
<i>Thomas Graves,</i>	" 1720.
<i>Robert Winn,</i>	" 1718.
<i>Stephen Dowse,</i>	" 1727.
<i>Isaac Brunson,</i>	" 1712.

There were outsiders, apparently, who had lots very early. These may have been the "others that were concerned", mentioned by Elder Pratt.

Ralph Izard and Daniel Chastaigner, both persons wholly disconnected with the "Church", held lots in the first range at an early date. Izard prior to 1708 and Chastaigner prior to 1712.

The small lots in the town, or place of trade, very soon began to drift into the hands of outsiders.

There has been a tendency to depict this settlement as something unusual—a band of enthusiastic missionaries carrying the Gospel into a primeval wilderness.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, says they "came into this country as a missionary church to plant an institution of the Gospel",

and again they sailed "toward the land God had given them as an inheritance, not knowing whither they went", and again that they settled "here in the midst of an unbroken forest inhabited by beasts of prey and savage men twenty miles from the dwellings of any whites they took up their abode".

All this is rhetorical but not historical. Mr. Howe cites as his authority a sermon styled "The Hand of God Recognized", preached by the Rev. Mr. George Sheldon on the 22d. February, 1846, in the Congregational Church at Dorchester, in observance of the 150th anniversary of that church. This sermon does make similar statements, but the reverend author gives no references for his statements.

The contemporaneous records show otherwise. The "Church" debated between two points. Booshoo and New London. They were entertained and housed at both places by persons who had already settled. The lands they finally settled on had been granted away and settled by another 20 years previously. They were surrounded by settlers who had preceded them, viz: Lord Shaftesbury's barony with its settlement lay to the south, on the opposite side of the river. West of them were the settlements of Col. Andrew Percival (granted in 1682), of William Norman (1684), of Benjamin Waring, of Lady Axtell at Newington. East, along the Ashley River, the entire land was taken up already by grants and settlements, and northeast of them, about six miles off towards the head of Goose Creek, was another and quite numerous group of settlements dating from 10 to 20 years previous.

Elder Pratt himself says in his diary that Mr. Lord's first preaching was attended by "all y^e next neighbours", and that persons even came from 10 miles around.

It is not even certain that the church building, constructed by the Dorchester immigration, was the first church building constructed in that section.

The little colony of French Huguenots who settled in the neighbourhood of the head of Goose Creek had at a very early

period a small church structure on lands not far to the east of the present Ladson's station, on the Southern Railway. This last may have preceded the erection of any church at Dorchester.

Provision was made at once, however, by the Dorchester settlers for the construction of a permanent church building and the support of the ministry, for on 21st September, 1702, John Stevens conveyed "for provision for the ministry of the Congregational Church now settled in Dorchester unto the inhabitants of Dorchester and particularly unto William Pratt Increase Sumner and Thomas Osgood Sen^r. as persons intrusted by the inhabitants of Dorchester and to their successors from time to time chosen by the inhabitants of said Dorchester", lot No. 9 in the first range within the land "now called by the name of Dorchester (which was formerly two tracts one commonly called Boosoo the other Roses land)", also Lot 1 in the second division, also 4 small lots Nos. 13, 33, 44 and 112 "in the place designed for a place of trade within Dorchester", also 1-26th of all undivided land within Dorchester. The ministry seems to have been provided for as if the "Church" itself formed one of the 26 to whom the tract was partitioned.

The church building was placed on Lot 9 in the first range where its ruins and the old grave-yard stand to this day.

It was not placed in the town or place for trade, but about one and one-half or two miles to the west, near the public road, then called the "Broad Path".

The place seems to have thriven slowly. Thankful Pratt, the daughter of William Pratt, married a Daniell Axtell, of Sudbury, in Massachusetts. When he came to Carolina is not known, but he was here in 1699, carrying on a saw mill and tar and turpentine business in connection with Lady Axtell and Robert Fenwicke, and Gershom Hawks. He kept a sort of day book of accounts, which is now in the hands of his descendants, Mr. Joshua Eddy Crane, of Bridgeport, Massachusetts.

This day book as containing the names of the persons with whom he dealt gives us the names of the then persons living in and around Dorchester. Gershom Hawks and Robert Fenwicke had each obtained grants for 1,000 acres in the vicinity—Robert Fenwicke in 1700¹⁸ and Gershom Hawks in 1705.¹⁹ All of the present town of Summerville, not included in the Dorchester tract of 4,050 acres, lies within the last two grants. Germantown and that part of Summerville adjacent to Germantown are on the grant to Hawks, and all of New Summerville, *i. e.* that part laid out by the Railroad Company is on the grant to Fenwicke.

The old mill dam and mill site which gave the name of "Saw Mill" Branch to the swamp is either on part of the original Dorchester grant or the grant to Fenwicke.

Daniel Axtell left Carolina in 1707 and returned to Massachusetts, and died in 1736 at Deighton on the Taunton River.

Although of the same name as the Carolina Axtells there is no known blood connection between them.

As early as 1729 the land where the old mill dam ran across the swamp in Summerville was known as "Saw mill land". It had no connection with the tract of 123 acres reserved as "Mill land" near the town of Dorchester, but was the land around the saw mill which was operated by Daniel Axtell prior to 1707. Ever since that date this part of Boo-shoo Creek, adjacent to Summerville, has been known as "Saw Mill Branch".

In 1882, before the present canal down the swamp was excavated, the old mill dam was practically intact. Some of the old mill timbers of solid cypress remained on the old mill site. The oldest inhabitant could remember no one who had seen the mill run, and the growth of pines showed that no water could have been kept on the pond for near a century.

¹⁸Sec'y State's office, Vol. 38, p. 400.

¹⁹Ibid, p. 523.

The data as to the town of Dorchester and its early history are very scanty. The country around it began to fill up, and the town, lying at the head of navigation on the Ashley River, became a trading place and point of distribution. It stood at a point capable of easy defence and of easy communication by water with Charles Town, and thus became a point of support and refuge from Indian invasions.

The settlers in Dorchester began to overflow. It was easy to obtain grants of land, and many grants were obtained higher up and across the Ashley River, especially in the section known afterwards as "Beech Hill".

Merchants established themselves in the town. The streets are not named on the plan, and the only names that have come down thro' the deeds are the "Bay", lying along the river, and "George" Street, the street running to the "Broad Path" or public road.

Gillson Clapp was a merchant "on the Bay" in 1724, and in 1722 Thomas Satur, of Dorchester, Jacob Satur, of London, Eleazer Allen, of Charles Town, and William Rhett, Jr., of Charles Town, formed a co-partnership to carry on trade at Dorchester.

In 1708 Dorchester was a small town containing about 350 souls.

In 1706 the Rev. Joseph Lord wrote to a friend in Massachusetts that the country was more frequented by way of trade.

In 1706 the Act for the establishment of the Church of England in the Province was passed. Six parishes were created, and Dorchester was included in St. Andrew's Parish.

In 1715 the Yemassee Indian War broke out, and the entire province south of the Stono River was devastated. The Yemassee invasion itself seems never to have reached Dorchester, but an invasion of the Indians to the northward, which took place at the same time, was more threatening. This invasion was met by Capt. George Chicken at the head of the Goose Creek militia, and a decisive defeat was inflicted upon the Indians at a place styled in the old accounts "The Ponds".

This appears to be the Percival plantation at the point now called "Shulz's Lake".

The Yemassee War inflicted a terrible loss on the Province, and for many years delayed the settlement of the Province to the south of Ashley River.

In 1719 St. Andrew's Parish was divided, and the upper portion, including Dorchester and the surrounding territory, was created a separate parish and called St. George.

A church was directed to be built at a point to be selected by a majority of the commissioners named with the approval of a majority of the inhabitants of the parish of the profession of the Church of England who should contribute to the building. The commissioners were: Alexander Skene, Capt. Walter Izard, Thomas Diston, Samuel Wragg, John Cantey, Thomas Waring and Jacob Satur.

The place selected for the church was the place for a place of trade or Dorchester town.

The parish church, with its surrounding graveyard, was then placed in the town on lots Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.

The parish then contained 115 English families, amounting to about 500 persons, and 1,300 slaves. The town now began to forge ahead. Roads were extended by statute into the surrounding country, and in 1722 the bridges over the Ashley—Stevens's Bridge (now Bacon's Bridge) and Waring's Bridge (now Slann's Bridge) were confirmed as public bridges.

In 1723 an Act was passed for settling a fair and markets in the town of Dorchester, in Berkeley County, "being a frontier in that part of the Country".

In 1734 an Act was passed for the founding and erecting a free school at the town of Dorchester, in the parish of St. George, and in the same year an Act was passed to clear out the Ashley River up to Slann's Bridge.

A bridge across the river, opposite the town of Dorchester, had already been built.

A great loss of population in the surrounding country took place in 1752-56. The descendants of the original set-

tlers who gave the name to Dorchester—the members of the “White Meeting” or Congregationalist Church—had overflowed into the surrounding country. So many of them had settled in the Beech Hill section that about 1737 another place of worship was constructed there for their convenience. The “Church” had acquired 95 acres in two tracts on the “Beech Hill” road, and on one of these tracts, not far from the parish line of St. Paul’s, the building for worship was constructed. The congregation being practically the same as that at Dorchester, one minister served at both places on alternate Sundays.

In 1752-56 a general exodus of these congregations took place to Georgia. The reasons, as stated in their records, were lack of sufficient lands for their increasing numbers, and the unhealthiness of Dorchester and Beech Hill. In 1752 they procured two grants of land, aggregating 31,950 acres on the coast of Georgia, between the Medway and Newport rivers, in what subsequently became Liberty County. Nearly all of the congregations of the Dorchester and Beech Hill churches with their minister, the Rev. John Osgood, removed. The names of the settlers who took up the 31,950 acres and their subsequent history is fully detailed by the Rev. Mr. Stacey, in his *History of Midway Church*, to which reference has already been made.

The effect of their removal was practically the death blow to the Congregational Church in St. George’s Parish, Dorchester. No settled minister was had to perform services. The building at Beech Hill, being of wood, soon perished. From that date the history of Dorchester ceases to be the history of a Congregational settlement and becomes the history of the village of Dorchester and the parish of St. George, Dorchester.

In addition to its growth as a town during these years Dorchester also had become the place of resort for supplies for the country around, which had been taken up more or less for the seats and plantations of a number of wealthy families.

Just below on the Ashley, on its north bank, was the plantation of the Wrights now called "Oak Forest", and below that the residence of one of the branches of the Izard family called "Cedar Grove", well known for the style of its buildings and its gardens. Above and beyond the road to Bacon's Bridge was the seat of another one of the Izards, on the old grant to William Norman, and called "Burton", and afterwards "Fair Spring", where are still to be seen the remains of a large brick house. Above this was the site of the original grant to Benjamin Waring, the ancestor of the Waring family, and which during the Revolutionary War was owned by Dr. David Oliphant, a member of the Council of Safety and Surgeon-General of the Continental forces in South Carolina. Above this again was the old grant and residence of Col. Andrew Percival, always known as "The Ponds"—the chief pond now being "Shulz's Lake". The most pretentious buildings and mansion were those at "Newington", the old Axtell settlement, which through Lady Axtell's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Blake (Lady as the wife of a Landgrave and Lord Proprietor), had descended to Col. Joseph Blake. The Newington house was said to have been one of the largest brick houses built in lower Carolina at that period, and with its double avenue of live oaks and wide gardens was at the time of the Revolutionary War one of the "show places", so to say, of the country side. The Ralph Izard who settled at "Burton", afterwards "Fair Spring", about a mile and a half distant, had married a daughter of Col. Blake, and a straight road or avenue led from one house to the other.

West of Newington, across the swamp and within a few yards of the present public road, now called the Orangeburg road, was the brick mansion of "Mount Boone", devised by Lady Axtell to another daughter, Mrs. Joseph Boone. By his will in 1733, Mr. Boone directed himself to be buried at Mount Boone, and his broken grave stone is still there, adjacent to the foundations of the house, with the inscription placed over him in 1733.

A number of other settlements stretched up along the Cypress Swamp to the north, where a number of grants had been made to the Ways, Warings, Postells, Ford, Verditty, Boisseau and Porcher to the point well known on the old plats and in the old Statutes as "Izard's Cowpen", another large estate of the Izard family where the public road crosses the Cypress Swamp.

To the east of Dorchester was the settlement and mansion of Robert Miller, on what afterwards was known as "Rose Hill", and that of Mr. John Branford at the point where stands the house formerly owned by the late Dr. Brailsford. South of which was the place belonging early in the last century to Sir Hovenden Walker, and generally called his barony. West of this again, and nearer Dorchester, was the seat of Richard Walter, which was after the Revolutionary War acquired by Capt. Matthias Hutchinson, and by him named "Traveller's Rest", and opposite this, on the east of the public road, was the seat of Mr. Richard Waring, originally called "White Hall", but afterwards "Tranquil Hill", and noteworthy for its choice site and elaborate garden.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War Dorchester, altho' still a mere village, was next to Charles Town and George Town, the largest village in South Carolina.

The Council of Safety, in July, 1775, directed its survey and fortification, and in October, 1775, part of the public store of powder and ordinance with the public records were lodged there for safety. In November, 1775, the fortifications being completed, Capt. Francis Marion was ordered to garrison it with two companies. In May, 1778, Gen. Moultrie formed his camp at Dorchester, and a year later, in May, 1779, Gen. Moultrie, then hastening to Charles Town to meet the invasion of the British under Prévost halted and reformed his army at Dorchester.

In February, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton landed and advanced to the siege of Charles Town, and as part of the general defence Gen. Moultrie constructed a redoubt on the

high land on the east side of the Ashley River, at Bacon's Bridge, so as to command the bridge and prevent a crossing there on Dorchester. The remains of this redoubt are still visible.

All the American forces being withdrawn to the city, Tarleton, commanding the British Cavalry, marched, practically unopposed, up the Ashley, crossed the river at Bacon's Bridge, and took possession of Dorchester on the 13th April, 1780.

Lieut. Allaire, of Ferguson's Loyal Americans, describes the town then as a small village, containing about 40 houses and a church.

With the capture of Charles Town and the subjection of the Low-Country to the British, Dorchester became a British post occupied by a British garrison. To the period of the British occupation is assigned the construction of the earth-work that is situate about a third of a mile northeast of Dorchester, at the junction of the public road leading to Charles Town and the road leading to Goose Creek (now commonly called the Ladson Road), between Eagle and Dorchester creeks. This earth-work commands both roads at this junction.

The writer has never been able to find any record of its construction, and it is only by tradition ascribed to the British. It resembles other redoubts constructed by the British at the time, especially one on the old Fair Lawn, or Colleton, barony at the head of Cooper River.

On July 14, 1781, Dorchester was occupied by Col. Lee ("Light Horse Harry") with his legion, capturing many horses and a good supply of ammunition, but was again occupied by the British when Gen. Greene concentrated his troops prior to the movements resulting in the battle of Eutaw Springs.

On December 1, 1781, Col. Wade Hampton advanced against Dorchester. The British garrison of 400 infantry and 150 cavalry did not await his attack, but during the night destroyed everything, threw their cannon into the

river and retreated to Charles Town, and Dorchester passed finally under the control of the American forces.

During the occupancy of Dorchester by the British a party from that garrison or from Charles Town visited the Fair Spring mansion house (near the public road, a little above Bacon's Bridge) for the purpose of capturing Mr. Ralph Izard, then an Aide-de-camp to Col. Lee, of the Legion, of whose presence at his home they had been apprized. He had scarcely time to conceal himself in a clothes-press before the house was entered by the British soldiers. Nothing saved him but the composure and urbanity of Mrs. Izard (a Miss Stead) who maintained her self control, notwithstanding the threat to her of personal indignity and the plunder of her house. Affected by her behavior credence was given to the information that Mr. Izard was not there. The party being drawn off Mr. Izard crossed the Ashley in the rear of his house and gave the alarm to a body of the American troops. The enemy had again returned to the Fair Spring house for another search, and again retired, but not in time to evade the pursuit of a body of American cavalry, who had been pushed across Bacon's Bridge, and overtaking the returning enemy completely routed them.

After the close of the Revolutionary War Dorchester rapidly decayed. Several reasons conduced to this.

Its military and defensive position entirely departed with the growth of the middle and upper country and the extension of the frontier. With the development and increase of roads and the accompanying river navigation, Dorchester ceased to be a point of any commercial importance, the points of reception and distribution of merchandise being shifted with the growth of the country. The country immediately around Dorchester was neither fertile or populous, and its population was composed of planters who could and did deal directly with Charles Town. Finally its location was an unhealthy one, and entirely unsuited for the purposes of a summer resort for the surrounding planters. There being no reasons based on health, business or defence for its perpetuation it rapidly ceased to exist.

On March 5, 1788, scarcely five years after the close of the war, the following entry is made in Bishop Asbury's journal:

"March 5 1788 I passed Dorchester where there are remains of what appears to have been once a considerable town. There are the ruins of an elegant church and the vestiges of several well built houses".

With the decadence of Dorchester, and perhaps accelerating it, came the foundation and growth of the town of Summerville, situated at first about five miles off, on the headwaters of the same creek that flowed by Dorchester, and on a part of the grant originally made to Gershom Hawks in 1705. From Hawks it passed in some way to Daniel Axtell, the one who ran the saw mill, for in 1729 Daniel Axtell and his son, Daniel Axtell, Jr., of Bristol, in Dighton County, Massachusetts, conveyed it to Daniel Stewart, whose son, Daniel Stewart, in 1766, conveyed it with some lots in the second division of the Dorchester 4,050 acre tract to Michael Geiger. From Michael Geiger it descended to his son, Jacob Geiger. After Jacob Geiger's death it was, in 1811, under proceedings in the Court of Equity for partition conveyed to Jacob Williman.

Prior to this date (1811) its occupancy had begun. The planters of the neighborhood, in search of some healthy retreat during summer, where security could be had from the malarial disorders that beset their fertile but unhealthy plantations, found that the pine land ridges of Summerville answered the purpose. There was a thick growth of the long leaf or yellow pine, and a succession of dry sandy ridges, with a sufficient fall in the water courses to carry off the excessive rain and moisture. It was found to be free from the pest of mosquitoes, and the nights, even in summer, fresh and invigorating.

From about 1790, little by little one planter after another made a summer settlement and built a house, and the abandoned and decaying houses of Dorchester (from which materials, and especially bricks were removed) formed the basis

and furnished the foundations of the new town, until nothing but crumbling piles of broken fragments of brick were left to mark the sites of the hearths of the old one.

Jacob Williman, in his life, parted with some of the pine land, and on his death the remainder was conveyed to Thomas Moore, by whose direction a part was laid off as a town in 1832. The part laid off being what was formerly called "Old Summerville", lying west of a line beginning about the house now occupied by Mr. L. A. Emerson, at the corner of First South and Palmetto streets, and running in a southerly direction to the house now occupied by Mr. E. P. Guerard, on Sumter Avenue and Sixth South Street, and thence easterly across Red Hill.

About the same time as Moore had "Old Summerville" laid out and platted the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company had "New Summerville" laid out as a town—adjacent to and east of "Old Summerville". This lay on part of the grant to Robert Fenwicke in 1701, which part of the grant, with one of the lots in the second division of the Dorchester tract of 4,050 acres, became the property of Gershom Hawks and descended to Moses Hawks by whose executors they were conveyed in 1737 to Daniel Stewart by whose son, John Stewart, they were in 1760 conveyed to Samuel Wainwright, under whose will they passed to his nephew, Richard Wainwright. Under an execution against Richard Wainwright they were sold in 1802 to Robert Dewar, and, on a division of Robert Dewar's property in 1831, were sold to the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. By that company the portion adjacent to and on each side of the railroad was laid out for a town, and now comprises the larger part of the town of Summerville.

The town of Summerville, altho' in some respects the descendant of Dorchester, as being in part situate upon the original Dorchester grant, and in part upon land granted to or owned by persons affiliated with the original Dorchester settlers (Hawks and Stewart) and in part originally constructed from materials derived from old Dorchester, yet was

settled by entirely different people. The effect of the exodus to Georgia was such that among the earlier settlers of Summerville there is not one bearing the name of any of the "Church" who migrated from Dorchester, Massachusetts.

THE OLD PARISH CHURCH.

The most conspicuous object remaining on the site of the old village of Dorchester is the ruined tower of the old church. This is all that is left of the Parish Church of St. George's, Dorchester. It is not as is sometimes supposed the Congregational Church of the old immigrants from Dorchester, Massachusetts, but the church constructed when the Church of England was the established church of the Province. The Statute providing for its construction was enacted in 1719. This Statute appropriated £333.6s 8d (Carolina paper currency) to assist in defraying the cost of construction.

Lots 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 in the village of Dorchester, about an acre and a quarter, facing the public square, were purchased as a site for the church and church-yard. A glebe of 150 acres within the limits of the Dorchester 4,050 acres was also purchased.

The parish then contained 115 English families, numbering about 500 souls, and 1,300 slaves.

The commissioners appointed by Statute for building the church procured a subscription of £1,196, to which the General Assembly added £466. The work of construction was begun in 1719, and in 1720 all the outer work was finished. The church was of brick, 50 feet long by 30 wide, besides the chancel. In 1724 the glebe and parsonage being found inconveniently distant from the church, by authority given by a Statute, the old glebe and parsonage were sold and a new one purchased. The new glebe was lot 25 in the first range, fronting on Ashley River 50 acres, with 25 acres in the second range—75 acres in all. The parsonage building was on the north side of the public road, about a quarter of a

mile west of the church. It is now owned by Mr. John Grimball. Some large oaks and a few wooden buildings mark the site.

In 1734 a Statute was passed reciting that the church was in a very decayed and ruinous condition, and also too small for the inhabitants of the parish, and directing the vestry and church wardens to repair and new pew the church and make an addition to it. In 1736 the repairs had advanced but were not yet finished. In 1739 £300 (currency) was appropriated by Parliament for a parsonage house. In 1752 the parishioners had enlarged the parsonage, added out-buildings and purchased two negroes for the service of the rector. They had also built a handsome steeple to the church and had opened a subscription for a ring of bells which were afterwards obtained. Two of these bells are stated by the author of *Carolina in the Olden Time* in her later work styled *Our Forefathers* to have been given to the church of St. Paul's, Radcliffeboro, in the city of Charleston.

During the Revolutionary War, the church is said to have suffered dilapidation at the hands of the British, and at the close was in a nearly ruinous state. It was slightly repaired in 1811, and divine service was held in it again, but the revivification was transient. Its congregation had departed. There was neither support nor congregation for it, although after the Revolutionary War the few remaining members of the congregation had been incorporated as the Episcopal Church of St. George's, Dorchester. The growing settlement of Summerville established a place for worship which as more convenient for the summer residents who were members of the Church of England was attended by them, and in winter, when the summer population was scattered on the plantations, the majority attended the church of St. Paul's, Stono, about sixteen miles distant. In 1720 the church is stated by Dr. Dalcho, the historian of the Diocese, to be in a ruinous state, without a rector, its records all lost.

Some years later it took fire from one of the many fires that annually devastated the woods of the Low-Country, and its roof and most of the woodwork was destroyed.

The brick walls—even to their foundations—were at once removed by the surrounding vandals, and nothing remained save the tower. The earthquake of 1886 nearly completed the destruction of this, leaving but a remnant still standing.

The church-yard was the hereditary burying place of many of the families of this neighborhood; the Blakes, the Izards and others. In 1841 one of that family of Izards died, and was brought for burial in the old family lot. On that occasion the late Mr. Wm. Izard Bull, of Ashley Hall, a nephew of the deceased, caused to be thrown up around the ruined church and church-yard the present earth embankment, so as to clearly and forever mark and set aside the resting place of his ancestors. In 1857 the vestry of the church in Summerville, in whom by Statute the parsonage had been vested, sold it away. The old church and church-yard now belong to the Diocese of South Carolina.

THE OLD FORT.

The old fort that faces the old church stands on the top of the rise or bluff of the river bank where it commanded the bridge across the river and the approach to it. It is located partly on lot 13 in the plan of the old village and partly on the street leading to the bridge head. It is the most perfect example remaining in the State of a fort of the period. It is constructed of the material called "tapia", or more commonly "tabby". This is composed of oyster shells embedded in a bond or matrix of burnt shell lime, and forms a most durable and lasting composition. The exact date of its construction is unknown. The material of its construction gives no certain indication as "tabby" was used for such purposes from an early date in the history of the Province down to as late as 1812. There are the remains of a fort constructed of that material on "Cole's Island" on

the north side of Stono Inlet, which was constructed during the war of 1812.

There is a tradition that the fort was coeval with the settlement of Dorchester, and was relied on as a defence against the Indian enemies of the Province. No record support of this exists, although it is plausible and likely. On the plan of the village as originally laid out in 1697, as afterwards, in 1742, recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, no fort is set down, although the site of the parish church, constructed in 1719, is mentioned. There are a number of appropriations for fortifications in the tax Acts passed by the Assembly from 1740 on, but in none of such as are published in the Statutes at Large is any specific mention made of the fort at Dorchester.

In 1775 the Council of Safety of the Province directed Dorchester to be fortified, and in December, 1775, they directed Fort Lyttelton, near Beaufort, to be repaired with "tappy". Commissioners of fortifications for Dorchester were appointed by the Council of Safety, and in December, 1775, urgency was recommended to them in the erection of barracks, a guard room, and a place for confinement of prisoners; and on January 31, 1776, the Council of Safety authorized the payment of £760.10.07 on account of the fortification of Dorchester, and in February the military stores were placed in the fort and magazine at Dorchester, with a further payment of £271.10.00 on February, 6, 1776, for hire of negroes on the works at Dorchester.

Whatever fort or strong-work may have existed prior to 1775 it is safe to infer that the present fort represents the fortification constructed in that year by order of the Council of Safety.

THE OLD CONGREGATIONAL MEETING HOUSE.

The old "White Meeting", or Congregational Church, the place of worship of the "Church" proper, who emigrated from Massachusetts to carry the Gospel into Carolina, was located about two miles from the village, near the public

road, on lot No. 9, in the first range. Lot No. 10, adjoining, was afterwards donated to the church by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Lord, so that at that point there was 100 acres devoted to the use of the church. The first building is said to have been of wood, replaced by a brick structure erected in 1700 on the site where the ruins now stand. The only authority for this appears to be the statement to that effect made in the petition to the Legislature for incorporation of the United Independent Congregational Church of Dorchester and Beech Hill in 1793. All later statements in sermons and histories are apparently based upon this petition. The removal of practically the entire congregation to Georgia in 1752-56 caused for many years nearly an entire discontinuance of services in the church building or "White Meeting House", as it was then commonly called, and in which the celebrated Whitefield, in 1744, preached to a crowded congregation. During the Revolutionary War the British are said to have burnt its interior, but the walls were left standing. In 1794 the church was reorganized, a charter was procured from the State, a constitution adopted, and the church edifice repaired. But what a change! Not a single descendant (unless perchance thro' female lines in different names) of the original members of the old congregation formed one of the new.

The church continued to be intermittently used for many years; having entered into affiliation with the Presbyterian Church in the State a supply of ministers was procured. In 1848 Mr. George Sheldon, the then minister, delivered in the church that sermon in commemoration of its 150th anniversary, to which reference has been made. But the same cause which led to the abandonment of the parish church of St. George's finally caused the abandonment of the old original "White Meeting". In 1813 Mr. Jacob Williman donated four acres in Summerville for a summer retreat for the minister of the church. It is on part of this four acres that the present Presbyterian parsonage in Summerville still stands. A house or parsonage was built on the four acres.

Then in 1815 the parsonage house in Dorchester was sold. Then most of the lots 9 and 10 around the church (all between the public road and the river) were sold, and finally the attendance at the Presbyterian Church in Summerville superseded the use of the old building.

In 1882 it was ruinous, but still capable of repair. The earthquake of 1886 practically destroyed it, and now but a remnant of its walls remains.

The ruins stand among a grove of trees with quite an extensive country grave-yard around them. The oldest stones are those to Dr. Samuel Stevens (son of the original John Stevens), who died in 1760, and his wife. There are no other stones prior to 1800.

THE FREE SCHOOL.

The first Act creating a free school in Dorchester was passed in 1724. Ten years later, in 1734, another Act was passed. The commissioners named in the last Act were Alexander Skene, Thomas Waring, Joseph Blake, Arthur Middleton, Ralph Izard, Robert Wright, Paul Jenys, Walter Izard and Benjamin Waring, Esqrs., Rev. Francis Varnod, William Cattell and John Williams, Esqrs.

There is nothing to show the steps taken under this Act, but on March 19, 1756, an Act was passed for more effectually putting in force the provisions of the former Act of 1734. It recited that the commissioners under the former Act were all dead, and appointed the following new commissioners to execute the Act, viz: The rector of the parish for the time being, and Henry Middleton, Walter Izard, Ralph Izard, Daniel Blake, John Ainslie, Esqrs., Mr. Benjamin Waring, Mr. Richard Waring and Mr. Joseph Waring.

The minute book from this date is in existence, and shows that the first meeting of the commissioners, under the new Act, was held June 27, 1757. The meeting was held in the vestry room of the parish church in Dorchester, and the commissioners present were the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, Walter Izard, Ralph Izard, Daniel Blake, Henry Middleton, John Ainslie, Benjamin Waring and Joseph Waring.

They elected Henry Middleton, president, and Daniel Blake, treasurer. Mr. Middleton was the Henry Middleton, of Middleton Place, on the Ashley River, afterwards president of the First Continental Congress and a member of the Council of Safety in South Carolina. Mr. Blake was the owner of the Newington place, and the members of the commission were all prominent and influential citizens of the Province.

A legacy of £500 (currency), left for the school by Mr. Thomas Diston, was paid to the commission, and the treasurer reported that he had in his hands £2,600 (currency) to be put out at interest. The commissioners went to work and at their meeting on March 27, 1758, ordered that two brick houses, twenty-three feet wide and thirty-six feet long, one story high, with a Dutch roof, be built—one to serve for the school and the other as a dwelling for the master and his family.

The houses were shortly completed, and the school continued in active existence and operation in the village of Dorchester for many years. A large number of donations were made—among the most prominent were one in 1739, by Samuel Wragg of £100 (sterling) for the erection of a free school, one of £500 (currency) by Peter Taylor in 1764, and one of £380 (currency) by Daniel Blake in the same year—the two latter to be let out at interest, and the income applied to supporting poor children who might thereafter be charitably educated at the free school.

After the Revolution, in 1789, an Act was passed reciting that the school had received many donations from charitable persons, and possessed much and valuable property, and appointed the following commissioners to continue it with the power of nominating successors when vacancies occurred, viz: William Postell, Mathias Hutchinson, Thomas Waring, of Pine Hill, Joseph Waring, Morton Waring, Daniel Stewart, John Dawson, Richard Wainwright, Thomas Smith and George Evans.

The school continued in active operation, but, as all its patrons and their children who formed its scholars gradually came from the growing village of Summerville, in 1817 the commissioners procured an Act allowing them to remove the school from the village of Dorchester to any other part of St. George's Parish, and it was accordingly removed to Summerville, and a building constructed on land given by Mr. James R. Stewart, somewhere on the lot now owned by Mr. H. M. Manigault. There it continued for many years, and the remnant of the fund so originally arising from donations beginning under the Act of 1734 is still in the hands of the commissioners of the free school in Dorchester, residing in Summerville, and is used and applied for school purposes.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S HISTORY.—*The Salem Register* made the following observations in 1804 on several South Carolina works that were then new (See *Charleston Courier*, Tuesday, June 19, 1804):

“Several late publications have assisted the knowledge of South Carolina. Drayton's view of South Carolina has real merit. We notice at the close of it, a chart of the entrance into Winyah bay. The writer observes ‘that a short canal may be cut across North Island; from eighteen feet of water in the bay, to twenty four feet of water in the sea. And by an estimate of Lieut. Col. Senf's, accompanying the same, it is supposed the canal may be effected for five thousand pounds sterling.’ He observes, ‘a plan of this kind is much favoured by the citizens of Georgetown, as the approach to that place will thereby be attended with greater safety; and its commerce be much increased by admitting vessels of heavier burthen, than those which can at present enter through the channel between North and South Islands.’ We notice with pleasure everything which promises increasing prosperity to our country; Governor Moultrie, a general in the American army, has favoured the world with memoirs of the American revolution, so far as it related to the states of North and South Carolina and Georgia. In his preface the general observes, ‘that he was induced to his undertaking, as he believed no one was furnished with such materials, and because his memory could link the documents together,’ so as more completely to exhibit a history of the transactions. He acknowledges himself indebted to Doctor David Ramsay, the author of the Revolution of South Carolina, and of the History of the American Revolution. The works do not interfere, and from Mr. Drayton's extensive enquiries and Gen. Moultrie's documents, and the known talents of Dr. Ramsay, as well as the labors of Huet, Fraser and others, South Carolina may boast of having furnished the most valuable materials for all parts of its history.”

That is what was said one hundred years ago. At least a dozen reviewers in the same number of different quarters of America have declared in recent years, since the appearance of Gen. McCrady's monumental work, that South Carolina to-day has the best written up history of any State in the Union. And so it has. Almost every phase of the State's history has been written up and covered by books or pamphlets—erroneously in many cases, it is true—but still

these works are all of some service. But where are they? Only a few private collections and that of the Charleston Library Society contain a tenth of these books and pamphlets. The library of South Carolina College has a small collection of them, those of Winthrop and Clemson colleges still smaller collections, while the Citadel has next to nothing, and the State Library is a disgrace to the State. Almost every important library in the North and several in the West contain a larger collection of South Carolina books than either of our State institutions, and these libraries are adding every such book that they can find, while our State institutions either have not the funds with which to buy them or prefer unreliable encyclopædic works by outsiders. Students of historical and economical questions in all parts of the Union are turning their attention to South Carolina as a fruitful field for study, but when they come here they find tons of valuable records of which they can make little use because of the chaotic condition in which they are kept, and very few of the books which have been published about our State, and such books as they do find are neither classified, catalogued nor indexed. Perhaps there are those who think historical work and the proper preservation of historical records of no practical value. Just let such people take a glance at the foregoing extract from the Massachusetts newspaper, or let them ask Senator Tillman if South Carolina's claim against the General Government could ever have been settled without the papers in the case, and if he found any difficulty in getting those papers. If we are always ready to show what we have done, so will we be better able to show what we can do.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR IN 1770.—“Last Thursday Evening landed here, from on board the Ship *Brice*, Capt. Muir, from Bristol, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, an Honour conferred upon him, for having planned and executed the Enterprise against the *Manilla's* (during the virtuous Administration of that justly celebrated Patriot, the Right Hon. *William Pitt*, afterwards created Earl of Chat-

ham) accompanied by *Richard Collins, Esq*; a Captain in his Majesty's Navy, and his Lady, intending to make the tour of America. The Reports of Sir William's coming in a public Character were not true."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, January 4, 1770.

A CURIOUS CASE.—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of Tuesday, February 5, 1771, in giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions just concluded, said:

"Of Twenty seven Bills given out to the Grand Jury, they found Twenty One. One of the Prisoners who was found not guilty by the Jury, without going out of Court, was a young Woman from Craven County, under twenty Years of Age, indicted for stealing seventeen Horses. Her Beauty and elegant figure, joined to the native Innocence visible in her Countenance and the strangeness of the Accusation, interested every Body in the Cause; her Council did her great Justice, and her Acquittal was received with universal Satisfaction."

BELVIDERE.—The handsome estate now in possession of the Charleston Country Club was formerly the home of Thomas Shubrick. The present house was built about the end of the 18th., or beginning of the 19th., century, as the following extract from *The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser* for Tuesday, March 22, 1796, shows that a former dwelling on the same estate was burned in 1796:

"Belvidere, the elegant seat of Thomas Shubrick, esq. three miles from this city, was yesterday morning destroyed by fire. We are informed that all the furniture, except what was in the lower story, was consumed."

COL. THOMAS NEEL.—The following letter was written by Col. Thomas Neel, of the New Acquisition Regiment, to John Edwards, a member of the then Privy Council of South Carolina:

Sir be pleased to let the bearer Andrew Armor have the amount of the two acompts I give into the hand of the President if granted by the Council the one is in my name the other in the name of James Davies
Dear sir your Complience will much oblige your Humbel

Servant

May 29th 1776.
To M^r John Edwards Esq^r

Thos: Neel

RETURN OF CAPT. ROBERT GOODWYN'S COMPANY, AUGUST 7, 1775.—On August 7, 1775, Lt. Col. Wm. Thomson, commanding the 3rd. Regiment (rangers) sent to the Council of Safety returns of the four companies (Goodwyn's, Ker-shaw's, Richardson's and Woodward's) of his regiment then encamped at the Mineral Springs, near the Congarees (See Salley's *History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782*, p. 414). Three of the four returns are in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society and were published on pages 119-123 of Vol. I., of this magazine, with a foot-note statement that the return of Goodwyn's company was missing. This return was recently purchased at the sale, by the Anderson Auction Co., of New York, of the MS. collection of the late J. H. V. Arnold, of New York, by Mr. Yates Snowden for his private collection, and is as follows :

A return of the officers, non-commissioned Officers & Privates of the Company of Captain Goodwyn, now in Camp at the Mineral Springs near the Congress.

