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N. B. The price of a single number of this Magazine is one dollar to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive the Magazine free. The membership fee from now until May 19, next, is one dollar. After that date the subscription price will be $3 per annum. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed free use of the Society’s library, and get 25 per cent. discount on back numbers.

Address all communications, and make all remittances, to
A. S. SALLEY, Jr., Sec. & Treas.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JUDGE WILLIAM JOHNSON.¹

Addressed: The hon'ble

JUDGE WILLIAM JOHNSON

CHARLESTON S. C.

Monticello. June 12. 23.

Dear Sir

Our correspondence is of that accommodating character which admits of suspension at the convenience of either party, without inconvenience to the other, hence this tardy acknowledgment of your favor of April 11. I learn from that with great pleasure that you have resolved on continuing your history of parties. our opponents are far ahead of us

¹ This letter was found among the papers of the late Hon. Edward McCrady, Judge Johnson's nephew and executor, and by his son, Gen. Edward McCrady, presented to the South Carolina Historical Society, of which he is president. The letter covers eight pages of note paper, is in an excellent state of preservation, and the handwriting is very neat and plain, despite the pains in the wrists of which Mr. Jefferson complained at the end of the letter. Judge Johnson, to whom the letter was addressed, was born in Charleston, S. C., December 27th, 1771, and was the son of William Johnson, the Revolutionary patriot; was graduated at Princeton with the first honors of his class in 1790; studied law under Gen. C. C. Pinckney, and was admitted to the bar in 1793; was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1794, and was re-elected in 1796, and was chosen
in preparations for placing their cause favorably before posterity. yet I hope, ever from some of them the escape of precious truths in angry explosions, or effusions of vanity which will betray the genuine monachism of their principles. they do not themselves believe what they endeavor to inculcate, that we were an opposition party, not on principle, but merely seeking for office. the fact is that, at the formation of our government, many had formed their political opinions on European writings and practices, believing the experience of old countries, and especially of England, abusive as it was, to be a safer guide than mere theory. the doctrines of Europe were that men in numerous associations cannot be restrained within the limits of order and justice but by forces physical and moral wielded over them by authorities independent of their will. hence their organisation of kings, hereditary nobles, and priests. still further to constrain the brute force of the people, they deem it necessary to keep them down by hard labor, poverty and ignorance, and to take from them, as from bees, so much of their earnings as that unremitting labour shall be necessary to obtain a sufficient surplus barely to sustain a scanty and miserable life. and these earnings they apply to maintain their priviledged orders in splendor and idleness, to fascinate the eyes of the people, and excite in them an humble adoration and submission as to an order of superior beings. Altho' few among us had gone all these lengths of opinion, yet many had advanced, some more, some less on the way. and, in the Convention which formed our government, they endeavored to draw the cords of power as tight

Speaker of that House, being then only twenty-six: was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of South Carolina during this term of service in the House; and on March 6th, 1804, at the age of thirty-two, was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He served upon the Supreme Bench for over thirty years, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 11th, 1834. He edited "The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Nathanael Greene," with annotations (2 vols., Charleston, 1822), the most complete account of the War of the Revolution in South Carolina extant.
as they could obtain them, to lessen the dependance of the general functionaries on their constituents, to subject to them those of the states, to weaken their means of maintaining the steady equilibrium which the majority of the Convention had deemed salutary for both branches general and local. to recover therefore in practice the powers which the nation had refused, and to warp to their own wishes those actually given, was the steady object of the federal party. ours, on the contrary, was to maintain the will of the majority of the Convention, and of the people themselves. we believed with them that man was a rational animal. endowed by nature with rights, and with an innate sense of justice, and that he could be restrained from wrong, & protected in right, by moderate powers, confided to persons of his own choice, and held to their duties by dependence on his own will. we believed that the complicated organisation of kings, nobles, and priests was not the wisest nor best to effect the happiness of associated man; that wisdom and virtue were not hereditary; that the trappings of such a machinery consumed, by their expence, those earnings of industry they were meant to protect, and, by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance. we believed that men, enjoying in ease and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves and to follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and safely governed than with minds nourished in error, and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence and oppression. the cherishment of the people then was our principle, the fear and distrust of them that of the other party. composed, as we were, of the landed and laboring interests of the country, we could not be less anxious for a government of law and order than were the inhabitants of the cities, the strongholds of federalism. and whether our efforts to save the principles and form of our constitution have not been salutary, let the present republican freedom,
order and prosperity of our country determine. history may
distort truth, and will distort it for a time, by the superior
efforts at justification of those who are conscious of needing
it most. nor will the opening scenes of our present govern-
ment be seen in their true aspect until the letters of the day,
now held in private hoards, shall be broken up & laid open to
public view. what a treasure will be found in Genl Wash-
ington's cabinet, when it shall pass into the hands of as can-
did a friend to truth as he was himself? when no longer,
like Caesar's notes and memorandums in the hands of
Anthony, it shall be open to the highpriests of Federalism
only, and garbled to say so much, and no more than suits
their views?