1st: Lieut: Charles Heatley
 2nd: . . . David Hopkins
 Serjeants. John Easom.
 Merry Mc Guire
 Private, Henry Wiley . . Drummer
 James Randolph. 1
 John Snellen. 2
 Gilbert Gibson 3
 Wm: Partridge. 4
 Wm: Hubbard. 5
 Solomon Peters. 6
 James Anderson. 7
 Joseph Wells. 8
 Thomas Millar. 9
 Gardener Williams. . . 10
 Wm: Lee. 11
 Benjn: Hodge. 12
 Hicks Chappell. 13
 Lewis Broadaway. . . 14
 John Tapley. 15
 Charles Divver. 16
 Wm: Fouist. 17
 Burrell Fouist. 18
 Lewis Coon 19
 Gunrod Coon. 20
 Gibert Gibson Conge. . 21
 John Johns. 22
 Elijah Peters. 23
 John Jackson. 24

Wm. . . Laceter 25
 William Winningham. 26
 Jesse Killingsworth. 27
 Briant Adams. 28
 Benjamin Gibson 29
 John Gibson. 30

The above is a True List of Officers Non Commission'd officers & Privates belonging to the fifth-Company of Rangers commanded by Collonel Wm: Thomson.

Given under my hand this
 7th- Augt: 1775./.
 Robert Goodwyn

Endorsed: Return of Capt Robt-
Goodwyn's Comp of
Rangers 7 Augt. 1775
Recd. 11th—

NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM DANIEL HARD, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home (Roper Hospital) in the city of Charleston, Friday, January 27, 1905. He was born in Graniteville, S. C., May 29, 1850, and was the third son of Benjamin Curtis Hard and Emma Bachman Strobel, his wife. He was educated at the Graniteville Academy and the High School of Charleston. Toward the close of the war between the Confederate States and the United States he did guard duty at the outposts of Graniteville and at the cotton mill there, at the time of Wheeler's repulse of a part of Sherman's army at Aiken. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business in Sumter, but later occupied a position at Aiken Junction, Graniteville, with the Railroad. He next became a clerk for Col. John S. Fairley in Charleston, and then a book-keeper for Williams, Black & Williams. For eighteen months of 1886 and 1887 he was Superintendent of the City Hospital (then occupying Roper Hospital) and his splendid services during the trying time of the earthquake, when a temporary hospital had to be established in Agricultural Hall, won for him a letter of thanks and a gold medal from the Board of Commissioners of the City Hospital. Upon the removal of the City Hospital to the new building on Lucas Street he resigned, and in August, 1888, he was made book-keeper and pay-master of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, which position he occupied until March, 1894, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Bolton Mines Company, and this position he filled until his death. He was a Master Mason, holding membership in Orange Lodge, No. 14, of which he was the secretary for seventeen years. He was

also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, having been admitted November, 21, 1902. He was twice married. By his first wife, Susan Emma China, whom he married in 1873, and who died in 1885, three children, Emma Lee, Benjamin Curtis and Henry Craig, survive. His second marriage was to Fannie Klugh Yoe, of Greenwood, S. C., June 16, 1887, by whom he is survived and by whom he had six children, five of whom, Belle Yoe, Frank Yoe, Frances Lucille, Julian Adams and Gertrude Sybil, survive him.

ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Huntsville, Alabama, Monday, February 20, 1905, aged 77 years. A biographical sketch of Col. Rhett, from data prepared by himself, is to be found in Vol. IV. of this magazine, p. 312.

MISS HARRIOTT MIDDLETON, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her home, 66 South Bay, in the city of Charleston, Tuesday, February 28, 1905, aged 77 years. She was the fourth daughter of Hon. Henry Augustus Middleton and Harriott (Kinloch) Middleton, his wife, and was born February 26, 1828.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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JULY, 1905.

No. 3.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

[Continued from the April number.]

[9.]

York Town
15 March 1778

•My Dear Son—

While James Custer is Copying a very short Address to Your General, I will employ myself in acknowledging the receipt of your favours of the 28th february & 9th Inst—at another opportunity I may reply specially to parts which at present must lie dormant.

I will certainly this day, make some provision for those distressed fellow Citizens of whom you speak & address M^r Franklin through your means—there are obvious objections against a proposal by me for more general contribution. I have once or twice hinted such a thing, & made very little impression; tis my Duty Charitably to conclude that every Man does in private as he pleases & that every one does somewhat toward the relief of sufferers in our great Cause—nevertheless my inly sentiments in this peculiar case are, that our Light should shine before Men—were we possessed of the Spirit of Patriotism which flashed in 1775—there would be Contributions, at this critical moment not only for the comforting of sick & naked prisoners but for the relief of all suffering Soldiers—for the support con-

servation & augmentation of the Army & we should enable Your General that great & good Man to drive out our Invaders—but alas! that virtue now appears to have been a mere *flash*—every man has bought his Yoke of Oxen, has married a Wife & stays to prove them—often have you heard me ludicrously express my fears that my Countrymen in general would prove only good for the Quarter—not for the Course—the present time too well confirms the remark—from the best accounts, from all Accounts, & I have opportunities of receiving the best, you lie at the Mercy of our Enemies, who may disposses & drive you, & in that Act animate our bosom—Enemies throw the States into consternation & shake our Independency—Yet alas! although all see & acknowledge the danger is not in fancy only, yet time is toyed away—a Senate of 13—Members, seldom above 17—against whose honesty & good meaning I make no exception—

Wisdom is justified of her Children—

I have in my own name called & called again upon the States to fill up their several Representations—the Governors & Presidents see & acknowledge the necessity—& there it ends—

Men are engaged in private views—some are afraid of Expense & coarse fare and others of being exposed in high Characters & dangerous situations—& too many are labouring at all hazards to add field to field—

the Villians of exalted Rank who have been plundering our Treasury & starving our Cause contribute all their force to keep us down & my jealousies that some of these are in contact with Sir William—grow strong.

If there are patriots, Men who love Country more than pelf—let them step forth & cast their gifts or loans into the Treasury, some by money & some by services without Reward—others may, because they have ability, give both—I would wish to be in the first Class & subscribe to morrow five or Ten thousand pounds Sterling & if these were found insufficient *all my Estate* shall be given for saving the

Public—& perhaps there will be found in this proposition much of prudent calculation—give part to save the remainder—be that as it may, or put me into either Class I am cheerfully disposed to proceed provided I have any prospect of success, but at present I have none—proper subscriptions by, sure we may find on this continent from New Hampshire to Georgia, 500 wealthy Men—would raise near three Millions Sterling return your Paper into the Treasury & animate the Middle & lower Ranks of people to adventure Life & fortune in proportion—I have sounded some breasts on this important subject—but all were cold, applaud the scheme—“if Men would do so it would certainly relieve us”— & there was all—can I then believe that Men are in earnest—yes I see they are in Earnest to plunder the Common Stock—the very manner of our proceeding in the Issuing our Money—leads rapidly on to ruin—what complaints has your General been making for many Months past—without the least good effect—how have delinquents not only been skreened—but held up in triumph & can you prevail on me to remain longer among such people—No—I will rather insist upon your abandoning them—but indeed, *there*, are sometimes my hopes, *where you are*—A species of Patriotism may at length spring forth from the Army & so far save this Country as to drive out the Enemy & punish sluggish torpid friends—these Ideas have been long in my mind I may have expressed them in some late uncopied Letter if they are worth your reflexion retain my meaning & destroy the paper record—

I dont understand your meaning where you mention Du Plessis books, neither can James assist me, that Gentleman left no Books here—

Baron Holzendorff is gone to So Carolina exceedingly chagrined by the treatment he met with here—poor Man, I almost wept when I learned by a mere accident that he had been obliged to sell his Silver hilted Sword & Epaulets, &c. to pay for his Lodging—I instantly put him a step above such necessity—& have given him Letters to Charles

Town which will secure him tolerable quarters there & a passage to his own Country—

My Dear Son—I pray God

protect you

Henry Laurens

L' Col^o John Laurens

Endorsed: H. L. to J. L—

York Town 15th March 1778.

[10.]

Head Quarters 1st June 1778.

My Dear Father

My Heart overflows with gratitude for your kind letter of 29th ult^o—You grant me a privilege which I wished to have but dared not solicit—I shall serve my country with greater satisfaction, and regarding you as the source of all my happiness, and the author of every laudable action of which I am capable, answer your friendship with increasing love—I have drawn no pay, and would wish never to draw any—making to my country a pure offering of disinterested services—

The strong Linnen will be very acceptable to Berry, and I rejoice the more at the present you make him, as he conducts himself with great propriety in his station—I could not get a Taylor conveniently, but as small a quantity will serve him as almost any man—

I have been so much engaged, in business preparatory to our move that I have not been able to get my dispatches for France, ready to go by this messenger—but I hope to be in time if I send them by the next.

The method of sending Baron de Steuben's Commission was according to rule—I have spoken to the General on Cap' Nichols's business—he consents to his going into Philadelphia on his parole for the purpose of negotiating his exchange—and I shall immediately give notice to the Commissary of Prisoners to take the proper measures.

General Weedon is not yet arrived—

Doctor Cochran understanding that some new arrangements are to take place in the hospital department—desires me to refer you to a letter which the General wrote in his favor some time ago, and to add whatever I know in his favor—he joined the army at a time when our affairs wore a very unfavorable aspect;—he is remarkably tender of his patients—if I have any doubts of him it is that like all the rest of his department, he may lose time by a convivial disposition—

The army has been under marching orders for three days past—despairing of being able to effect anything important by pursuing the enemy through Jersey our arrangements seem to be made for marching as expeditiously and conveniently as possible to the N^o River—Gen^l. Maxwell with his continentals aided by the militia of the Country are to throw every obstacle in the way of the enemy's march, by breaking up bridges, encumbering the Roads with fallen trees, &c—and to give them as much annoyance as possible on their flanks and rear—the last intelligence from below, is that upwards of one hundred vessels have fallen down below Chester—and were proceeding towards the capes—a Deserter who came out yesterday says that notwithstanding the greatest diligence is used in embarking baggage, &c—that it will be impossible for the evacuation to be effected in less than five or six days—not much dependence can be placed on his account—the fact is that they are indefatigable in preparing for this great move—my opinion is that as soon as they have crossed, a select body of two or three thousand men should march directly to intersect their line of march and give them every possible annoyance till the whole army sh^d be brought up—the directions already given to throw impediments in the enemy's way will necessarily cause great delay in their march, besides that which will arise from the galling of their rear and flanks by Maxwell and the Militia—wo^{ld} give time for this chosen body to arrive and give more effectual annoyance, while our whole army would advance to support the whole—the Country is favorable to this kind

of combat—the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and deserters in repeated skirmishes would be considerable—and some opening may be given for such a stroke as w^d ruin M^r Clintons army—the want of teams, the number of sick—&c—&—are exceedingly against us and point out a more prudent conduct—all that I have written on this subject you will be so kind as to consider in the light of a private opinion delivered by a man of more zeal than judgement and expressed in the greatest haste—if my time w^d permit I should be glad to unfold my ideas more, & to enter minutely into the matter—

I hope to make an arrangement for paying you a short visit when the army moves—

God preserve you my dearest friend and father.

John Laurens.

I must not omit mentioning to you that Gen^l. Grant is said to be universally blamed in the british army, for the failure of the expedition against the Marquis—his extreme caution favoured our retreat.

Endorsed: John Laurens 1st June.

Rec'd. 2^d.

[11.]

Head Quarters 29th Sept. 1778

My Dear Father

I have received your kind favor alluding to the verbal demonstration by which my friend Beresford was bamboozled—and was indulged with the perusal of your Letter to the General in which you treat the matter in its proper light.

The Enemy's superiority by Water give them cruel advantages over us—

Baylor's Regiment of Horse has been surprised by a strong Party of the Enemy that surrounded them by coming

up the North River—a number of Militia shared the same fate few escaped—the greatest part being taken Prisoners or killed—several were butcher'd in cold Blood—the Enemy are now in force on the Jersey side, and make a shew of advancing—General Lord Stirling is gone to take the Command of the two Brigades of Continental Troops and such Militia as shall collect to them—General Winds has already embodied six hundred.

The circumstances of the Enemy's collecting forage is equivocal, it may be either for Winter Quarters or Sea Shore.—

The intelligence given by General Sullivan of the Enemy's being employed in building Barracks is against a move from thence—but I am inclined to think his Intelligence ill founded.—The Enemy may still meditate an Enterprize against Boston, which has been delayed till now by the sickly condition of Byron's Crews, and the injury which he suffer'd from the storm—but I do not think it probable.

This Letter would be inexcuseable if I had not been writing the whole day, and snatched now a Moment when the Postman calls—to scribble full speed, rather than be totally silent.

I am my Dear fathers'
Most Affectionate

John Laurens

His Excellency Henry Laurens

President of Congress

Endorsed: Copy of a letter from Col. John
Laurens dated 29th Sept^r 1778

[12.]

Addressed:

(Private)

His Excellency
Henry Laurens Esq^r.
Philadelphia

Head Quarters 23^d Octob 1778

Accept my thanks my dearest friend and father for your kind letters of the 9th and 12th and the money which ac-

accompanied them—I have taken the farther liberty to draw upon you for twelve hundred and twelve dollars—which from the various expence and ill-luck in which I have been involved, I was necessitated to do in order to avoid touching my pay—

I promise myself the pleasure of setting out for Philadelphia in three days—at farthest—The particulars of the enemys movements, and the Generals disposition in consequence will be transmitted to you in his official letter—however improbable it is that the enemy may meditate any stroke against the French Squadron—and Boston at this late season—after having given us so much time to prepare ourselves—and when their attention is so powerfully called another way—the General prudently determines to leave nothing to chance—all that I dread is the disadvantage of getting our troops late into Winter Quarters—

I still continue to be of opinion that the british will be obliged to abandon a part of their possessions for the security of the rest—Gibraltar and the W. India Islands together with Halifax and Quebec require considerable reinforcements—I cannot persuade myself that they will leave New York & Rhode Island feebly garrisoned or to the protection of foreign Troops and new levies—

The stroke on the Island of Dominica by the Marquis de bonille was not wanted to awaken their fears for the West Indies—and they have their dispositions to make not only in consequence of the measures taken to france—but with a view to what may be meditated by the other branch of bourbon—

Conversing with you by letter will now yield to the greater happiness of personal embraces and the unrestrained overflowings of my gratitude and love—

'till we meet I commend my dear father to God's protection and remain

Your most affectionate and
dutiful

John Laurens—

Endorsed: John Laurens
23 Oct 1778
Rec^d. 27th.

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

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

[Continued from the April number.]

[41.]

[CAPT. THOMAS HALL TO MAJ. ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Isaac Harleston Esq^r.
Major of the 2^d Cont^t Reg^t. of S^c Carolina
living at Haddrell's point

Tuesday Charles town June 14 1780

D^r. Sir

Mr. Corbett having no Time to write, requested I would inform you that there was a sufficient quantity of provisions left on y^r places to last your negroes 'till next Crop—your Furniture not abused Mr. Corbett having taken proper care of it—but your liquors were all taken entirely owing to a one Eyed Taylor negro fellow of yours, who went off to the English with his wife, Children & enticed five more—The small pox rages all around your plantation Mr. Corbett has Inoculated his family, he wishes speedily to know your determination with respect to your own Negroes, which he will put in execution immediately—Command me if their is any thing you think I can serve you in

Y^r. Most Ob^t. Serv^t.
Thomas Hall

I shall go up to Col. Hegers & Capt Shubricks in a few days—if I can procure a horse

[42.]

[RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Return of the Officers & Servants of the 1st. Reg^t. of South
Carolina Prisn^{rs}. of war at Haddrell's, Oct. 10th. 1780

			serv ^{ts} .
Sick	C. C. Pinckney—Colonel.	Toby a Slave	
d ^o .	Geo. Turner—	Capt ⁿ.....Isaac Fletcher	
	Simeon Theus	d ^o .....Tho ^s . Askew	
	Joseph Elliott—	d ^o .....Bacchus, Slave	
d ^o .	William Hext,	d ^o .....Andrew Smith	
Sick in Town	Charles Lining	d ^o .....Adam Miller	
d ^o .	Thomas Gadsden	d ^o .....Jemmy, Slave	
	Alex ^s . Fraser Lieut ^t	_____	
	John Hamilton	d ^o . & adjut ^t —Jos ^{ph} : Roberts	
Sick in Country	John peter Ward	L ^t .....Hector, Slave	
Sick	William Hazzard	L ^t .....Cain, a Slave	
Sick	William Ward	d ^o .....Billy a Slave	
Sick in Town	Charles Brown	d ^o .....Charles d ^o .	
d ^o .	George Petrie	d ^o .....Tom a Slave	
Sick	James Kennedy	d ^o .....Jasper Brownguard	
	W ^m . Russell & James Kenny	not in th Line are returned	
		in this Regm ^t .	

G Turner
Captⁿ. 1st. R^t. S. C.

Return of the names of the Officers & Servants of the S^c-
Caro line—Prisoners of War in Christ Church Parish Oct^r-
10th. 1780

54 Total Officers. 43 Servants

[43.]

[RETURN OF THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

Return of the officers & Servants of 3^d- S^o Ca'l Reg^t 10th. Oct 1780

	Servts Names
Lt. Col ^o - Henderson Sick.....	Neller, slave
Cap ^t . F Warley.....	Jo ^s . D ^o
Cap ^t . Smith.....	peter Mgrew soldier
Cap ^t . Jo ^s - Warley (sick in Town)...	Jas Sword D ^o
Cap ^t . Goodwyn.....	Negro Slave
Cap ^t - Buchanan (sick in Town).....	Jn ^o Campbell soldier
Cap ^t Baker... ..	Frances-Slave--
Cap ^t Farrer	Jacob Bruncin Sold ^r -
Cap ^t Liddell.....	_____
Cap ^t pollard.....	W ^m - Myrack D ^o
L ^t Goodwyn	_____
L ^t Smith.....	Jn ^o - peterkin
L ^t MGwire	_____
Doct ^r Martin.....	Jn ^o - Cauldwell, soldier
Cap ^t Milling late of the 6 th . Reg. }	W ^m - Partridge D ^o
	Merry MGwire Adj ^t 3 ^d - Rg ^t

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

JOHN ALSTON.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

JOHN ALSTON, the founder of a family distinguished in the annals of South Carolina, was the son of William Alston, gentleman, of Hammersmith (a part of London), Middlesex, and came to South Carolina in 1682 as an apprentice to James Jones, a merchant of Charles Town, as will be seen by the following indenture, which is recorded on page 123 of a book of miscellaneous records of the governor of South Carolina, covering the years 1672-1692:

This Indenture Witnesseth that John Alston the sonne of William Alston of Hamersmith in the County of Midlelsex gent doth put himselfe apprentice to James Jones of the County of Carolina merchant to Learne and follow his Art with him after the manner of an apprentice & to serve him his s^d master the full end & terme of Seaven yeares from the day of the date hereof dureing w^{ch} s^d Terme he the Afores^d. James Jones doth hereby covenant to finde unto his said Apprentice meate, drinke, apparell Lodgeing and all other necessaryes which shall be needfull and convenient for him provided neverthesse and it is hereby further Agreed by and between the said James Jones and the Afores^d William Alston ffather of the said John that if the s^d. William Alston shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter cause to require or call home to him his s^d. sone within the afores^d. Terme of seaven yeares and before that time be compleated he the s^d. James Jones doth hereby covenant and Oblige himselfe to returne him Carefully (if alive) The said William defraying the money due for his passage into England and returne In Wittness whereof the pties above named to these p^rsent Indentures have put their hands and seales Interchangeably this sixteenth day of May Anno Dni 1682.

John Alstone¹ (x)²

Witnesse

John Nicklis
Joseph Pope

¹This instrument was, of course, recorded by a clerk in Charles Town, and, as usual, little attention was paid to the proper spelling of the name. Subsequent original documents, which are herein given and to which John Alston signed his name, show that he himself spelled the name A-l-s-t-o-n.

²This mark indicates that the original indenture bore a seal of some sort.

Nine years later John Alston, now evidently a merchant on his own responsibility, and about to depart the Province temporarily, executed the following power of attorney to his old preceptor :

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents me John Alston of Berkeley County in Carolina that Whereas I am Now Departeing out of this province, and therefore I doe hereby Impower James Jones of y^e Afforesd County & province to be my Lawfull Attorney & factor for me & in my Name & upon my behalfe & Account to receive all Sum or sums of Mony Marchandize or whatever kind of goods shall be sent from Urope or Else where be the^x to me for my Use & I doe place ye sd James Jones in my stead to have all the right & power to receive keep sell or Dispose upon whatever goods shall be sent to me in My Absence as if I were here in Carolina my selfe in Witness Whereof I have signed These presents at Carolina ye 23^d day of Feb^r- 1690/1

Jn^o- Alston (x)

Signed Sealed & delivered
in ye Presence of

Jn^o Stewart
Jos: Palmer
ffra: Williams

March ye 17th 1690/1
proved this day before me
and alsoe recorded^s by me
G Muschamp

Sometime between February 8, 1693, when John Harris made his will, and August 13, 1695, John Alston married Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, widow of John Harris and sister of Francis Turgis, Esq.⁴ He was one of the sureties on the bond his wife executed to Governor Blake, on the last date given above, as executrix of Harris's estate.⁵

³On p. 94 of the 1672-1692 book of miscellaneous records of the governor of South Carolina.

⁴John Harris, in his will, dated February 8, 1692/3, appointed his "Loveing Brother Mr: ffrancis Turges" one of his executors. (Records of the Governor and Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, Probate Court, Charleston County, book 1, p. 111.) Francis Turgis married Elizabeth Axtell, daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, and, after Turgis's death, she married Governor Blake.

⁵August 13, 1695, John Alston, gentleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, alias Alston, John Guffell and Thomas Hubbard, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Alston's faithful performance of her trust as executrix of the estate of John Harris, gentleman, late of the Province, deceased, her former hus-

John Alston died in 1718 or 1719, leaving issue:⁶

- I. John Alston, who married Deborah ———, and, upon her death, Mrs. Sarah Belin; died in 1750. (Issue.)
- II. William Alston, *m.* Esther LaBruce. (Issue.)
- III. Elizabeth Alston, *m.* Joseph LaBruce, April 6, 1821.⁷ (Issue.)
- IV. Mary Alston, *m.* Joseph Warnock. (Issue.)
- V. Peter Alston, *m.* Sarah Torquet;⁸ buried April 16, 1748. (Issue.)
- VI. Thomasin Alston, *m.* Abraham Warnock. (Issue.)

[As the descendants of the above John, William and Peter Alston have been traced in *The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina* (Groves) they will not be traced here now, notwithstanding the crudities and errors of that work.]

band. Witness: John Hamilton. (Records of the Governor and Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, P. C., C. Co., book 1, p. 212.)

In a work entitled *The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina* Dr. Joseph A. Groves, of Selma, Ala., suggests that John Alston came over with Governor Archdale. That was purely a guess and the revelation made by the records above quoted shows the usual consequence of guessing in historical work—the wrong guess being usually made.

⁶John Alston, of St. John's, Berkeley, planter, in his will, made January 2, 1718, and proved November 30, 1719, mentions his children, John, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Peter and Thomasin Alston. (*Simms's Magazine*, Vol. II., p. 51.)

⁷Register of St. Thomas and St. Dennis's Parish. The name is there given Joseph Marbeuf. The correct name seems to have been La Bruce de Marbeuf, the first part being the family name and the latter part the place name. The place name was soon dropped.

⁸Register of St. Andrew's Parish.

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

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

[CONTINUED FROM THE JANUARY NUMBER.]

Andrew Reid of Charles Town, South Carolina. Gent. Will 8 May 1782: proved 28 June 1784. All my estate real and personal in Great Britain and elsewhere to my son James Reid subject to demands upon it by my nephew Thomas Burlington and my niece Elizabeth Burlington. And whereas the present state of the country needs considerable latitude should be given to Executors they are to manage and direct as they see fit till he is 21. My friends John Wagner, gent. and Robert Johnston of Charles Town esq. Attorney at law, *executors and Guardians*. Witnesses: Thos. Hamett, W. H. Bampfield, Cecil Stevens.

Rockingham, 346.

Thomas Owen of Granvill County, South Carolina. Planter. Will 29 May 1735: Proved 14 July 1738. To my wife Frances my plantation called Owen's Lodge, with all Negroes. slaves. Cattle, etc, and all my Real Estate in Granvill County on Cussa Hatchey Creek, South Carolina, for life. Then to my daughter Elizabeth for life, to be held in trust by Joseph Bragg and William Yeomans both of Charles Town, merchants, and by Brother Jeremiah Owen, and after my daughter's death to the heirs of her body, failing that to my Brother Jeremiah Owen and his heirs. To each of my Brothers and sisters alive at my death £1.1. Rest to my wife. Executors: Jeremiah Owen, Joseph Bragg, William Yeomans. Witnesses: Richard Woodward, Joseph Edward Flower, Jemint Cobley, Ambrose Reeve.

Brodripp, 182.

Charles Ogilvie of London, Merchant. Will 1 November 1775: proved 18 October 1788. My estate in South Carolina lying neare my childrens' plantation to be sold if not prejudicial to them. If it is and there remains a surplus after my debts are paid amounting to £1000., I give as follows: To my Nephew George Ogilvie now in South Carolina 100 guineas. All the rest and residue to my sons Charles and John Alexander Ogilvie said estate being theirs through their mother Mary. If I have sufficient estate at my death I give as follows: To William and Robert Gommell of London £70. To Mr. Thomas Burke £1,100. To John (Whitcher Rogers—erased) £700. being the amount of 6/-in the pound which I owe them and which makes up 20/-in the £. To my nieces Margaret Ogilvie my brother's daughter and Margaret Irvine, Isabella Irvine, Rebecca Irvine, daughter of sister Mary £100 each. In case I shall pay anything to said William and Richard Gommell, Thomas Barke and John Whitelock, same to be deducted from said legacies. Executors: my Brother Alexander Ogilvie and George Ogilvie, Alexander Gorden of South Carolina and John Michie of London. On 10 October 1788 Robert Irvine swore to the handwriting.

Calvert, 501.

Richard Tookerman of South Carolina, America. Gent. Will 16 December 1723: proved 22 April 1726. Being bound on a voyage to the West Indies. Debts to Nathaniel Barnardiston of London, Merchant, to be paid. All my property real and personal to my wife Katherine Tookerman subject to the payment of debts. Executors: Nathaniel Barnardiston, and Thomas Matthew of London, Gent. Witnesses: Benjamin Heath, John Lawsons, John Heaton.

Plymouth, 84.

Lewis Jones of St. Helena, County Granville, Clerk. Will 10 February 1743: proved 4 October 1848. My Land at Port Royal Island. my lot at Beaufort to be sold to pay legacies. To my Brother John Jones £400. To each of

my father's children by his last marriage £150 between them. To my friend John Jones' Sister's son to Captain Rowland Evans deceased, the warrant for 1000 acres of Land lodged in the hands of Coll. Pawley of this Province. To Gabriel Manegault and Charles Purry £50 each. To each of Godchildren hereafter named, Margaret Ellis, Allen M^cLean, John Scot (Son of Captain Edward Scott), Lucia Palmer, John Palmer Deveaux, Susannah Frankling, Lewis Reeve, Catherine Barnwell, Hugh Brian Junior, if they continue in Church of England. A large 4^{to} Bible, Bishop Patricks duty to man. A common Prayer book with Companion to the Altar. To my deceased wife's godchildren, Catherine Wigg and Elizabeth Dyson one of the above books each. For a school at Beaufort £100. To my nephew Lewis Jones £100. To Nephew Hugh Jones £100. To the Parish Llamoring where I was born £30 for the poor. To my kinsman Hugh Owen Junior £10. To John Palmer Deveaux £60. Rest to my brother John Jones. Executors: Brother John Jones, Gabriel Manegault, and Charles Purry. Witnesses: W^m Harvey, E^d Wigg, Jas. Houstoun.

Strahan, 300.

John Powell of Landbeder, County Brecon, Gentleman. Will 20 September 1766; proved 13 February 1775. Being bound on a voyage to South Carolina, all my estate in Langenny and Landbeder, County Brecon, and in Lanochering, County Monmouth to my wife Ann Powell, and after her decease to my daughters as Tenants in common; but if the child my wife is now or should be pregnant or enciente with should be a boy, then he is to have it, he paying to each of his sisters £200, also my estates in parish of Lanigan Falgarth and Irweuen in County Brecon as above, he to pay £1000 apiece to his sisters and the survivors of them. If all my children should die, to go to my Brother and Sisters after my wife's decease. To my friend Daniel Winter of the Town of Brecon, Apothecary, my share of

the tithes of Parish of Hewell for the rest of the lease. All the rest of my estate I bequeath to the child my wife is now en-cient with, if a boy, or to my daughters. Executor: Daniel Winter. Guardians: Daniel Winter, James Parry of Lond-wailog, County Brecon, Anne Lucas of the same place, Blanch Floyer of Abergavenny, County Monmouth, and my said wife. Witnesses: William Davis, Samuel Taylor, Sam'l Coates.

Alexander, 64.

Samuel Hill, late of South Carolina, North America, but now of London. Will 24 February 1786/7; proved 17 August 1787. Having lost all my real and personal property in America from my attachment to the British Government, the commission for considering the claims of American Loyalists having allowed me an annuity and received the sum of £1261, to my sister Mary the wife of William Cordall of Guilford County Down, Ireland, one-half of such sum as may be paid by said Commissioners for her life, then to be divided amongst her children, the other half to Susannah Murray and my niece Mary Conway, now supposed to be in America. Executors: Richard King of Westminster, James Alexander of Wood Green, and James Dawson of London. Witnesses: W. Williamson, Jno. Hamerton junior, William Hunt.

Major, 371.

William Warden of Charles Town, South Carolina, now of St. Mary Matfellow, County Middlesex, mariner. Will 15 April 1746; proved 18 November 1746. To my wife Margaret Warden my interest in certain lands in Charles Town, South Carolina. To my friend Mr. William Legoe, Weaver, of St. Mary Whitechappell, £12. All the rest to my wife and two daughters. Executor: Mr. William Legoe. Witnesses: Thos. Smith, James Fraser, Jno. Marmke Bag-ling, all of Goodman's Fields, London.

Edmunds, 341.

John Crosbie of St. Sepulchres County Middlesex, Esqre. Will 4 December 1716; proved 10 April 1724. To be buried as my sister in law Mrs. Judith Annyson, wife of James Annyson, shall think fit. To my son in law John Right of South Carolina in America £400. To my granddaughter Mary Right, his daughter, who is now with me and has been for some years past, my manor of Lymphsham Parva, County Somerset, my house I now live in, situate in Charterhouse Yard, my house in Lime Street Square, London, in tenure of Mr. Henry Gualtier, and also £1200 when she marry or is 21. My said sister in law to be her guardian. To the Greenwich Hospital for poor Seamen £50. To the Charity School for boys in St. Sepulchres £40. To St. Bartholomew's Hospital £50. To the Hospitals of Bridwell and Bethlehem 50 each. To my sister in law Mrs. Judith Annyson £200. All the residue to my said grand daughter Mary Right. If she die before 21 or marriage, all to go to my aforesaid Son in law and Sister in law. Executors: my friends Mr. William Potter, citizen and Goldsmith of London, and William Dalby of London, Gent, to whom I give £50 each. Witnesses: Simon Berkley, Humphrey Berkley, Richard Handes. Codicil 17 September 1716. To my friend George Dodington a picture called the "Quakers Meeting". Codicil 14 March 1718/9. The £1200 to my granddaughter Mary to be reduced to £1000, £400 to John Right to be reduced £100. To sister in law Judith an additional £300 making £500. If she die, the £500 to go to my said granddaughter Mary. Witnesses: Thos. Hudson, Ralph Nelstead, Will^m Thompson.

Bolton, 78.

John Crokatt of Charles Town in South Carolina, Merchant, at present in Lisbon, Portugal. Will 21 November 1738; proved 28 June 1740. My body to be buried at direction of Mr. Edward and John Mayne. To my Brother in law Mr. John Jolly of Edingburgh, Merchant, £50. To my Brother James Crokatt of Charles Town £50. To my

Brother in law William Woodrop £100. To Margaret Strachan who has lived with James Crokatt £200. All the rest to my father Charles Crokatt of Edingburgh. As the major part of my effects lay in Carolina, I appoint Alexander Robertson to be executor with my father. Witnesses: Edward Mayne, Alexander Munro, Edward Barn.

Browne, 166.

Christopher Arthur of Sypruss Barony in South Carolina heir and devisee of my uncle Dominick Arthur late of Sypruss Barony, deceased. Will 24 October 1724; proved 21 December 1724. To my friend Mr. Thomas Akins 100 acres in said Barony now in his tenure, my servant boy Quintus, A Negro Boy Cuffy. To my mother Mrs. Christian Arthur for life an annuity of £20 to be paid her in the City of Limerick. To my god-daughter Miss Ann Harlston £200 of Carolina money when 18 or marriage-day, and a negro girl called Mary. To Mr. Samuel Wragg and Mrs. Mary Young £5 each. My estate in South Carolina and elsewhere not herein bequeathed to be divided between my Kinsman Patrick Roche of the said City of Limerick, Merchant, son of my uncle Francis Roche, deceased, and Austice Roche als Arthur his wife, his heirs, and the other half to my kinsman Bartholomew Arthur, son of uncle Patrick Arthur of Limerick aforesaid deceased and Katherine Arthur his wife. If either die their share to go to the other. If Bartholomew Arther die before he is 21, the said Patrick Roche to pay an additional £100 a year to my mother.

Executors: Captain John Harlston, John Ashby, Thomas Akins gent. and Patrick Roche.

Said Captain John Harlston guardian to Bartholomew Arthur.

Witnesses: William Burr, Phillip Cooke, Thomas Ivy.
Bolton, 260.

Frances L'Escott of Charles Town, South Carolina, widow. Will 24 August 1752; proved 26 September 1753. To Mrs. Mary Mazyck wife of Isaac Mazyck of Charles Town, Merchant £100 current money. To Ann the wife of Mr. Henry Gray £200 Current money and my silver coffee pot. To Grandson Francis Villepoutoux my negro boy named Antony. To my grandson Benjamin Villepoutoux £100. To my granddaughter Frances Villepoutoux my Negro woman named Molly with all her children. To Susannah Fountaine £5. To my grandson Paul Villepoutoux one shilling sterling if demanded in full of all Right, Interest, and claim he may have or ought to have to any part of my estate. The rest to my grandchildren Francis Villepoutoux, Benjamin Villepoutoux and Frances Villepoutoux.

Executors: Mr. Isaac Mazyck and Mr. Zachariah Villepoutoux, jointly or severally.

Witnesses: Thomas Corker, John Lewis, John Remington. Letters of administration granted to George Chardin Esq, lawful attorney of Zachariah Villepoutoux for the benefit of both executors now residing respectively in South Carolina.

Searle, 255.

William Fisk, Mariner at present belonging to his Majesty's sloop Hornet, Captain James John Purcell, commander. Will 7 July 1752; proved 31 October 1753. All wages, sums of money, Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels whatsoever due, owing or belonging unto me at the time of my decease, I give to my beloved friend Elinor Scott of Charles Town, South Carolina, said Eleanor Scott executrix.

Witnesses: Henry Cobham, Samuel Englishbirth.

Letters of Administration granted to Catharine Buncker, widow, lawful attorney of Eleanor Scot, Spinster, sole executrix named in the will of said Deceased William Fiske.

Searle, 269.

Thomas Skottowe of Charles Town, South Carolina. Will 13 November 1782; proved 29 December 1788. To my son Thomas Britishe Skottowe £100, my silver coffee pot and waiter given me by my aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Britishe and £100 being a legacy left him by my said Aunt, my gold watch and seal, my pictures and miniatures, also 500 acres of land purchased of my father-in-law Edmond Bellinger Esqr. in Prince William Parish, bounding on the North, Thomas Hayward's land, on south Andrew Devaux, also 360 acres part of a tract of seven hundred and forty acres granted me the 14 June 1771. The other half of said tract of land I hold to Mr. William Telfair lying in Craven County bounding by John Bull and partly by Colonel Laurens, partly by Captain David Murray and John Smith's land, also part of 500 acres granted 10th May, 1772 in Berkley County bounded by John Napley and Saludy River, also 500 acres in same county granted 20 July 1772 on waters of Saludy River bounded by Cornelius Corgill's land. To my son Nicholas £100, silver tankard and £100 left him by my said aunt, also 500 acres in Craven County on the Branches Duncan Creek granted 15 May 1772, bounded Lewis Devoul and Mary Claze also 500 acres in said County granted 21 July 1775, bounded by Enoree River, John Fuiley, by old Lewis, and Indian ground, also 500 acres south of said River bounded by James Burton's and John Boyd's land. To my son John Bellinger Skottowe £100, silver pint mug, 500 acres granted 21 July 1775 in Craven County on a small branch of Waters of Enoree River, bounded by Williamson, Lightsaps, James Burton, 500 in said County on north side of said river granted same date bounded by William Cest's land, by old Lines, 500 acres same grant same County on Abner's Creek, bounded by Daniel Huger Esq. To my son Edward Massingberd Bellinger Skottowe £100, silver mug, 1000 acres granted 20 July 1772 in the province Line bounded on said Line, East on land laid out to William Moultree, Esq. 200 acres granted 6 January 1775 Craven County, north side of the middle

fork of Tyger River and bounded by William Meearters, Samuel Breses and James Nisbet's lands. To my son George Augustus Frederick Skottowe £100, silver Salt cellars, 1000 acres granted 14 August 1772 on the Branches of Buck Creek and Island Creek waters of Pacolet bounding on land of Mr. Noger, Peter Handande. To my son Coulson Skottowe £100, silver soup and Table spoones, 100 acres granted 2 October 1772 in Berkely County, bounded by William Young's, Isaac Holmes and Pon Pon River. To my daughter Ann Langford Skottowe £100 and her mother's chased gold watch and seals, Jewels, pictures and all her clothes and Linen and all the rest of my estate not bequeathed amongst my children. If all die leaving no issue, All my estate real and personal to my brothers Coulson Skottowe, John Skottowe and Nicholas Skottowe in trust for the use of my nephews and nieces, children of my sisters and brothers John Skottowe, Augustine Skottowe, and my sisters Mrs. Ann Wood and Mrs. Susannah Carlile. Executors: my brothers Coulson Skottowe, John Skottowe, Nicholas Skottowe and Edward Bellinger Senior Esq and Edmund Bellinger junior Esq. Witnesses: John Davies, Zeph. Kingsley, William Greenwood, junior.

Calvert, 624.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

HEXT.—On pages 37-38 of the account of the Hext family published in the January issue of this magazine the wrong children were assigned to Thomas Hext (5) and Judith Esther Torquet, his wife. The following record of Thomas and Judith Esther (Torquet) Hext and their children has been furnished by Mr. Elias L. Rivers, of James's Island, from an old Bible record in his possession:

Thomas Hext and Judith Esther Torquet was married by the Rev'e'd Mr. Wm. Guy September 26th 1723.

Jane Hext daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born November 26th 1725 and baptized April 10th 1726 and died September 8th, 1727—

George Hext son of Thomas and Esther Hext was born July 26th, 1731 and was baptized December 12th—

Thomas Hext son of Thomas and Esther Hext was born November 8th, 1733 between five and seven in the morning and was baptized March 31st 1734. Thomas Hext son of Thomas and Esther Hext departed this life the 24 day of Number 1765.

Esther Hext daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born November 14th; 1737 at nine at night and was baptized the 18th of June 1738.

Jane Hext daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born February 16th 1739 about one o'clock Saturday morning and was baptized August 7th 1740. *Jane Hext* daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext died the 10th day of July 1741.

Elizabeth Hext daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born January 9th 1742 at nine at night.

Thomas Hext departed this life January 5th, 1743 in the fortieth year of his age.

Judith Esther Hext departed this life October 16th, 1748.

George Hext and *Elizabeth Arnold* was married by the Rev'e'd Mr. Wm Orr the 7th day of December 1752.

Martha Hext daughter of George and Elizabeth Hext was born on the 28th day of September 1753 at half an hour after two o'clock in the morning.

Elizabeth Hext the wife of George departed this life the 8th day of September 1759 at nine at night.

George Hext the son of Thomas and Judith Esther Hext departed this life the 3rd day of November 1760 at one o'clock in the morning.

Solomon Freer and *Elizabeth Hext* was married by the Rev'e'd Mr. Martaine the 22d day of January 1761 on Thursday evening at Mr. Daniel Legaré's Junr. in Chas. Town.

Thomas Hext, of Charles Town, planter, by his will, made November 17, 1765, and proved before Lieut.-Gov. Bull, May 9, 1766, directed that his whole estate be sold and the proceeds, after the payment of all debts, divided equally between his wife and children, the wife to receive hers at once, the sons as they should respectively attain the age of twenty-one and the daughter at eighteen or day of marriage; appointed brothers-in-law, William Williams and Solomon Freer, executors. Witnesses: John Packrow, William Patreau and Sarah Hanahan. (P. C. R., C. Co., book 1761-77.)

THE OLD FORT AT DORCHESTER, S. C.—In the last number of this magazine there appeared a very able and interesting historical sketch of the town, the people, and the neighborhood, of old Dorchester. The author, Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, has spared no pains to make a complete study of his subject. It is to be hoped that more papers of the same thorough research and critical method may be found in the contents of the Magazine for the future.

Some description of the fort has been given in the article referred to; but it has been thought that additional particulars concerning its size, shape, and present condition, would interest further the readers of Mr. Smith's article.

On a visit to Summerville about two years ago, the writer accompanied and assisted by Mr. W. Russell Dehon, examined the site of the old town of Dorchester and its fort, chiefly for the purpose of taking bearings and measurements of the latter. These were considered accurate enough, though made with only an excellent pocket-compass and a tape-line.

Situated on the left bank of the Ashley River, overlooking the stream, on ground fifty feet distant from, and about fifteen feet above, the water, the little fort remains to this day in good preservation. This is limited, however, to its plan, profile, and material of construction. Its interior, partly filled with earth and débris of brick-work, is grown up with trees, bushes, and vines. Its plan is that of a square redoubt with half-bastions at each of the four angles, which were probably once armed with swivels or light field-pieces. Its profile shows, now, an enclosing wall, from three to four feet thick, the base covered by débris, the top from seven to eight feet above the average level of the interior. The trace of the enclosing wall is unbroken with two exceptions—a sally-port, three feet wide, on the face farthest from the river, and a breach in the half-bastion nearest to the river, where the wall has been levelled to the ground. Here, a drive-way for carts and wagons seems to have been made in recent years, to facilitate the removal of bricks from the interior for direct transportation on the river, close at hand. The material used for the walls was a concrete of broken oyster-shells and lime called "tabby", always found, when well made, to be close, firm, and durable. Brick was used also in some places for a coping of the parapet, and, no doubt, for magazines and other structures: these latter have all been demolished, but the coping of brick-work is still to be seen on the western wall.

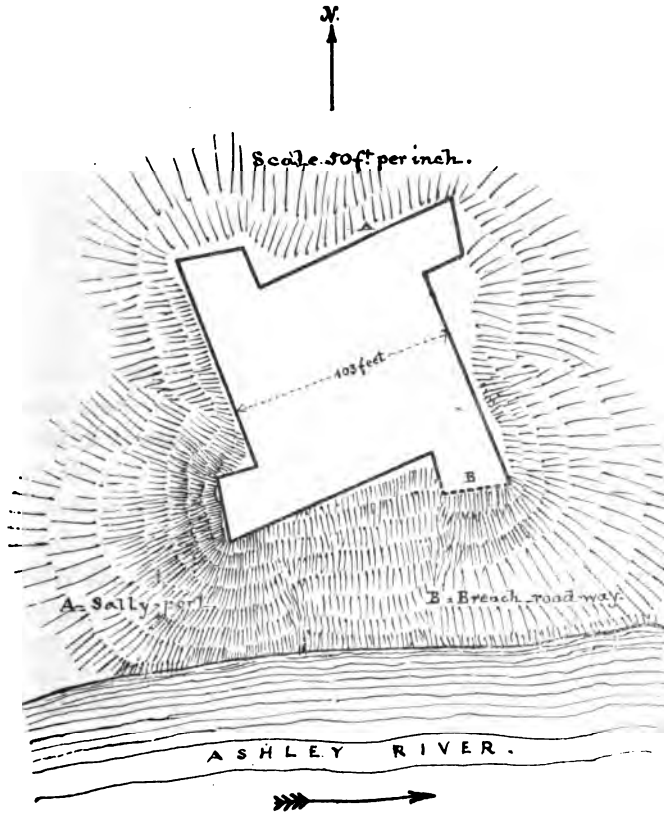
Mr. Smith's judgment as to the date of the building of the present fort—1775—is entirely supported by the facts and conditions of the case. No such work would have been built in the time of the Indian wars: the early settlers could protect themselves with stockades and block-houses.

The illustration appended to these notes will serve to show the form, bearings, and dimensions of the fort at Dorchester. It was only a little more than one hundred feet square on the interior lines. On the river side, it commanded the approach to the town for perhaps a half-mile, with its small cannon. On the land side, an infantry fire, delivered over the parapet from a banquette, could be very effective.

Charleston, S. C., 25 May, 1905.

John Johnson.

OLD FORT AT DORCHESTER.



FROM A DRAWING BY REV. JOHN JOHNSON, D. D., L. L. D.

In the sketch of the history of Dorchester published in the April Number of the Magazine, the writer stated that he could find no documentary proof of the existence of the old fort at Dorchester prior to the fortification constructed in 1775 under the orders of the Provincial Council of Safety.

Since then Mr. Langdon Cheves has called my attention to the following extract from the will of John Skene, of St. George's, Esq. The will is dated 1 June 1768, and is recorded in the Probate Court for Charleston County in book 1767-1770. John Skene owned and resided upon a plantation of 3000 acres in St George's Parish on the south side of Ashley River and just opposite the town of Dorchester. This plantation was part of the original 12000 acre barony of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Henry A. M. Smith.

* * * "Item: I give to the Commissioners of Fortifications all my Great Guns for the use of the Magazine and Fort at Dorchester, reserving to the officers (for the time being) of the St. Georges Troop, the Liberty of using them on any Public Day, especially on his Majestys Birth Day and the 23^d of April.

Item: I give my large silver cup to the Church Wardens of St. Georges Parish Also my large Bible with Brass clasps, my other large Bible to the Parish Library" *****

A CRÈVECOEUR STORY.—*To The Editor of The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine:*—An eminent New England scholar in his study of Hetor St. John Crèvecoeur's works, has found in the rare "Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie", published at Paris in 1801, reference to a Mr. Bull, "a Georgia planter", who led a gipsy life in the mountain region between Tennessee and the Carolinas during the Revolution."

The New England scholar says that St. John Crèvecoeur, in the book tells how Mr. Bull, an old man in the latter years of our Revolution, left his plantation for fear of the Tories,

and took to the Carolina forest, moving northward and avoiding the army of Cornwallis. Crèvecoeur professes to have found him near Fincastle in Virginia, and to have heard from him the details of his gipsy life with his family and his negroes from April, 1778, to 1782, after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. They planted crops each year, hunted for game and fed their cattle and horses on the rich pasturage of the bottom-lands.

He quotes "Mr. Bull" as follows:

"Alone in the midst of these vast solitudes we had for witnesses of our labor only the sweet melodious meadow-lark, the jay, the chattering boblincorn, the tufted starling, the bold king-bird, the shrill whistling cat-bird, and the thrushes with their gentle, harmonious notes. These birds, with the mock-bird, ignorant of the destructive power of man, were constantly about us, and seemed to view us with curiosity rather than terror. Every evening, as soon as the sun set, great flocks of cranes rose slowly, in regular and majestic spirals to a great height, as if to catch a last glimpse of the sun, whose rays sometimes glanced on their whitish wings, and met our eyes as we watched them. They soon came down again in the same order and as silently to the places they had just left. This spectacle occurred almost daily when the sky was clear, and lasted more than half an hour. In this lovely solitude we passed our first winter. I built a spacious, comfortable cabin at the foot of one of the largest oaks I ever saw; and in this my two daughters gave birth to the two grandsons whom you see here with me. In memory of their birthplace I gave them the names of Pacolet and Nawassa, the streams at whose confluence I had built my cabin."

The New England investigator says: "This was near the Broad river, a few miles south of North Carolina; for the topography of St. John is confirmed by his contemporary, Dr. Morse. The second winter he was near the headwaters of the Yadkin river; the third near those of the river Dan, not far from a mountain called Ararat. In that region were

the Carolina Moravians at Wachovia, whose chief town, Salem, corresponding to Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, is still inhabited by these pious people. The old Noah of this modern Ararat went on to say: "During the four years of my pilgrimage I think I must have traversed 600 miles, without any of my household being ill a single day, so salubrious are our mountains. It was time, however, for peace to be made, and our endurance, our courage and our clothes were getting worn out. Finally, in May, 1782, I returned to my plantation on the Saluda, which two old servants had not been able to protect from pillage. Great was their joy to see us come back in good health, and with an increase of the family of seven children, two white and five black, together with 54 young cattle."

What our Northern friend wants to know is "if the annals of South Carolina contain any record of this patriarchal wandering of Mr. Bull and his heifers and mares." He says: "Doubtless St. John found it in print somewhere, and translated it, along with his accounts of Hell Gate and Yale College into his colloquial French."

If you, Mr. Editor, or any of the members of the South Carolina Historical Society, or any representatives of the Bull family in South Carolina, know anything of this interesting woodsman of Revolutionary times, it would be well to give it to the public.

For my part, I am inclined to think it, if you will pardon the phrase, "a cock and Bull story."

Crèvecoeur was as reckless of facts as was his countryman the Abbé Raynal who, unable to account for rice culture in South Carolina, had a vessel wrecked on our coast and thus scattered the first seed of what afterward became a most important crop.

In an earlier book Crèvecoeur, if my memory is not at fault, told of seeing a negro in Charleston tortured in an iron cage, a little anecdote that was once a favorite tid bit with the most violent of the anti-slavery agitators.

New York, March 20th.

Yates Snowden.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON AND FORT SUMTER.—The original of the following letter, written by Major Robert Anderson while commanding Fort Sumter in 1861, is in possession of Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, of Utica, New York, who has very kindly furnished a copy thereof for publication here:

Fort Sumter, S. C., Feb. 19, 1861.

B. D. Silliman, Esq.,
Wall St.,
N. York.

My dear Sir:

Accept my thanks for your kindness in attending to the troublesome commission I gave you, and also for the handsome compliment you were pleased to pay me in your note of the 13th inst.

I have had no intimation of an intention to reinforce my command. The present able Sec'y. of War notified me, as soon as he took charge of the Dept., that additional troops should be sent, the moment I intimated that I wished them, or as soon as the S. Carolinians should make an attack. I have not asked for them, because I know that an attack will be made, as soon as they hear that I have asked for reinforcements, and I am unwilling to bring on a Civil War, if I can possibly avoid it. The longer the matter is deferred, the better the chance of having matters decided without a recourse to arms. Our Union cannot be sustained by force.

I thank you for your kind offer, made to my wife, through my sweet little friend, and also for your offer to me.

We are anxiously waiting now, for the inauguration of, and nomination of the Cabinet by, the President elect. Everything depends on his selecting discreet, wise men. We have had enough of third class men, broken down politicians, as Heads of Depts. at Washington. The inner wheels of our Political Clock must be of the finest metal, and they must be true, or it will run down.

Everything is pretty quiet around us. The S. C. are at work on their batteries, and we are getting ready to do all the harm we can should they venture to attack us.

That God will spare our country, and save us from the horrors of a civil strife, is my earnest prayer.

I am

My dear Sir,

Yours very Sincerely,
Robert Anderson.

THE FLAGS OF FORT SUMTER.—“The Flag of the Confederate States and the Palmetto, were raised on Fort Sumter simultaneously—the former by Col. JONES,² chief of Gen.

² Major David R. Jones.

BEAUREGARD's Staff, and Col. FERGUSON. The Flag of the Confederate States was manufactured in this city. It was the intention to have made use of the flag that was first hoisted on the Capitol, at Montgomery, but unfortunately it had been mislaid. The flag-staffs were about fifteen feet high, and were lashed to two of the big guns by Commodore HARTSTINE."—*The Charleston Mercury*, Monday, April 15, 1861.

"The first Palmetto Flag was raised on Fort Sumter Yesterday by Cols. F. J. MOSES, Jr., and J. L. DEARING of Governor PICKENS' Staff, and the Confederate States Flag by Capt. FERGUSON of the *General Clinch*, and others, in the presence of the Governor, General BEAUREGARD's Staff, and a large number of gentlemen, among whom was Chancellor CARROLL and Judges GLOVER and WARDLAW. A salute was fired from each of the batteries on the raising of these flags.—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Monday, April 15, 1861.

THE BEGINNING OF CHARLESTON.—It was by the following order that John Culpeper laid out a town in 1672 that was subsequently called Charles Town. It was gradually settled up between that date and 1680, when it formally became the seat of government. Its predecessor on the south side of Ashley River had also been called Charles Town. Thereafter the site of the latter was for many years referred to as "the old town":

Carolina./

By the grand Council

a colony of
12000 acres

You are forthwth. to admeasure and layout or cause to be layd out upon the land lying between Ashley River and Wandoe River twelve thousand acres of land for a Collony in a Square as much as Navigable Rivers will p̄mitt, bounding same wth. limitts running directly from East to West and from North to South beginning upon Ashley River towards the South at a place there knowne by the name of Oyster Poynt, And a Plott thereof fairely drawne you are to return to us with all convenient speed whereof you are not to fayle; Given under our hands this xxxth. day of Aprill 1672./

To John Culpeper
Surveyor, Generall
or his lawfull Deputy.

Maurice Mathews
Will: Owen:

John Yeamans
Tho: Gray
John Godfrey

(Warrant book, 1672-1692, p. 1.)

THE DATE OF ARRIVAL OF THE LANDGRAVE SMITH FAMILY.

—Among the settlers who came in the *Carolina*, one of the three vessels that brought the first colony for South Carolina, in 1669-70, and assisted in founding Albemarle Point, subsequently named Charles Town, were Thomas and Paul Smith. Many writers have asserted, without furnishing any proof, that the first of these was the same Thomas Smith who subsequently became a Landgrave and was sometime Governor of the Province. The late General McCrady, in his first volume (foot note page 121), disputes that claim and gives the date of the arrival of Thomas Smith, afterwards Landgrave, as 1687. The editor of this magazine once asked General McCrady for his authority for that date, and was told by the General that he had seen a Bible that bore every evidence of being a Bible of original record entry, and that therein he saw it stated that Landgrave Smith had been born in Madagascar and had come to South Carolina in 1687. *The South-Carolina Gazette* of Thursday, May 11, 1738, mentions the death of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith on the Tuesday before, stating that he was in his 75th. year, and had been fifty-four years in the Province. That would have put the date of his arrival at 1684. The Editor has always believed that that was the correct date of the arrival of the Landgrave Smith family in South Carolina, and he also believes that General McCrady either mistook an old fashioned 4 for a 7 or that his printer mistook his 4 for a 7. The following record which he has discovered in the warrant book of the Province for the years 1672-1692 (page 307) fully confirms his opinion as to the date of the arrival of this distinguished family:

You are forthwith to Cause to bee admeasured and laid out unto Mr Thomas Smith six hundred and fifty acres of Land being Due to him for the arrivall of himselfe Barbara his wife, Tho: & George Smith, Mathew Crosse, Philip Adams, Joan Atkins, Johanah Atkins, and Elizabeth Adams, Aron Atkins Ellen & Mary Atkins & Michael Peirce who are entred in the secretaries Office the 10 July 1684 In some Convenient place not yett laid out or marked to bee laid out for any other person or use Observing the Lords prop^{ts} Instructions beareing Date

the 21 Sept. 1683 And a certificate fully specifying the Cittuation & bounds thereof you are to returne unto us with all Convenient speed and for yo^r soe Doing this shall bee yo^r Warrt Dated the 20 Jan^r 1684/5

To Stephen Bull Esq^r
Surveyo^r Genall

John Godfrey
Robt Quary

Joseph West
Jn^o Moore

WHEN FRIENDS WERE FRIENDS.—“We hear that the Quakers at *Philadelphia*, have among themselves, collected upwards of *Three Hundred Pounds Proclamation Money*, for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in this Town, the Value whereof they have sent by Capt. *Cuzack*.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, May 14, 1741.

COLONEL JOHN PURVIS.—“DIED.]—On the 4th ult. Col. *John Purves*, of Edgefield county, in this state.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, June 11, 1792.

TWO REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.—“DIED.] At his plantation on the Wateree, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. *Samuel Boykin*, Esq. And, at Camden, on Thursday, the 29th ult. col. *Joseph Kershaw*.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, Jan. 9, 1792.

GENERALS LACEY AND BRANDON.—“*Promotion*. Col. Thomas Brandon, of the 13th regiment of the militia, Brigadier General of the 3d brigade of militia, vice Edward Lacey, who has resigned.”—*City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 21, 1797.

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No. 4.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

[Continued from the July number.]

[13.]

Head Quarters 17th feb^r. 1779.

My dear father.

I had the pleasure of writing to you, soon after my arrival at Camp—and have been since anxiously expecting farther intelligence from Georgia—If it be true that Spain is at length so enlightened on her own interests as to espouse those of America—I am inclined to think that feeble state will speedily be delivered from its present invaders—Such an event or the adoption of my black project alone can save her—if the first be a delusive report—I wish to know whether you think that the force of example, Argument, and above all that of impending Calamity will determine our Countrymen—to embrace the Salutary measure which I propose—if you think my dear father that the chances are for us—we cannot too soon execute our parts—you will have the glory of triumphing over deep rooted national prejudices, in favor of your Country and humanity at large—the former may perhaps have reason to call you her deliverer— The sacrifice you make, will be effaced by the most delicious and enviable feelings—

For my part it will be my duty and my pride, to transform the timid Slave into a firm defender of Liberty and render him worthy to enjoy it himself—

The respect and attachment which I have for the General—the friendship which I have for my Colleagues—will make even a temporary separation from them, a subject of great regret—and nothing could determine me to do it but a certain prospect of being more extensively useful— The General has been as polite as to say that he will be sorry to lose me even for a time—but that he will not object to my going— The nature of my profession separates me from my dearest friend—and it is natural for me not to quit an agreeable military situation—without some assurance of rendering greater services elsewhere—

But I must finish—I entreat that I may hear from my dear Father as soon as possible—and am ever his most affectionate

John Laurens.

Endorsed: John Laurens
17th. february 1779

[14.]

Head Quarters 10th march -79

My dear father.

You will have perceived by my last, that granting the probability of obtaining an act for raising black troops in South Carolina—no time in my opinion was to be lost in applying for it, under the sanction of a Recommendation from Congress—

When I reflect that the present season in that country affords very good fighting weather—that much time will be required for the Journey—that some delays may arise in our Council and Assembly, from the opposition of private interest—that collecting the Levies, at a general rendezvous—from remote parts—and exchanging the unfit for service that will be sent in the first instance—that *transforming* them into soldiers & providing them with Arms

Appointments &ca are all works of time— I must confess I am anxious—for if I am engaged in a plan of this kind my reputation is at stake— And a regard to that, would induce me to spend as much time as possible in disciplining and instructing my soldiers before I introduced them to the enemy—while a desire to render service on the other hand would make me solicitous to bring them into the field in the active part of the Campaign—

As a Soldier, as a Citizen, as a Man—I am interested to engage in this work—and I would cheerfully sacrifice the largest portion of my future expectations to its success—

I believe I have in this & former letters—nearly said all that can be offered by me on this subject—at present— Your counsel will be necessary to remove many difficulties—and digest a plan to be laid before the Legislature of South Carolina— My letters will prove to you that this subject occupies my thoughts very much—

I embrace you with all my heart—and am ever my dear fathers

most affectionate

John Laurens.

Endorsed: John Laurens 10 March
1779 Rec^d. 12th—

[15.]

Addressed: Lieut^t. Col^o. John Laurens
Aid de Camp to His Excellency
the Commander in Chief of
all the American forces—
South Carolina—

Philadelphia 18th April 1779.

My dear Son.

I had the pleasure of writing to you the day before yesterday by Messenger Durst. last evening the packet which will accompany this came to me under cover from Col^o. Hamilton, he says it contains two Letters from your M^r. Laurens which puts me in mind to forward that which I

told you had been illicitly opened. You will also receive two Letters directed to M^r J. Walton, one to M^r. E. Telfair & one to Count Pulaski which I recommend to the protection of M^r. Gervais or yourself.

The Marquis Britaigne who will be the bearer of this is anxious that I should recommend him to Governor Rutledge. That will be done Marquis, in pursuance of an Act of Congress by the President— Ah! but I am not acquainted with M^r Jay.

I then promised him to write to M^r. Gervais & to you, although he is personally acquainted with both, which gave him satisfaction; certainly if I were in Charles Town & the Marquis there too, I would shew him every mark of civility & attention, & I am persuaded my friends will answer for me.

This Gentleman's zeal in our cause must have cost him several Thousands of Louis d'ors, besides much personal suffering; he has been waiting upon Congress almost a whole Year in humble dependence, free from that inquietude which from almost all his Countrymen we have been witnesses of, & yet, there has been great stumbling at a proposition for allowing him 5000. Paper equal to about 400. Silver Dollars, nor did we surmount the difficulty in *one step*—first 3000. then 2000—carefully adding “he to be accountable.” we swallow Camels & strain at gnats.

Our friend Baron Stüben had intimated expectations of pretty large pecuniary compensation, for his expences coming to & in America over & above the pay of Major General, and also for his own expences & those of M^r. Fleury, M^r. L'enfant & M^r. Duponceau, a Report was thereupon introduced from the Board of War, the whole seemed to me, to be incongruous with his propositions at his arrival in York Town, I was therefore induced to call for certain documents & papers relative to the subject in order to enlighten such of our Members as would otherwise have been ignorant, but I made no opposition to the Report, some busy Body must have taken an advantage of my conduct & misrepresented

me to the Baron, otherwise the following dialogue three days ago when he dined with me could never have happened.

What is the reason Mr. Laurens that Congress will not allow me my expences, I told them I was not Rich & I am sure the Committee at York Town promised me.

Why Baron I cannot answer for the conduct of Congress, for my own part I would recommend to you not to press that subject at the present moment, every Member of Congress is sensible of your merit & deserving, I cannot just now so fully assign reasons, as I may at a future time, but if I were to advise, you would delay your demands until our affairs shall be a little better arranged.

His declarations to me at York Town were that he would expect nothing till the end of the War his running expences excepted—Congress gave him two or four Horses & a Commission of Major General, paid all his Expences at & travelling from Boston at York Town &c—

Well replied the Baron, for myself I will take your advice I will ask nothing yet—I will go to the Army & proceed in my duty—but why will they not do something for Fleury & the other young Gentlemen who have assisted me in my work?

Congress Sir, will undoubtedly do everything that is just & reasonable, there's no Man who has a greater esteem & affection for Col. Fleury than I have, but let us consider a little Baron is not Mr. Fleury now within one grade of Generalship, how long must he have served in his own Country before he would have arrived at this eminence, with large & honorable testimonials in his pocket.

But my dear Mr. Laurens, Mr. President he cannot live by his appointment, & he must go home if you do not do something for him.

You very well know Baron, the state of our Army & the state of our finances—if the case be so, that Col. Fleury cannot stay with us unless Congress will do something more

for him & that Congress cannot do any thing more for him, the consequence will be that he must go home, I shall be very sorry for it.—

The Baron, in no small shew of Choler & rage, although in presence of 4 or 5 other guests, answered, Then, I shall go home, I will not stay.

O Baron Baron, you had just determined the contrary, excuse me for saying, this is really taking advantage of my candor, you will make me more cautious hereafter if you persist in these sentiments—what else could I have said, speaking as an honest Man, if Col^r. Fleury cannot continue with us upon his present appointments & Congress will not because they cannot, with propriety, enlarge them—& he himself points out the alternative, what else could I have said, but I hope Baron you will not make me answerable for all the determinations of Congress. when I am there, I am an individual & speak my sentiments or give my voice without fear prejudice or partiality. I pray you Baron think better of this matter. We went to dinner, the Baron looked grave, I made attempts to raise him, he retired earlier than usual & if I do not mistake with a consciousness of a little transgression. The Deanites are incessant in their endeavors to raise a dis-esteem for me in the minds of foreigners, but they make no more impression upon mine than they would upon adamant with a Goose quill. I will endeavor to do right, if I do not gain *their* applause, I shall nevertheless enjoy an assurance of having deserved it—to be an honest Statesman produces a Man some troubles, but not so many I believe as attends a dissembling knavish one, therefore I'll pursue the old track. I could recite another conversation with a greater Man than Baron Stuben which would more than equally astonish you, but, *it wont do*. & I think the irregular measures which are adopted are arguments, proving, why it ought not.

When Baron Stuben first addressed Congress he produced a Letter from Mr. Deane announcing him Lieutenant General & Quarter Master General in the King of Prussia's Army,

hence I was led to give him the Title of Excellency, in my early correspondence; sometime after he went to Camp at Valley forge I was well informed that he had never advanced near the Rank of Lieutenant General, the Baron did not say to me that he had, but he did not disown it. Mr. Deane intimated that at some former time he had seen his Commissions, but that when he was about to leave Paris in order to embark for America he was not possessed of them, having left them in Germany, & this momeht it strikes me, that the Baron might have misconstrued & misapplied my question, How long must Col^o. Fleury have served ? &c—but upon my honor I had no design to touch him nor, as I have said above, did I ever think of the subject in this light until the present Instant. however if he has committed himself it is not my fault. if he felt any thing like an attack it was from within his own Breast, neither duty nor inclination could possibly have misled me to upbraid a Man with whom I wished to have continued in friendship. but the times are distempered & the Devils of avarice & ambition are indefatigably improving them to their own advantage.

20th.

'Tis rumored the Enemy have taken the town of Providence, I do not believe it— You will see the News Papers in Mr. Gervais's hands—tell me if my Country Men wish me to remain here, I don't mean a few of them, but generally.

I pray God bless & protect you

Henry Laurens.

Lieut^t. Colonel Laurens
South Carolina.

Endorsed: H. L.—to J—

Philadelphia 18th. April 1779.

[16.]

Addressed: Lieut. Colonel John Laurens
Aid de Camp to His Excellency
the Commander in Chief of the
American forces.
now at South Carolina.

Philadelphia 5th June 1779.

My Dear Son—

I had the honor of writing to you under the 30th Ult^r. since which we have received no accounts from Carolina—what! has our State determined not to correspond with Congress? The Lieut. Governor's late Letter to the Gov^r. of Virginia seemed to menace somewhat like it.

General M^cIntosh will tell you more news than I should be able to write in a whole day & you will see the News Papers in the hands of M^r. Gervais—some four or five summer like days have extracted the gouty pains which I had complained of for a fortnight before, but my leg continues in a precarious state.

I pray God to bless & protect
you

Henry Laurens.

Lieut. Colonel John Laurens
South Carolina.

Endorsed: H. L to J. L—
Philadelphia 5th. June 1779

[17.]

Philadelphia, 17th. July 1779.

My Dear Son.

My last communication is dated the 10th Inst. it was forwarded by the hands of Sickle a public Messenger.

Yours of the 2^d. June written I perceive with your left hand reached me no earlier than the 12th Inst. this is the Letter which M^r. Leger left in the custody of Col^o. Finnie; you

refer me very particularly to an antecedent date, but none such respecting Military operations in & about Charles Town have I seen. recollect if you can, its date & by whom you transmitted it. & I will endeavor to discover the defaulter or the delinquent.

Dunlap's Paper of this Morning does not inform us as I had expected it would, of the operations of the American Duke d'Alva, late Governor Tryon in Connecticut, he landed at New Haven burnt part & probably the whole of that Town penetrated to & burnt all Fairfield said to be one of the prettiest Towns in America. the Militia assembled, attacked him & he fled to his Ships—this is a general sketch warranted by Rivington of the 10th Inst. with this difference, he says re-embarked. I wish the title of d'Alva may be so fixed on Tryon as to be transmitted to posterity & his memory held in everlasting contempt.

Yesterday we received in Congress dispatches from the Honorable Arthur Lee Esq^r—containing as complete a vindication, of his own & his Brother William's conduct, as I have ever seen in any case, every charge of Deane's 5th. Decem. refuted, every article supported by vouchers—what a worse figure will this bad servant make before his fellow Citizens to whom he appealed, when his narrative of 139 Pages of vanity, misrepresentation, falsehood & contradiction shall pass under the harrow of Lee's Pen—those who have hitherto been his supporters, appeared to be unhappy while the Papers were reading. tell my friends they will find, that my resignation on the 9th. December was, as I then said to them, the greatest act of my Life. ^s

I have heard nothing lately from head Quarters—the very plentiful harvest, which we have now secured, leads to animation, we are talking of an immediate array of ten or twelve Thousand good Militia, these to join the Commander in Chief & to attack New York; a motion made by M^r. Dickinson seconded by M^r. Drayton that Congress should

^s See *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XIII, p. 282.

join the Army & act en Militaire—this shews more of valour in those Gentlemen than of the wisdom & reflection of grave Senators, but who can restrain the ardor of fighting Men when an opportunity offers? the Motion is on the Table for consideration when it can be taken up consistently with Order.

If I may judge of the state of your Carolina air, from the Philadelphia Thermometer you have hitherto had very tolerable weather, I was just now obliged to throw off a lined-silk, & to cover my body with a Cloth flannel-lined, waist-coat, & I took a little Cold last night by lying under only a thick Cotton coverlid. we have not experienced one intolerable day the present Summer.

I say nothing of my private affairs I know you will aid Mr. Gervais in taking as much thought for them as times will admit of. I remain here under the Commands of my fellow Citizens when my inclinations strongly bend homeward, 'tis high time I were there.

I pray God to bless & protect
you

Henry Laurens.

36 days since we heard
from So Carolina —
I interpret nothing amiss
from this silence.

Col^d. John Laurens
South Carolina—

Endorsed: H. L.—to J. L.—
Philadelphia 17th. July 1779.

[18.]

Addressed: John Laurens Esquire
 Lt. Colonel in the Army
 & Aid de Camp to
 His Excellency Gen: Washington
 Charles Town
 South Carolina.

 Philadelphia 23^d July 1779.

My Dear Friend.

I had the pleasure of writing to you the 17th. Inst by Messenger Graham, we've heard nothing since from Charles Town. I feel a little anxiety to know whether & when you mean to return to Your General & lest we should miss each other on the Road, an accident, which, if it should happen, would mortify us exceedingly. but I have not marked a day for my departure, I shall quit this great House the 12th. August because I cannot afford the Rent, & go for three or four Weeks into cheaper Quarters, my Landlady who is as keen an Abigail as any I know, has outwitted herself, she wanted to raise the Rent upon me & by a miscalculation I suppose, has let it to my Neighbor Mitchel for 6 or 7 hundred pounds per Annum less than I paid—& he has made a firm contract with a penalty annexed.

Your friend Doctor M^r. Henry is in Town on his return from escorting M^r. Washington to Virginia, he will dine with me to day & we'll drink your health. I have heard nothing from Head Quarters for a long time but I purpose to write to your General by the Doctor, I would give somewhat considerable for two hours conversation with him on certain very interesting & important points. I believe I shall pay him a Visit before I leave this Country.

Col^l. Gervais, Capt M^r. Queen & M^r. Wells will communicate to you the Contents of our latest News Papers & other scraps of intelligence which I have transmitted.

My Dear Son I pray God to bless & protect you.

Henry Laurens.

Colonel Dan. Morgan is in Town & has applied to Congress to accept his Commission, he complains of Gen Wayne's appointment to Command the Corps which should have been continued under him. he is a good Officer & we will not part with him, if persuasion can prevail.

I am charged by a great number of your friends to present their Compliments Gen Gates in a very particular manner.

Col: John Laurens.

Endorsed: H L. to J. L—
Philadelphia 23^a. July 1779.

[19.]

Philadelphia

17 Septem 1779.

My Dear Son—

My last Letter to you is dated the 31^a. July—my silence in the mean time has been owing to that uncertainty in which I have been held respecting your continuance in So. Carolina, every body who came from thence assured me you were determined to come this way very soon, as I remain in the same disagreeable state of suspense I should not have written to you now, had I not been charged particularly with a Letter from your friend Colonel Hamilton, that Letter accompanied by two which I suppose to be from S^t. Mary Axe, your Letter intended for M^r. Hutson & one for M^r. Petrie you will receive under the present cover.

I must refer you as usual to M^r. Gervais for News, but I may add, we have just recd. advice from Boston that our Frigates Boston & Deane had captured a Copper bottomed British Sloop of War; the Sandwick Packet bound from New York to Falmouth; a Vessel with 150 Pipes Wine from Madeira; these safe in Port two New York Privateers of 10 Guns each, a very Rich Ship from Glasgow

for N York & one or two other Vessels—these not yet arrived, on board the Glasgow-Man was a Box containing complete apparatus for counterfeiting our poor Dollars, which had been thrown overboard & recovered—Major Gardner, he who was on Port Royal Island, was taken in the Packet. you will probably see all these circumstances more particularly marked in Dunlap's Paper to morrow, I shall be early enough to send one of them.

If I do not hear from you in a few days I believe without further waiting I shall set out for Charles Town altho my own inclination to pursue duty at this very critical juncture & the requests of my friends press me strongly to remain here a little longer

I should inform you I pray God to bless You
 Jack Hamm is here a prisoner in the Henry Laurens,
 Character of a common Seaman, I am
 afraid he has forfeited *all Character*.

Lieut'. Col'. John Laurens.

Endorsed: H. L. to J. L.

Philadelphia 17th. Sep^r: 1779

[20.]

Philadelphia 21st. Septem 1779

I had the pleasure my Dear Son of writing to you the 17th. Inst. by a Public Messenger, & of receiving on the 19th. by the hand of Capt. Roberts your favor of the 9th Ult^o.—This Young Gentleman will dine with me to morrow, if I can render him services more substantial than bare civilities, your recommendation will have its weight, with my own feelings respecting him as a fellow Citizen the Son of a valuable Officer who laid down his Life in the defence of America.

I knew, the pride & the naughtiness of the Hearts of so many of our fellow Citizens, would seduce them to spurn at the mode you speak of for completing our Confœderal Regiments; that the avarice of others would impel them to re-

volt from the proposition for erecting black Battalions & I long since foresaw & foretold you the almost insurmountable difficulties which wou'd obstruct the progress of your liberal Ideas.—nothing wonderful in all this—Is it a light work to bring Men accustomed [one or two words obliterated] affluence & absolute command, to submit without murmuring to peremptory Orders under the penalty of Corporal punishment. And it is certainly a great task effectually to persuade Rich Men to part willingly with the very source of their wealth &, as they suppose, tranquility. You have encountered rooted habits & prejudices, than which there is not in the history of man recited, a more arduous engagement. If you succeed you will lay the corner stone for accomplishing a prediction of your Grandfather & your name will be honorably written & transmitted to posterity—but even the attempt without perfect success, will, I know, afford you unspeakable self satisfaction—The work will at a future day be efficaciously taken up & then it will be remembered who began it in South Carolina.

I prospered yesterday in carrying through a Report which I had the honor of presenting to Congress from a Comtee. appointed to correspond with General Lincoln, recommending Aid to So Carolina by dispatching three frigates or Armed Ships of War & the North Carolina Brigade to Charles Town; there was much opposition to the measure from certain quarters & the Report underwent some alterations which may possibly be made use of to defeat my views, but as the execution was Committed to the Marine Board where Mr. Mathewes Acts as a Member, I have strenuously recommended the subject to his attention & I confide greatly in his zeal & fortitude.—Should we receive certain accounts of a French fleet operating on your Coast, all that we have here determined to attempt for your relief will instantly be reconsidered & probably vanish.