With respect to his farewell Address, the authorship of
which, it seems, there are conflicting claims, I can state to
you some facts. he had determined to decline a reelection
at the end of his first term, and so far determined that he
had requested mr Madison to prepare for him something
valedictory to be addressed to his constituents on his retire-
ment. this was done: but he was finally persuaded to
acquiesce in a second election, to which no one more strenu-
ously pressed him than myself, from a conviction of the
importance of strengthening, by longer habit, the respect
necessary for that office, which the weight of his character
only could effect, when, at the end of his second term, his
Valedictory came out, mr. Madison recognised in it several
passages of his draught, several others we were both satisfied
were from the pen of Hamilton, and others from that of the
President himself. these he probably put into the hands of
Hamilton to form into a whole, and hence it may all appear
in Hamilton's handwriting, as if it were all of his composi-
tion.

I have stated above that the original objects of the Federa-
lists were

1. to warp our government more to the form and princi-
ples of monarchy,
LETTER FROM THOS. JEFFERSON TO JUDGE JOHNSON. 7

2. to weaken the barriers of the state governments as co-ordinate powers.

in the first they have been so compleatly foiled, by the universal spirit of the nation, that they have abandoned the enterprise, shrunk from the odium of their old appellation, taken to themselves a participation of ours, and under that pseudo-republican mask, are now aiming at their second object, and strengthened by unsuspecting, or apostate recruits from our ranks, are advancing fast towards an ascendancy. I have been blamed for saying that a prevalence of the doctrines of Consolidation would one day call for reformation, or revolution. I answer by asking if a single state of the Union would have agreed to the constitution had it given all powers to the General government? if the whole opposition to it did not proceed from the jealousy and fear of every state of being subjected to the other states in matters merely it's own? and if there is any reason to believe the states more disposed, now than then, to acquiesce in this general surrender of all their rights and powers to a Consolidated government, one and undivided?

You request me confidentially to examine the question whether the Supreme court has advanced beyond it's constitutional limits, and trespassed on those of the State authorities? I do not undertake it, my dear Sir, because I am unable. age, and the wane of mind consequent on it have disqualified me from investigations so severe, and researches so laborious. and it is the less necessary in this case as having been already done by others with a logic and learning to which I could add nothing. on the decision of the case of Cohens v. the State of Virginia, in the Supreme court of the U. S. in March 21. Judge Roane, under the signature of Algernon Sidney, wrote for the Enquirer a series of papers on the law of that case. I considered these papers maturely as they came out, and confess they appeared to me to pulverise every word which had been delivered by Judge Marshall of the extrajudicial part of his opinion; and all was
extrajudicial, except the decision that the act of Congress had not purported to give to the corporation of Washington the authority claimed by their lottery law of controlling the laws of the states within the states themselves. But, unable to claim that case, he could not let it go entirely, but went on gratuitously to prove that, notwithstanding the XIth amendment, of the constitution a state could be brought, as a defendant, to the bar of his court. And, again, that Congress might authorize a corporation of its territory to exercise legislation within a state, and paramount to the laws of that state. I cite the sum and result only of his doctrines, according to the impression made on my mind, at the time, and still remaining. If not strictly accurate in circumstance, it is so in substance. This doctrine was so completely refuted by Roane, that if it can be answered, I surrender human reason as a vain and useless faculty, given to bewilder, and not to guide us. And I mention this particular case, as one only of several, because it gave occasion to that thorough examination of the constitutional limits between the General and state jurisdictions which you have asked for. There were two other writers in the same paper, under the signatures of Fletcher of Saltown, and Somers, who in a few essays presented some very luminous and striking views of the question. And there was a particular paper which recapitulated all the cases in which it was thought the federal court had usurped on the state jurisdictions. These essays will be found in the Enquirers of 21. from May 10. to July 13. It is not in my present power to send them to you; but if Ritchie can furnish them, I will procure and forward them. If they had been read in the other states, as they were here, I think they would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine. The subject was taken up by our legislature of 21-22. And two draughts of remonstrances were prepared and discussed. As well as I remember there was no difference of opinion as to the matter of right; but there was as to the expediency of a remonstrance at that time, the general mind
of the states being then under extraordinary excitement by the Missouri question; and it was dropped on that consideration. but this case is not dead, it only sleeppeth. the Indian chief said he did not go to war for every petty injury by itself; but put it into his pouch, and when that was full, he then made war. thank heaven we have provided a more peaceable and rational mode of redress.

This practice of Judge Marshall, of travelling out of his case to prescribe what the law would be in a moot case not before the court, is very irregular and very censurable. I recollect another instance, and the more particularly perhaps, because it in some measure, bore on myself. among the midnight appointments of mr Adams were commissions to some federal justices of the peace for Alexandria. these were signed and sealed by him, but not delivered. I found them on the table of the department of State, on my entry into office, and I forbade their delivery. Marbury, named in one of them, applied to the Supreme court for a mandamus to the Secretary of state (mr Madison) to deliver the commission intended for him. the court determined, at once, that, being an original process, they had no cognisance of it; and there the question before them was ended. but the Chief Justice went on to lay down what the law would be, had they jurisdiction of the case: to wit, that they should command the delivery. the object was clearly to instruct any other court having the jurisdiction, what they should do, if Marbury should apply to them. besides the impropriety of this gratuitous interference, could any thing exceed the perversion of law? for if there is any principle of law never yet contradicted, it is that delivery is one of the essentials to the validity of a deed. altho' signed and sealed, yet as long as it remains in the hands of the party himself, it is in fieri only, it is not a deed, and can be made so only by his delivery. in the hands of a third person it may be made an escrow; but whatever is in the executive offices is certainly deemed to be in the hands of the President, and in this case was actually
in my hands, when I countermanded them because there was as yet no Secretary of state. Yet this case of Marbury and Madison is continually cited by bench and bar, as if it were settled law, without any animadversion on it's being merely an obiter dissertation of the Chief Justice.