Gentlemen aver that the Continental Frigate [one or two words obliterated] advantage to the Port of Boston either in a Commercial & pecuniary view, or as a defence—on

the contrary the prizes which those Frigates carry in, work a prejudice to the Citizens of that Town by encouraging monopolizers & extortioners & by stripping the Port of Seamen who would otherwise be more usefully employed in the service of [word obliterated] Merchant Ships & private Ships of War—this doctrine strange as it may appear to Men of no more than common understanding, is proved & illustrated by the extreme reluctance with which Gentlemen representing Massachusetts & Boston consent to part with them only for a few Mouths in favor of a much distressed Sister State, but when some Men talk of defending So Carolina & of the necessary measures for recovering Georgia, methinks I hear blind Men describing Colours, or Misers haranging on liberality.

Has not So Carolina contributed her quota to the raising a Navy? Has she not a rightful claim to some of the benefits which may be derived from that Navy? Oh! but So Carolina is defended by taking the enemy's privateers from New York, & if you send our Frigates to So Carolina the Enemy will soon know it, way lay & capture them—do not the Enemy as well know when those Frigates sail from Boston on a Cruize for prizes? is it not as practicable for British Men of War from Hallifax, Rhode Island & New York to way lay them coming out of, & returning to, the Bay of Boston as going to Carolina or cruising from thence? Did not they know of the ill concerted enterprize to Penobscot? Had I prevailed by my repeated recommendations more than twelve Months since, to send three Frigates to Cruize near Charles Town we should probably have added three or four British Frigates to our American fleet &c &c.

It has been falsely transmitted to Charles Town that I was too closely connected with the Eastern States, you have now proof of the contrary & I glory in the reproach of being with no Man, with no party longer than he or they steers or steer by the Pole Star of reason, Justice, reciprocity. when Men diverge into the Road of self Interestedness, I walk no further with them In a word, I fear I have given

offence to some of my friends If it be so, I can't help it, I would rather offend my Father than meanly or wittingly transgress against those principles—the offended will upon reflection, perceive their mistake & without suit forgive me nor will this be a strange Phœnomenon in a true account of my Pilgrimage. How many of our Confœderal Ships of War have heretofore been Captured or foolishly lost? but how many have been captured or otherwise lost in attempting to relieve or aid the Southern States? answer, my friends, these questions fairly & you will see nothing preposterous in the proposition for sending three Frigates to Charles Town—if cruizing [one or two words obliterated] Plan they will have as good Cruizing ground from thence [one or two words obliterated] any part on our side of the Atlantic & Boston will be for a little time relieved from the burthen of prizes—My very worthy friend Gen. Whipple, says in his mild & decent manner, well! well! you'll repent this scheme.—but I'll say no more I know my views are pure, my design is to promote the general good of the Union & I trust we shall be all good friends [one or two words obliterated] w.

My quandom opponent Merryweather [obliterated word] to whom I never made any approaches, is now not only placid but kind pressed me to day to take a side of his Chariot, brought me home & will eat Sturgeon with me to morrow—look at the Journal of Congress the 14th. May last &c—If Men will be———if they will do these things, how can I help it? I [one or two words obliterated] ot be illnated or inexorable.

But to return to your Letter, I expect soon to hear your schemes in Assembly have proved abortive & that you have been defeated in your first battle in the Field of Politics—should this be the case I wish indeed to know it *soon*, & to know also your determination respecting a continuance in your native clime, in order to regulate my own movements, I should begin my journey homeward in a few days were I sure of meeting you on the Road or at Ansonburgh, mean-

ing in a few days after two or three important points shall be adjusted in, as honest M^r. Duffield stiles it, the great Council of these States.

I have informed Mons^r. Girard of M^r. Plombards addresses to your Senate & House of Representatives & given him proper extracts from your Letter & from Colonel Gervais's, if the Gentleman has been misled I am in hopes he will see his error & retract before it be too late, he must not expect undue countenance either from Mons^r. Girard or from the Cheval^r La Luzerne.

You talk of a heavy tax, what will you say when Congress shall call on you for about a million & an half of Dollars per Month, a call which you must expect to hear [one or two words obliterated] the 1st. November. We have solemnly pledged ourselves [one or two words obliterated] no more paper Money when the Amount shall be 200,000,000 Dollars, as you will have read in the Circular Letter, this event will happen about the 1st. December & we have not yet determined upon one article of ways & means for replenishing the Treasury & carrying on the War. I feel more fr [two or three words obliterated] nt prospect of our affairs, than is convenient to [one or two words obliterated] paper, lest Rivington should lay his hands on my Letter & magnify.—

I am told Col^l. Laurens gives exceeding good Madeira Wine to his guests at the House in the Garden, whence I presume it must be plenty, & cheap in Charles Town, therefore I request him to lay in a pipe or two for me before Christmas. Colonel Malmadi will be the bearer of this, I don't know whether I shall be able to write to M^r Gervais by him if I do not, I pray you let this Letter [word obliterated] both. & if I send but one packet the News Papers will be found in that. I commend you to God's protection & remain My Dear Son

Your faithful friend & affectionate Father.

Henry Laurens,

Colonel John Laurens.
South Carolina.

Endorsed: H. L to J. L—
Philadelphia 21st Sep^r: 1779
at the conclusion
Madeira Wine

[21.]

Philadelphia 27th. Septem 1779.

My Dear Son.

I writ to you the 21st. Inst. by Col^o. Malmedi. the 25th. your favor supposed to have been penned the 7th. reached me, & announced the arrival of Count d'Estaing on the American Coast, if the Count has adhered to his Resolution of remaining with you only eight days, 'tis to be apprehended his achievements in Georgia & So Carolina will not excite a nine days wonder; that slackness in our Militia which you complain of, is very illy fitted to the Count's spirit for enterprize and celerity—be this as it may, I expect, at least, this good effect from his appearance, that the Enemy will scamper off & overturn the Wright government in Georgia & all its appendages, & I hope for greater things. Congress have authorized General Washington to Co-operate with the French Admiral & General in such manner as he shall judge conducive to public good without applying to them for further directions & have strongly recommended to the middle & eastern States to give the General all possible aid of Men & provisions & also to furnish provisions of flour &c for the use of the Fleet & Army of our Ally. That Assembly met yesterday for the sole purpose of appointing a Minister Plenepotentiary for treating with his Britanic Majesty on Peace & Commerce, an Act which in my estimation is extremely premature. M^r. Adams & M^r. Jay were nominated, the Ballots twice taken without effect—1st. Ballot 5 for Adams 4 for Jay 3 States divided—2nd.—6 for Adams. 5 for Jay—South Carolina divided—My Colleague had laboured hard two days for carrying a resolution to disqualify any Member of Congress or any one who had been a Member within nine preceeding Months for any office of trust or emolument under Congress—I opposed the Resolution but coincided in the Idea & wished it might be understood by the whole House that a Member should not be appointed, among other reasonings my Colleague in favor

of his Motion had urged, that the appointment of a Member to be a foreign Minister would be degrading; by sending one from sovereignty into servitude—you can't suppose I could hear such sentiments & forbear laughing inwardly—finding me to be clear in his opinion that on the present occasion we ought not to appoint a Member he earnestly requested me to think of a proper Character out of doors after some hours reflection I named to him M^r. John Adams as a Gentleman in every respect well qualified, against whom there could be no exception & to whom these States were much indebted—there rested the matter, until the proposed Resolution & its proposed amendment were ousted by Yeas & Nays—when the Ballots were about to be taken, my Colleague declared for M^r. Jay, I expostulated with him on what had passed between us; observed, that among other motives, I had nominated M^r. Adams on his own principles & candidly & honestly declared to him such exceptions against M Jay as neither himself nor any Man could remove. he nevertheless persisted & South Carolina was deprived of a Vote, I explained to Congress in terms nearly as above written the ground of our division as an apology for my own conduct.

I think no honest Man will censure me, nor would I have it understood that I mean to censure M^r Mathews, we are perfectly good friends & I believe him to be a very honest Man. I am also persuaded he had not been let into the secret of his self-denying motion, but this must be reserved as a subject for a future moments discussion.*

*this Morning Monday the 27th. September according to my imaginary foresight will be devoted to the appointment of a Minister Plenepotentiary to treat with the Court of Spain, on Alliance & Amity & Commerce—

M^r. Lee will be, as tis intended & expected, superseded by M^r. Jay, an avowed & inveterate Enemy—God's will be done.

these things I say to you & to my good friend Gervais, & to

no body else, unless you shall find it necessary, which I hope will never happen.

M^r. Solikifer has just informed me, that Sir Charles Hardy's Cruize had been made for reconnoitering & scouring the British Channel, finding it clear, he had returned into Port & immediately after, a fleet of upwards of forty Sail, of Merchant Men—probably under some small convoy sailed from Spithead or some port in England, these were more lucky than Sir Charles, they fell in with the french or perhaps the combined fleets, & were every skin of them conducted into Brest—this, Mr. Solikoffer says he read in a Letter from Bourdeaux 42 days old & he is gone to look for the Letter, if it comes in proper time you will receive an extract.

When I writ to M^r. Gervais yesterday I held my self confined to a moment & said I should not write to you, but a violent rain & other circumstances I suppose were impediments to M^r. Downs's departure earlier than this Morning— You will now be so good as to present my Love to my friend & communicate these contents. I learn your black Air Castle is blown up, with contemptuous huzzas—a Man of your reading & of your Philosiphy will require no consolatory reasonings for reconciling him to disappointment. I pray God to bless & protect you.

Colonel John Laurens
South Carolina.

Henry Laurens.

[22.]

Philadelphia 2^d. October 1779.

My Dear Son—

I have lately written to you by divers opportunities to Charles Town directed in your absence to Colonel Gervais, from an opinion that you would have left that place & I had suggested to my friends the probability of your taking a passage in Count d'Estaing's squadron; this Idea is countenanced by intimations in your Letter of the 3^d. Septem— which I received three days since. I therefore expect this will meet you at the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

You were put in Nomination in Congress by the Honble. Mr. Gerry the 27th. Ult^o. for the Office of Secretary to the Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles & were on the 28th. unanimously elected by eleven, or twelve, States—the Salary not fixed—£1000. St^s recommended in a Report, I shall oppose every thing above £700.—but from what fund or funds is even that Sum to be paid?—I know not. the appointment is honorable to you in every appearance & will put you in a road leading to the service of your Country. I know you are equal to the task, nor could I forbear my testimony; it was due to a meritorious fellow Citizen, but I could not engage for your acceptance—therefore you are by no means bound by any promise or even seeming promise on my part—I shall be glad to converse with you before you finally determine aye or no. You may, if you please, receive from me an honest & faithful & I believe accurate state of our affairs foreign & domestic—no attempts will be made on my part to induce or dissuade—you will be left by me to judge for your self. I need say no more but that I long to embrace you.

I pray God to direct you
in all things & I commend you to
his protection

Henry Laurens.

I might have added one word more—I wait here only to know your resolution, when I receive that from your self my Horses will be put to the vehicle in which I mean to return to my own poor distressed wretched Country.—
Capt. Roberts's conduct towards the Delegates of So. Carolina has not done the highest Credit to your recommendation—this as a hint.—5th. October—This address remaining on my Table unsealed gives me an opportunity to add,—the Salaries of the Ministers Plenipo: are £2500 St^s. ꝯ Ann. each—of their respective Secretaries £1000—in full of all expences &c. my protest against both stands on the Book

announced his intention of sailing to Boston without co-operating with the Americans. Col. Laurens went to the Count and protested with his usual vigor.¹⁰ The following is a fragment of a letter written by Col. Laurens at that time. It was probably addressed to his father, as it was found in the Laurens Collection, but the endorsement on the back is in the handwriting of Moses Young, sometime Secretary to Hon. Henry Laurens.]

everything—

I was going on but am called upon the most important business—A Council of War on board the French vessels have determined that the Squadron ought to go immediately to Boston to refit. I am going on board with a solemn protest against it Adieu

J Laurens

Endorsed: Colonel John Laurens
(no date)—

¹⁰ See Vol. II of this Magazine, pp. 271-272; Vol. III, p. 16.

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

[Continued from the July Number.]

[44.]

[COL. C. C. PINCKNEY TO MAJ. ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston¹⁹

Dear Major,

I herewith send you a permitt for Lieut: Brown to go to Town, and hope he will soon recover his health. I also return you the paper. If there is anything new since yesterday do communicate it. If you have occasion to write home Gen: Moultrie has a servant who will go that way tomorrow & will carry a Letter for you. I forgot to deliver you Miss Moultrie's Compts yesterday and to inquire for her whether you knew how Miss Ashby Harleston did, and whether she had had [break] ll fro [break] I remain

Yrs sincerely

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Memorandum on back: Oct. 11th: 1780-

Ordered That each Officer do in Rotation attend to the drawing & distributing of all Rations for the space of one Week beginning wth: Captain Mazyck who will continue to Act 'till Thursday next. The Officers will Order the attendance of their Servants to assist in Conveying the provisions to Barracks as the most Convenient place to be Served out Sickness alone will be an excuse for escaping a Tour—when the next Officer in Succession is to Act

¹⁹ The following memorandum is written across the face: "A Ball Bees Wax. Eng. for Hats— & of whom a Marquis may be borrowed."

[45.]
 [A RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]
 Return of the First Regiment of South Carolina Prisoners of War at Haddrell's point, Friday Oct. 1780

	White Servants	Blacks
Officers—		
Col: Ch: C: Pinckney		
Capt ^m . Geo: Turner—	Isaac Fletcher	Toby
Joseph Elliott—	.....	Boatswain
William Hext—	.....	Bacchus
Charles Lining—	Andrew Smith	
Thomas Gadsden—	Adam Miller	
Lieut ^t . Alex ^r . Fraser	.....	Jemmy
John Hamilton	.....	.....
John P. Ward	.....	Tom
William Hazzard	.....	Hector
Charles Brown	.....	Cain
W ^m . Ward	.....	Charles
Geo: Petrie	.....	Billy
James Kennedy	.....	Tom
William Russell	.....	Gasper Brown
James Keuny	Peter Dunwick	Guard
	.....	Wexford
Sick in Count ^t .		G. Turner,
		Capt ^t . 1 st . Reg ^t . S ^o . Carl
Not in the Line		

Endorsed: 1st. Reg^t.

[46.]

[A RETURN OF THE 2ND REGIMENT.]

Return of the S^c. Caro: 2^d. Rgt. prisoners of War at Had-
drells point Oct: 20th.. 1780—

Officers—	White Servants	Blk Servants—
Major Harleston—	Robert Gamble	.....
Cpts. Mazyck—	.....	Toney—
Warley—	.....
Shubrick—	.....	Blk boy—Peter.
Baker—	.....
Proveaux—	Sawyer—	.....
Mason—	.....	Cupid—
Gray—	Ferguson	
Lts—Foissiu	Oliver—	
Kolb—	.....	York—
Langford	.....
Frierson	.....	Julius—
Ogier—	.....	.....
Evans—	.....	Peter—
Legare	Lamb	.....
Dunbar	Sparrow	.....
Hart—	.....	Joe—
Pay Mas ^r . Gray	.....	Tom—
Lt—Mazyck	.....	Robin—

J: Hart Adj: 2^d. Rgt.

[47.]

[A RETURN OF THE 2ND REGIMENT.]

Return of y^e So. Car. 2^d. Rgt. prisoners of War at Hadrells point—Oct. 28th. 1780—

Officers—	White Servants	Black Servants
Major Harleston	Robert Gamble	
Capt. Mazyck	.....	Peter
Warley	.....	.....
Shubrick	.....	Peter
Baker	.....	.....
Proveaux	.....	.....
Mason	.....	Cupid
Gray	Ferguson	
Lts. Foissin	Tho ^r . Oliver	
Kolb	.....	York
Langford	.....	.....
Frierson	.....	Julius
In Town Ogier	.....	.....
Evans	.....	Peter
Legare	Lamb	.....
Dunbar	Jn ^o Sparrow	
Hart	.....	Joe
Mazyck	.....	Robin
Pay Mas— Gray	.....	Tom

[48]

[A RETURN OF THE 3RD REGIMENT.]

Return of the Officers & Servants of the 3^d S^o. C^r. Regt
Now Prisoners of War at Hadrills Point 29 Oct^r. 1780—

.....
Lt. Col ^o . Henderson	.....	Nelson a Slave
Cap ^t . F. Warley	Sick in Town	
Cap ^t . Smith	.....	Peter MGrew soldier
Cap ^t . Jo ^o . Warley	present	Ja ^s .Swords D ^o Taylor
Cap ^t . Goodwyn	.....
Cap ^t . Buchanan	Sick in Town	Jn ^o . Campbell soldier
Cap ^t . Baker	.....
Cap ^t . Farrer	.....	Jacob Bruncin Sol
Cap ^t . Liddell	.....
Cap ^t . Pollard	.....	W ^m . Myrack D ^o
L ^t . Goodwyn	.....	W ^m . Partridge
L ^t . Smith	.....	Jn ^o . Peterkin
L ^t . MGwire	.....	Jo ^o . Williams
L ^t . Cap ^t . Milling	.....
Doct ^r . Martin	.....	Cauldwell soldier
		Merry MGwire Adg ^t . 3 ^d Reg ^t
		Jn ^o . C: Smith Capt.

[49.]

[A RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

Return of the Officers & Servants of the first Regim^t. of
So. Caro: Nov^r. 10th /80

	Col: C C. Pinckney	Toby a Negro
	Capt ⁿ . Geo: Turner	Isaac Fletcher
	Simeon Theus—	Boatswain, a Negro
	Joseph Elliott—	Bacchus— d ^o .
	W ^m . Hext—	Andrew Smith
	Charles Lining—	Adam Miller
Sick in T.	Thomas Gadsden—	Jemmy a Negro
D ^o .	Lieut ^t . Alex ^r . Fraser	.....
	John Hamilton	Tom a Negro
Sick in Co ^r .	John P. Ward	Hector d ^o .
	W ^m . Hazzard	Cain d ^o .
D ^o . Town.	Charles Brown	Charles d ^o .
	William Ward	Billy d ^o .
D ^o . in Town.	George petrie	Tom d ^o .
	James Kennedy	Gasp: Brownguard
Not in y ^e line	{ W ^m . Russell	peter Dunwick
	{ James Kenny	Wexford a Negro
		G Turner
		Capt ⁿ 1 st . Reg ^t So Car:

Endorsed: Return
1st. Reg^t.

[50.]

[A RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

Weekly Return of the 1st. Reg^t. of So. Carolina at Had-
drell's — November 1780

Officers	Servants	Remarks
Col: Charles C. Pinckney	Toby (Slave)—	
Captains Geo: Turner	Isaac Fletcher	
Simeon Theus	Boatswain (Slave)	
Joseph Elliott	Bacchus (d°)	
William Hext	Andrew Smith	
Charles Lining	Adam Miller	
Thomas Gadsden	Jemmy (Slave)	Sick in Town
Lieut. Alexander Fraser	.....	D°.
John Hamilton	Tom (d°)	
John Peter Ward	Hector (d°)	Sick Country
W ^m . Hazzard	Cain (d°)	
Charles Brown	Charles (d°)	D°. Town
William Ward	Billy (d°)	Sick Barracks
George Petrie	Tom (d°)	D°. Town
James Kennedy	Gaspar Brownguard	D°. Barracks
James Kenny	Wexford (Slave)	} Not in the line but returned in this Regim ^t
W ^m . Russell	Peter Dunwick	
	G Turner	
	Capt ⁿ 1 st . R ^t .	

[51.]

[A MUTILATED RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

	Elliott	Bacchus d°.
	Hext	And ^r . Smith
	Lining	Adam Miller
Sick in Town	Gadsden	Jemmy, Negro
	Lieu ^{ts} . Fraser	.....
	Hamilton	Tom, Negro
d° Count ^y .	J. P. Ward	Hector, d°.
	Hazzard	Cain— d°.
Sick in Town	Charl. Brown	Charles d°.
	W ^m . Ward	Billy d°.
Sick Town	George petrie	Tom
	Kennedy	G. Brown guard
Not in y ^e Line	(W ^m . Russell	P. Dunwick
	(Ja ^s . Kenny	Wexford—
		G Turner
		Capt ⁿ 1 st . R ^t . So. Caro.

Subs. 4 absent

Capt^s. 1.....4 slaves absent

Endorsed: Return Say November 25th 1780

Waiters	{ Present
	{ Absent

[52.]

[LIEUTENANT GEORGE EVANS TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston

2^d. S. C. Reg^t.

Lieut. Evanss Compliments wait on Major Harleston beg the favor of his permission to go to Town L^t. Evans's Name has been upon the list at General Moultrie's ever since August and has been waiting patiently since for leave but have not been able to procure leave the Certificate will shew my situation which L^t. E. beg the Major to take notice of—

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

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SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

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

[CONTINUED FROM THE JULY NUMBER.]

James Dunbarr, Doctor of Medicine, sometime in the island of Jamaica, presently in Forress. Will 18 May 1743; proved 2 August 1743. To prevent discords amongst my nearest friends and relations about my effects after my decease, I nominate and appoint Archibald Dunbarr of Dykeside, my Eldest Brother German, my Executor, Legator, and universall intromitor with all my effects real and personal in the Island of Jamaica or elsewhere to pay my debts and legacies, vizt: £50 to Walter Dunbar in South Carolina, my second Brother German, and a mourning ring of £5 value; £40 to George Dunbarr in York Town, Virginia, my third Brother German; a mourning ring value £10 to Alexander Grant, son to Thomas Grant of Astronomy, now in Kingston in Jamaica. "Subscribed these presents upon stamped paper at Forras before these witnesses: James Dunbarr, Surgeon in Forras, and James Dunbarr, Whig-maker there. James Dunbarr witnesses also to the original Note, James Dunbarr. Witness James Dunbarr, witness." Boycott, 260.

Ralph Izard of Berkley County in Province of South Carolina. Will 13 September 1757; proved 18 May 1763. To my son Ralph Izard my plantation whereupon I now live called Burton, my land up the Cypress path left me by my father; also land left me by my brother Thomas Izard called Mount Boone, and my plantation on Cow Savannah bought from Dr. Rind, Mr. Queen, and Mrs. Golding; also plantation on Combabee river given to me by my father and my brother Thomas. To my son Walter Izard my plantation on Tomothy Savanna bought from Mr. James

Deveaux; also lands on Lady's Island left me by my brother Thomas. To my daughters Sarah and Rebecca Izard my plantation at Woomeraw left me by my father in law Joseph Blake Esqre and by my father Walter Izard Esqre. If Mrs. Galleghar should be living in my family at the time of my decease, £50 to her over and above such wages as may be due her. My two houses and two lots of land in Broad street, Charlestown, bought from Mr. Manigault and Mr. Ruthledge, to my son Ralph, he also to have liberty to take my negro dower Joe and all his family at their appraised worth. All the rest amongst my children, who are to have a liberal education and good upkeep till they are 21. My executors to sell to my son Ralph the plate marked R. I. Executors and guardians: my Brother in Law Daniel Blake and friends Henry Middleton and Benjamin Smith. Witnesses: John Butler, Newman Swallow, Charles Atkins.

Caesar, 236.

John Driffill of pon pon in State of South Carolina. Will 13 February 1789; proved 1 June 1797. To my sister Elizabeth Burks £30, and to the children of my said sister Elizabeth — pounds sterling of Great Britain. To my sister Mary, married to a man in the 66th Regiment belonging to the King of Great Britain, £30. To the children of my said sister Mary £30 to each of them. To my nephew Joseph Stow £100. To my brother William Driffel all my wearing apparel and £50. To my brothers Richard and Thomas Driffel and my sister Susan £21 between them. The residue of my estate between the children of my sisters Elizabeth and Mary. Executors to dispose of my negroes and other property not herein willed as they think most advantageous. Executors: my friends Lewis Morris, Henry Mulholland, William Serjeant. Witnesses: William McKimmey, William Crawford.

Exeter, 408.

George Miller, His Majesty's Consul to the Southern States of America, vizt: North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, heretofore resident at Charleston, but now and lately residing at Knightsbridge, County Middlesex. Will 8 January, 1797, proved 12 February, 1798. All my goods and estate, whatsoever and wheresoever situated, to my wife. In this bequest are comprehended all sums of money invested in my name in the Books of the Bank of England or any of the Public Funds of Great Britain, all my salary due as Consul, share of debt due in North Carolina to James Gibson and myself placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville for collection, and whatsoever may be received by my nephew Mr. David Miller of Williamsburg in Virginia from John Cowper, executor of William Cowper, who was an executor of Staples Ivy deceased of Nansamond County, being a legacy left by him to his neice my late wife Mrs. Peggy Miller. Executors: My wife and my brother James Miller, Esqr., in the service of the East India Company in the Civil Line. My wife to offer some small token of remembrance to my brothers and sisters. To our faithful servant Alexander Stewart, 5 guineas. Witnesses: John Campbell, Eliza: Campbell. Codicil 15 June 1797. Retracts the bequest made to Alexander Stewart, requesting wife to give him up his note of hand of this day for £27 3s 6d. Walpole, 117.

John Perry, late of Island of Antigua in America, but now of Parish of St. James, Westminster. Will 24 June, 1708; proved 4 April, 1713. To the Parish of Youghall, where I was born, County Cork, Ireland, £300 to buy some lands, the rent of which to be distributed every year at the Church Door forever amongst such poor people of Youghall as the Bishop of the Diocese shall designate. To the Parish of Christ Church, County Cork, £100 current money of Ireland for the same purpose. The sum of £300 to be laid out in Antegua for the benefit of Parish of St. John's Antigua. To the Governor, Council, and Assembly of said

Ireland, £300 for the benefit of the Public Treasury. To my sister-in-law Mary Perry, relict of my deceased brother Samuel Perry, £30 a year for life. To my Sister Anne Osbourne, widow, and her two daughters, Mary Mills and Joyce Osbourne, £200 of money of Ireland each. To each grandchild of my said sister Osbourne which shall be living at my decease (except Jo: Freeman, son of James Freeman, to whom I have already given £100) £100 of money of Ireland. To my nephew Samuel Perry, £1000 money of Antegua out of such debts as shall be due to me in that Island. To my wife Anne, £100 per annum for life, all household stuff, plate, and furniture. To my daughter Anne Perry, £2000, being a debt due to me from Major Long of said Island, my house in St. John's Parish aferesaid, next to Major Long's Plantation, and £500. To my daughter Dorothy Perry, all money due to me from Patrick Brown, late of Antigua. To my daughter Elizabeth Perry, my half of the Plantation in the Parish of St. Mary's Antigua and £210. To my daughter Mary, all my right to my Plantation in South Carolina and £500. To my nephew Jonathan Perry, son of my Brother Edward Perry, £1000. To my Brother Edward Perry, £50 for mourning. To Archibald Hutchinson, Esq., £50. Captain John Perne, £10. All the rest to my wife and children. Guardians: Archibald Hutchinson, Brother Edward Perry, and my wife. Executors: my daughters Anne Perry and Dorothy Perrey and Brother Edward Perry. Witnesses: Christ Devonsheir, John Devonsheir, Christ Devonsheir, junior, all of Bristoll.

Leeds, 88.

Thomas Barton of Berkley County, South Carolina. Will 29 January 1731-2; proved 17 January 1734/5. To my son Thomas Barton 150 acres where he now dwelleth, but he is to pay a mortgage which lies in the hands of Captain John Vandrosse for £650 current money of South Carolina. To my beloved son William Barton 150 acres of Land upon the Head of the Land. To my beloved son John Barton 150

acres joyning to my dwelling house, House and all. To my son William two Negroes Sambo and Saterah by name. To my son John two slaves Indian Johnne and Prince. To my daughter Ann one Negro Wench named Lucey and 6 cows and calves of the plantation Mark. All my estate in England which came by the death of My Brother John Barton to be divided equally among my four children, Thomas, William, John and Anne Barton. Executors: Sons William and John Barton. Witnesses: Jonathan Stock, John Baker, Jno. Young.

Ducie, 3.

LANDGRAVE DANIEL AXTELL.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

DANIEL AXTELL, a merchant of London, was granted lands in South Carolina about 1680¹ and, upon nomination of John Archdale, Esq., was elected a landgrave of Carolina by the Lords Proprietors, August 10, 1681.² He came to South Carolina about this time, but died within a year or two,³ his

¹ Carolina ss: pursuant to the Direcons of the Lords prop^{rs}: on this behalf you are to admeasure and lay forth unto M^r. Daniell Axtell of London March: one of y^e settlers of this province three thousand acres of land in som Convenient place not yett survey^d. or laid out to any other pson or use and if the same happen upon any Navigable river or river capable to be made Navigable you allowe onlie the fifth pte of the Depth thereof by the water side and a Certificate fully specifying the bounds and scituacon thereof you re- turne to us wth. all Convenient speed Dated y^e 13th. of December 1680

To Cap^t Maurice Mathews
Survey^r generall

Joseph West
Will fuller
John Smyth

(Warrant book 1672-1692, p. 196.)

May 3, 1681, "Daniell Axtell of London M^rchant" executed a power of attorney to "John Arnold at p^rsent in London now bound for Carolina in America" to enable him to sue or collect money due to Axtell by "Christopher Smith and John Fisher or any other pson or psons in Carolina." Nicholas Hayward, notary; Jacob Waight and Joseph Morton, Jr., witnesses. (Records of the governor of South Carolina, book 1672-1692, pp. 82-83.)

² "Public Records of South Carolina" (MS.), Vol. I., p. 12.

³ By a deed, dated July 31, 1684, John Boddycott conveyed one hundred acres of land on Ashley River to "Dame Rebecca Axtell the relict of the honourable Daniell Axtell one of the Landgraves of the province of Carolina deceased". (Conveyance book, 1683-1688.)

Daniel Axtell by his will made August 3, 1678, gave his "Eldest daughter Sibilla", £500., to be paid to her at twenty-one or marriage; gave son, Daniel, a like sum, to be paid him when twenty-one; gave daughter, Mary, a like sum to be paid her at twenty-one or marriage;

son, Holland, succeeding him as landgrave.⁴

Lady Rebecca Axtell, widow of Landgrave Daniel Axtell resided at her plantation, Newington, near the site of the present town of Summerville, for some years subsequent to the death of her husband.⁵ September 15, 1705, she was granted one thousand acres of land on the north side of Ashley River, bounded south by her own lands, east on Gershon Hawks and Moses Martin, north on James Ford and west on John Boisseau and James Ford.

gave son, Holland, a like sum, to be paid when twenty-one; gave daughters, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Anne, like sums each at twenty-one or marriage; appointed wife, Rebecca, executrix and gave her all the remainder of his estate; appointed "faithfull friends Henry Danvers Esq^r: & M^r. William Benninghton" assistants to his wife. Witnesses: Ann Cooper, Mary Catchpoull and Sara Hill. (Records of the governor of South Carolina, book 1672-1692, pp. 185-186.)

This will is also recorded in London, where it was proved July 2, 1687. It shows that his former place of residence was Stoke Newington, Middlesex, which was a part of London. (See Vol. IV of this magazine, p. 235.)

⁴ Carolina ss You are forthwith to Cause to be Admeasured and Laid out unto Holland Axtell Esq^r Landgrave in Charles Towne observeing y^e Rules & Method Already established for Laying out s^d: Towne and a Certificate fully specify the Number & bounds thereof you are to Returne to us with all Convenient speed & for yo^r soe doing this shall be yo^r: Warrant Dated this 23^d day of febr^r 1683 4

To Maj^r Maurice Matthews John Godfrey Joseph Morton
Survey^r Generall Maur: Matthews John Moore

(Warrant book 1672-1692, p. 291.)

⁵ See pages 63, 67, 68, 76 and 77 of the April issue of this magazine.

⁶ Vol. 38 (copy), p. 498 of abstracts of grants, Sec. of State's office, Columbia.

Issue:

- I. Sibilla Axtell.
- II. Daniel Axtell.
- III. Mary Axtell, married — Cuthbert.
- IV. Holland Axtell.⁷
- V. Rebecca Axtell.
- VI. Elizabeth Axtell, *m.* Francis Turgis (issue), who dying⁸ she next married, in December, 1698, Governor Joseph Blake (issue); *d.* in 1725 or 1726.⁹
- VII. Anne Axtell, married John Alexander, and, after his death, Joseph Boone.¹⁰

⁷ By his will, made December 17, 1691, and proved before Governor Ludwell, May 4, 1692, "Holland Axtell of Carolina Landgrave," gave his mother, Rebecca Axtell, a negro man, named Guy, an Indian boy, named Nero, and all his cattle, horses, and ready money not otherwise bequeathed; gave brother-in-law, John Alexander, a diamond ring; gave brother-in-law, Francis Turgis, two cows, two calves, a mare and her colt, and a silver medal; gave sister, Anne Alexander, four silver salt cellers; gave sister, Mary Cuthbert £5. to buy a ring; gave Thomas Graves a cow and a calf, a pocket pistol and a hone. Witnesses: B. Waring, Elizabeth Waring and John Stevens. (Records of the Court of Ordinary of South Carolina, book No. 1., 1692-1700, p. 17.)

⁸ January 13, 1695-7, Elizabeth Turgis, Rebecca Axtell and William Canteay executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Turgis's faithful execution of her trust as executrix of the estate of Francis Turgis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Ibid, p. 285.)

⁹ See Vol. I of this magazine, pp. 156-157.

¹⁰ Mrs. Poyas ("the Ancient Lady") says (*Days of Yore*, p. 12) that Joseph Boone married Anne, daughter of Governor Blake, but in the next paragraph she quotes from Mrs. Boone's will: "I give to my beloved nephew, the Hon. Joseph Blake, Esqr., my Dorchester plantation given me by my mother, called Mount Boone." As this Hon. Joseph Blake was the only son of Governor Blake it is hard to see how Mrs. Boone could be the daughter of Governor Blake and the aunt of his son at the same time. As shown by the records she was the maternal aunt of the younger Joseph Blake. (See also p. 82 *ante*.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

GENERAL ANDREW WILLIAMSON.—“Yesterday died, at his plantation at Horse Savannah, Andrew Williamson, Esq; late a Brigadier-General in the service of this State. He rendered eminent services to this country in suppressing its internal enemies at the beginning of the late war, and commanded on the successful expedition against the Cherokee Indians in the year 1776. His excellent endowments as a tender and affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and an honest man are what makes him no less lamented by his friends and family, than regretted by those who revere and admire such amiable virtues.” [More eulogy.] “His remains will be interred this afternoon from the house of Mr. John Walker, in Meeting-street.”—*The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser*, March 22, 1786.

CAPTAIN GEORGE COGDELL.—“Died.] On Thursday last, at Georgetown, after a short illness of six days, captain *George Cogdell*, late an officer in the 5th continental regiment of this state.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, March 9, 1792.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.—“Sunday last died at his plantation in St. Paul’s Parish, BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Esq; much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.”—*The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, Wednesday, January 18, 1786.

THE ESTATE OF A SCHOLAR OF PROVINCIAL DAYS.—“TO BE SOLD, all the personal estate of the late Doctor *Dale*, at his late dwelling house in *Church-street*: The sale to begin with his LIBRARY on tuesday the 22d day of this instant *January*, at 4 o’clock in the afternoon precisely, and to continue every afternoon ’till all the said LIBRARY is sold, a catalogue of which may be seen at Mr. *Gordon’s*, Mrs. *Lloyds*, and Mrs. *Woolford’s*: And on thursday morning at 9 o’clock, the slaves, cattle and stock, among whom are several very val-

uable negroes: And the household goods, on tuesday the 29th instant. At which times everything will be sold, punctually to the hours and days mentioned. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Doct. Dale, are desired forthwith to pay the same, and all persons having any demands on the said estate, are desired to bring them to

HANNAH DALE, Executrix.”—

Postscript to *The South-Carolina Gazette*, January 7, 1751.

ONE OF DR. COOPER'S WITTICISMS.—“Tom. Cooper, (a democrat) now of Northumberland, Pennsylvania,¹ formerly of Birmingham, England, says ‘the federalists read little, and know less!’”—*Charleston Courier*, Monday, June 18, 1804.

COLONEL WILLIAM HARDEN.—“Last Monday died, in Prince William's Parish, Indian Land, greatly lamented by all who knew him, Col. William Harden, one of the Honorable House of the Senate, and Ordinary for that District.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette & Public Advertiser*, Saturday, December 3, 1785.

THE CAPTURED LAURENS PAPERS.—In his narrative of his capture while on his way to Holland in 1780 and his imprisonment in the Tower of London (*Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I, pp. 18 and 20) Henry Laurens speaks of “a trunk of papers, chiefly waste”, which he had had put upon board the *Mercury*, in which he sailed, “intending to garble the whole at sea, and preserve the few which” he “should think worth saving.” He further says that when the flag of the *Mercury* was hauled down to the British frigate that these papers were put in a bag and thrown overboard, but that the bag was hooked up by the British and that later for arranging the papers “the British Ministry gave Mr. Galloway, according to report, £500 sterling, and were at farther expense to bind in rough calf, gild and letter them in 18 folio volumes, and afterwards returned

¹ Later of South Carolina.

the whole to Mr. Laurens again." The following interesting reference to those papers, which are now in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society, was published in *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* (Pro-British) of Saturday, December 23, 1780:

"A correspondent observes, 'There can be no doubt but the papers found with Mr. Laurens, and most probably his own examination, will give the ministry such knowledge of his correspondents in South-Carolina as may be productive of very important orders, with regard to the admission or nonadmission as subjects, of all such persons on parole as have hitherto hesitated, whether they shall wait any longer for an opportunity to fight or betray us, or assume the appearance of loyalty of British subjects.'"

THE FIRST LANDGRAVE SMITH'S SECOND MARRIAGE.—The following record of the license and marriage certificate for the first Landgrave Smith's second marriage appears on page 298 of the book of records of the Governor's office for the years 1672-1692, where it was "Entered the 2^d April 1688—"

Carolina ss—

James Colleton, Esq Landgrave and Governo^r: of That part of the Province of Carolina that lyes from Cape Feare South and West.

To Mr. William Dunlopp

You are hereby Lycenced To joine together in the holy Estate of Matrimony These two persons following vizt Thomas Smith Esq and Sabina de Vignon Dowager Van wernhaut provided there be noe lawfull Lett shewne to you to the contrary: Given under my hand and Seale at Armes at Charles towne This twentieth day of March in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand six hundred Eighty and seven Ano R R^r 4^o.

James Colleton

Carolina ss.

These are to certifie to all whome it may concerne That in pursuance of a Licence to me directed by the hono^{ble} James Colleton Landgrave and Governo^r: of this Province bearing date the Twentieth of this instant I have this day joyned in marriage Thomas Smith Esq and Sabina de Vignon Dowager Van wern hout In presence of Bernard Schenckingham Esq high Sherriffe of Berkley County William Smith

Thomas Smith James Barbott gentlemen & divers others In Testimony whereof I have signed these p^rsents this 22 day of March 1687
Will Dunlop

Signed in p^rsence of Us whoe alsoe did see th above Marriage Celebrated

Barnard Schenckings Thomas Smith Junior James Barbott William Smith Anna Cornelia Van Myddagh.

July 23, 1687, "hono^{ble}": James Colleton Landgrave & Governo^r. of that part of the province of Carolina that lyes South & West of Cape fear" granted letters of administration "To Sabina Devignon Relict of John L^d. Van Aersien Van Wern haut", "late of this Province Deced".

The inventory of the personal estate shows property appraised at £861. 8. 1. by James Barbott, Abraham Barbott and "Tho: Smith" and is headed:

"A true and p^rfect Inventory of the goods and Chattles late belonging to the Lord Van Wern houd deceased in Carolina taken and appraised by us whose Names are hereunto Annexed this 24th October 1687." (Records of the Governor of South Carolina, book 1672-1692, pp. 290-292.)

THE DEATH OF GENERAL MAXCY GREGG.—The following contemporary newspaper items fix the time of General Maxcy Gregg's death, which is erroneously given in several published sketches of him, and show the full text of his heroic telegram to Governor Pickens, a portion of which is quoted on the tombstone over his grave. Judge Haskell's recollection of the facts verifies the telegram to which his name is signed, but Major Harry Hammond claims that the telegram sent by General Gregg to Governor Pickens was dictated to him (Hammond) and that, according to his recollection of it, it was different from that which appears in *The Charleston Mercury*:

"THE REMAINS OF GEN. GREGG arrived in Richmond on Monday evening, by the 9 o'clock train, and were immediately sent to Columbia. Governor PICKENS sent to the House of Representatives on Tuesday morning, before which body it was read, the following telegram received on Monday night, the 15th, from Gen. GREGG himself.

It was dictated at 6 p. m, the 13th instant, the day of the battle, and near the battle field:

'To His Excellency Governor Pickens:

'I am severely wounded, but the troops under my command have acted as they always have done, and I hope we have gained a glorious victory. If I am to die now, I give my life cheerfully for the independence of South Carolina, and I trust you will live to see our cause triumph completely.

'MAXCY GREGG.' ''—*The Charleston Mercury*, Thursday, December 18, 1862.

"The President laid before the Senate the following telegraphic communication:

'Richmond, December 16, 1862

'To His Excellency Governor Pickens:

'Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg died at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., near the battle field upon which he fell. His remains will reach Columbia on the morning of the 18th.

A. C. HASKELL,

Captain & A. A. G.' ''—Pro-

ceedings of the State Senate published in *The Charleston Mercury* of Saturday, December 20, 1862.

MANUSCRIPTS WANTED.—Members of the Society are requested to procure for the Society books, maps, portraits and manuscripts that will throw light upon the history of South Carolina. All gifts will be cared for by the Librarian of the Society. Any old letters, land records, or account books will furnish material for a student to draw from.

NECROLOGY.

THOMAS RILEY MCGAHAN, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, No. 21 King Street, in the city of Charleston on Tuesday afternoon, September 26, 1905, at 3.45 o'clock. He was born in Madison, Georgia, April 19, 1825, his parents being James McGahan and Eleanor Riley McGahan, both of whom came to this country from Ireland. He received his education in the schools of Madison, which at that time was one of the most flourishing towns in Middle Georgia. His father died in 1837 and young McGahan went to Fayette County, Georgia, where he engaged in the mercantile business and remained until 1849. In that year the "gold fever" struck the country and Mr. McGahan was one of the "forty-niners" who went to California in search of gold. He went to New Orleans, from there across the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to San Francisco aboard a sailing vessel. He remained in California for eighteen months, when his health failed and he was advised to go East. He returned to his home in Georgia, where he slowly recovered from the strain to which his system had been subjected while enduring countless hardships in the rugged West. After staying a short while at his home in Madison County he went to Atlanta and became connected with a dry goods house. He remained in Atlanta until February, 1853, when he came to Charleston and secured employment with the clothing house of Samuel C. Dunn & Co. He afterwards became connected with the house of Rankin, Pulliam & Co. and remained with that establishment until the owners decided to move to New York. He then secured employment as a salesman with the firm of Hyatt, McBurney & Company, and later became a member

of the firm. He remained with this concern until the State's Rights War broke out. He enlisted in the Calhoun Guards. On account of ill-health he was forced to leave this command and then became a blockade runner. He was on the *Cecille* when she sank and was on the Confederate cruiser *Fox* when she ran into Galveston in broad daylight through the Federal blockade.

After the war Mr. McGahan returned to Charleston and became connected with the firm of Edwin Bates & Co. In 1884 the firm's name was changed to McGahan, Bates & Co. Later the name was changed to McGahan, Brown & Evans, and later the name was again changed to T. R. McGahan & Co. In 1900 Mr. McGahan sold out to the Johnson-Crews Co.

At the time of his death Mr. McGahan was the president of the Exchange Banking and Trust Company, a director of the Hibernia Trust and Savings Bank, vice-president of the Drake-Inness-Green Shoe Company and vice-president of the Standard Hat Company.

He had been Chairman of the Board of Health for thirty-three years. He was an ex-president of the Hibernian Society, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he served about twenty-three years. At one time he was a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

He was one of the originators of the Drainage Commission movement and brought all of his influence to bear in getting the bills through the Legislature. He was also associated with Dr. Lawrence, founder of the Isle of Palms.

He is survived by three children, Dr. Charles F. McGahan, of Aiken, S. C., and Bethlehem, N. H.; Mrs. Robert A. Smythe, of Charleston, and Miss Emma McGahan, of Charleston.

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A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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No. I.

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

[1.]

Addressed:

To

the honorable Mr laurent
Member of Congress

At

Lancaster.

dear sir

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

the Mquis de Lafayette

bethlehem 25 September 1777

Endorsed: Marquis de la Fayette¹

25th Sept. 1777.

Memorandum: Le chv. De La Colombe

Jean puer ange

De La Colombe

[2.]

Addressed:

to

the honorable Mr Laurent

Member of Congress

at

Lancaster

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

I am sir with the warmest affection

Your most obedient servant
the mquis de Lafayette

the 27 september 1777

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

Endorsed: The Marquis de la Fayette
27th Sept. 1777.

[3.]

dear Sir

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours

the Mquis de Lafayette

bethlehem for the last time
the Saturday

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
18 Octob 1777
Answ^d, 23^d—

[4.]

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

head quarters the 27 october

dear sir

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

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

I am with the sentiments of the most tender affection

dear sir

Yours

the Mquis de Lafayette

Your son and his wound are in
a prety good state

Endorsed: Marquis de la fayette

27 Octob 1777 Rec^d 1^t Nov.

[5.]

Addressed:

to

the honorable

Mr Laurens president of the [undecipherable
word] Congress

At

York town

Head quarters 18 november 1777

dear Sir

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

the Mis de Lafayette

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

Endorsed: Marquis de la fayette

18 Novem- 1777

Recd. 26th

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

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

[1.]

Fort Hill
1st April 1845

My dear Sir,

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

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

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

¹ MARGINAL NOTE: "How little verified by the facts afterwards—"

² MARGINAL NOTE: "How totally at variance with the facts—Marcy Secretary of War—a bitter opponent of Van Buren.—"

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

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

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

³ MARGINAL NOTE: "Written by M^r- Calhoun."

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

[2.]

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

Postmarked: Pendleton S. C.

Fort Hill
21st Aug^t 1845

Dear Sir,

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

whole in the fairest train and informed Mr Polk & Buchanan how to manage it to ensure success; and the danger of taking any other course. The whole territory, or at least all drained by the Columbia river⁴ might have been had. They have acted directly opposite to the course I was pursuing; and I hazard nothing in saying, that it must end⁵ in backing out, or a most disastrous & disreputable conflict to us.

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

M^r Calhoun is at Glenn Springs. She writes that her health is rapidly improving. James accompanied her.

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

Truly

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon: F. W. Pickens.

Endorsed: Mr Calhoun—

on

Oregon & war

Polk &c—1845

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

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

[3.]

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

Postmarked: Pendleton S. C.

Fort Hill
23^a Sepr 1845

My dear Sir,

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

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

⁶MARGINAL NOTE: “If the joint occupancy treaty had remained our frontier adventurers would have constantly been brought into conflict with the British subjects in the employment of the Hudson Bay company, as there were no ascertained boundaries between us & the frontier population would in fact have dragged us into a war as they were interested for one to forage an army with its disbursements.”

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

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

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

F. W. Pickens''

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

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

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

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

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

Yours truly & sincerely

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon. F. W. Pickens.

M^r Calhoun & family join their love to you M^r P & family.

Endorsed: J. C. Calhoun's
Sept: 23. 1845—his
return to the Senate &
his reasons—
My answer

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

[Continued from the October number.]

[53.]

[REV. ROBERT SMITH TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Maj^r. Harleston—
of the 2^d. Sth Carolina

Dear Sir—

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

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

Y^r.. truly

Rob^t Smith

Thursday—

[54.]

[A RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Weekly Return of the 1st. Reg^t.
of South Carolina Pris^a of War
at Haddrell's Point Nov^r 10th. | 80

Officers

Serv^{ts}.

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

[55]

[A RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Addressed: Major Harleston

Return of the Officers of the 1st. Reg^t. S. C.
 who have lost Servants by Death &
 Desertion—with the names of such
 Servants opposed— Nov. 12th. 1780

	Capt ⁿ . Geo: Turner...	John Fleming, deserted	
	Simeon Theus.....	Askew, d ^o .	
Enlisted with the British ^{*o}	Joseph Elliott.....	Benj ⁿ . Teaster, d ^o .	
	Tho ^s . Gadsden.....	Zekiel Malpas d ^o .	
	Lieut. Jn ^s . Hamilton.....	Joseph Roberts,— d ^o .	
	W ^m . Hazzard.....	Never had a Serv ^t .	
	John P. Ward.....	Absolam Hooper, desert ^d	
Davis— Deserted	} Charles Brown...	Never had a Serv ^t .	
		William Ward...	Lemon, deserted
		George Petrie {	Cherry, taken up & returned as a British Deserter

G Turner Captⁿ 1st. R^g. S. C

G Turner returns his Complim^{ts}. to Major Harleston—sends
 him in compliance with the Major's Note the Return re-
 quired—being the first application of the kind received

Sunday Noon

Memorandum on back: G. Warley Dec^r. 26. 1777

D Langford

*o This, of course, does not mean that Captains Elliott and Gadsden
 so enlisted but that their deserters did.

[56.]

[A RETURN OF THE 3RD. REGIMENT.]

Return of the 3^d S^o. Car^l. Reg^t prisoners of War at Had^l.
point 24 Nov^r 1780

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

Endorsed: 3^d S^o Car^l.

Memoranda:

Felix Warley.....	James Hayes, deserted
Jo Warley.....	Joseph Haynes d ^o -
Goodwyn	W ^m = Chapman d ^o
Baker.....	James White d ^o
Liddell.....	Benj ^s . Culpepper d ^o -
L ^t . Goodwyn.....	Sam ^l . Kelly d ^o -
Smith.....	James Wilson d -
M ^c = Guire.....	Elijah M ^c Guire d ^o -

[57.]

[A RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Return of the 1st. Regt. So. Caro: prisoners at Haddrell's,
Friday 6.²¹ 1780

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

²¹ December is evidently the missing month.



[58.]

[A RETURN OF THE 3RD. REGIMENT.]

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

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

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

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

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

*L: Petrie's serv^t being a Deserter from the British was }
claimed & taken back by them } Captⁿ. 1st. Reg^t. So: Caro:

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

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

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

[CONTINUED FROM VOLUME VI.]

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

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

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

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

Potter, 176.

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

Busby, 107.

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

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

Warburton, 128.

THE JERVEY FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

DAVID JERVEY, the founder in South Carolina of a family that has contributed many splendid representatives to the State, was a native of Scotland, and came to South Carolina sometime prior to April 5, 1738, when he was married in St. Bartholomew's to Ann Didcott,¹ as shown by the following disposition of Elizabeth Didcott:

South Carolina.

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

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

In Promissorum Fidem

[Seal.]*

Ja^s: Johnston

J Q & Not^y: Public

1773.

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

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

South Carolina.

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

C G Montagu

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

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

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

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

By His Excellencys
Command—

Thos: Skottowe Secry.

THOMAS JERVEY, son of David and Ann (Didcott) Jervey², married, July 22, 1770, Grace Hall³, daughter of William Hall, of Charles Town; was a broker and commission merchant in Charles Town; was sometime a captain in the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, Revolutionary army, sometime acting Deputy Muster Master General; re-

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

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

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

signed from the service November 25, 1778, and resumed business⁵; was sometime head of the brokerage firm of Jervey & Walter; died June 14, 1796⁶. His widow subsequently (April 10, 1800) married Thomas Gordon and died on Sullivan's Island, September 13, 1811.

Issue:

- 1 I. Henrietta Weldon Jervey, *b.* Nov. 21, 1773; *d.* July 25, 1775.
- 2 II. David Jervey.
- 3 III. Thomas Hall Jervey.
- 4 IV. William Jervey, *b.* Dec. 2, 1780; *d.* Oct. 20, 1782.
- 5 V. James Jervey.
- 6 VI. Martha Hall Jervey, *b.* Dec. 30, 1786; *m.*, Dec. 4, 1805, James Brown⁷; *d.* Sept. 24, 1806; buried in St. Philip's churchyard.
- 7 VII. Susannah Jervey, *b.* Oct. 23, 1789; *d.* May 21, 1790.

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

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

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

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

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

2.

DAVID JERVEY [Thomas⁸, David¹], born August 25, 1775, was a physician; married, February 26, 1806, Sarah Capers, daughter of Gabriel Capers⁷; died in 1851.

Issue:⁸

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

THOMAS HALL JERVEY [Thomas,² David¹], born Sept. 26, 1778; *m.*, May 6, 1802, Floride Taylor,⁹ who *d.* Nov. 3, 1802;¹⁰ *m.* again, Sept. 15, 1805, Paulina Maria Henrietta Changuion,¹¹ daughter of the Governor of the Island of

⁷ See Vol. II. of this Magazine, pp. 278 and 282.

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

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

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

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

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

Curacoa; *d.* March 11, 1846.¹² His widow *d.* March 29, 1851.¹³

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issue: Second wife.

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

5.

JAMES JERVEY [Thomas,² David¹], born September 7, 1784; was educated at the College of Charleston¹⁵; was admitted to the Bar in 1805; married (by Rev. John Beck),

¹⁴*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, January 24, 1799.

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

* * * * *

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

April 3, 1806, Mary Postell¹⁶; was sometime clerk of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina; died April 2, 1845¹⁷; buried in St. Michael's churchyard (tombstone).

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

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

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

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

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

Issue:

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

8.

THOMAS HALL JERVEY [David,₃ Thomas,₂ David,₁], born in
January, 1807; married, January 3, 1833, Angelina Dor-
rel;¹⁸ died at Mt. Pleasant in 1872.¹⁹

Issue:

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

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

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

¹⁸ See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 232.

¹⁹ Will proved July 30, 1872.

- 38 VI. Mary Edwards Jervey, *b.* Dec., 1842; married, April, 1866, Thomas Choate.
- 39 VII. Angelina Gabriella Jervey, *b.* Dec., 1844; married, 1862, Rev. U. Sinclair Bird.
- 40 VIII. Pauline Henrietta Jervey.
- 41 IX. Susan Jones Jervey, born March, 1849; *d.* unm. Feb. 19, 1900.
- 42 X. Daniel DuPré Jervey, *b.* March, 1851; married, in 1884, Katie Cherry. (Issue.)
- 43 XI. Theodore Wagner Jervey, *b.* May, 1853; died Jan. '21, 1859.²⁰
- 44 XII. Florence Evelyn Jervey, *b.* July, 1854; married James Dooley.
- 45 XIII. John Leland Jervey, *d.* in inf.

9.

GABRIEL CAPERS JERVEY [David,³ Thomas,² David¹], married Eliza Henrietta Capers;²¹ was killed in battle in 1863.

Issue:

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

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

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

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

10.

JAMES JERVEY [David₃, Thomas₂, David₁], married Susan Sarah Evans and lived in Christ Church Parish. His will is dated June 16, 1853.

Issue:

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

18.

THOMAS DEHON JERVEY [Thomas Hall³, Thomas², David¹], born November 28, 1817; married, October 15, 1837, at Philadelphia, Elizabeth Maylin Thomas (*b.* at Medford, N. J., March 17, 1820), daughter of Joseph Leeds and Jane Baker Thomas, who *d.* May 26, 1844; *m.* next, September 19, 1850, Mary Martha Eldert, daughter of John Jonah and Susan Murrell; died December 15, 1878.

Issue: First wife.

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

- 64 V. Thomas Hall Jervey, *b.* Aug. 22, 1852; *d.* Aug. 30, 1852.²²
- 65 VI. Caroline Ball Jervey, *b.* Sept. 16, 1853.
- 66 VII. Walter Postell Jervey, *b.* Sept. 4, 1855; *d.* unmarried July 7, 1897.
- 67 VIII. Ida Gertrude Jervey, *b.* Sept. 27, 1857; *m.*, Nov. 23, 1893, James C. Peoples.
- 68 IX. Mary Louisa Jervey, *b.* Nov. 28, 1859; *d.* Aug. 22, 1860.
- 69 X. James Murrell Jervey, *b.* Dec. 19, 1861; *m.* Alice Glenn. (No issue.)
- 70 XI. Thomas Kinloch Jervey, *b.* Feb. 14, 1872; *m.* Maggie Cummings. (Issue.)

25.

JAMES POSTELL JERVEY [James³, Thomas³, David¹], born in December, 1808, a physician; married, by Rev. Thomas Goulding, November 26, 1832, Emma Gough Smith; died June 8, 1875.

Issue:

- 71 I. Mary Jervey.
- 72 II. Henry D. Jervey, physician; *m.*, Nov. 26, 1863, Helen Louise Wesson.²³
- 73 III. James Edward Jervey, *d.* in childhood.
- 74 IV. Sarah Eliza Jervey, *d.* in childhood.
- 75 V. William Snowden Jervey, *d.* in childhood.
- 76 VI. Edward Theodore Jervey.
- 77 VII. Emma Henrietta Jervey.
- 78 VIII. Eugene Postell Jervey, *m.* Miss Wilkinson. (Issue.)

²² "DIED, at Charleston, on the 30th August, 1852, Thomas H., infant son of Thomas D. and Mary M. Jervey, aged 7 days."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852.

²³ MARRIED, at Summit, Northampton County, North Carolina, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. R. A. CASTLEMAN, Dr. HENRY JERVEY, C. S. P. A., of Charleston, S. C., to HELEN LOUISE, third daughter of WM. H. WESSON, Esq., of Virginia."—*Charleston Daily Courier*, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

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

26.

WILLIAM JERVEY [James³, Thomas², David¹], born November 17, 1810; was graduated from the College of Charleston in '28; was admitted to the bar in '31; married (by Rev. Charles Hanckel), May 8, 1839, Catherine Ravenel Stevens²⁴; died September 9, 1870.

Issue: ²⁵

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

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

²⁵ See *Ravenel Records*, pp. 175, 176, 177, 178.

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

30.

THEODORE DEHON JERVEY [James³, Thomas², David¹], born August 6, 1817; was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1835; married, by Rev. C. H. Hanckel, March 18, 1847, Ann H. Simons, who dying September 15, 1862, he married, June 6, 1870, Mrs. Elizabeth (Heyward) Trapier, widow of Gen. James H. Trapier and daughter of Charles Heyward; died Sept. 14, 1892.

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

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

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

Issue: First wife.

- 96 I. Lewis Simons Jervey.
 97 II. Mary Postell Jervey, *b.* Oct. 20, 1849; *d.* Oct. 23, 1854.
 98 III. Ann Simons Jervey, *b.* March 30, 1851; *d.* May 15, 1864.
 99 IV. Arthur Postell Jervey.
 100 V. Catherine H. Jervey, *b.* July 17, 1856; *d.* in inf.
 101 VI. Francis Johnstone Jervey.
 102 VII. Theodore Dehon Jervey, *b.* Aug. 19, 1859; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, July, 1879; attorney-at-law and Recorder of the City of Charleston; author of *The Elder Brother* (a novel).
 Second wife.
 103 VIII. Charles Heyward Jervey, *b.* Nov. 26, 1871.

31.

LEWIS JERVEY [James³, Thomas², David¹], born December, 1819; married, March 9, 1864, Mrs. Caroline Howard (Gilman) Glover; died Feb. 9, 1900.

Issue:

- 104 I. Clare Jervey.

76.

EDWARD THEODORE JERVEY [James Postell⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹] married Lucy Mary Trezevant.²⁶

Issue:

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

²⁶ See Vol. III of this Magazine, pp. 49 and 180.

86.

WILLIAM ST. JULIEN JERVEY [William⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹], born April 26, 1847; was graduated from the College of Charleston in '68; admitted to the Bar; solicitor of the 1st judicial circuit, 1877-1900; elected solicitor of the 9th judicial circuit in 1905; married, January 24, 1878, Mary Caroline Green.

Issue: ²⁷

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

96.

LEWIS SIMONS JERVEY [Theodore Dehon⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹], born January 6, 1848; entered the Arsenal Academy at Columbia in January, 1864; was transferred to the Citadel Academy in Charleston in the same year and in November went into active service with the cadets; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1869; *m.*, Aug. 22, 1872, Kate, daughter of Aug. Glover, who dying September 15, 1884, he married, August 19, 1890, Maria Ford, daughter of Frederick Ford.

Issue: First wife.

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

Second wife.

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

²⁷ *Ravenel Records*, pp. 176, 177.

99.

ARTHUR, POSTELL JERVEY [Theodore Dehon⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹], born Oct. 19, 1854; married Feb. 12, 1878; Hannah Heyward Trapier; died January 30, 1883.

Issue :

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

101.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE JERVEY [Theodore Dehon⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹], born November 17, 1857; married September 29, 1886, Ida Morris; d. March 13, 1895.

Issue :

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

HISTORICAL NOTES.

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

Addressed: His Excellency
Gov. David Johnson
Columbia¹
South Carolina
United States.

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

Hd = Qrs. 1st = Brig. Vol. Div
San Augustine Sept. 2nd = 1847

Sir

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be Sir

Your obdt Servt

Ja^s: Shields

Brig Genl

His Excellency

David Johnson

Gov. of S. C.

Endorsed: Brig. Genl. Shields

2 Sep. 1847

Death of Genl. Butler.

Copy forwarded to Mrs- Butler

27 Oct 47.

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

Ninety Six District }

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

Robt Gouedy

Sworn to before us this 10th: Day }
of July, at 12. °Clock at Night } Jn^o Caldwell
Ja^s.. Mayson

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

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

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

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

Fort Charlotte 17th: July 1775

Sir

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

I am Sr.

Yr. Verry Hu^l Set.
Jn^o Caldwell

First Endorsement: Capt John Caldwell
17th. July 1775. Answered
the 18th—to be laid before the
Hon^{ble}. The Council of Safety.

Second Endorsement: Capt. Caldwell to ———
17 July 1775—containing
state of Fort Charlotte
Recd. 25th.

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

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

Charles Town 31st. July 1775—

Sims White
Qr. Master—

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

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

Winn's borough 4th. May 1787

Sir

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

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

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

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

& beg Leave to Subscribe myself
with due Consideration

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servt.

Richard Winn

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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No. 2.

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

[*Continued from the January number.*]

[6.]

The 20 november head quarters

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant
the Mis de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
Rec^d 28 Nov 1777—

[7.]

Addressed: The honble Henry Laurens Esq^r—
President of Congress
York—

White Marsh the 29 november 1777

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant
the Mquis de Lafayette

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

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

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

29 Nov 1777

Rec^d- 5 Decem-

[8.]

Addressed:

to

The honorable Mr henry laurens president
of Congress

York town

headquarters the 3^d december

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

dear sir

Your most obedient servant
the Mquis de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
3^d. Rec^d. 7 Decem
1777

[9]

At the gulph the 14 december 1777

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

something very clever but it is much more owned to the bravery of my little party than to any disposition or operation on my part. I was there nothing more than a witness. I am indeed very importune to wrait so long a letter. you'l find me very troublesome, and I make haste to put an end to it by the short assurance of the eternal friendship I am with

dear sir

Your most obedient servant
the mquis de Lafayette

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

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

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
14 Decem 1777 Rec^d. 18th.

[10.]

Dear Sir

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

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

it is perfectly clear to every body that Congress is divided in three parts—the first and I wish it can be the more numerous, those virtous citizens, who desire truly happiness succes and freedom to the whole continent, without any base self-interest, without particular ambition, without

for any part of that world which they try to make happy—the second part is what is called the southern party, or gates's faction, or miffin's forces, and every other denomination according to the power of the gentlemen who are concerned in it—the third part is the northern faction—those two last were since a long time silently working one against another, but now ready to breake up in open dissensions—let us consider what has been done since some days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your most obedient servant

the Mquis de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

Rec^d. 5 January 1778.

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

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

[Continued from the January number.]

[60.]

[A RETURN OF THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

Addressed: Major Harleston
2^d: reg^t..S^o C^a-

Return of the Officers & Serv^{ts}.. of the Second S^o.. Carolina
reg^t..—

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

[61.]

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

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

Guard Sergt: Roberts.

Corp^l—Lions

Capt Mazyck	Maz ^r
Warley	
Shubrick	Shubrick
Baker	
Provaux	Provaux
Mason	Gray
Gray	
Colonels	Wacant
	Mason
	Baker
	Warley

[62.]

[A RETURN OF THE 2D. REGIMENT.]

Return of the S^r..Caro: 2^a Rgt: prisoners of war at Haddrells

Major Harleston.....Robert Gamble

Capt.. Mazyck.....Toney
 Warley.....
 Shubrick.....Peter
 Baker.....Joe
 Proveaux.....Harry

in Town Mason.....
 Gray.....Ferguson.....

Lts.. Martin.....
 Foissin.....Oliver.....
 Kolb.....
 Langford.....
 Frierson.....Julius
 Ogier.....
 Evans.....Peter
 Legare.....Lamb.....
 Dunbar.....Sparrow.....
 Hart.....
 Mazyck.....Robin

Pay Mas^r: Gray.....Tom—

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

[63.]

[A RETURN OF THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

Return of the 3^d S Car^d Reg^t Prisoners of War at Hadrells
Point 20 Jan. 1781

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

[64.]

[SEGOND TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston*
of the South Carolina line

8 march 1781

Sir

having been inform'd by mr. edwar [a letter or two gone] that the pay of the legionary officers had been left into your hands—I desir'd the lieut. 20th to wait upon you to receive it and bring it to me who as the eldest officer of the corps am better acquaint'd with their circumstances and will pay them off to their satisfaction undouptely you got our pay roll and know the capt's have the majors of infantry's pay 50^{dollars} the lieu'. 33^d— $\frac{3}{4}$ and the cornet—26^d— $\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

I am Sir

with respect

your most obed

Segoud/:

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

[65.]

[MRS. ELIZABETH HARTH TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: To
Capt^a. Isaac Harlston
Hadrels point

Charles Town May 30: 1781—

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

Y^r. Obed^t. hble Servant
Elizabeth Harth
formerly E: Holson

Capt^a. Harlston

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

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

Regt^l. Orders by Col. Pinckney December 4th: 1777 Fort Moultrie, Orderly Books Containing the Standing Regt^l. Orders, to be Observed & Obey'd by The Officers, & men of the first Regt. of South Carolina On the Continental Establishment, are Printed in Charles Town, Each officer will Supply himself With one of them, & take care to Enter all futer orders with the Greatest Punctuality;—
as The ports dependant on this Fortress are Extensive And should be Frequently visited. Each of the Field Officers will keep a horse with the Regt., & apply to The Dep^y. Quarter Master Gen^l. for Forrage Agreeable to the Continantal Regulation—

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

Orders by Major Scott December 5th: 1777—

.....Parole Independency—

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

Orders by Major Scott Decem^r. 6th: Day 1777—

.....Parole Commisade—

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

Orders by Major Scott Decem^r- 7th day 1778.....

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

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

Orders by Major Scott Decem^r. 9th day 1777 Parole Boston
 For Guard to morrow Cap^t. Turner Lt^s. Williamson, &
 Weatherly. A Court Martial to sit this Morning for y^e trial
 of all such Prisoners as may be brought before them all
 Witness to attend Cap^t. Cattell President of y^e Court Lieu-
 tenants Weatherly Smith Jackson & Glover Members.....

After Orders by Major Scott Same Date The Major is Sorry
 to Remind army officers of his duty, Especially of a Stand-
 ing Order, where they are Requested not to leave y^e Reg^t.
 until after Orderly hours, he therefore enjoins them in Futer
 to Adher Closely to this order, otherwise They will put him
 under the Disagreeable Necessity of puting The offender
 under an arrest as he is Determined the Service of the Reg^t.
 Shall suffer through their Neglect.....

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

Orders by Major Scott December 11th: 1777.....

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

For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Cattell Lt^s. Lavacher and Clif-
 ford, The Serjeant Major Informs me y^t y^e Serj^{ts}. of Differ-
 ent Companies make it a practice of leaving The Reg^t. with-
 out giving him Notice of their leave of Absence, by which

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

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

Head Quarters Charles Town Decem^r. 12th: 1777

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

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

Orders by major Scott December 13th day 1777 parole Gates Cap^t. Drayton L^{ts}. Hixt & Lining for the fort Guard tomorrow.....December 14th day 1777—

Orders by Major Scott Parole Moultrie.....

Cap^t. Joor vice Cap^t. Drayton for Guard this day, as also Lt. Williamson vice Lt. Lining absent, Cap^t. Turner L^{ts}. Grey & Postell for the fort Guard tomorrow.....

Orders by Major Scott Decem^r. 15th day 1777.....

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

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

Head Quarters Charles Town Decem^r. 12th: 1777.....

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

John Sanfort Dart Esq^r. is appointed Dep^{ty}. Clothier Gen^l. to the Continental Troops, in the State of South Carolina untill the Pleasure of the Honourable Continental Congress can be known Thereupon.....

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

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

A Dep^{ty}. Clothier Gen^l. in Consequence of it will as Emedately as possible Furnish each Reg^t. with the Articles Mentioned in the Resolve, which he will take care to purchase with as Oconiny as possible, he will take his Directions, as to the Uniform of Each Reg^t. from the Commanding officer thereof, & have the Cloths made to fit the men...

Orders by major Scott Decem^r. 18th day 1777.....

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

For Guard tomorrow Capt. Cattell L^{ts}- Lining & CliffordDecem^r. 19th day 1777.....

.....Orders Major Scott... Parole Magnanimity For Guard tomorrow Capt. Turner L^{ts}. Grey and Simmons.....Decem^r. 20th day 1777.....

.....Orders by Major Scott Parole Hampton For Guard tomorrow Capt. Theus L^{ts}. Gadsden and Williamson—A Court

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

Orders by Colo^l. Pinckney Fort Moultrie Decem^r. 21st: 1777
Parole Washington.....

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

Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Fort Moultrie 22^d: Dec^r 1777.
Parole Redbank.....

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

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

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

For guard tomorrow Cap^t. Turner L^{ts}. Hixt & Simmons

Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Decem^r. 24th day 1777

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

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

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

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

THE CALHOON FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹Augusta County County Court Records, Order Book I., p. 113.

²Augusta County County Court Records, Order Book I., p. 129.

³Ibid, p. 198.

⁴Ibid, Surveyor's book I., p. 34.

⁵Ibid, p. 47.

⁶Ibid, p. 46.

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

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

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

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

August 20, 1752, James Cohoon was appointed one of the appraisers of Jacob Goodman's estate.¹⁰

November 16, 1752, James Cahoun and Mary Noble qualified as executor and executrix of John Noble's estate with William and Patrick Cohoun as securities.¹¹

November 21, 1752, in the suit of James Patton vs James Cohoon the jurors returned into Court unable to agree and asked to be discharged, having been four days in retirement, but the plaintiff's counsel objected and they were ordered to consider further and if they could not agree then to return next court.¹²

November 20, 1752, James Cohoon was bound to keep the peace towards James McCall.¹³

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

⁷Augusta Co. Co. Court records, Order Book III., p. 371.

⁸Ibid, p. 501.

⁹Ibid, Surveyor's Book I., p. 46.

¹⁰Augusta Co. Co. Court records, Order Book II., p. 315.

¹¹Ibid, Will book I., p. 464.

¹²Ibid, Order Book II., p. 404.

¹³Ibid, p. 388.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1756 James, Ezekiel, William and Patrick Calhoun and their sister, Mrs. Mary Noble, widow of John Noble, and their mother, Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, removed to South Carolina, arriving, according to a letter written by John C. Calhoun²⁰, a son of Patrick, in February. They settled on Long Cane Creek, Prince William's Parish, Granville

¹⁴Ibid, p. 420.

¹⁵Ibid, p. 499.

¹⁶Ibid, Order Book IV., p. 62.

¹⁷Ibid, Surveyor's Book I., p. 75.

¹⁸Ibid, County Court Judgments.

¹⁹Ibid, Order Book, IV., p. 251.

²⁰*The Gulf States Historical Magazine*, Vol. I (1903).

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

Ezekiel Calhoun made his will September 3, 1759, and it was proved before Thomas Bell, to whom a dedimus had been issued for the purpose, May 25, 1762. He gave his son John his gun and saddle and a balled face horse; gave one-third of his personal property to his wife Jean and the rest thereof to his children, John, Patrick, Ezekiel, Mary, Rebecca, Catherine and Jean, to be equally divided between them; gave all of his lands on Long Cane and on Reed Creek, Augusta County, Virginia, to his three sons to be divided equally between them²²; gave his wife (when the lands should be valued and divided) her third part thereof in money or in the lands; gave a similar interest to each of his four daughters; gave wife the management of the plantation whereon he then dwelled and the care of the children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAT^K. CALHOUN Es^q
 IN MEMORY OF Mrs.
 CATHRINE CALHOUN
 AGED 76 YEARS WHO
 WITH 22 OTHERS WAS
 HERE MURDERED BY
 THE INDIANS THE
 FIRST OF FEB^r. 1760

²⁵*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 23, 1760.

²⁶*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 23, 1760.





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

“Abbeville.

Patrick Calhoun, James Lincoln, Andrew Hamilton.”

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

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

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

WILLIAM CALHOUN, one of the four brothers who came to South Carolina, kept a little journal²⁷ wherein he entered accounts, notes of fines he had imposed as Justice of the Peace, marriage records and the records of his own family. He therein records that he was married to Agnes Long, October 19, 1749, and also records the following issue:

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

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

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

1.

JOSEPH CALHOUN [William¹], born October 22, 1750²⁹; married Catherine Calhoun and, after her death, Martha Moseley, to whom he was married, May 26, 1802³⁰; was several times a member of the legislature of South Carolina, serving in both House and Senate; was a colonel of militia and in 1807 was elected to Congress in place of Gen Levi Casey who had died February 1, 1807,³¹ and served to March 4, 1811, when he was succeeded by his cousin, John C. Calhoun.

He died April 14, 1817.

²⁸ McCrahy's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, pp. 189-190.

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

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

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

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

Issue: First wife.

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

8.

WILLIAM CALHOUN [William¹], born April 5, 1763, married Rebecca Tonnyhill.

Issue:

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

9.

EZEKIEL CALHOUN [William¹], born November 27, 1770, married Frances Hamilton, daughter of Major Andrew Hamilton; died January 25, 1817.

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

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

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

Issue:

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

11.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN [William¹], born December 21, 1776, married Kitty Johnson.

Issue:

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

13.

JOSEPH CALHOUN [Joseph², William¹] was born at the William Calhoun place, in then Ninety Six District, July 22, 1787; was educated by Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel; was married, January 29, 1819, by Rev. Dr. Waddel, to Frances Darricott (born at Vienna, Abbeville District, May 1, 1800; died at Mt. Carmel, Abbeville District, March 21, 1885); was commissioned in the United States Army and attained the rank of captain; was in the Richmond Theatre the night of the great fire (December 26, 1811) and escaped by jumping out of a window; was severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane; received a bullet in his arm in a duel. His winter home was Calhoun's Mills; his summer home Ben Lomond.

Issue:

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

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

17.

JOHN EWING CALHOUN [Joseph², William¹] married Sarah Speed.

Issue:

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

22.

EZEKIEL CALHOUN [William², William¹] married Lucy Wellborn.

Issue:

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

26.

JAMES MONTGOMERY CALHOUN [William², William¹] married Emma Elizabeth Dabney.

Issue:

- 60 I. William Lowndes Calhoun.

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

27.

JOSEPH CALHOUN [William^s, William^l] married Sarah Ann Cross. They lived in Mobile, Ala.

Issue:

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

35.

EPHRAIM CALHOUN [Ezekiel^s, William^l], a physician and one of the earliest settlers of Greenwood, married Charlotte Moseley, of Abbeville District.