It may be impracticable to lay down any general formula of words which shall decide at once, and with precision in every case, the limit of jurisdiction, but there are two Canons which will guide us safely in most of the cases.

1. the capital and leading object of the Constitution was to leave with the states all authorities which respected their own citizens only, and to transfer to the U S. those which respected citizens of foreign, or other states; to make us several as to ourselves, but one as to all others. in the latter case, constructions should lean to the general jurisdiction; if the words will bear it; and in favor of the states in the former, if possible to be so construed. and indeed, between citizen and citizen of the same state, and under their own laws, I know but a single case in which a jurisdiction is given to the general government, that is where anything but gold or silver is made a lawful tender or the obligation of contracts is any otherwise impaired. the separate legislatures had so often abused that power, that the citizens themselves chose to trust it to the General, rather than to their own special authorities.

2. on every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was past. let us try Cohen's case by these Canons only, referring always, however, for full argument, to the essays before cited.

1. it was between a citizen and his own state, and under a law of his state. it was a domestic case therefore, and not a foreign one.

2. can it be believed that under the jealousies prevailing
against the powers of the General government, at the adoption of the constitution, the states meant to surrender the authority of preserving order enforcing moral duties, and restraining vice within their own territory? & this is the present case, that of Cohen being under the antient and general law against gaming? Can any good be effected by taking from the states the moral rule of their citizens, and subordinating it to the general authority, or to one of their corporations, which may justify forced meaning of words, hunting after possible constructions, and hanging inference on inference, from heaven to earth, like Jacob's ladder? such an intention was impossible, and such a licentiousness of construction and inference, if exercised by both governments, as may be done with equal right, would equally authorize both to claim all powers, general and particular, and break up the foundations of the Union. laws are made for men of ordinary understanding, and should therefore be construed by the ordinary rules of common sense. their meaning is not to be sought for in metaphysical subtleties, which may make any thing mean every thing or nothing, at pleasure. it should be left to the sophisms of advocates, whose trade it is, to prove that a defendant is a plaintiff, altho' dragged into court, torto collo; that a power has been given, because it ought to have been given, et alia talia. the states supposed that by their 10th amendment they had secured themselves against constructive powers. they were not lessoned yet by Cohen's case, nor aware of the slipperiness of the Eels of the law. I wish for no straining of words against the general government, nor yet against the states. I believe the states can best govern our home concerns, the general government our foreign ones. I wish therefore to see maintained that wholesome distribution of powers established by the constitution for the limitation of both: & never to see all offices transferred to Washington, where, further withdrawn from the eyes of the people, they may more secretly be bought and sold as at market.

But the Chief Justice says 'there must be an ultimate
Arbiter somewhere.' true, there must: but does that prove it is either party? The ultimate arbiter is the people of the Union, assembled by their deputies in Convention, and at the call of Congress, or of two thirds of the states, let them decide to which they meant to give an authority claimed by two of their organs. and it has been the peculiar wisdom & felicity of our constitution, to have provided this peaceable appeal where that of other nations is at once to force.

I rejoice in the example you set of seriatim opinions. I have heard it often noticed, & always with high approbation. some of your brethren will be encouraged to follow it occasionally; and in time it may be felt by all, as a duty, and the sound practice of the primitive court be again restored. why should not every judge be asked his opinion, and give it from the bench, if only by yea, or nay? besides ascertaining the fact of his opinion, which the public have a right to know, in order to judge whether it is impeachable or not, it would shew whether the opinions were unanimous or not, and thus settle more exactly the weight of their authority. the close of my second sheet warns me that it is time now to relieve you from this letter of unmerciful length. indeed I wonder how I have accomplished it, with two crippled wrists, the one scarcely able to move my pen, the other to hold my paper. but I am hurried sometimes beyond the sense of pain when unbosoming myself to friends who harmonise with me in principle. you and I may differ occasionally in details of minor consequence, as no two minds, more than two faces, are the same in every feature. but our general objects are the same, to preserve the republican form and principles of our constitution, and cleave to the salutary distribution of powers which that has established. these are the two sheet-anchors of our Union. if driven from either, we shall be in danger of foundering. to my prayers for it's safety and perpetuity, I add those for the continuation of your health, happiness and usefulness to our country.

Endosed: Answered.

TH : JEFFERSON.