Issue.

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

37.

ANDREW CALHOUN [Ezekiel², William¹] was born in the Calhoun settlement, married Susan Wellborn, of Georgia; was a distinguished physician of Newnan, Georgia.

Issue:

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

47.

JOHN JOSEPH CALHOUN [Joseph², Joseph², William¹] married Mary E. Sayre.

Issue:

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

60.

WILLIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN [James Montgomery², William², William¹], married Mary Oliver.

Issue:

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

66.

PATRICK H. CALHOUN [James Montgomery², William², William¹], married Frances S. Fuller who died and he then married Ida Cole.

Issue: First wife.

- 101 I. Charles Augustus Calhoun, *m.* Louise Barnett.
Second wife.
- 102 II. Rosa Calhoun.

69.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CALHOUN [Joseph³, William², William¹],
married Margaret Alexander.

Issue:

- 103 I. John Carroll Calhoun.
- 104 II. William Joseph Calhoun.
- 105 III. Edward James Calhoun.
- 106 IV. Gaines Calhoun.
- 107 V. Margaret A. Calhoun.

78.

MOTTE CALHOUN [Ephraim³, Ezekiel², William¹], married
Sallie Goodwin.

Issue:

- 108 I. William Goodwin Calhoun.
- 109 II. Roland R. Calhoun.
- 110 III. Augusta Calhoun.

81.

FRANKLIN RAMSEY CALHOUN [Ephraim³, Ezekiel², Wil-
liam¹], married Annie E. Turpin.

Issue:

- 111 I. Augusta Calhoun.
- 112 II. Alfred Turpin Calhoun. A physician.
- 113 III. Annie W. (Mitte) Calhoun, *m.* Wm. David Link,
of Erie, Pa.
- 114 IV. Daniel Calhoun.
- 115 V. Charlotte M. Calhoun, *m.* W. T. Bates.

82.

CHARLES M. CALHOUN [Ephraim³, Ezekiel², William¹],
married Emily Nelson.

Issue:

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

86.

ABNER WELLBORN CALHOUN [Andrew^s, Ezekiel^s, William¹], a distinguished oculist of Atlanta, Ga.; married Lulie Phinizy.

Issue:

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

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

HISTORICAL NOTES.

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

“Died on the 17th February, at his usual residence on Black Swamp, Beaufort district, of a lingering illness, which he bore with uncommon patience and Christian resignation, in the 67th year of his age, Dr. GEORGE MOSSE. He was a native of Ireland, but for about 40 years an inhabitant of this State, of which he has been a respectable and useful citizen. To his adopted country, he was a firm, constant friend¹; but his philanthropy embraced all mankind. A pious widow, seven daughters, and many friends, lament the loss of this good man.”—*The Times*, Charleston, S. C., Monday, April 4, 1808.

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

“1784

March 15th The State of South Carolina

To Jacob Milligan Dr—

to One Year's Gratuity as (Allowed Commodore Gillon and His Officers) as Captain in the Naval department at £3 p ^r day 365 days	Amounts
to.....	£1095,,0,,0
Brought into Sterling @ 7 for One is.....	£156,,8,,6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Errors Excepted	
Jacob Milligan”	

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

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

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

Addressed: Charles Steedman Esqr—
Charleston
South Carolina.

Postmarked: Pend. S. C.
Sep
17

Soldiers Retreat. 16 Septem^r— 1838

Dear Charles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 7.

A LIST of DELEGATES,

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

For Charles-Town.

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

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

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

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

For Christ-Church.

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

For St. John's, Berkeley County.

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

For St. Andrew's.

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

For St. George, Dorchester.

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

For St. James, Goose-Creek.

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

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

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

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

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

For St. Thomas and St. Dennis.

James Akin, Esq;	Capt. Isaac Harleston, ⁷
Capt. John Huger,	John Moore, Esq; ⁸
John Parker, Esq;*	Capt. <i>Thomas Shubrick</i> .

For St. Paul's.

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

For St. Bartholomew's.

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

For St. Helena.

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

For St. James, Santee.

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

For Prince George, Winyah.

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

For Prince Frederick's.

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

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

⁸Declined on November 6th. and on the 7th. an election to fill the vacancy was ordered for the 15th. and Joseph Fogartie was then elected.

*William Parker.

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

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

For St. John's, Colleton County.

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

For St. Peter's.

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

For Prince William's.

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

For St. Stephen's.

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

For Ninety-Six District.

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

For the District Eastward of Wateree-River.

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

For Saxe-Gotha District.

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

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

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

¹³“*George Douglas, Esq; instead of Capt. Patton should he make his election for any other District.”

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

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

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

For St. Matthew's Parish.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁵There was a contesting delegation from this district, and the journal for November 3rd. contains the following: "A new Return of Delegates for the *New-Acquisition* was this day made, whereby Captain *William Byers*, Mr. *William McColloch*, Lieutenant *Samuel Watson*, Mr. *James Carson*, Mr. *John Howe*, Captain *Frances Ross*, Captain *Robert McAfee*, *Francis Adams, Esq.*, Mr. *Thomas Jones*, and Captain *Ezekiel Polk*, were declared duly elected; and it appearing, upon inquiry, that the gentlemen formerly returned for that District had been chosen by an inferior number of inhabitants, and not by a general ballot, the Congress, to prevent any complaints which might arise from a different determination, in the present instance,

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

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

¹⁶Did not take his seat, but attended Congress on February 14, 1776, and declined. *George King* was elected to fill the vacancy, March 6, 1776.

For St. David's.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Henry Dickson Jervey [James Postell⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹] and Helen Louise Wesson had issue:

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

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

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

Eugene Postell Jervey [James Postell^t, James^s, Thomas^s, David^t] and Ella Middleton Wilkinson were married in Charleston, S. C., by Rev. R. S. Trapier, December 16, 1869.

Issue:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Edward Theodore Jervey [James Postell^t, James^s, Thomas^s, David^t] was married after the death of his first wife, Lucy Mary Trezevant, to Minnie Paschal, in Atlanta, Ga., December 6, 1893.

Issue:

I. Louis Jervey, born December 23, 1894.

II. Charles Jervey, born May 28, 1899.

Henry Jervey [Henry Dickson^s, James Postell^t, James^s, Thomas^s, David^t] and Katherine Erwin were married in Chicago, Ill., by Rev. J. L. Jones, November 14, 1895.

Issue:

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

Alan Laird Jervey [Henry Dickson⁵, James Postell⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹] and Mary Middleton Elliott were married in Beaufort, S. C., by Rev. P. D. Hay, October 29, 1891.

Issue:

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

James Postell Jervey [Henry Dickson⁵, James Postell⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹] and Jean Bontecou Webb were married in New York, June 27, 1894.

Issue:

I. Jean Postell Jervey, born March 1, 1896.

II. James Postell Jervey, born November 25, 1897.

Walter Elliott Jervey [Henry Dickson⁵, James Postell⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹] and Margaret Boston Cocke were married in Virginia, June 18, 1895.

Issue:

I. Dudley Boston Jervey, born September 1, 1898; died June 23, 1901.

II. Louise Elliott Jervey, born March 29, 1901; died April 4, 1901.

III. Walter Cocke Jervey, born November 28, 1902.

James Wilkinson Jervey [Eugene Postell⁴, James Postell⁴, James³, Thomas², David¹], M. D., and Helen Doremus Smith were married in Charleston, S. C., by Rev. John Kershaw, and Rev. Wm. T. Thompson, October 26, 1899.

Issue:

I. James Wilkinson Jervey, born February 19, 1901.

II. Helen Jervey, born June 29, 1902.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- VI. Edward Marion Jervey, born in Charleston, February 25, 1883, and died August 7, 1905.
- VII. Ellen Screven Jervey, born in Charleston, September 10, 1885.
- VIII. James Postell Jervey, born in Charleston, January 24, 1888.
- IX. Sally Screven Jervey, born in Charleston, February 20, 1889.
- X. Katherine Ravenel Jervey, born in Charleston, September 4, 1890.

René Ravenel Jervey [René Ravenel^b, William^d, James^c, Thomas^a, David^e] and Viola Jennings were married in November, 1901.

Issue:

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

Lewis Jervey (81) was born November 12, 1819.
His daughter, Clare, was born December 11, 1864.



NECROLOGY.

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

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

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VOL. VII.

JULY, 1906.

No. 3.

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

(Continued from the April number.)

[11.]

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

in Camp the 2nd day of the year 1777¹
I am undone, my dear Sir, our cloathes, the fair object of
my Most charming hopes, they are, I am told, detained
in york town and confined in a dark jail—consider, if
you please, that they are innocent strangers, travelling
thro' this state, and very desirous of meeting the virgin-
ian regiments, they belong to—if they are detained only
for erecting the most respectable rights of hospitality
receive here my thanks in the name of virginia—but if
it is possible, I do not want they should be entertained
longer, and I wish very heartily they schould appear soon
upon the nacked backs of our honest virginians soldiers

¹1778.

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

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant
the Mquis de Lafayette

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

[The Enclosure.]

at Camp the 28 december 1777

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7^o they men should have a little jacquet without belt neither pocquet and a pair of over alls under which they could have stockings and breaches if they can get some, otherwise they'l do without—the jacquet and over all to be of woollen—this is for the winter for in summer time they will have linen over alls and jacquets under the waist coat without breaches neither stockings, even when they could get them*

8^o the schoes to be made with a great care and pretty easy—the skinss of all the beefs killed in the army or in publick departments schould be employed to it—if we could have little half boots not heavy but as a kind of little half gaitter it would do much better—this to be always without stockings, and the inside of the schoe greased every day—those half gaitters would save the bocles for the shoes.

9^o the men should comb theyr hair every day after washing it, cut theyr beard twice a week and always when they are upon parade for guards, and take baths when they will have opportunity to it

*the little jacquet in the over alls with two buttons to keep it

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Endorsed: Marquis de lafayette
2 Jan^r. 1778—

[12.]

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

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

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

Your most obedient servant
the mquis de Lafayette

don't forget our good cloathes for the sake of our naked
shoulders

Endorsed: Marquis de la fayette
no date Rec^d 12 Jan^y
1778

Answ^d.—

[13.]

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

Camp the 15 january 1778

Dear Sir

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

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

with the greatest affection I have the honor to be

dear sir Your most obedient servant
the mquis de Lafayette

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

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
15 Jan^y 1778 Rec^d 20th—
Mon^r. Duplaise's.

[14.]

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

Camp the fifteenth january 1778

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

dear sir Your most obedient servant
 the mquis de Lafayette

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

Endorsed: Marquis de lafayette
 16th Rec^d. 19 Jan^y 1778

[15.]

Dear Sir

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²“A Number of Volunteers and French Officers, who have three Years Leave to serve in America, are just arrived here, landed from a Snow that left Bourdeaux the 26th of March last; Amongst them are, the Marquis de Moncalm, and the Marquis de Fayette, the last said to be Son-in-Law to the Duke d'Agnein.”—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, June 16, 1777.

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

L^t Colonel du plessis is, I believe the best man to command the artillery in the world—tho' he is young he is a gentleman of superior habilities, high virtue, and most respectable and noble sentiments—I schall be highly pleased if he is given to me in that appointment, and that will be a way of taking along with me the french *officers de fortune* as it is the intention of Congress. you can speak freely about my business to Col du plessis as soon as I will receive the appointment of Congress, I schall direct to you a letter of thanks which you'l be pleased to read in the house—I'l beg you to keep secrete the injurious personnalities which are in the present, but if there are some things you think proper to communicate I give you my full liberty for it, and I am certain you will attend my interests as a true friend.

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

dear sir Your most obedient servant

the M^{is} de Fafayette

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

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

supposed to have been

written 26th. Rec^d. 27 Jan^y.

1778—

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

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

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

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

27th Orders by Colo^l. Pinckney Parole apaminondas—

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

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

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

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

The Chimneys are to be Swept tomorrow Morning a Monthly return to be Given in to the Adjutant of the Different Companies tomorrow morning—for Guard to morrow Cap^t. Hyrn Lieu^{ts}. Lining and Glover—

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Dated Head Quarters Charles Town Decem^r. 29th: 1777—The 2^d. Reg^t. is ordered to git in Readiness to go to Fort Moultrie y^e 6th of January Next to Relieve y^e first Reg^t. which is Ordered to Town they may Move their Baggage &c, as soon as Convenient no huts or Buildings about the fort is to be hurted or demolished on any account whatsoever those that are private property the Gen^l. will endeavour to git them paid by The State—Orders by Cap^t. Hyrn Decem^r. 30th: day 1777 Parole Fishkiln, } —all Tradesmen belonging to the 1st Reg^t. Imploy'd on the Publick are Emediately to Join their Respective Companies, & officers Commanding Companies are Desired to attend very particularly to the Training & Instructing those men as it's Suppos'd their Long absence from Exercise must have Rendr'd Them very Awkward—For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Turner Lieu^{ts}. Grey and Clifford—

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

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

Parole Newyear } —For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Saunders L^t. Williamson & Weatherly—January 2^d day 1778—

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

For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Cattell L^{ts}. Lavacher & Evan President of the Court Cap^t. Cattell L^{ts}. Lining Gadsden Evan & Glover Members—January 3^d: 1778—

Regt^l. Orders by L^t. Col^l. Cattell Parole Cassius—For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Ladson L^{ts}. Hixt & Glover After Orders by Colonel Pinckney John Knap Serj^t. Major is promoted to be Quarter Master to the 1st Reg^t. & is to be Obeyed & Respected as Such, Peter Johannas is appointed Serj^t. Major in the Room of M^r. Knap promoted and is to be Obey'd as Such—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date L^t. Lining vice L^t. Hixt, for Guard tomorrow, L^t. Hixt for Guard this night Orders by Colo^l. Pinckney Fort Moultrie January 4th: 1778 Parole Montezuma } Orders by Major Scott of the same date For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Turner L^{ts}. Grey & Clifford

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

Orders by Major Scott January 5th day 1778 For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Pinckney Lieu^{ts} Gadsden & Fishburn—Cap^t. Ladson President of y^e Cou^rt Lieu^{ts}. Weatherly Lavacher Fishburn and Simmons Members—After Orders by Major Scott of y^e Same Date Cap^t. Turner President of y^e Court of Inquiry L^{ts}. Elliott Hixt Lining & Gadsden Members—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders by Major Scott of y^e same Date Cap^{tn}. Cattell L^t. Jackson & L^t. Simmons for the main G^d. this Day. Capt^t. Saunders Cap^t. for the Day L^t. Lavacher for the Quarter Guard this Day L^t. Elliott for the Magezenne Guard,——

after Orders by Major Scott L^t. Lining Vice L^t. Simmons absent for the main Guard this Day

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

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 9th: 1778 Cap^t. Drayton Cap^t. for the Day tomorrow, Lieu^{ts}, Williamson and Weatherly for Duty tomorrow. Lieu^t. Clifford for the Barrack Guard tomorrow.——

Gen^l, Orders, Parole Putnam—

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

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

Col. Hugers Reg^t. to hold themselves in Readiness to go over to Fort Johnston Next Monday to Garrison that post

Cap^t. Tho^s. Budd of Col^l. Whites Reg^t. having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer——

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

Compliments to be paid to the President and Gen^l. Officers——

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

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 10th day 1778 Capⁿ. Turner Cap^t. for the Day tomorrow, Lieu^t. Jackson and L^t. Lavacher for Duty tomorrow, Lieu^t. Evan for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 10th: 1778 Gen^l. Orders, Parole George Town

no person or Persons to be admitted to the prisoners of war without Leave Given by the Commisary M^r. Ramage,—the Cap^t. of the Day to make his Report when Relieved to Col^l. Pinckney who will Report to the Commanding officer any thing Metearal that may occur—the Commisary—for the provitions for the Troops of this State Will appoint proper persons at Beaufort port Royal, to Supply the Troops of Artillery Station'd There—A Return to be made to the Barrack masters of the Different Regiments of what Quantity of wood is wanting for each Corps, agreeable to an order Essued Jan^y. 5th day 1776—

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

The Surgeon of the Reg^t. is to attend at the Barrack Every Morning at Parade time—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Dated Charles Town Jan^y. 11th day 1778 the Cap^t. of the Day is not to permit

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

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

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

Orders by major Scott of the Same Date Cap^t. Turner President of the Court L^o. Gray Williamson Members—

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

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

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 14th day 1778 General Orders Parole Brunswick—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 16th day 1778

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

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

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

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 17th day 1778

General Orders Parole Savannah—

The Gen^l. Excepts the Resignation of Lieu^t. Jean Francies Evan of Col^l. Pinckneys Betalion he is therefore no Longer to be Consider'd as a Continantal officers—

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

The 5th. Reg^t. to be in Readiness to go to fort Johnston on Monday next The dep^y. Quarter Master Gen^l. is order'd to provid forrage & Grain for 2 horses for the Commissary of provitions M^r. Volentine

Reg^t. Orders by Colo^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 18th: 1778 The Commission'd officers of each Company who Exercises their men in the Mornings & Evenings agreeable to the Order of the 9th. Instant are to be Peticularly attentive to Marching of the Soldiers & Practise them at it a Considerable Length of time & take Care that they March in exact Cadence and With the Prusia Step—

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

Col^l. Cattell to be president Major Scott five Captains & Six Lieu^{ts}. to be Members—

Orders by Cap^t. Pinckney Jan^y. 18th day 1778—

For tomorrow Cap^t. Hyrn Brigade officer of the day Capt^t. Drayton Reg^t. officer of the Day Lieu^t. Smith Lieu^t. Elliott & L^t. Jackson for Guard tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 18th day 1778 Gen^l. Orders. Parole Mathews—

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

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

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

[CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER.]

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

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

Derby, 142.

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

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

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

Edmunds, 184.

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

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

Edes, 216.

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

Admon Act Book, 1731.

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

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

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

Admon Act Book 1782 (Torriano's Seat).

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

ditto. ditto. (Registrar's Seat)

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

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

Noel, 111.

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

Macham, 506.

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

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

Bevor, 451.

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

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

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

Macham, 514.

THE CALHOUN FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

[Continued from the April number.]

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

Issue:

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

1.

JOHN EWING COLHOUN [Ezekiel¹] was born about 1750; studied law in Charles Town just prior to and during the first years of the Revolution, and was admitted to the bar in 1783; joined Capt. Charles Drayton's company of volunteer militia for service in the Revolution at its organization in Charles Town, August 16, 1775, signing his name to the roll thereof John Ewing Colhoun¹; adopted the spelling Colhoun for his name and maintained that spelling until his



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

death; served several times in the House of Representatives of South Carolina between 1778 and 1800; was elected a member of the Privy Council in February, 1785², and also served as a Commissioner of forfeited estates³; married, October 8, 1786, Floride Bonneau⁴; was strongly supported for governor in 1796; was, December 8, 1800, elected United States Senator from South Carolina for the full term beginning March 4, 1801, defeating Jacob Read, the incumbent, by a vote of 75 to 73; died October 26, 1802.⁵ His widow spent many seasons in Newport.⁶

Issue:

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶"Passengers in the *William and Henry*, from Newport.—Mrs. CALHOUN, and her Niece; Capt. MALBONE, Messrs. WHITEHORN, WARING, and BOZIER."—*Charleston Courier*, Friday, April 24, 1807.

See her letter to her nephew-in-law, Andrew Pickens, in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. IV., pp. 190-191.

- 11 IV. John Ewing Colhoun.
- 12 V. James Edward Colhoun.
- 13 VI. William Sheridan Calhou, *d. young.*

11.

JOHN EWING COLHOUN [John Ewing², Ezekiel¹] was born in Charleston in 1791; married, February 21, 1822, Martha Maria Davis⁷ (who died November 13, 1853⁸).

Issue:⁹

- 14 I. John Ewing Colhoun, *d. young.*
- 15 II. Martha Maria Colhoun ("Coodie"), *d. unm.*
- 16 III. William Ransom Colhoun, *b.* July 22, 1827; educated at West Point; was an Aid to Gov. J. L. Manning; was sometime Secretary of Legation and acting Minister to France; was first a captain and then colonel of the 1st. Regiment, South Carolina Regular Artillery; was killed in a duel with Lt.-Col. Alfred Rhett, September 5, 1862.
- 17 IV. Susan Colhoun.
- 18 V. John Ewing Colhoun.
- 19 VI. Florence Colhoun, *d. young.*
- 20 VII. Warren Davis Colhoun, *d. young.*
- 21 VIII. Henry Davis Colhoun.
- 22 IX. Edward Boiseau Colhoun.

12.

JAMES EDWARD COLHOUN [John Ewing², Ezekiel¹], born July 4, 1798; was sometime an officer in the United States

⁷"MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Col. JOHN EWING COLHOUN, to MARTHA MARIA, youngest daughter of Capt. William Ransom Davis, deceased."—*The Charleston Courier*, Friday, February 22, 1822. See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. VII., pp. 169-170.

⁸"DIED, at Keowee, Pickens District, on Sunday, November 13, Mrs. M. M. Colhoun, relict of John Ewing Colhoun."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, November 19, 1853.

⁹*A History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family* (Bulloch), p. 131.

Navy; married Maria Simkins; died at Millwood, S. C., October 31, 1889.

Issue:

23 I. A child that died young.

22.

EDWARD BOISEAU COLHOUN [John Ewing³, John Ewing², Ezekiel¹] served in Lucas's Battalion of artillery during the War Between the United States and the Confederate States and attained the rank of captain. He married Sarah C. Norwood.

Issue:¹⁰

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 24 | I. Martha Maria Colhoun. | } Twins. |
| 25 | II. Sarah Louise Colhoun, <i>m.</i>
Allen McLee Shoen, of
Richmond, Va. (Issue.) | |
| 26 | III. Floride Bonneau Colhoun. | } Twins |
| 27 | IV. Willie Norwood Colhoun. | |



PATRICK CALHOUN, the fourth of the brothers who came to South Carolina, was twice married. His first wife was Miss Craighead, a daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead. She died September 10, 1766.¹ He next married Martha Caldwell of what is now Newberry County.²

¹⁰A *History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family* (Bulloch), p. 132.

¹"Long Canes, Sept. 24, 1766.

²Of a Miscarriage of Twins, on the 10th Instant, died here, in the 24th Year of her age, one of the most pious and accomplished young Women in these Parts, in the person of Mrs. CALHOUN, the Wife of *Patrick Calhoun, Esq*; and Daughter of the Rev. *Alexander Craighead*."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, October 13, 1766.

³See O'Neill's *Annals of Newberry District*; Starke's sketch of John C. Calhoun in *Fourth Annual Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association*.

Issue: Second wife.

- 1 I. James Calhoun.
- 2 II. Catherine Calhoun, *m.* Rev. Moses Waddel,³ subsequently a noted teacher and doctor of divinity. They had one child who died young.
- 3 III. William Calhoun.
- 4 IV. John Caldwell Calhoun.
- 5 V. Patrick Calhoun.

1.

JAMES CALHOUN [Patrick¹] married May 4, 1802, Sarah Caldwell Martin⁴ (died March 11, 1845), daughter of Dr. James Martin, deceased, formerly surgeon of the 3rd Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment.

Issue:

- 6 I. Patrick Calhoun, *b.* January 25, 1803; *d.* same day.
- 7 II. James Martin Calhoun, *b.* January 25, 1805.
- 8 III. John Alfred Calhoun, *b.* January 8, 1807.
- 9 IV. Caroline Calhoun, *b.* April 1, 1811; *d.* July 13, 1823.
- 10 V. William Henry Calhoun, *b.* Nov. 15, 1813.
- 11 VI. Benjamin Calhoun, *b.* July 13, 1815; killed accidentally when a boy.
- 12 VII. Sarah Calhoun, *b.* May 9, 1818.
- 13 VIII. George McDuffie Calhoun, *b.* July 25, 1820; *d.* July 25, 1824.

3.

WILLIAM CALHOUN [Patrick¹] married Catherine Jenna de Graffenreid.

Issue:

- 14 I. Tescharner Calhoun, *d.* unm.

³That is the way he spelled his name, others to the contrary notwithstanding.

⁴"Married, on the 3d of June, by the Rev. Moses Waddel, *James Calhoun*, jun. esquire, merchant, of Vienna, (S. C.) to the amiable and well accomplished Miss *Sarah C. Martin*, of Abbeville district."—*The Times*, Tuesday, June 15, 1802. The family records give May 4th.

- 15 II. Patrick Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 16 III. Mary Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 17 IV. Jane Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 18 V. Lucretia Ann Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Henry Townes,
of Greenville, who dying, she next married
Dr. Tescharner de Graffenreid, of Alabama.
- 19 VI. Thomas Calhoun.
- 20 VII. Martha Catherine Calhoun, *m.* Armistead Burt,
March 12, 1827.
- 21 VIII. James Lawrence Calhoun.
- 22 IX. Sarah Calhoun, *m.* Ezekiel Pickens Noble. (Issue.)
- 23 X. Eugenia Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Edwin Parker. (Issue.)
- 24 XI. George McDuffie Calhoun.

4.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [Patrick¹], born March 18, 1782; was prepared for college by his brother-in-law, Rev. Moses Waddel; entered the junior class at Yale College in 1802 and was graduated as A. B. September 12, 1804; studied law at the Litchfield Law School, Litchfield, Connecticut, July 22, 1805, to July 28, 1806, then in Charleston and Abbeville; was admitted to the bar in 1807; elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, October 13, 1807; appointed an aid on the staff of Governor Drayton with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, December 15, 1808; elected to the House of Representatives of the United States in 1810, taking his seat March 4, 1811; reelected in 1812, 1814 and 1816, serving to October 8, 1817, when he became Secretary of War in President Monroe's cabinet, serving until March 4, 1825, when he was inaugurated as Vice-President of the United States; was reelected Vice-President in 1828 and served to December 28, 1832; resigned as Vice-President July 16, 1832; elected United States Senator from South Carolina December 12, 1832, to succeed Robert Y. Hayne, who had been elected Governor, and took his seat in the Senate January 4, 1833; was reelected in 1834 and in 1840, but resigned in 1842, serving until March 4, 1843; was a

candidate for the presidency in 1844, but withdrew January 20, 1844; was Secretary of State under President Tyler from March 6, 1844, to March 6, 1845; was elected to the United States Senate November 26, 1845, to succeed Judge Daniel Elliott Hunger, who resigned in order that Mr. Calhoun might be returned to the Senate; died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850.⁵



He married, January 8, 1811, Floride Colhoun (born February 15, 1792; died July 25, 1866), daughter of John Ewing Colhoun. (See descendants of Ezekiel Calhoun, 10.)

Issue:⁶

- 25 I. Andrew Pickens Calhoun.
- 26 II. Anna Maria Calhoun, born February 13, 1817;
m. Thomas G. Clemson; died Sept. 22, 1875.
(Issue.)
- 27 III. Patrick Calhoun, born Feb. 9, 1821; d. unm.
June 1, 1858.⁷
- 28 IV. John Caldwell Calhoun, b. May 17, 1823.
- 29 V. Martha Cornelia Calhoun, born April 22, 1824;
died in Abbeville May 2, 1857.
- 30 VI. James Calhoun, died unm. in California.
- 32 VII. William Lowndes Calhoun, b. Aug. 13, 1829.

⁵See also Pinckney's *Life of John C. Calhoun* (Charleston, S. C., 1903).

⁶Date obtained from tombstones in St. Paul's (P. E.) churchyard, Pendleton, S. C. A child, Floride, born in January 1814, died April 6, 1825. (*Fourth Annual Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission of the American Historical Association*, p. 128.)

⁷"DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on the 1st inst., at the residence of his mother, Pendleton, S. C., Major Patrick Calhoun, U. S. A., in the 38th year of his age."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

5.

PATRICK CALHOUN [Patrick¹] married Nancy Needham de Graffenried, sister of his brother William's wife.

Issue:

- 32 I. Martha Calhoun, married Dr. Bonner.
- 33 II. Catharine Calhoun, married Dr. William Tennent. (Issue.)
- 34 III. Edward Calhoun.
- 35 IV. Ludlow Calhoun.
- 36 V. Francis Augustus Calhoun.
- 37 VI. Benjamin Alfred Calhoun, married Miss Yarborough. (Issue.)

7.

JAMES MARTIN CALHOUN [James², Patrick¹], born at Vienna, S. C., January 25, 1805; married Susan Pickens; was a prominent lawyer in Alabama; died November 20, 1877. His widow died September 7, 1877.

Issue:

- 38 I. Susan Wilkinson Calhoun, *m.* Alexander Noble.
- 39 II. Andrew Calhoun.
- 40 III. Sarah L. Calhoun, *m.* William T. Wade. (Issue.)
- 41 IV. James F. Calhoun.
- 42 V. John C. Calhoun.

8.

JOHN ALFRED CALHOUN [James², Patrick¹], born January 8, 1807; married, January 10, 1830, Sarah Moruin Norwood (born May 18, 1814; died December 3, 1891); died August 25, 1874. He was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession.

Issue:

- 43 I. James Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* Dec. 23, 1830.
- 44 II. Mary Norwood Calhoun, *b.* March 30, 1834; *m.*, Aug. 10, 1852, William J. Lomax; *d.* April 6, 1856. (Issue.)
- 45 III. Aurelia Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 25, 1836; *m.*, June 22, 1859, Alexander R. Rucker. (Issue.)

- 46 IV. Sarah Martin Calhoun, *b.* January 19, 1839; *m.*,
January 10, 1860, Andrew Simonds, son of Jane
Hamilton Calhoun (See descendants of Wil-
liam Calhoun, 34) and Dr. Joseph Webb
Simonds.
- 47 V. Williamson Norwood Calhoun, *b.* Aug. 28, 1841.
- 48 VI. Caroline Calhoun Calhoun, *b.* July 9, 1848; *m.*,
Sept. 28, 1868, George Erskine Heard.
- 49 VII. John Alfred Calhoun, *b.* May 11, 1845; *d.* unm.
January 12, 1882.
- 50 VIII. Orville Tatum Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 6, 1847.
- 51 IX. Anna Susan Calhoun, *b.* May 29, 1849; *m.*, Nov.
15, 1877, William A. Ancrum. (Issue.)
- 52 X. William Patrick Calhoun, *b.* Oct. 27, 1851; *m.*,
January 1, 1890, Gladys Boykin; is an Attorney-
at-Law, Edgefield, S. C.
- 53 XI. Tennent Lomax Calhoun, *b.* April 7, 1854; an
M. D.; *d.* Aug. 3, 1883.
- 54 XII. Kate Calhoun, *b.* June 5, 1857; *m.*, Dec. 20, 1888,
Alonzo H. O'Farrell. (Issue.)

10.

WILLIAM HENRY CALHOUN [James², Patrick¹], born No-
vember 15, 1813; was a physician; married June 18, 1837,
Jane Orr; died September 24, 1869.

Issue:

- 55 I. Florence C. Calhoun, married John T. Tankers-
ley, of Mississippi. (Issue.)
- 56 II. James Lawrence Calhoun.
- 57 III. Martha J. Calhoun.
- 58 IV. J. Christopher Calhoun.
V. Sarah Caroline Calhoun, *m.* L. T. Taylor, of
Mississippi. (Issue.)
- 59 VI. John Caldwell Calhoun, *d.* unm.
- 60 VII. William Henry Calhoun.

19.

THOMAS CALHOUN [William², Patrick¹], married Margaret Meek.

Issue:

- 61 I. William Calhoun, *m.* Mary Bailey. (Issue.)
- 62 II. James Calhoun.
- 63 III. Henry Townes Calhoun.
- 64 IV. Jane Calhoun, *m.* Henry Harper.
- 65 V. Elizabeth Calhoun, *m.* Dr. Robert Harper.
- 66 VI. Margaret Meek Calhoun.

21.

JAMES LAWRENCE CALHOUN [William², Patrick¹], *m.* Mary Hunter, and, she dying, Jane Verdier.

Issue: First wife.

- 67 I. Catharine L. Calhoun, *m.* George Jones, of Alabama. (Issue.)
- 68 II. Eugenia Calhoun, *m.* James Duncan. (Issue.)
- 69 III. Thomas Calhoun, *m.* Miss Blakeford. (Issue.)
Second wife.
- 70 IV. Sallie Calhoun, *m.* John G. Winter.
- 71 V. James Lawrence Calhoun, *m.* Miss Moore. (Issue.)

24.

GEORGE McDUFFIE CALHOUN [William², Patrick¹], married Julia Goodwyn, of Columbia.

Issue:

- 72 I. A. Burt Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 73 II. Robert G. Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 74 III. John Calhoun, *d.* young.
- 75 IV. George Calhoun, *m.* in Texas.
- 76 V. Julia Calhoun.

25.

ANDREW PICKENS CALHOUN [John Caldwell², Patrick¹], married Miss Chappell, who dying (without issue), he next

married, in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1836, Margaret Green, daughter of Hon. Duff Green.

Issue: Second wife.

- 77 I. Duff Green Calhoun.
- 78 II. John Caldwell Calhoun.
- 79 III. Margaret Maria Calhoun.
- IV. Andrew Pickens Calhoun, *d. unm.*
- 80 V. James Edward Calhoun, *d. unm.*
- 81 VI. Patrick Calhoun.

28.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [John Caldwell², Patrick¹], born May 17, 1823; a physician; married Anzie Adams, who dying (without issue), he married, in January, 1853, Kate Kirby Putnam²; died July 31, 1855.

Issue: Second wife.

- 82 I. John C. Calhoun, married.
- 83 II. Benjamin P. Calhoun, *m. Julia Peterman.*
(Issue.)

31.

WILLIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN [John Caldwell², Patrick¹], born August 13, 1829; married Margaret Cloud, who dying (without issue), he married Mrs. Kate Putnam Calhoun, widow of his brother John C.; died September 19, 1858.⁹

Issue: Second wife.

- 84 I. William Lowndes Calhoun.

⁹"MARRIED: On the 27ult. in Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Fla. by Rev. Mr. Harlow, Dr. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to Kate Kirby, only daughter of B. A. Putnam, esq. of St. Augustine."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Friday, February 4, 1853.

⁹"The Abbeville *Banner* records the decease of WILLIAM LOWNDES, youngest son of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN, who died on the 19th inst., on his plantation, in Abbeville District. Since the death of Mr. CALHOUN three sons and a daughter, we believe, have followed him to the tomb."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, September 25, 1858.

34.

EDWARD CALHOUN [Patrick², Patrick¹], married Frances Middleton.

Issue:

- 85 I. John Francis Calhoun, *b.* Aug. 29, 1831.
- 86 II. Patrick Edward Calhoun, died young.
- 87 III. Edwin Calhoun.
- 88 IV. Ida Calhoun, *m.* Charles Alexander. (Issue.)
- 89 V. Rosa Calhoun, *m.* (second wife) Charles Alexander.

35.

LUDLOW CALHOUN [Patrick², Patrick¹], married Margaret Teague.

Issue:

- 90 I. Ludlow Calhoun.
- 91 II. Nancy Needham Calhoun.
- 92 III. John C. Calhoun, *m.* Miss Gilmer.
- 93 IV. Patrick Calhoun.
- 94 V. Eugenia Calhoun, *m.* Robert Middleton. (Issue.)
- 95 VI. Thomas Calhoun.
- 96 VII. Francis A. Calhoun.
- 97 VIII. Edward Calhoun.
- 98 IX. Arthur Calhoun.
- 99 X. Benjamin F. Calhoun, married and his son, Arthur Ludlow Calhoun, lives in Beaumont, Texas.
- 100 XI. Ella Calhoun, *m.* S. B. Mays.

36.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CALHOUN [Patrick², Patrick¹], married Laura Jones, of Georgia.

Issue:

- 101 I. Catherine Jenna Calhoun.
- 102 II. Benjamin A. Calhoun.
- 103 III. Cornelia Calhoun, *m.* Edward Yarborough.
- 104 IV. Emma Calhoun, *m.* George C. Graves. (Issue.)

- 105 V. Patrick L. Calhoun, *m.* Ida Hankinson. (Issue.)
- 106 VI. Frank A. Calhoun, *m.* Fanny Moore. (Issue.)
- 107 VII. Thomas Jones Calhoun.
- 108 VIII. Kate Calhoun, *m.* Marshall P. DeBruhl. (Issue.)
- 109 IX. Louise Calhoun, married.

39.

ANDREW CALHOUN [James Martin^s, James^s, Patrick¹],
married Frances E. Lee.

Issue:

- 110 I. Susan Wilkinson Calhoun.
- 111 II. Rebecca Lee Calhoun.
- 112 III. Julia Fishburne Calhoun.
- 113 IV. James Martin Calhoun.
- 114 V. Harriet Eliza Calhoun.
- 115 VI. Sarah Pickens Calhoun.
- 116 VII. Ellen Lee Calhoun.

41.

JAMES F. CALHOUN [James Martin^s, James,² Patrick¹],
married Florence O. Lee, who dying, he then married Julia
Emma P. Lee.

Issue: First wife.

- 117 I. Mary Louisa Calhoun.
 - 118 II. Martin Lee Calhoun.
 - 119 III. Marion Pickens Calhoun.
 - 120 IV. Florence Oliver Calhoun.
- Second wife.
- 121 V. Martha Eleanor Calhoun.
 - 122 VI. James Francis Calhoun.
 - 123 VII. Andrew Pickens Calhoun.
 - 124 VIII. Julia Emma Calhoun.

42.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [James Martin^s, James^s, Patrick¹],
married Mary Graham.

Issue:

- 125 I. Annie Graham Calhoun.
- 126 II. Mary Kennon Calhoun.

43.

JAMES CALDWELL CALHOUN [John Alfred^s, James^s, Patrick¹], born December 23, 1830, married, December 22, 1858, Blantina M. Kirtland (*b.* Jan. 23, 1841, in Miss.); died in Washington County, Texas, December 29, 1866.