*Jefferson's autograph is also in the left upper corner of the wrapper, just above the address.
THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO EUROPE IN 1781.¹

The history of the diplomatic work of Col. John Laurens in Europe in 1781 has never been fully or correctly told, because many of his papers have never been accessible to students. Some of them were published in Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, and in The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, a government publication edited by Francis Wharton (Washington D. C., 1889.); others appeared in the published writings of Washington, and others have appeared in more or less curtailed form in the published correspondence of Franklin, Izard and others. In 1867 the Bradford Club, of New York, published a limited edition of eighty copies of "The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens, in the years 1777-8," consisting of the "letters addressed to his father Henry Laurens president of Congress." These letters were edited by Wm. Gilmore Simms who prefaced them with a memoir of Col. Laurens. The papers here given relate entirely to his mission to Europe in 1781 and will be found to supply many valuable connecting links in the history of that mission. These papers were preserved and arranged by Henry Laurens, the father of Col. John, and most of them bear endorsements in the handwriting of

¹John Laurens was born in South Carolina in 1755; was educated in England and France; served on the staff of Gen. Washington during the Revolution; served with Maj. Gen. Lincoln in South Carolina in 1779, and was wounded at Coosawhatchie bridge; was a special envoy to France in 1781; returned to America at the end of the year and took part in the campaign in South Carolina in 1782; was killed in a fight with the British at Chehaw Neck, on Combahee River, August 27th, 1782.

In McClure's Magazine for December 1899, Mr. James Barnes published an article on Col. Laurens which he intended to be complimentary but which really is not, and which does not give the true account of that noble young man's life and public services.
Sir

Sensible that the duties to which a citizen is called by his country ought in general to be considered as indispensable— I should not ask permission of Congress to decline the commission which your Excellency announced to me in your letter of the 14th if particular circumstances in my case did not create an exception to the general rule and justify the measure—

Congress have it in their power on the present occasion to command the services of a man superiorly qualified in every respect to accomplish the object in view—a firm persuasion that the public interest will be promoted by his appointment—and a hope of being useful in the military line to which my studies have been principally directed—dictate my conduct.

My motives being those of the general good to which I profess myself devoted—will not I hope be disapproved by Congress—give me leave to assure you Sir that I entertain the most grateful sense of the honor intended me—and that I am with the most profound respect & esteem

Your Excellency's
most obed't Serv!

JOHN LAURENS.

His Excellency The president of Congress.

_Endorsed_: Copy of a letter to Congress containing an intended Resignation from J. L. in Decem'r 1780 or January 1781—

_Endorsed also_: An intended resignation To Congress in Decem' 80 or Jan' 81
[2.]

Sir,

I have received Your Excellency's letter of the 14th inst. with the act of Congress of the 11th signifying my appointment to the office of Envoy to the Court of Versailles.

At the same time that I feel myself inspired with the warmest sentiments of gratitude for this honorable testimony of their confidence—I cannot forbear regretting that a man of greater abilities and experience in affairs—did not unite their suffrages in this important business—and confess my preference for a line of service to which my studies have been almost exclusively directed—

As the Commission however has assumed the form of an indispensable duty—I beg leave to assure Congress of my devotion to the public interest—and request to be honored with their farther orders and instructions.

I am with the most profound respect and esteem

Your Excellency's

most obedient Servt.

JOHN LAURENS.  

Endorsed: To Congress in December, 1780

Endorsed also: Copy of a letter from J. L. to Congress on his appointment as Envoy to France—written in Decem: 1780—

*It would seem that this was the letter sent to Congress; that the first was written but suppressed and the above letter then written and sent.
Philadelphia January 1, 1781.

Sir,

You will receive herewith enclosed, a special Commission as Minister to the Court of Versailles, as also two Letters under seal addressed to his most Christian Majesty, with Copies of both Letters for your Information.

Likewise Instructions for your Government on the Subject of your Mission, of the 23d & 27th of December last, with Copies of Instructions to Doctor Franklin of the 28th of November & 27th of December ulto on the same Subject for your Information; and an Estimate of the Aids requested from his most Christian Majesty.

My warmest Wishes for your Prosperity, Safety and Success attend you.

I am Dear Sir
with much Esteem & regard
your most obedient
& most humble Servant

SAM. HUNTINGTON President

The Honorable
JOHN LAURENS Esquire

Endorsed: From
THE PRESIDT OF CONGRESS.

Endorsed also:

SAM. HUNTINGTON
1st Jan, 1781.

See Wharton's Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence, vol. 8, p. 374. The first of these letters will be found in the work just mentioned, vol. 4, p. 157. Ibid. pp. 205 and 212. Jared Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, Vol. IX, pp. 199 and 201. Wharton, 4, pp. 183 and 211.
The United States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts bay, Rhode Island & providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Delaware, Maryland Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia in Congress assembled.

To John Laurens Esquire Greeting:—

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, zeal, prudence and abilities have nominated and constituted, and by these presents do nominate and constitute you our Minister for the Special purpose of proceeding to the Court of Versailles, and representing to his Most Christian Majesty the present State of our public affairs, with the necessity and mutual advantage of his maintaining a naval Superiority in the American Seas, and also of Soliciting from him and forwarding to the United States, certain aids in money and Stores according to an Estimate herewith delivered to you, the better to enable us to prosecute the war with vigor, and co-operate with the arms of our ally with effect. Witness His Excellency Samuel Huntington Esquire President the twenty third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth year of our Independence.

SAM. HUNTINGTON President

Attest
CHA§ THOMSON Sec'y.

Endorsed: The United States of America in Congress to

John Laurens Esq? Commission of Special Minister at the Court of France 23d December 1780.