Issue:

- 127 I. Isaac Kirtland Calhoun, born Oct. 11, 1859; *m.* in Philadelphia.
- 128 II. James Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* July 7, 1861; *d.* May 27, 1885.
- 129 III. John Alfred Calhoun, *b.* May 3, 1863; *m.*, July 25, 1901, Mai North Colcock. (Issue.)
- 130 IV. Lucy Calhoun, *b.* Feb. 19, 1865.
- 131 V. Tredwell Ayers Calhoun, *b.* Dec. 22, 1866.

47.

WILLIAMSON NORWOOD CALHOUN [John Alfred^s, James^s, Patrick¹]. born in Eufaula, Ala., August 28, 1841; married, April 7, 1864, Virginia Caroline Bowman (born in Union, S. C., Dec. 16, 1845), daughter of Rev. Peyton Green Bowman.

Issue:

- 132 I. Sarah Norwood Calhoun, *b.* Feb. 17, 1865; *d.* May 3, 1888.
- 133 II. James Caldwell Calhoun, *b.* Feb. 13, 1867.
- 134 III. Marie Bowman Calhoun, *b.* Dec. 15, 1869; *m.*, April 15, 1891, R. H. Baker (*b.* Selma, Ala., July 4, 1862; *d.* Sumter, S. C., Dec. 17, 1896, leaving issue).
- 135 IV. Virginia Calhoun, *b.* Jan. 22, 1890.

50.

ORVILLE TATUM CALHOUN [John Alfred^s, James^s, Patrick¹], born September 6, 1847; married December, 15, 1885, Sallie P. Gibert (died Oct. 28, 1887); died May 2, 1887.

Issue:

- 136 I. Orville Gibert Calhoun, *b.* Sept. 18, 1887.

60.

WILLIAM HENRY CALHOUN [William Henry³, James², Patrick¹], married, February 10, 1876, Susan Reed, who dying (without issue), he married, May 2, 1883, Clifford Winston.

Issue: Second wife

137 I. Fanny Calhoun.

77.

DUFF GREEN CALHOUN [Andrew Pickens³, John Caldwell², Patrick¹], married Elizabeth Beaseley, of Texas.

Issue:

138 I. Andrew Calhoun, *m.* Floride Lee, grand-daughter of Mrs. Anna Calhoun (26) Clemson.
(Issue.)

78.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN [Andrew Pickens³, John Caldwell², Patrick¹], born near Demopolis, Ala., July 9, 1843; educated at Thalian Academy, near Pendleton, S. C., and at the South Carolina College; entered Confederate service at reduction of Fort Sumter and served in the cavalry throughout the war, attaining the rank of captain; married, December 8, 1870, Linnie Adams, a grand-niece of former Vice-President Richard M. Johnson; planted in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas for a time after the war; was a delegate at large from Arkansas to the Cotton Exposition, Louisville, in 1883, and in New Orleans in 1884; was vice-president of the convention held in Washington in 1884, which memorialized Congress in relation to the improvement of the Mississippi River; was special ambassador to France of S. A. R., 1897; was vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia; president of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railroad Company. He resides at 617 West End Avenue, New York City.

Issue:

139 I. James Edward Calhoun.

140 II. Adams Calhoun.

- 141 III. Julia Calhoun.
 142 IV. John Caldwell Calhoun.

81.

PATRICK CALHOUN [Andrew Pickens², John Caldwell², Patrick¹], born at Fort Hill, the plantation of his grandfather, near Pendleton, S. C., March 21, 1856; removed to Dalton, Ga., in 1871, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1876; went to Atlanta, Ga., to practice in 1878 and became one of the leading corporation attorneys in the South, and prominent in Georgia politics; discontinued the active practice of law in 1896 and since that time has devoted his time to the development of street railway properties, especially in Baltimore, Pittsburg, St Louis and San Francisco. He resides at Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, and 9 East 88th Street, New York City. He married Miss Williams, daughter of the late George W. Williams, of Charleston.

Issue:

- 143 I. Martha Calhoun.
 144 II. Margaret Green Calhoun.
 145 III. Patrick Calhoun.
 146 IV. George Williams Calhoun.

85.

JOHN FRANCIS CALHOUN [Edward², Patrick², Patrick¹], born August 29, 1831; married Rebecca Noble; died November 13, 1897.

Issue:

- 147 I. Frances Calhoun.
 148 II. Susan Calhoun.
 149 III. Caroline Calhoun.
 150 IV. John Calhoun.
 151 V. Ida Calhoun.
 152 VI. Edward Calhoun.
 153 VII. Rebecca Calhoun, *m.* Robert Shiver. (Issue.)
 154 VIII. Rosa Calhoun.
 155 IX. Patrick Calhoun.
 156 X. Andrew Pickens Calhoun.

87.

EDWIN CALHOUN [Edward³, Patrick², Patrick¹], married Sallie Tillman.

Issue:

- 157 I. Kate Calhoun, *m.* L. C. Haskell.
- 158 II. John Calhoun.
- 159 III. Edwin Calhoun.
- 160 IV. Frances Calhoun.
- 161 V. Lalla Calhoun.
- 162 VI. Arthur Calhoun.
- 163 VII. Charles Calhoun.
- 164 VIII. Eunice Calhoun.

102.

BENJAMIN A. CALHOUN [Francis Augustus³, Patrick², Patrick¹], married Josie Tucker, of Texas.

Issue:

- 165 I. Etta Virginia Calhoun.
- 166 II. Francis A. Calhoun.
- 167 III. Patrick Calhoun.
- 168 IV. Carrie Lou Calhoun.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT EATON.—In a letter published in the *Eaton College Chronicle* of March 23, 1905, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh gave an account of Americans who were educated at Eaton, including the following sketches of three South Carolinians:

Huger, Francis [*not* William¹], son of Daniel Huger, Esq., of Limerick plantation, St. John's Parish, Berkeley County, South Carolina; [b. June 19th, 1751; educated 4 years under Mr. Wilton; then at Eton 2 years under Mr. Foster; age 18; admitted Fellow Commoner at Caius Coll. Cambridge, March 26th, 1768]; Captain in Continental Army; d. Aug. 1800.

Lynch, Thomas, son of Thomas Lynch, Esq., of Prince George's Parish, Winyah, South Carolina; [b. Aug. 5th, 1749; school, Eton 4 years under Mr. Barnard, age 18; admitted Fellow Commoner at Caius Coll. Cambridge, May 18th, 1767; admitted at Middle Temple, 1767]; Captain Continental Army, 1775-1776; member of Congress, 1776-1777; signed the Declaration of Independence; was lost at sea, 1779.

Trapier, Paul, son of Paul Trapier, gent., of Prince George's Parish, Winyah, South Carolina; [school, Eton (Dr. Barnard); admitted Pensioner at St. John's, Cambridge, Mar. 20th, 1766, aet. 18; Student of Inner Temple, Feby. 17, 1767]; m. Elizabeth Foissin, 1771; Captain of State Artillery, 1776.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS.—The following letter and newspaper extract concern the death of Capt. William R. Davis, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. The letter is in private hands:

¹The name appears on the entrance record at Eaton as William and by a singular coincidence the name also appears as William on the record when he entered Cambridge. His father's own diary, however, shows that he was baptized Francis and all subsequent records show that he kept that name throughout his life and it is well known to genealogical students of the family that there was no William Huger, son of Daniel Huger, of Limerick. The ante and post-college data for these sketches were furnished to Mr. Leigh by the editor of this magazine.

Addressed: Robert Hails Esqr
St Matthews
(So Ca)

Dear Sir:-

I had set out, and proceeded on my journey towards Virginia, as far as Camden, where I met the melancholy news of poor Davis's death. It was a stroke so unexpected, and distressing to my feelings, that I could proceed no further. I turned about and came home the same night, but without knowing why—Good God! What must be the feelings of his family, and those on the spot!— I would do anything in this world in my power to afford them the smallest consolation, but that is impossible. Indeed I want it myself. Recollect, how many such true and real friends have you, or myself, left? And, if we feel so deeply his loss, what must———, but the scene is really too distressing. I wish to know the particulars of his illness, and to what cause it is attributed. I am told he was pretty constantly delirious, and made no arrangement of his affairs. If he made any verbal request about his childn, you will hear it, of course. But, had his mind possessed its full strength, what could he have said? Or to whom committed a trust a thousand times dearer than the life he was about to yield to its author? Among others, I feel extremely for Mrs. Cantey. She must have suffered extremely throughout this distressing scene. Her jaunt down the country is, of course, given over, as I conclude she would not leave Mrs. Davis and the childn so soon.

Be so good as to let me know how they all are, and when Mrs. Cantey is coming up, or what her present plan is. If she comes up, I will send her down horses.

I did not suspect that this common season of joy would be to us so real a one of mourning— but we must submit.

Yrs. truly,

W. Hampton.

24th Dec. 1799.

“Died on Thursday last, at his Plantation on Santee, *William Ransom Davis*, esq. aged 44: a gentleman whose benevolence and hospitable disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.”—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Wednesday, December 25, 1799.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—“DEATHS.” * * * “At his plantation at Ponpon, Colonel GLOVER.”—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Wednesday, August 6, 1783.

“On Monday last died, in the 65th year of his age, at his seat in Goose-Creek, Col. Joseph Glover. His numerous family have to lament in him the loss of an affectionate husband, and a fond indulgent father, whilst his uniform and zealous attachment to the interest of his country, merits him the universal regret of the community at large.”—*The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Saturday, August 9, 1783.

“Another Revolutionary hero gone—Death of Major Hamilton, of Abbeville.

Died, on the evening of the 17th inst. at his residence in Abbeville, ANDREW HAMILTON, in the 94th year of his age.

Major Hamilton was born in Virginia, and emigrated to this State some years previous to the Revolution. Possessing an ardent attachment to Liberty, he embarked at an early period in defence of his country, and participated in all the important battles that were fought in this State and Georgia. At the surrender of Carns Fort by the British, Major Hamilton was the officer selected by the Commander of the American forces to negotiate the capitulation. At the battle of Eutaw, he was near Major Thomas Pinckney (the late Gen. Thomas Pinckney) at the moment that meretorious officer was wounded. During the whole war, he and Gen. Pickens were on terms of intimacy and friendship, and often acted together in driving the Indians and Tories from their predatory incursions on the frontier settlements. When peace and order were restored to the country, Major Hamilton, at different times, was called to fill various important civil appointments, the duties of which he always discharged with honor to himself, and usefulness to his country. He served for many years as a member of the Legislature, and was a member of the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States.”—*The Charleston*

Courier, Wednesday, January 28, 1835. (Also in *The Charleston Mercury*, of Tuesday, January 27, 1835.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GOOSE CREEK.—The following items connected with the building of the present church of St. James's Parish, Goose Creek, will prove valuable contributions to the history of that interesting edifice:

This Board taking into Consideration y^e Agents Continueing in y^e Settlement & y^e great necessity of his going on his Agency Have agreed y^e M^r.—Wright y^e Present Agent gett himself ready to depart y^e Settlement & that he have instructions to goe among y^e Yamosee Indians & sett out on Monday y^e Ninetenth Instant to adjust y^e differences & regulate affairs wth. the said Indians & Traders.—*Journal (MS) of the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs*, for March 9, 1710–11, p. 4.

Read a Letter from John Crockett dated from y^e Archpellauga Town informing y^e Ag^t. of y^e kings wayting there for his assistance in removing y^e.—people to y^e.—respective Townes

This Board taking into Consideration y^e Agent not putting in Execution y^e Orders & instructions given him by a Board of Comiss^{rs}. y^e 19th. of March Last past and also of y^e resolutions of a Board of Comiss^{rs}. y^e 14 Instant Aprill Ordering y^e Agent to be Called to Acco^t & his Bond put in Suitt against him

And upon hearing this Day M^r.—Wright y^e Agents reasons upon his not proceeding according to orders given him whose reasons are as followeth To be furnishing y^e Church att Goose Creeke wth. materials for finishing y^e Same—*Ibid* for April 17, 1711, p. 6.

BOUNTY GRANTS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—In 1778 an Act was passed in South Carolina providing “That two hundred acres of land (including the one hundred allowed by Congress) be reserved for and granted free of expense and in fee simple to every soldier who hath already enlisted or shall hereafter enlist to serve in either of the said regiments” [“the six regiments of this State on the Continental establishment”] “during the present war; provided he doth faithfully complete his term of service; and in case it shall so happen that any such soldier shall be slain or depart this life during this contest, his heirs shall be entitled to the said two hundred acres of land.”

In 1784 an ordinance was passed in the General Assembly directing the commissioners of location in the several districts "to receive the entry of the respective officers and soldiers of the late South Carolina Continental line, and the officers on the staff, and the three independent companies commanded by Captain Bowie and Captain Moore, and the officers of the navy of this State, who are entitled to grants of land under any Resolve or Act of the Congress or Legislature of this State, for the quantity of land to which the officers or soldiers applying is entitled; and to issue warrants of survey, and certify and return the plats which shall be made of lands to be surveyed by virtue of such warrants; and that the surveyor general certify the plats; that the secretary prepare the grants, free of expense to the said officers and soldiers; that the Governor be required to sign and pass such grants; and that the fees of the commissioners of locations, deputy surveyor, surveyor general and secretary, for their respective services in the premises, be paid by the public."

The grants issued in accordance with the foregoing Act and Ordinance were recorded in four volumes now in the office of Secretary of State and marked "Bounty Grants." The following is a specimen of one of the grants, the personel of the grantee making it doubly interesting. It is also recommended to the consideration of those people who believe that silly story about a girl named Sinclair who in man's attire followed Jasper into service because of her love for him and was killed in an action on the Santee:

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of said State, passed the Twenty-eighth day of March, in the Year of Our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight; and of an Ordinance of the State aforesaid, passed the Twenty-sixth day of

March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, for the purpose of securing and granting Land within this State to the Officers and Soldiers as therein set forth, We have granted and by these Presents do grant unto William Jasper heir at Law to Serjeant William Jasper his Heirs and Assigns, a Plantation or Tract of Land containing two hundred acres (surveyed for Richard Gallivan the 25th. Feb^r: 1789—Acres Situate in the District of George town on the North East side of Little Peedee River on Treadwell Swamp, bounding N^o Ea. on John Elvis's Land, S^o. Wⁱ. & N^o Wⁱ. on Adoniram Treadwell, James Gallivan's & Vacant Land S^o. Eⁱ. on Vacant Land—having such Shape Form and Marks as are represented by a Plat hereunto annexed, together with all Woods, Trees, Waters, Water-courses, Profits, Commodities, Appurtenances and Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging, To have and to hold the said Tract of two hundred—Acres of Land, and all and singular other the Premises hereby granted unto the said William Jasper his Heirs and Assigns, forever, in free and common soccage.

Given under the Great Seal of the State.

WITNESS his Excellency Charles Pinckney Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State, at Charleston this fourth Day of January Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and Ninety and in the 14th. year of the Independence of the United States of America.

And hath thereunto annexed a Plat thereof representing the same, Certified by F. Bremar 22^d Decem^r. 1789—

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. VII.

OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 4.

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

(Continued from the July number.)

[16]

Dear Sir

You will have certainly received a long letter from me by L^t Colonel du plessis, before this falls into your hands—but as I send a servant of mine to york for several business's belonging to his province, I wo'nt let pass this occassion of presenting you a niew assurance of my attachment— I schall mention in the same time two or three points relative to my glorious and flattering appointment.

I have received a letter signed Connway where he informs me under the most strictest secrecy of what he can no more conceal from me—he presents me that commission under the two points of view he knows to be the most agreable to me, the utility of this country of the american liberty, and my own glory— he assures me how happy he finds himself to serve under my orders—he swears that he feels a much greater pleasure to be under me than if he was commander in chief, two happy, says— he, if he can by every exertion in his power contribute in some thing to my reputation, and he begs, he

expects with great respect an answer. however, I have thought that even the most strict duty of politeness could indulge me to wait one or two days before answering to that honest gentleman.

We have, Sir, in this army a man who would be of a great use to me— more useful even to the northern than the southern part of your army— this is gnl portall— you will be surprised at my begging the chief of the ingeneers, to be merely in a detachment of general washington's grand army— but I pray you'd reflect that (without mentioning any fort) if I meet with some good luck, I can hope to have the pleasure of wraiting you *from camp before quebec* and then it will be the true business of the chief of your ingeneers to take the only one fortified town to be taken, or at least the strongest one of america—(I don't include S^t. augustine because gnl connway will take it with fifteen hundred men coming from M. de borre's country) gnl portall would be intrusted too with the care of making out, fortifying if necessary and distributing our camps— so I would divide the place of quarter master general and leave the other employments to a country man officer, an active friend of ours, pointed out near or upon the spot, and very well acquainted with Canada—

I must confess to you that I am wraiting this after the most warm desire of Mr du portall, declared to me in the most expressive terms— he would take along with him the youngest of his ingeneers and leave Colonels la radiere and laumoy, and the new major villefranche with some other strangers to do the duty in general washington's army— I dare hope that such a plan would agree without difficulty with his excellency.

if I had that gentleman and the most respectable Mg douggall, I should be very happy—I want, my dear Sir, to have men whom I can extract from, as much pru-

dence and as many years, (without any sensible injury to theyr persons) as I believe there is necessary to fill up in my age, which yéars I think must have a general to be in his point of perfection— and it is my opinion that even when a man is born with those so superior and uncommon talents for the grand art of war, the best age for his generalship, after a continued study and experience is between forty and fifty.

Can I dare hope, my good friend, that Congress will add yet to his confidence and my gratefulness in granting me as much power as to reform abuses, punishing, or rewarding upon the spot, in all to establish that strict discipline which will give to the canadians a great idea of our justice, our strength, and our soldiership— I pray and I wish very heartely that I schall be directed to settle my plan and my business with the committee of Congress actually in camp—for the board of war, you know, is not in the interest of the friends to gnl Washington— I pray too that I schall after wait on Congress and its president to take farther instructions.

There is a point upon which I do not hear any thing this of monney— do'nt you think that gold is absolutely necessary— I'l tell you what I can make upon that matter and I hope you know too well my heart and my love for your cause for injuring me with any thanks—I have about Seven Thousand guineas of actual revenüe, I have an hotel in paris, I have in plate, diamonds, &c. about the double of thatsumm I can dispose of or make a borrowing upon— if Congress wants a warrant for borrow immediately that monney, from some stranger I schall give my name to it— but in case it was useless, then, Sir, I beg you would find for myself about five or six thousand guineas to borrow, which I am certain it will be necessary for me to spend from my own pocquet in liberalitys, pious charitys to clergymen &c &c. &c. &c. and it is

only with the power of spending from my own that sum that I wish'd to undertake the expedition— if you could not find that I should be obliged to 'borrow those five thousand guineas at some foolish and ruinous *interest*.

The same *day at 2 o'clock*

When I was wratting this your letter and this of M. duer fell into my hands, and I see with the greatest concern that the two greatest ennemys and most insolent calumniators of my friend are directed to follow me, connway as second commandant, and duir as volunteer. the first you know my way of thinking for—the second has the reputation in the country to be a tory, and you'l know by several instances that he is a rascal—I tell you, Sir, freely, not as the president of Congress but to my friend that if it is not altered at least for the first I am obliged to decline the appointment—if they go there I am sure they will prevent my succeeding—if my endeavours to do well are attended with such impassable obstacles, my hating cabals and cabalors will send me back to france—Mr de gimat is going to York. I tell him not to mention that I have received those two last letters even this of Connway—that Connway is so much despised by every honest frenchman that no body will serve under him—and those who do not know him yet, will be lighted on his conduct as well as I have been myself. what Mr de gimat will tell you, you can put the same confidence in as if it was myself.

le M^s de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

Rec^d. 28 Jan^y 1778—

[17]

Dear Sir

if My business are done very early be so good as to give me notice of it to prepare myself to my departure.

to the reason that I do'nt seem to like the expedition you can answer that I like it very well and my propositions to you about the monney are a good mark of it.

for the baron de Kalb they must reflect that as the baron will go of with me he will not be more useful to gⁿ washington in france than in canada and by the same occasion the will loose gⁿ portail and all the engeeneers gⁿ Pulaski, armand, du plessis &c &c &c

if my going there is not agreed upon immediately I'l resign this evening and the other french generals and officers will send theyr resignations in two days.

you can say too that I must set out immediately for france by the occasion of the man I had sent for bringing to me that frigate of 24 guns

if I go then I'l wraït to france a letter to my friends, one to the french ambassador, one to the members of the opposition in the two houses which I'l show you.

if no french officers as it will be go to canada then no canadians will join under that irish man principally when they will see us going of and publishing the reasons which dissify gⁿ washington myself and all the french officers, to whom congress has been so ungrateful.

Endorsed: Marquis de lafayette
31 Jan^r 1778.

[18]

Addressed: To
The President .
of
Congress

At half past nine

I am Coming from that board—I spoke to them with a great frankness and finished by telling that if they do'nt give me mg dougall or Kalb, and the french officers appointed according to my ideas I decline the appointment

and will go to france with most all the french officers in the army—I am sorry my dear sir, to think that two or three rascals oblige me to make out such a conditions and take such steps—tho he was I believe for me, duer quite against, the secretary charmed with that dispute, and the old fellow scratching his wigg—I think they’l beg Congress to meet tomorrow tho’ it is Sunday—then my proposition and my leave in case of refusal will be layd down in the worst light possible—I told them that such I wish would be my instruction from Congress “when you’l repair to camp you’l send in our name an order to general mgdougall to follow you, and you’l proceed to wards albany, but if his health do’nt admit then you’l leave to g^m washington a letter which upon mgdougall’s answer he will deliver to the baron de Kalb to order him to go up—then I am certain to have one or another, and more certain yet to have the baron tho’ I would like better the other,

if you are not so good as to make out before Congress will meet a little cabale in my favour, then I’l be lost and as I ca’nt go back obliged to keep my word in going home—at least I could give up directly my commission and be yet three or four weeks with his excellency as a volunteer

good night my dear sir, I am going to bed. be so good as to wrait to me or send for Mr de gimat when you will be here

L. f.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
31 January 1778—

[19]

Addressed: to
 the honorable henry Laurens
 President of Congress
 at York

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have overtaken Colonel troop, tho' he was to make his incursion into albany with all the possible rapidity—as a large river was before him, no boat to cross and his escaping by any way entirely impossible, he surrendered himself to me, and the condition of our treaty has been that we should meet again at lancaster where he will take a letter for the inspector gnl of the army without inspection, and second commander of the incursion without any particular command—however the military postilion was very anxious to be at lancaster before me, which I thought it was kind to indulge him—I found at the same river one other rapid incursor from the board going to reading—and I'll go myself with all the imaginable rapidity to head quarters and from thence to albany.

there is a letter which I desire you would send to Mr de Valfort and from hence to france *but in proper hands because I speak of gnl washingtons business* I should be very happy if that old friend of mine would come again with me.

do'nt forget to put in the fire the little note I had given yesterday for remembrance in Congress—I forgot to ask you if I was to wait again to then for granting my desires but however I believe it is useless.

this letter will be delivered to you by Mr de la nieuville coming from the french islands and recommended to me. if some other officers were sent to me or employed in the grand army be so good as not forget him. he is a quiet young man and I do'nt know better his pre-

tensions than his merit but I wish to show some regard for the reccommandation. we schall mention him again in our letters. the other is a captain in the same regiment entirely unknown to me, but both are french men and I ca'nt refuse a letter for the president of Congress.

after reflection if valfort is not at charlestown and you do'nt find a quite sure occasion, let the letter be thrown in the fire

I desire du plessis schould be send to his business without delay I beg your pardon my dear sir of the impropriety of this letter, but I have only a minute, and I must make an incursion into the boat with all possible rapidity with the most tender affection and highest regard I have the honor to be

Yours

the Mis de Lafayette

My most respectfull compliments to the ladys, I never drank a so good thé than this morning—indeed my dear sir you must have a great indulgence for me if you pardon *mon griffonage*

Anderson ferry at three oclock in a great hurry

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

Rec^d. 4 ffeb^r 1778

[20]

Addressed: to
The honorable
the president of Congress
at
York town

Dear Sir

there is lieutenant Colonel fleury who not only out of my esteem and affection for him but even by a particular reccommandation of the board of war is destined to follow me to Canada—I schould have desired of Con-

gress every thing or employment which I could have believed more convenient to his wishes, had I not expected to see him before—you know he was upon my list—he desires to be at the head of an independent troop with the rank of Colonel—I do't know which will be the intentions of Congress but every thing which can please Mr de Fleury not only as a frenchman but as a good officer, *and as being Mr Fleury* will be very agreeable to me.

I travel very slow, and I am angry against the roads, against my horse against every thing which stops me—however I am not so quite exasperated against a sweet parcel of letters coming thro the hands of Mr de Francis, which I have received very kindly—my family was then very well.

I was thinking of the title of that man going to Canada—I am afraid some body will call him commander in chief in order to excuse himself—but I desire it would be called only general and commander of the northern army—I do't say I will so much, but I say positively I will no more, neither any expedition which could hurt the commander in chief's rights.

I have showed to Colonel fleury the first lines of my letter, in order to let him know my giving willingly the recommendation he asks for you—you know that gentleman's merit and that du plessis and himself were made lieutenant colonels in reward for fine actions.

with the most tenderest affection and highest regard
I am dear sir

 Your most obedient servant
 the M^{rs} de Lafayette.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
 Recd 6th feb^r 1778
 by Col^o. Fleury.

[21]

the seventh à five in the morning

Dear Sir

I am not yet out of camp tho' I did not loose a minute, but the roads and my business detained me longer than I thought—however I'l push now very quick and you will hear very soon from me—the bearers of those letters are two gentlemen whose the first is I believe intended by his excellency to be an ingeneer, the second wants too some employment—they were, say they, strongly recommanded to me by one other schip who was taken—if you see only one of those officers it will be a mark that the first schall be reccommanded by his excellency himself—there will be also an officer de line already employed in our army to whom I'l beg you to say that I have mentioned him for going in the northern army—I can not be so hot for men unknown to me, but as french men I'l recommend allwaïs them and make the best wishes for theyr succi's—I am glad they could know that I have mentioned them—do'nt forget if you please the little mastinican who brought letters for me.

You have seen Mr de fleury—I fancy *entre nous* that he will not be satisfied in so high pretensions—he is very unhappy that Mr duer is no more in Congress because he is his intimate friend and confident—that will perhaps surprise you Mr de fleury is *entre nous* a fine officer but rather too ambitious—when I say such things I beg you to burn the letters.

I inclose here two lines for g^{nl} gates. you will hear from me by the first opportunity—be so good as to pay my excuses to the gentlmen of my acquaintance in Congress whom time preventes me from paying a visit to—I have only this of presenting you the assurance of my warmest friendship & highest regard. I have the

honor to be with

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

The M^{ie} de Lafayette.

Mr John Laurens is in very good health—present if you please my respectfull compliments to your fine land lady and the most charming Miss Nelly

[22]

albany the 19th february 1778

Dear Sir

I intend to wraït to you as the president of Congress but now I will explain my heart to my friend, and let him know which hell of blunders, madness, and deception I am involved in.

it is impossible that things could have been turned up in a so little time, and I do not believe that an expedition which would have had some degree of probability could be immediately cut of on every point—therefore I am inclined to believe that people as been rather fool than wicked in this particular circumstance.

You will find by my letter to Congress how much I had been deceived, and neither words of honor, neither wraïting assurances, my travel to york my conversations &c have been able to prevent what I was much afraid of, it is my being sent with a great noise a schiaing apparate for what? for nothing at all—you will condemn, I am sure, gnl Stark's conduct, but you will be more surprised that gnl gates seems not so well acquainted with the northern department as myself who am here since two days—the immense number of debts, the want of cloathing, want of men, want of everything indeed to be wanted had not only been taken notice of by the future commander in chief of the american forces.

I have found a spirit of dissatisfaction every where, every eye seems to say to me, where are you going to

bring those unhappy wretches, let it be a natural or an infected disinclination, it is sufficient to ruin the expedition

I was expected in this town the 25—however I arrived the 17th—Connway has been here only three days before me—he was already very well with the three g^{nl} officers then in Albany—but I ca'n't conceive how he could altered the matter at such a point in such a time, principally when *hazen* who has reasons to be, and indeed is very sanguine upon the expedition was to over look him—and that *hazen* himself acknowledges the expedition to be impossible by want of men and cloathes—there is in that ridiculous and schoking affair a piece of folly or a piece of villainy behind all expressions.

General arnold tho' he was sick and not able to do anything had taken some notice of my coming to command here—I have wrote to him to day in order to ask his intentions about our present situation, and his commands as being by the date of his commission above me—he his an inveterate ennemy to gnl gates and calls him *the greatest paltroun in the world* and many other genteel qualifications of that kind.

What is your opinion, sir, about my present situation? do you think it is a very pleasant one? how schall I do to get of from a precipice where I embarked myself out of my love for your country, my desire of distinguishing myself in doing good to America, and that so fulle opinion that there was in all the board of war some feeble light of virtue or common sense—my situation is such that I am reduced to wish to have never put the foott in America or thought of an american war—all the continent knows where I am, what I was sent for, I have wrote it through the whole france and europe (as I have been expressily desired) the whole world has theyr eyes fixed upon me, and me, myself, I'l be obliged to end an

operation which may be looked on as undertaken, in the same ridiculous way as I do'nt know which man by the name of general had carried on one in the casted men will have right to laugh at me, and I'l be almost ashamed to appear before some, because the such a one is a fool, the such a one is a rascal—no, sir, this expedition will certainly reflect a little upon my reputation, at least for having been too confident in men who did not deserve it, but it will reflect much more upon the authors of such blunders— I'l publish the whole history, I'l publish my instructions *with notes* through the world, and I'l loose rather the honor of twenty gattess and twenty boards of war, than to let my own reputation be hurted in the least thing.

I was very glad and quiete with my division, but now, sir, as by the impulsion of many in and about Congress I have wrote to my to my friends that I had the command of an army, an army must be given to me at the head of which I could do something to throw a schade upon this very disagreeable part of my military life—unless leave schould be granted me to go and laugh in france of the niew military american ministry of war—however if you can give me a good reason for coming back to my first military post with any decency I have no objection to it—but if you think that the noise my letters and these of all the other french officers will have done in europe, that the expectations of every one in america, the expectations of the british army must not end in this schort and laughable Manner, then, sir, you can enable me to show that I can be at the head of an army and that I can conquer when an army is to be found.

I can not give up all ideas of penetrating into Canada, but I give up this of going there this winter upon the ice I will take farther informations, I'l try farther exertions—I confess that I am exasperated to the utmost

degree, and was I certain to carry the least point, whatever might happen, I should go on—but, sir, you'll see such a difference between what was promised to me and what I have found, that indeed nothing appears to be done—you know that the whole expedition has been put on foot in order to satisfy one single man's ambition. the behaviour and *underhands* of this man here I cannot conceive, neither understand yet; but he is well with every body and the most inveterate ennemys of general gates. I must not forget mentionning to you that arnold has desired me to take the command here.

there is a project which could make honor to myself good to the country, and mind a little the business—it is if I was directed to go with a part of the northern forces which I could then command to defend the north river or attack new york—that attack if it is a possible one would make a good diversion for gⁿ washington—is it true that gates is yet commander in chief in the northern department.

one of my aids de camp will call upon you two days after you'll have received this letter, be so good as to wait by him to me very *fully and very plainly* what effect my melancholy news have done upon Congress, what they have determined upon about me—as I do not believe they have in their power or they will to mind my ridiculous march by some glorious and fighting chief command I fancy *entre nous* that I'll be then induced to repair home—for you know my dear sir, every body will laugh at my expedition.

with the greatest regard and most tenderest friendship I have the honor to be my dear sir

Your most obedient servant

the M^{is} de Lafayette

I beg you would engage Congress to read over all the papers I send to them.

LETTERS FROM LAFAYETTE TO HENRY LAURENS. 193

I am told gnl putnam is not to stay in the post he holds now

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette 19 ffeb^{ry}
1778 Rec^d. 26.
Answ^d 4 March

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

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

[Continued from the July number.]

Reg^t. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 19th: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for Tenneson Chesser & John Connell for Disorderly behaviour at the fire

John Bean for being in possession of Board belonging to Cap^t. Harlston, Daniel Lyans for Sleeping on his Post & Suffering his gun to be taken from him, M^r. Wells evidence against Chesser M^r. John Baily ag^t. Connell Cap^t. harlston against Bean and Serj^t, Simpson against Lyans, The President of the Co^t. will Send a Serj^t to the Witnesse's for their attendance at such an hour as he Shall think proper to appoint—If appearing that Lieu^t. Col^l. Cattell is an Evidence in the Matter to be tried tomorrow by a Court of officers Major Scott is appointed President 6 Cap^{ts}. & 6 Lieu^{ts}, Members, the Court will Likewise try all such prisoners as shall be Brought Before them—

Orders by Cap^t. Pinckney Cap^t. Saunders brigade officer of the Day tomorrow Cap^t. Jor Regt^l. officer officer of the Day tomorrow—Lieu^{ts}, Lavacher Clifford & Postell for Guard tomorrow—

President of the Court Cap^t. venderhorst Lieu^{ts}, Hixt Lining Weatherly & Lavacher Members

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y, 19th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole Winsor—

The Quarter master Gen^l. to provide a Store for the use of the Dep^{ty}. Clothier Gen^l, & a Centinel from y^e Brick house guard to be posted there and another Centinal at the publick Stoore of Salt at M^r. Dawsons from the Main Guard—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y, 20th day 1778 The officers are perticularly Requested not to go to town In the mornings before the Detaild orders are Essued that they may know whether they are for Duty or not Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 20th day 1778— For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Cattell, Lieu^{ts}, Hixt & Lining for the Main Guard, Lieu^t Simmons for the Barrack Guard, Cap^t. Turner for Regt^l. Guard—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y, 20th day 1778 Gen^l. Orders Parole Nash—

Regt^l Orderd by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 21st: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the same Date Cap^t. Ladson L^t. Williamson & L^t. Weatherly for Duty tomorrow— Cap^t. Theus Regt^l. Cap^t. tomorrow L^t. Skirving for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Drayton President of the Court L^{ts}, Elliott Grey Jackson & Postell Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 21st: 1778—General Orders Parole—

Lieu^{ts}. Edward Welch, Thomas Shubrick, and Alexander Patrie 1st: Lieu^{ts}. in the 5th: Regiment Commanded by Col^l. Isaac Huger is appointed Captains in the Same & is to be Obeyed and Respected accordingly—Lieu^{ts} Dan^l. Martin Alexand Keeth, John Gorden, & Rich^d. Moncrief 2^d Lieu^{ts}, In Col^l, Hugers Reg^t. is appointed 1st: Lieu^{ts}. In the same & is to be Obeyed & Respected as such Cap^t. Tho^s. Boyden having Resign'd his Commission he is no Longer to be Considered as a Continental officer—1 Field officer 3 Captains 6 Subalterns Six Serjeants & 150 Rank & file of Col^l. Thomsons Reg^t. to March to Charles Town & take up their quarters at the New Barracks this Detachmentment is to be Relieved by the like number from the same Reg^t. Every Month—

Regt^l. Orders by Colo^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 22^d: 1778

Bean the Granadier Alledges that he has Several Witnesse's to produce, which he Could not call before the Court Yesterday, he is to be tried again to day all the men who mess in the Same house with him are also to be tried for the same offence, Cap^t. Harlston's Evidence as Given to y^e Court Yesterday for the above Trials & for y^e trial of all other prisoners as may be brought before them—

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the these trials all Witness to attend—

Serjeant Deloney of Cap^t, Saunders's Company is appointed Serjeant in the Light Infantry Com^y, The Serj^{ts}, is always to wear their Side arms, & when not on Duty, they have liberty to go in town without applying to the Cap^t. of y^e Day for promission—The Col^l. was in hopes that the Noncommissioned officers & privates would have Followed the Example of the officers in having their hair Cut Short, & is in Expectation that they will of their own accord follow so usefull a fashion, without Laying him under the Necessity of Essuing an Order for that purpose However some of the Men may Prize & Effaminate Length of hair, Short hair is Certainly better for actual Service, & some of the officers has Certainly Sacrafis'd as much for the Good of the Service in having their hair cut Short as any man can do by having their hair cut—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 22^d day 1778—

Cap^t. Pinckney Lieu^{ts}, Smith & Jackson for duty to morrow Lieu^t Postell for the Barrack G^d. to morrow, Cap^t. Joor President of the Court L^{ts}, Hixt Ling Lavacher & Fishburn Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y, 22^d: 1778

Gen^l. Orders, Parole Howe—

Cap^t. Dan^l. Jackson of Col^l. Sumpters Reg^t, having Resin'd his Commission he is no longer to be Considered as

a Continantal officer— Lieu^t Henry White of Col^l.
Sumpters Reg^t. having Resignd his Commission he is
no longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 23^d: 1778

General Orders Parole Randolph—

Lieu^t, Coil 1st Lieu^t. in Col^l. Sumpters Reg^t. is promoted
to be Cap^t. in the Same and is to be Obey'd and Respected
according Lieu^{ts}, Hampton and Buckannan 2^d Lieu^{ts}. in
the Same Regiment is promoted to be first Lieu^{ts}. and
are to be Obey'd and Respected accordingly—

1 Cap^t, 1. Subaltern 2 Serj^{ts}. & 48 Rank & file from the
1 Reg^t. to go on Board the Randolph tomorrow morning
as was order'd before the Boats will be ready at the
market wharf for them

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 23^d day 1778 Captain
Hyrn Lieu^{ts}. Elliott & Hixt for Guard tomorrow Lieut
Fishburn for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Dray-
ton Reg^t. Cap^t. for the day tomorrow—

Reg^t. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y, 24th day 1778 A
Court Martial to sit this Morning for the trial of all Such
Prisoners as may be brought before them all Witness to
attend—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 24th day 1778 Cap^t. Saun-
ders Lieu^{ts}, Lining & Williamson for Guard tomorrow
Cap^t. Turner Reg^t. Cap^t. of y^e Day to-morrow Lieu^t,
Skirving for y^e Barrack Guard tomorrow—Cap^t, Turner
President of the Court Lieu^{ts}, Williamson Weatherly
Smith & Skirving members—Head Quarters Charles
Town Jan^y. 24th day 1778—

General Orders Parole Bee—

Orders by Maj The party From Col^l. Robertse's Reg^t,
that was order'd for winyaw by water are to repara for
Haddrells point to Morrow; The Dep^{ty}. Quarter master
Gen^l. will provide them a Waggon for Carrying their
Baggage, they are then to proceede by land with all
Possible despatch—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 25th: 1778

Gen^l. Orders, Parole Chesnut Hill—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 25th: 1778—

Cattell L^{ts}. Weatherly & Smith for Guard to morrow—

Cap^t. Turner Cap^t. of the Day to morrow—L^t. Postell for the Barrack guard to morrow—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 26th: 1778

Lieu^{ts}. Jackson & Lavacher for Guard to Morrow—Cap^t.