Endorsed also: Commission
Great and beloved friend

The United States of America in Congress Assembled impressed with the magnanimity of your majesty and of the repeated proofs you have given of your friendly disposition towards us and also feeling the necessity of giving your majesty full information of the present state of our affairs have appointed the hon'ble John Laurens Esq' lieutenant Colonel in the army of these states to repair to your Court in quality of minister to solicit the aids requested by us: And that he may give your majesty more particular & further assurances of the high regard we continue to entertain for your Majesty. We beseech your majesty to give entire credit to everything he shall deliver on our part especially when he shall assure you of the height of our friendship. And we pray God that he keep your majesty in his most holy protection

Done at Philadelphia [torn]

Endorsed: Copy of letter of credence

Endorsed also: Copy of a letter of credence to the French King delivered by J. L.

On public Service

Addressed: Lt Col: JOHN LAURENS

Philadelphia
(War office)

War office Jany 2d 1781

Sir

The Board not having the Business of the Estimate on which you consulted them expressly committed to them by Congress cannot give you any official Directions. They only expressed their Opinion which they now repeat. That it
appeared to them to be the Intentions of Congress that all
the articles procured in France as Part of the first Estimate
should be credited to that Estimate & the Ballance only
applied for & the whole forwarded—That the Estimate now
delivered you contains what are deemed the most essential
Articles but as you will be on the spot it will be adviseable
that you should have discretionary Powers to judge of the
Articles more particularly necessary for the service & of this
your Knowledge of the Army & American Operations will
enable you to form a just judgment. This being merely
our opinion if you do not consider it as sufficiently directory
you will be pleased to consult Congress upon the occasion.

We are Sir

with much Esteem

your very obed Servants

RICHARD PETERS

By order & in Behalf of Board

Lt Col Laurens.

Endorsed: From the Board of War signed Richard Peters
War Office 2d Jan' 1781——

Endorsed also: from the
Board of War
Jan' 2nd 1781

[7.]

Philadelphia January 12. 1781

Sir,

You will receive enclosed, a Letter under flying Seal,
addressed to the Count de Vergennes on your Behalf, which
was prepared before you left this City.

I have also herewith enclosed, two Packets, the one for
Mr Adams, the other for Mr Dana, which I must beg may be
made your peculiar Charge—It is needless to remind you
these Despatches should be placed in a Situation to be sunk
in Case of Capture
I have written to Governor Hancock to afford any Assistance that may be necessary in fitting the Alliance Frigate for her Voyage without Loss of Time—

I have the Honor to be with great respect

Sir

your most obedient and humble servant

SAM. HUNTINGTON

The Honble

JOHN LAURENS.

Endorsed: From The Presidt of Congress

Jan 12. 1781.

Endorsed also: SAM! HUNTINGTON Philadelphia 12th Jan: 1781—

[8.]

(public service)

Addressed: The Honble

JOHN LAURENS Esq.

Boston (War office)

War office Jany 19. 1781.

Sir

The Board having received a Letter from General Knox wherein he represents that “In Case of a Siege or any arduous operation relative to it Eight Inch Howitz would be peculiarly serviceable & that we are extremely deficient in this species of ordnance & he is extremely anxious to have twelve or fifteen more” & on the said Letter being communicated to Congress they were pleased to direct “That it be recommitted to the Board & that they take Order for having imported from France with all convenient speed the Brass Howitzers mentioned in Brig' Genl Knox’s Letter” we in Consequence
of these orders request you will be pleased to add to the Estimate now in your Possession of Articles to be procured in France the Numberg Brass eight Inch Howitz mentioned by Genl Knox & let them be sent to America with all convenient Speed. We shall be obliged by your Acknowledgment of the Receipt of this Letter that we may be ascertained of its arriving to your Hands.

We have the Honour to be
with much Esteem
your obed Servant
RICHARD PETERS.

By order

You will please advert that the Howitz are to be made agreeable to English Measure to suit the Shells we have had cast in America.

Hon. JOHN LAURENS, Esqr.

Endorsed: The Board of War
Jan\(^7\) 19, 1781.
Relating to procuring Howitzes for the American Service, signed Rich\(^8\) Peters—

[9.]

Addressed: To Colonel HENRY\(^7\) LAURENS
Boston
le 1er Février, 1781.

Mon bon et Respectable ami,

Souvenez-vous que si vous Débarquez à L'orient à 4 mille de là vous trouverez la famille de l'homme qui vous aime avec le

\(^7\) The contents of this letter very clearly show that the writer made a slip of the pen in writing Henry for John.

\(^8\) TRANSLATION BY PROF. THOMAS della TORRE : (1899)
February 1st, 1781.

My good and respected friend,

Remember that, if you land at L'Orient, you will find four miles from there the family of the man who loves you most devotedly
plus dévoué. (?) Souvenez-vous de mander à votre père que tant que l'âme battra dans le corps de Duplessis, il se resouvien dra de ses bontés. Souvenez-vous de lui mander que son fils D'adoption l'âme autant que celui qui lui a été donné par la nature. Souvenez-vous qu'il faut à Paris aller voir M. de Gribeauval, Generalissimo D'Artillerie à qui j'écris, et qui vous recevra à bras ouvert; allez aussi voir le M* de Puységur petit fils du Maréchal, je lui écris aussi et

Remember to write (tell) your father that as long as Du Plessis' heart beats in his breast he will recall his goodness. Remember to tell him that his adopted son loves him as devotedly as the son whom Nature has given him. Remember, too, that when you are in Paris you must go to see M. de Gribeauval, General-in-Chief of Artillery, to whom I am now writing. He will receive you with open arms. Call also on the Marquis de Puységur, grandson of the Maréchal, to whom I am writing also. I must tell you that I owe him more than my life. You and he are the two men I love the most tenderly. Remember finally that I love you with my whole soul, and would wish your happiness at the sacrifice of my own; that neither time nor place will ever lessen the tender friendship which I have sworn you. Remember, my good friend, that I am sensitive, and that any coolness on your part would make me equally unhappy. Yes, my dear Laurens, you know that honour has always been my guide. Well—I swear to you on my honour that I would shed my blood—yes, the last drop of my blood—with joy and ———— ? for you and your respected father. May you both be happy. Tears fall from my eyes as I write.

Your friend always,

MAUDUIT.

Write me from Boston before leaving there, and don't forget. If ——— can be of any use to you, don't hesitate to ask my father for it. The letter I now write you quite entitles you to do so, and will be his guarantee. There is a bill of exchange for 4000 francs in the letter I am writing to my sister. Open the letter if you need the money; it is at your service. M. Coissy (†), your travelling companion, is a man of great worth, and an altogether charming fellow. Every one here, high and low, is devoted to him, and we see him leave with regret. I wish you both a pleasant voyage (†) He (Coissy) can be of service to you there; he knows the ground, and all the best people. I owe him much. He has a real friendship for me, and I think I can answer for it that you may apply to him with confidence.

* The names Gribeauval and Puységur may be found in any Dictionary of Biography (French).
vous préviens que je lui dois plus que la vie. Vous et lui êtes les 2 hommes que j'aime le plus tendrement. Souvenez-vous enfin que je vous aime de toute mon âme, que je voudrais votre bonheur aux dépends (dépens) Du mien, que les lieux, les temps ne diminueront jamais la tendre amitié que je vous ai voué—Souvenez-vous, mon bon ami, que j'ai l'âme sensible, et qu'un refroidissement de votre part me rendrait semblablement malheureux—Oui, mon cher Laurens, vous savez que l'honneur a toujours été mon guide. Eh bien! je vous jure par mon honneur que je répandrois avec joie, avec— (?) mon sang, oui tout mon sang pour vous et votre respectable père. Vivez tous deux heureux; les larmes me tombent des yeux. Je suis à jamais
Votre ami,

MAUDUIT.

Écrivez-moi de Boston avant d'en partir et ne l'oubliez pas. Si tout ce que——— (?) vous êtes util, avec confiance demander le à mon père; ce que je vous écris est un titre suffisant, et sera sa sûreté. Dans la lettre que j'écris à ma soeur, il y a une lettre de Change de 4000++; si vous en avez besoin, ouvrez la lettre, elle est à vous.

M. Coissy (?) votre compagnon de voyage est un homme du plus grand merite, et de la plus agréable société. Tout le monde ici lui est attaché, grands et petits. On le voit partir avec peine. Je désire pour vous deux que le voyage vous———(?). Il peut vous être util la haut; il connoit le terrain et y comprit tout ce qu'il y a de mieux. Je l'ai beaucoup dû ici, il a de l'amitié pour moi, et crois pouvoir vous répondre que vous pouvez vous addresser à lui avec confiance

Endorsed in handwriting of Henry Laurens: Letter from M'. Mauduit Colonel Du Plessis 1st Feb 1781. Recommend J. Laurens to his friends in France. 10

10 Notwithstanding the words on the back of the letter in Henry Laurens' writing, the writer was Chevalier Du Plessis Mauduit.—See Garden's Anecdotes of the Rev. War. (Charleston, 1822), p. 208.
Dear Sir

L'Orient 9 March 1781.

The interval between my debarkation and the departure of the post allows me only a moment to apprise Yr Excellency of my arrival at this place in the frigate Alliance after a passage of twenty six days—from Boston.

I shd have prosecuted my journey to passy without an instants repose, in order to deliver yr Excellency the dispatches of Congress and pursue under your auspices the important objects to which they relate, but the expected arrival of the Marquis de Castries detains me this evening.

I anticipate the happiness of assuring Your Excellency in person of the gratitude and veneration with which as a Citizen of America I am inspired by the distinguished part which you have acted in the present Revolution—and of my earnest desire to recommend myself to Yr Excelcys friendship—in the mean time I have the honor to be with yr most profound respect.

Your Excellencys most obed very hble Serv

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from J. L. to His Excy. B. Franklin Esq. from L'Orient 9 March 1781. information of his arrival in France

Endorsed also: Copy of Letter to D! Franklin informing him of J. L’s arrival

[11.]

L'Orient 11th March 1781.