Venderhorst Regt^l. Cap^t. for tomorrow—Lieu^t. Elliott for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Lieu^t. Fishburn for Prichard Yard to morrow—

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Jan^y. 27th 1778 all orders by the Brigade major are— Punctually to be Obey'd—

Gen^l. Detail'd to Day 1 Cap^t. 2 Subalterns from the 1st Reg^t. 1 Cap^t. 2 Subalterns from the 6th Reg^t. Detail'd for tomorrow 3 Subalterns from the 1st Reg^t. 2 Cap^{ts}. 2 Subalterns from the 6th. Reg^t. the Cap^{ts}. that are Members of the Gen^l. Assembly are Exempted from Gen^l. Duty—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 27: 1778 as the Gen^l. has thought proper to Exempt the Cap^{ts}. who are Members of Assembly from Duty, are Reduced to the Necessity without Regt^l. Cap^t. of the Day the officer of the Barrack Guard will therefore give passes to such men as he shall think proper to go to town—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 27th day 1778 Cap^t. Turner L^t. Lining & Elliott for Guard tomorrow—L^t. Hixt for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 27th: 1778

General Orders Parole

The Detachment that were order'd to hold themselves in Readiness to go on Board the arm'd Vessels, are to Imbark Imediately Cap^t. Blake 1 Subaltern 1 Serjeant & 34 Rank & file from the Second Reg^t. are to Imbark on Board the Gen^l. Moultrie, one Subaltern 1 Serj^t. & 24

Rank & file on Board the Fair Amarcan Commanded by Cap^t. Morgan, 1 Subaltern 1 Serj^t. & 15 Rank & file on Board the Noterdame Commanded by Cap^t. Hall, for this Duty Lieu^t. Proveaux & Lieu^t. Blanyar, who Are to Draw lots for the Choice of the 2 Briggs—The Deputy Q M Gen^l. is to Supply y^e D A Gen^l. With Forage for 2 horses till further Orders—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 28th day 1778

General Orders Parole Georgia

The Deputy Quarter Master Gen^l. is to provide an Iron Brand all horses in this State for The Continantal Service with y^e Letters

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap^t. Theus for Duty this day, L^t. Williamson & L^t. Weatherly for Duty tomorrow L^t. Smith for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 29th day 1778 Great Complaints having Been made to me of The Disorderly behaviour of Some of the men in Town Taking nails & Iron from the Burns in Town Contrary to the Desire of & gainst a Repeated perhibition of y^e Owners, the Souldiers are therefore hereby forbid to pick up any Thing from the Ruins, or to go amongsts them at all Under the penelty of Being Sevearly Punished, and if the Col^l. heare of any more ill Behviour of the Soldiers in Town he will not Grant any of them the Indulgence of going there, this order to be read Every morning & Evening to the men at rool Call for three Insuing Days—

Orders by Major Scott same Date Cap^t. Venderho^t. L^t. Jackson & L^t. Lavacher for Guard to morrow L^t. Postell for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Jan^y. 29th: 1778 a Serj^t & ten Men that can Rowe are to apply to m^r. Righton for the Presidents Barge & go in persuit of the prisoners, who made their Escape 2 Nights agoe They are to proceed through wapow Cut kewaw & Board Island &

thereabouts Search the Different Beeches, the party are to take with them 2 days provisions & 12 Rounds per man, the Prisoners Names Charles Dames, Matthew Moffitt, Charles Rails, James Dunkin, Henry McGowan,—

Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 30th: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all Such prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidences to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Cap^t. Drayton L^t. Elliott L^t. Hixt & L^t. Clifford for Duty tomorrow—
Cap^t. Theus president of the Court, L^{ts}. Elliott Hixt Lining Members—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 31st: 1778

Alexander Fraser is appointed a 2^d L^t. in the 1st Reg^t. and is to be Obey'd as Such he is to act as 2^d Lieu^t, in Cap^t. Drayton's Company the Monthly Returns of the Different Companies to be Given in to the Adjutant this morning—

Additional Orders by Col^l. Pinckney of the same Date A Court martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all Such prisoners as shall be Brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of y^e Same Date

Cap^t. Turner L^t. Lining & L^t. Williamson & L^t. Frazer for Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Venderhorst President of the Court L^{ts}, Williamson Weatherly Smith & Lavacher Members—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y: 1st day 1778 Cap^t. Theus L^{ts}. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Guard tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y. 2^d: day 1778

Cap^t. Venderhorst L^{ts}. Lavacher Postell & Clifford for Duty tomorrow— L^{ts}. Elliott & Postell for the Brigade Court Martial Cap^t. Drayton president of the Regt^l. Court Martial, L^{ts}. Hixt Lining Williamson & Lieu^t. Lavacher Members—

ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST REGIMENT, SO. CA. LINE. 201

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 2^d day 1178

General Orders Parole Winsor

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Feb^y. 3^d: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be Brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Cap^t. Pinckney of y^e Same Date Cap^t. Drayton Lieu^t, Hixt Lining L^t, Williamson & Lieu^t, Weatherly Members of The Regt^l. Court martial to Day, L^t. Jackson For the Brigade Court Martial to Day Lieu^t. Postell for Duty to morrow Cap^t. Drayton L^t. Frazer Elliott & Hixt for Duty tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 3^d: 1778

General Orders Parole Washington

Orders by Col^l. Pinckney February 4th: 1778

A Court Martial to set this morning for the Trial of all such prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidence to attend—

Orders by Major Scott February 4th day 1778

Cap^t. Turner Lieu^{ts}. Lavacher Lining Skirving & Williamson for Duty to morrow— Cap^t. Turner President of the Court Lieu^{ts}. Postell Smith Williamson & Clifford Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 4th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Parole—

Ordered that the women appointed to the Companies in the Reg^{ts}. of this State, in Case of Sickness be Consider as patients & be admitted Into the Gen^l. Hospital—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y. 5th day 1778—

Cap^t. Theus Lieu^{ts}. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Duty Tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 5th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole Parsor—

Lieu^t, McGumery of Col^l. Sumpters Regiment Having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y. 6th day 1778—

Cap^t Venderhorst Lieu^t, Lavacher Postell & Clifford
for Duty tomorrow— Lieu^t. Lining for the Detachment
tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 6th day 1778

General Orders Parole Constitution—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y, 7th day 1778

Cap^t. Drayton Lieu^{ts}. Elliott Hixt & Williamson for
Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 7th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole, Laurance—

Orders by major Scott Feb^y. 8th: 1778—

Lieu^{ts}, Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Duty tomor-
row—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 8th: 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole Rutledge—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y, 9th day 1778 Cap^t. Tur-
ner Cap^t. Theus, Lieu^{ts}. Lavacher Postell & L^t. Clifford
for Duty tomorrow Lieu^t: Skirving for Duty this Day—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 7th day 1778 Gen^l.
Orders Parole—

The Centinals over the prisoners of war at the Sugar
house are not to Suffer any person to Spake to the pris-
oners at the Gate or through fences the Commanding
officer of the main G^d, is to Send one of his officers at
Retreat Beating to have all the prisoners Confin'd &
bring away the key of the prison with him, & Deliver
it to The Commanding officer of the Guard who is to
keep it till Next Day Sun Rise when it is to be Delivered
to the Commissary M^r. Ramage who is to take Charge
of the prisoners & be accountable for them, for the time
he has the key—

The officers Relieving the Guard are to be very atten-
tive & take perticular notice of the number of prisoners
left to their Charge as they are accountable for the Same

Should any prisoners escape the Commanding officer orders that he should be made acquainted of it as soon as Discover'd

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^r, 10th: 1778 Gen^l.
Orders Parole—

The Detachment from Col^l. Thomsons Reg^t. is to do duty with the 1st & 6th Reg^{ts}. Beginning Next Thursday the officers of the Detachment are to apply to the Brigade Major for Gen^l. Orders ever since the 1st & Sixth Reg^{ts}. Did duty together & punctually to Observe them—

one Subaltern 1 Serj^t. & 15 Rank & file to hold themselves in Readiness to march to George Town on Thursday next to Conduct Some Prisoners of war from thence to Charles-Town—the officer who Commands this Detachment is to be very Carefull that no prisoners Escape from them as they will be accountable for them, this party is to be provided with 12 Rounds per man—

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap^t. Theus President of the Court martial Lieu^{ts}. Weatherly Smith Jacks & Skirving Members Lieu^{ts}. Williamson for the Prichard Guard to day

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^r, 11th: 1778

General Orders Parole Georgia—

2 Boatsmen to be aded to the Gen^l. Boats Crew to go to Beauford to assist m^r. Deharty in Bringing the States Galleys to Stono, the Boats crew is to be provided with 4 Days provisions, the Dep^y, Quarter Master Gen^l, is to Distribute the Rooms to the Troops now in Barracks in proportion to the number of officers & men Belonging to the Several Corps, the party That is Ordered for George Town tomorrow is to take 4 Days provisions with them & apply to y^e Commissary to Supply them on their Return to Town—

The Commissary over y^e prisoners of war is to order the prisoners to be provided with provisions on their march to Town—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^r, 11th: 1778—

Cap^t. Venderhorst & L^{ts}. Weatherly for Duty Tomorrow—

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

THOMAS MEANS AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.¹

THOMAS MEANS, who came to South Carolina a few years after the Revolution, was a son of John and Isabella (Harper) Means, of Boston, Mass., and was born February 14, 1767.² His father died in Boston April 1, 1789, aged 72, and his mother died in South Carolina October 10, 1793, aged 64.³ He married Sarah Milling⁴ (born Nov. 12, 1773; died May 20, 1816) in March, 1789, and died September 1, 1828.

¹Compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr., from records furnished by David Harper Means, Esq., of Columbia, S. C.

²The children of John and Isabella (Harper) Means were:

Isaac, *b.* May 22, 1748.

Martha, *b.* June 23, 1751.

Mary, *b.* Oct. 20, 1753; *m.* Aramanus Lyles.

Rebecca, *b.* March 2, 1756; *d.* Dec., 1832.

John, *b.* July 13, 1758; *m.* Mary Milling.

Samuel, *b.* Nov. 14, 1760; *d.* in Boston Aug. 25, 1779.

Sarah, *b.* March 1, 1763; *d.* in Boston April 11, 1784.

Thomas, *b.* April 10, 1765; *d.* Dec. 10, 1765.

Thomas, *b.* Feb. 14, 1767. (Above.)

Jacob, *b.* Sept. 25, 1769; *d.* Nov. 14, 1774.

Isabella, *b.* Feb. 7, 1772.

Robert, *b.* March 24, 1774; *m.* Mary Hutson Barnwell. (See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 55.)

³See her tombstone, Means burying ground, Buckhead plantation, Fairfield County, S. C.

⁴Daughter of David and Sarah (Burney) Milling and sister of Capt. Hugh Milling of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, in the Revolution. David Milling died Nov. 29, 1773, aged 32, as shown by a mourning ring in possession of Mrs. Allen Bluitt, of Brooksville, Ala.





THOMAS MEANS (1767-1828).

FROM AN ORIGINAL OIL PORTRAIT.

Issue:

- 1 I. John Means, *b.* Dec., 1789; *d.* January 16, 1790.
- 2 II. Isaac Means, *b.* Dec. 16, 1790; *d.* unm., Dec. 1, 1838. (Planter, Fairfield District.)
- 3 III. Samuel Means, *b.* May, 1793; *d.* July 16, 1793.
- 4 IV. David Harper Means, *b.* Nov. 3, 1794.
- 5 V. Robert Means, *b.* Dec. 19, 1796.
- 6 VI. Maria Isabella Means, *b.* March 14, 1799; *d.* July 9, 1803.
- 7 VII. Thomas Jefferson Means, *b.* Oct. 25, 1801; A. B. South Carolina College 1819; planter in Fairfield District; *d.* unm. in 1846.
- 8 VIII. Edward Means, *b.* January 2, 1804.
- 9 IX. Sarah Means, *b.* May 23, 1806; *d.* Nov. 12, 1806.
- 10 X. William Burney Means, *b.* Nov. 5, 1807.
- 11 XI. Henry Means, *b.* January 14, 1810; *d.* March 1, 1810.
- 12 XII. Martha Means, *b.* March 31, 1811; *d.* June 25, 1811.
- 13 XIII. John Hugh Means, *b.* Aug. 18, 1812.
- 14 XIV. Rebecca Mary Ann Means, *b.* March 1, 1815; April 21, 1815.

4.

DAVID HARPER MEANS [Thomas¹], born November 3, 1794; was graduated with degree of A. B. at the South Carolina College in 1813; graduated in medicine; was a practitioner and planter; married, January 2, 1817, Frances Coalter, daughter of David and Ann (Carmichael) Coalter, of Orangeburgh District; removed to Missouri and settled on Dardenne Prairie; returned to South Carolina in 1826; served in the Legislature of South Carolina; was a member of the "Nullification" Convention, 1832-33; resided in Columbia several years; died March 27, 1840.

Issue:

- 15 I. Sarah Ann Frances Means, *b.* April 15, 1818; *m.*, May 1, 1845; Samuel Wilds Trotti (*d.* June 24, 1850), sometime member of Congress; *d.* April 23, 1883. (No issue.)
- 16 II. Caroline Harper Means, *b.* Feb. 1, 1820; *m.*, March 11, 1841, Preston S. Brooks, sometime M. C.; *d.* June 28, 1843. (Infant died same day.)
- 17 III. Thomas Coalter Means, *b.* at Dardenne, Mo., April 12, 1821; *m.* Mary Hart Means (33), dau. of Edward and Claudia (Hart) Means; *d.* March 24, 1859. (No issue.) His widow survives.
- 18 IV. Eliza Preston Means, *b.* Feb. 5, 1823; *d.* in infancy.
- 19 V. David Coalter Means.
- 20 VI. Isaac Hugh Means.
- 21 VII. Robert Harper Means, *b.* Aug. 18, 1828; planter and physician; *d.* unm. Sept. 18, 1858.
- 22 VIII. Julia Bates Means, *b.* Sept. 30, 1829; *d.* Feb. 27, 1834.
- 23 IX. Edward John Means, *b.* Feb. 10, 1831.
- 24 X. Beverly William Means, *b.* May 12, 1833.
- 25 XI. Frances Coalter Means, *b.* Sept. 21, 1835; *m.*, March 15, 1859, John G. Mobley, M. D., of Fairfield District, who dying April 1, 1860, she next married, December 21, 1876, Col. William Wallace; *d.* Feb., 1905. (Issue by first marriage.)
- 26 XII. Maria Eliza Preston Means, *b.* Feb. 5, 1823; *m.*, May 11, 1843, John English, of Richland District; *d.* Aug. 3, 1868. (Issue.)

5.

ROBERT MEANS [Thomas¹], born December 29, 1796; was graduated with the degree of A. B. at the South Carolina College; was a presbyterian minister, a volume of his sermons being published*; married, August 16, 1815, his double first cousin, Sarah Means, daughter of John Means; died January 17, 1836.

Issue:

- 27 I. Maria Frances Means, *b.* May 10, 1818; *d.* Nov. 26, 1838.
- 28 II. Thomas Corbett Means, *b.* May 18, 1821; *d.* Jan. 31, 1837.
- 29 III. Sarah Anne Means, *b.* Jan. 13, 1824; *d.* unkm. in 1896.
- 30 IV. Martha Caroline Means, *b.* April 8, 1826; *m.* (second wife) Preston S. Brooks. (Issue.)
- 31 V. Isabella Harper Means, *b.* July 4, 1830; *m.*, May 18, 1848, Col. Henry Campbell Davis; *d.* in 1871.

8.

EDWARD MEANS [Thomas¹], born January 2, 1804; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1824; married, April 3, 1832, Claudia Hart (*b.* Feb. 15, 1804; *d.* June 5, 1863), daughter of Major Benjamin and Mary⁵ (Salley) Hart; planted in South Carolina and Louisiana, residing at Buckhead, Fairfield District; died while on a visit to his Louisiana plantation, April 30, 1847.⁶

**Sermons and an Essay on the Pentateuch.*

⁵She was the only daughter of Capt. John Salley (1740-1794).

⁶He was familiarly known as "Dot."

Issue:

- 32 I. Benjamin Hart Means, *b.* Aug. 11, 1833.
- 33 II. Mary Hart Means, *b.* Feb. 10, 1835; *m.* her first cousin, Thomas Coalter Means (17).
- 34 III. Robert Thomas Means, *b.* May 12, 1836; *d.* unnm. Nov. 21, 1857.
- 35 IV. Claudia Sarah Means, *b.* Nov. 8, 1838; *d.* unnm. Nov. 23, 1857.
- 36 V. Eliza Heron Means, *b.* Feb. 28, 1840; *m.*, Sept. 20, 1860, Julius R. Poellnitz; *d.* Aug. 20, 1865. (Issue.)
- 37 VI. Eugenia Myddelton Means, *b.* Nov. 9, 1842; *d.* unnm. May 4, 1864.
- 38 VII. Harriet Jane Milling Means, *b.* March 8, 1846; *m.*, Feb. 19, 1866, Waller Redd Preston, of Montgomery, Va.; *d.* March 24, 1869. (Two children who lived but a few hours each.)

10.

WILLIAM BURNEY MEANS [Thomas'], born November 5, 1807; left the South Carolina College a senior in 1827; married, May 24, 1831, Martha Sarah Howell, of Columbia; was a planter; removed to DeSoto Parish, La.; died September 4, 1857.

Issue:

- 39 I. Martha Sarah Means, *b.* Aug. 17, 1832; *d.* Sept. 27, 1832.
- 40 II. William Burney Means, *b.* Aug. 29, 1833; was a junior at S. C. Col. in 1855; *d.* Feb. 14, 1859.
- 41 III. James Taylor Means.
- 42 IV. Julius Howell Means, *b.* Jan. 29, 1840; died in Richmond, from wounds received in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 24, 1862.
- 43 V. Isaac Means, *b.* June 16, 1841; *d.* July 8, 1841.*

*There was also a son, Thomas Taylor Means, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Mary Taylor, who married Benjamin Marshall and died leaving three children surviving.





JOHN HUGH MEANS (1812-1862).
In the uniform of a Colonel in the Confederate Army.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

13.

JOHN HUGH MEANS [Thomas], born August 18, 1812; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1832; married, January 24, 1833, Susan Rebecca Stark; was sometime brigadier-general of South Carolina militia; was elected governor of South Carolina in December, 1850, serving to December, 1852; was a member of and president of the "Cooperation" Convention of 1852; was for many years and up to his death a member of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy; was a member of the "Secession" Convention from Fairfield District and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession; was colonel of the 17th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States Provisional Army, from its organization and was mortally wounded at the second battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, and died on the 1st of September.⁷

Issue:

- 44 I. Robert Stark Means.
 45 II. Emma Sarah Means, *d. unm.*, Dec. 10, 1860,
 aged 18.

"Among the killed were the gallant Col. J. H. Means of the Seventeenth Regt. S. C. Volunteers, and Col. J. M. Gadberry, of the 18th Regt.

These brave men were shot down while nobly leading their regiments into action. Col. Gadberry was killed instantly. Col. Means (mortally wounded) survived two days. It is but justice to the memory of these noble and gallant officers to mention my appreciation of their valuable services. Col. Means though much advanced in years ever exhibited the energy of youth in battling our ruthless foe and devoting his whole ability to our sacred cause. His death fully exemplifies devotion to his country."—From report of Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, *Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I. Vol. III., Part 2, p. 629.

19.

DAVID COALTER MEANS [David Harper,² Thomas¹], born January 14, 1825; was a physician and planter in in Fairfield District; married, May 20, 1857, Elizabeth Mobley; *d.* March 15, 1876.

Issue:

- 46 I. Robert Harper Means.
- 47 II. David Coalter Means.
- 48 III. Marion Mobley Means.
(Other children died in infancy.*)

20.

ISAAC HUGH MEANS [David Harper², Thomas¹], born September 16, 1826; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1846; was a planter in Fairfield District; married, March 8, 1854, Alice Hagood (1835-1886), daughter of Dr. J. O. Hagood†; was Secretary of State, 1858-1862; was Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield District, 1862-1865; was captain, quartermaster of the 17th Regiment, S. C. V.; removed to Columbia in 1887; was Librarian of the South Carolina College, 1888-1898; died February 25, 1898.

Issue:

- 49 I. David Harper Means, *b.* March 31, 1856; was grad. from S. C. Col. in 1893 with degree of LL.B. and was admitted to the Bar the same day. General Agent of Public Lands and Chief Clerk of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of South Carolina.
- 50 II. James Hagood Means.

*Thomas Coalter, *b.* Feb. 22, 1858; Frances Margaret, *b.* July, 1849; James Mobley.

†And sister of Gen. Johnson Hagood, governor of South Carolina, 1880-1882.

- 51 III. Maria Cornelia Means, *b.* Aug. 15, 1866; *m.*,
 May 9, 1901, S. Pinckney Miller, of North
 Carolina. (No surviving issue.)
- 52 IV. Eloise Butler Means, *b.* Sept. 10, 1867; *d.* unm.
 Sept. 4, 1903.
- 53 V. Caroline Jane Nott Means, *b.* April 24, 1872;
m. Rev. R. S. Latimer, of Alabama; *d.* May
 2, 1903. (Issue.)
 (Other children died in infancy.*)

23.

EDWARD JOHN MEANS [David Harper², Thomas¹], born
 February 10, 1831, *m.*, April 18, 1860, Martha J. Mc-
 Pheeters; sometime captain in the 6th Regiment, S. C. V.,
 C. S. P. A., and then served as 1st Lieutenant in the
 Confederate States Navy until the close of the war; *d.*
 March 28, 1877. His widow removed to Natchez, Miss.

Issue:

- 54 I. Fannie A. Means. }
 55 II. Martha Means. } Surviving.
 56 III. Gabriella Means. }
- 57 IV. John Coalter Means, a pharmacist, who *d.*
 unm.
58. V. Maria Means, *d.* unm.
 (Another daughter, Sarah Trotti, *m.* Mr.
 Curry, a Mississippi River cotton planter.)

*Robert Harper, *b.* July 10, 1860; *d.* Jan. 22, 1861; Sarah Frances,
b. Sept. 25, 1861; *d.* Oct. 14, 1861; Julia Indiana, *b.* Sept. 1, 1863; *d.*
 Oct. 10, 1863; Johnson Hagood, *b.* March 5, 1865; *d.* Aug. 12, 1865;
 Frances Coalter, *b.* Oct. 21, 1868; *d.* Aug. 7, 1869; Mary Eugenia, *b.*
 Jan. 21, 1870; *d.* June 16, 1870; Alice Lee, *b.* March 12, 1871; *d.* July
 31, 1871; Julia Bates, *b.* May 5, 1874; *d.* Sept. 5, 1874.

24.

BEVERLY WILLIAM MEANS [David Harper², Thomas¹], born May 12, 1833; left the junior class of the South Carolina College in 1852 and completed his education at Harvard; became a lawyer and was sometime Librarian of the South Carolina College; married, April 4, 1861, Jane Porcher DuBose; was sergeant major of the 6th Regiment, S. C. V.; and was mortally wounded at Seven Pines, dying in the hands of the enemy, June 1, 1862.

Issue:

- 59 I. Frances Beverly Means, *b.* in Sept., 1862; *m.* Dr. Theodore M. DuBose. (Issue.)

32.

BENJAMIN HART MEANS [Edward², Thomas¹], born August 11, 1833; married, September 3, 1857, Mary Pope Strother (*d.* July 11, 1883); removed to Texas and resides now at Dallas.

Issue:

- 60 I. John Strother Means, *b.* July 11, 1858.
 61 II. Claudia Sarah Means; *b.* Dec., 1859; *d.* in 1880.
 62 III. William Burney Means, *d.* at 21.
 63 IV. Edward Means, *b.* March 26, 1866.
 64 V. Thomas Coalter Means, *b.* April, 1872.
 65 VI. Kate Leslie Means, *d.* at 6. } Twins.
 66 VII. A dau. *d.* day of birth. }
 67 VIII. Harriet Preston Means, *b.* Oct. 14, 1874; *m.*, Sept. 6, 1903, Ralph Smith, of Spartanburg County.
 68 IX. Robert Bruce Preston Means, *b.* January 3, 1879.
 69 X. Mary Hart Means, *d.* at six months.

41.

JAMES TAYLOR MEANS [William Burney², Thomas¹], born June 22, 1836; married Ida Augusta Hogan (*d.* July 30, 1880); resides in DeSoto Parish, La.

Issue:

- 70 I. Julius Howell Means, *b.* July 8, 1861.
- 71 II. William Burney Means, *b.* July 24, 1863; *m.*,
Feb. 11, 1905, Alice Long. (No issue.)
- 72 III. Benjamin Hogan Means, *b.* July 6, 1865.
- 73 IV. James Taylor Means, *b.* Jan. 2, 1867.
- 74 V. John Coalter Means, *b.* Oct. 8, 1868.
- 75 VI. Mary Means, *b.* Oct. 10, 1870; *m.* Allen R.
Roach. (Issue.)
- 76 VII. Paul de Vane Means, *b.* Dec. 17, 1872.
- 77 VIII. Thomas King Means, *b.* April 19, 1874.
- 78 IX. David Beverly Means, *b.* Feb. 17, 1876.
- 79 X. Annie Means, *b.* May 21, 1878; *m.*, June 8,
1901, Thomas S. Wings, of Texas. (Issue.)
- 80 XI. Lula Means. } Twins.
- 81 XII. Ida Means. }

44.

ROBERT STARK MEANS [John Hugh², Thomas¹], born December 10, 1833; married, August 26, 1856, Virginia Ann Emily Preston (*b.* January 11, 1834), daughter of Col. Robert Taylor and Mary (Hart) Preston⁸, of Virginia; was major of the 17th Regiment, S. C. V., and, upon the death of his father in 1862, was promoted lieutenant-colonel thereof; died June 20, 1874.

⁸Col. Robert T. Preston was a son of Governor James Patton Preston, of Virginia, and was born May 26, 1811, and died June 20, 1881. His wife, Mary Hart, was a daughter of Major Benjamin Hart and Mary Salley, his wife, and a sister of Claudia, wife of Edward Means (8).

Issue:

- 82 . I. Robert Preston Means.
83 II. Sallie Stark Means, *b.* Jan. 6, 1860; *d.* Dec. 30, 1861.
84 III. Mary Hart Means, *b.* Feb. 21, 1861; *d.* Aug. 17, 1861.
85 IV. John Hugh Means, *b.* Oct. 16, 1863; is an expert iron manufacturer having charge of furnaces in Virginia, Alabama, Canada and elsewhere. Residence: Pueblo, Colorado.
86 V. Emma Stark Means, *b.* Nov. 27, 1865; *d.* same day.
87 VI. Ballard Preston Means, *b.* January 2, 1867; *d.* same day.
88 VII. Courtney Hanson Means, *b.* April 21, 1868; *d.* Feb. 25, 1877.

46.

ROBERT HARPER MEANS [David Coalter³, David Harper², Thomas¹], married Minnie Pettigrew, of Fairfield County.

Issue:

- 89 I. Barton Means.
90 II. Butler Means.
91 III. Annie Means.

50.

JAMES HAGOOD MEANS [Isaac Hugh³, David Harper², Thomas¹], born January 23, 1858; married, November 21, 1889, Emma Wright, of Spartanburg.

Issue:

- 92 I. James Hagood Means, *b.* Aug. 29, 1890.
93 II. Alice Hagood Means, *b.* March 27, 1893.
94 III. Margaret Hill Means, *b.* Oct. 8, 1895.

70.

JULIUS HOWELL MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹] born July 8, 1861; married Bettie Linson, of Louisiana.

Issue:

- 95 I. Edith Means.
- 96 II. James Linson Means.
- 97 III. Ida Etta Means.
- 98 IV. William Burney Means.
- 99 V. Julius Howell Means.
- 100 VI. Annie Delle Means.
- 101 VII. Benjamin Hogan Means.
- 102 VIII. Paul David Means.

72.

BENJAMIN HOGAN MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born July 6, 1865; married, February 25, 1902, Emma Garben.

Issue:

- 103 I. H. Perkins Means.

73.

JAMES TAYLOR MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born January 2, 1767; married, December 11, 1895, Delle Bonner, of Texas.

Issue:

- 104 I. Gladys Means.
- 105 II. Meta Paris Means.

74.

JOHN COALTER MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born October 8, 1868; married, October, 1893, Stella Gertrude Bonner, of Tufkin, Texas.

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Issue:

- 106 I. Ethel Bonner Means.
107 II. James Frank Means.
108 III. John Coalter Means.

76.

PAUL DE VANE MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born December 17, 1872; married, November 6, 1902, Maria Marshall Furman, of Louisiana.

Issue:

- 109 I. Henry Furman Means.
110 II. Martha Scrimzeour Means.

82.

ROBERT PRESTON MEANS [Robert Stark³, John Hugh², Thomas¹], born July 17, 1857; married December 21, 1886, Sarah Palmer, daughter of Col. William H. Palmer, of Richmond, Va.; is a banker in Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue:

- 111 I. Virginia Preston Palmer, b. Dec. 9, 1887.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

DATE OF GEN. GREGG'S BIRTH.—The encyclopædias and biographical sketches of Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg do not give the exact date of his birth and most of them give the wrong year. From family records it is learned that he was born August 1, 1815.

BOUNTY GRANTS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The following is an index to the bounty grants to Revolutionary soldiers (Continental) recorded in the fourth volume of Bounty Grants in the office of Secretary of State:

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A bounty grant to Robert Johnston is recorded on page 260 of Volume 7 of the books for citizens' grants. A marginal note calling attention to the error was entered there by Peter Freneau, Secretary of State, November 4, 1788. The name is also indexed in the fourth volume of Bounty Grants as in Vol. 7.





SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

THE SEALS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina was never a colony.¹ Carolina was established as a proprietary province before a single white settlement was effected upon its soil and a form of government had been provided for the province before any colonies were planted within it. Of course the government had to have a seal. And one, therefore, was designed by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the great seal of their province about 1663. The original design of this seal was found among the papers of the Earl of Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley) some years ago. A large wax impression of the seal itself was photographed for Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, then mayor of Charleston, and a cut thereof was printed in the *Year Book* of Charleston for 1883, and has since been reproduced in other publications. This was the official great seal of Carolina until 1719, when that part of the province “to the southward and westward of Cape Fear”, which had long been known and governed as South Carolina, “seceded” and became a Royal Province.

The great seal of South Carolina under Royal Government was a representation of the great seal of Great Britain, with a reverse charged with a sovereign conferring liberty upon a subject, beneath which is the word NOSTRÆ and encircling are the words: SIGILLUM MAGN. AUSTRALIS PROVINCIÆ NOSTRÆ CAROLINÆ (Our great seal of our Southern province of Carolina). This was the great seal of the Province until Lord William Campbell, the last Royal governor of South Carolina, fled from Charles Town to the British man-of-war, *Tamar*, September 15, 1775, and carried it with him. From the last named date to March 26, 1776, the usurping Council of

¹It is true that it was fashionable to use the term colony during the interval between the adoption of the constitution of March 26, 1776, and the 4th of July, 1776; but, as a matter of fact, the Provincial Government had been suspended, not destroyed.

Safety of South Carolina, of which Henry Laurens was president, was the executive of the Province and Laurens, therefore, the acting governor. He used no official seal.

On March 26, 1776, the Provincial Congress of South Carolina set up an independent government with John Rutledge as president. On Tuesday, April 2, 1776, the General Assembly passed the following:

RESOLVED That His Excellency the President and Commander in Chief by and with the Advice and Consent of the Privy Council may and he is hereby authorized to design and cause to be made a Great Seal of South-Carolina and until such a one can be made to fix upon a temporary Public Seal.

For a temporary seal President Rutledge used his private seal bearing his family coat-of-arms.

After the Declaration of Independence a design for the arms of an official great seal was prepared by William Henry Drayton, a member of the Privy Council, and, after some slight amendments thereto, was accepted and, together with a design for the reverse, turned over to an engraver in Charles Town to be engraved as a great seal. Both the arms and reverse symbolized the battle which took place at the unfinished and unnamed fort on Sullivan's Island (soon after named Moultrie), June 28, 1776. The following description of the seal as it appeared when finished is given by Governor Drayton in his father's *Memoirs* which he edited:

ARMS: A Palmetto-tree growing on the sea-shore, erect; at its base, a torn up Oak-tree, its branches lopped off, prostrate; *both proper*. Just below the branches of the Palmetto, two shields, pendent; one of them on the dexter side is inscribed March 26—the other on the sinister side July 4. Twelve Spears, *proper*, are bound crosswise to the stem of the Palmetto, their points raised; the band uniting them together, bearing the inscription QUI SEPARABIT. Under the prostrate Oak, is inscribed MELIOREM LAPSA LOCAVIT; below which, appears in large figures 1776. At the Summit of the Exergue, are the words SOUTH CAROLINA; and at the bottom of the same, ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI.

REVERSE: A Woman walking on the Sea-shore, over swords and daggers; she holds in her dexter hand, a laurel branch—and in her sinister, the folds of her robe: she looks towards the sun, just rising above the sea; *all proper*. On the upper part, is the sky, azure. At the summit of the Exergue, are the words DUM SPIRO SPERO: and within the field below the figure, is inscribed the word SPES. The Seal is in the form of a circle, four inches in diameter; and four-tenths of an inch thick.

Governor Drayton gives the following interpolations of the devices of the arms:

It was not designed, until after the fort at Sullivan's Island, had defeated the British fleet, as all its devices will prove. The fort was constructed of the stems of the Palmetto-trees, (*Corypha Palmetto*,) which grow abundantly on our sea-islands—which grew on Sullivan's Island at the time the fort was made—when the battle was fought—and which grow there, at this day.

The ARMS, were designed by William Henry Drayton; and the original executed by him with a pen, bearing a great similitude to what is represented on the Seal, is in the possession of his son. It, however, contains more devices—but this is easily reconciled, by supposing, all he had designed was not deemed by the President and Privy Council, necessary for the Great Seal. The explanation of this side of the Seal, is the following. The Palmetto-tree on the Sea-shore, represents the fort on Sullivan's Island; the shields bearing March 26, and July 4, allude to the Constitution of South-Carolina, which was ratified on the first of those days; and to the Declaration of Independence, which was made by the Continental Congress, on the last of them. The twelve Spears, represent the twelve States, which first acceded to the Union. The dead Oak-tree, alludes to the British fleet, as being constructed of oak timbers—and it is prostrate under the Palmetto-tree, because, the fort, constructed of that tree, defeated the British fleet; hence, the inscription *Meliorum Lapsa Locavit*, is appropriately placed underneath it: under which, 1776 is in large figures—alluding to the year the Constitution for South-Carolina was passed—to the battle fought at Sullivan's Island—to the Declaration of Independence—and, to the year, when the Seal was ordered to be made.

The REVERSE, of the arms, is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton, often mentioned in these Memoirs; and who was the father of Henry Middleton, at present Ambassador from the United States of America, to the Court of Russia. The Woman walking along the Sea-shore strown with swords and daggers, represents Hope overcoming dangers, which the Sun just rising, was about to disclose, in the occurrences of the 28th June 1776; while the laurel she holds, signifies the honours which Colonel Moultrie, his officers and men, gained on that auspicious day. The sun rising in great brilliancy above the Sea, indicates that the 28th of June was a fine day; it also bespeaks good fortune.

The engraver to whom the work of executing this great seal was entrusted must have completed his job and turned over the seal prior to May 22, 1777, as on that day President Rutledge issued a pardon under "the Seal of the said State", whereas prior to that time he had issued them under "the Temporary Seal" or "the Temporary Public Seal." Governor Drayton says:

The Author remembers seeing the mould or dye of the Great Seal, brought by the Artist who was engraving it, to his father William Henry Drayton, at his residence in Charlestown, for his inspection; but he cannot fix what particular time it was. From some circumstances which occurred, he believes it was not in the winter.

Governor Drayton was quite correct when he spoke of the "artist" who engraved this seal, for it is preëminently the work of an artist and, strange to say, the writer has never seen a correct copy of this seal (save the cuts herewith) which is still in existence and is now in the custody of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

This great seal is never used now, because it is not convenient. In former days all papers that required the attachment of the great seal had a piece of red tape attached to them. This tape was inserted in a hole in the top of the mould made by the fastening together of the two halves of the seal. Melted beeswax was then poured into the same hole and after it had cooled the halves were unfastened and removed and there was a great seal pendant to the document.

That seal having been originally adopted, however, as the great seal of the State, should be and is the pattern for all other seals of State, but no one seems able to copy the beautiful and artistically executed original, and, as a result, we see all sorts and conditions of bungled imitations of it. There is not a single official seal in the State or a single cut for official stationery, and very few pictures, paintings or other copies of this work of art which faithfully and correctly preserves the heraldic and artistic details of this excellent model.



SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—ARMS.



SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—REVERSE.

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