Sir

I have the honor of informing Congress that I landed at this place on the afternoon of the 9th inst. and should have proceeded without an instants repose to passy had not the Commandant of the Marine assured me that the Marquis de Castries would arrive here that evening on his way to Brest—where he was going to accelerate by his presence the execution of his naval dispositions—The prospect of an immediate
conference with that minister on the objects of my mission which relate to his department—the danger of missing him by our travelling different routes—and the repeated assurances of his expected arrival detained me here till this morning—But as the delay has been much greater than I apprehended—and the Ministers approach is not announced—I have determined to pursue my journey—the Accounts which the Commandant has communicated to me of the naval preparations at Brest are that twenty five sail of the line are ready for sea, with ninety transports, on board of which are six thousand troops—that the ships of War are destined part for the W Indies and part with the troops for N America

In our voyage we captured a british privateer in company with a Venetian ship, of which he had made a prize contrary to the Laws of nations—this appeared to me a happy opportunity for manifesting the determination of Congress to maintain the rights of neutral powers as far as depends on them—After a short consultation Capt. Barry and his officers very readily acceded to the Liberation of the Venetian and the complete Restoration of the Cargo and property—which were very valuable—The Captain was accordingly left at Liberty to pursue his voyage and the privateer was brought into port—

Mr Palfrey our Consul is not yet arrived at this Port—it is generally feared that his ship foundered in a storm which separated her and the Franklin in the commencement of their voyage—as she has not been heard of since—

I have the honor to be

His Excellency The president of Congress—

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from J. L. to Congress—L'orient 11th March 1781—

This letter was published in the 9th volume of Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, and by Wharton, but it was thought necessary to reprint it here in order to give a better understanding of the documents that follow, and which have not before been published.
The Underwritten Special Minister from the United States of North America in Congress Assembled to the Court of Versailles, certifies that the bearer Cap* Tomaso Lombardo Commander of the Venetian Ship called y? Buona Compagnia had, been contrary to the rights of Nations seized and detained by Francis Russell a british privateer of Glasgow—when the said Frigate by capturing the privateer had an opportunity of liberating Cap* Tomaso Lombardo with his ship and Crew, and asserting the rights of neutral powers which the Congress from a sense of justice and respect to the rights of Humanity are ever anxious to maintain

On board the American frigate, Alliance, at sea March 4th. 1781.

This will certify All those whom it may concern that John Barry, Esq., Commander of the American frigate Alliance, has released, from Captivity, Capitano Tomaso Lombardo, Commander of a Venetian Ship called La Buonia Compagnia, who, contrary to the Laws of Nations and every principle of justice, had been seized by a British Corsair called the Alert from Glasgow in North Britain Francis Russell Commander, by whom the Venetian crew were put into irons and otherwise cruelly treated.

Captain Barry restores Captain Tomaso Lombardo to the command of his Ship, and the Venetians their freedom from a wish to preserve inviolate the law of Nations and Neutrality as acceded to by the Congress of the United States of North America.

Endorsed: Copies of Certificates given to Capitano Lombardo by Col! Laurens & Capt'n Barry Alliance frigate at Sea, 4th March 1781—
The Honourable Col Laurens Esq.
Paris

Sir!

I am extremely sorry to have missed the occasion of seeing you at your passage through this Town—it would have given me particular satisfaction to have had that honor & of tendering you my Services as a sequel of my Zeal for any thing that can concur to the good of the United States—permit me to do it by this Letter and request that you would command me when ever I can be anyways usefull—

Monsieur Labouchere has informed me that you asked whether Capt. Barnes of the Active Packet had brought any Letters or Papers for you—I do not remember to have seen any, if there was they were forwarded the day of his arrival (the 8th of last Month) according to their direction—I am in dayly expectation of Letters from the hon. Mr. Jay to dispatch this Packet when I receive them I shall take the liberty to advise you when she may be ready to sail & any Dispatches you send will be carefully forwarded.—

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Your most humble & devoted servant

Sir! J. D. SCHWEIGHAUSER
Agent for ye united States
of America

Nantes 15 March 1781

Endorsed by John Laurens: from
Monsir. Schweighauser
Nantes 15th March 1781— Answd
Addressed: Honorable Col! John Laurens Esqr

Paris

It is with no little satisfaction that I take up the Pen to Congratulate Colonell Laurens on his Arrival in a place where every true Friend to his Country has long wish’d him to be, Your Arrival Worthy Sir fills me with the greatest hopes for the true Interest of your Country, He who has been so remarkable an Ornament in the Field, will now have a Glorious Opportunity of being no less so in the Cabinet, It is to such Men as you Sir, that America can look up with true hopes, And not to those who have thro’ Interest or private pique forgot what Claims their Country have on them—Your Task I well feel will be arduous, but at same time the true satisfaction you will Receive in putting the finishing Stroke to your Country’s difficulties, will lead you on to this Important Business with as much pleasure as I saw on your Countenance when You first quitted Philadelphia to join the Army.

You no doubt will be astonished at knowing of my being still in Europe, to tell you the reasons would take up too much of Your time, suffice it then to say for the present that of all the Men who have been sent to Europe on public business none has been buffeted about as I have, and totally proceeding from because I would not employ those in the State’s business that my Honour, nor my Country’s Interest would not admit of. If You have seen The Honble Ralph Izard, & The Honble A: Lee, & some Letters I wrote by them & others, you will have learnt that those whose Duty it was to Aid their Country by supporting my propositions, were my greatest opponents, and that by their indefatigable endeavours they so far succeeded as to Counteract every measure I pursued for the Completion of my business, yet with all this Cruel opposition I am happy to inform you that I have now under my direction, in the State of South Carolin a’s Service one of the finest Ships in the World, Built here
originally by the Court of France for American Account, but thro' some means was given up or sold by our Commissioners at Paris to the French Court, who afterwards Ceded her to the Chevalier Luxembourg, with whom I entered into a Contract for her, The Shallow Banks in this River, prevented my getting Her to the Texel from July last to Nov' owing to her amazing Draft of Water, & the low Tides, last Summer, we got her over those Shoals on her Broadside for 70 Miles distance, but notwithstanding Our Efforts we could not get to Sea before the Winter set in, & the Ice forced me to seek shelter in a Creek where the Dutch Men of War run into near the Texel which was so intricate & Shallow that neither they nor us could get out till the 12th Instant, & then we had to take in all our Stores Provision & Ammunition that we discharged to lighten the Ship to get into Winter Quarters That is now all taken in, & this Week I send down about Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling of Blanketing & Cloathing for Our Brave Troops, & some Articles for the Navy that I Bought on the State of South Carolina's Account on Credit, We have about Two Hundred Men on board, Am well Officered, & expect soon 280 two hundred and eighty Men from Dunkirk which The Chevalier Luxembourg, had raised for me on state account ever since last August—so that we shall have near 500 five hundred Men—thus I expect to sail about the 1st of May at farthest with Captain John Joyner an Old acquaintance of your Worthy Father's, in The South-Carolina Frigate of 28, twenty Eight Thirty Six Pounders on one deck, & 12 twelve Pounders on Her Quarter Deck & Fore Castle—has all the dimensions of a 74 seventy four Gun Ship, is Calculated to sail the swiftest of any Ship I ever Saw, is provided with Stoves & Slops for Two years, this, with the amazing amount of Goods on State Account, will I trust prove Acceptable, & will also prove that we have left nothing undone that could forebode any benefit to Our Country, I am not fix'd on what Port I shall put into, but
presume it will be Boston, Rhode Island, or Philadelphia, and If you have any Commands, it will yield me pleasure to execute them, I should have had much more Goods for the State, but our long delay & disappointments have caused Our Expenses to accumulate beyond my Resources, thus was obliged to dispose of a quantity of Goods to raise Money for our disbursements, & am now still near £3000 three thousand Pound Sterling short that must be paid ere I sail, & which I feel no little difficulty in getting, for Our State being Invaded, & my property being in that State, neither that Security nor my Guarantee will now procure it, I am Guarantee in my private Name for all the Monies I have borrowed on State account, & had I now the Guarantee of Congress for Our State, I could not only readily get the Sum I now am deficient, but could procure a usefull Quantity of Goods for Our State—I wrote to Our Governor for said Guarantee, but I never Received any Letter from Government since one in Jan? 1779, thus am acting for the best without Orders, And when I consider the trifling Sum I originally had in Europe from our State, I Console myself that I have been so successfull as to be able to fit such a Ship out (in a then Neutral Country) and have such a valuable Cargo on board all on Credit procured from my old friends—Pray have you any Letters or Orders for me or Capt: Joyner or can you give me any advices, I am groping in the dark, do enlighten me if you can, how stands matters on the Continent in General, & in South Carolina in particular, will you inform me, when the Alliance returns I would wish to write by Capt: Barry, could he & I arrange it so as to meet each other at some Port of Rendezvous we might be of more use to Our Country than arriving separate. I know no interest but that of Our Country, thus am ready to Concur in any Plan for the General Welfare—Matters are serious here, the heavy losses the Trade meets with, staggers many, but it seems as if more activity reigns in the Marine department, as their

12 Rutledge.
Ships are getting ready fast, there is now Sixteen Ships of the Line & Frigates nearly ready at the Texel, sundry building, & repairing here, yet there wants a Something to spur on their Armaments in General, If Insults & losses can do it, surely they have had enough of them stimulators, you know no doubt that Mr: J: A: 13 opened a Loan here for a Million of Guilders, I suspect it is far from full, He is at Leyden, & at times at the Hague. Messrs John de Neufville & Son have the direction of this Loan, they strain every Nerve to accomplish it, & have been Uniform supporters of our Cause, it is they who accepted a number of drafts from Congress on your Good Father, for the Honour of the Drawers.

I have Inclosed this to my friends Messrs Pache freres & Co Bankers, Paris, with request to deliver it in your own hands as I well know by fatal experience how liable, Letters from & to Americans are, to meet with delay, I took the Liberty of also giving them a Letter of Introduction to you, they are the best Bankers I found in Paris, have been very friendly, & very Intelligent, they can furnish you with the daily occurrences, & descriptions of Characters—

The Court of Justice appointed to consider & determine on the Conduct of the Regency & Pensionary of this City, relative to a preparative Treaty with Mr: Lee, has I am told acquitted the Pensionary, but Condemned the Conduct of the Regency, thus, that transaction appears totally disavowed, yet by all I see & learn, this Country means well to Ours, but we must receive their Aid & Countenance in the manner they think best, and as long as we understand each other, it matters not by what methods the Connection is fixed—have we any prospect of seeing you here; pray how has Mr: Ralph Izard, & Mr: A: Lee adjusted matters with Congress & their Country—May I crave a line from you that you have Received this—please direct to me & then a Cover over it directed to Mons: Jean Frederick Motte Merchant in Amsterdam—and

13 John Adams.
if you send it by a safe person to Messrs. Pache, they will have it put in the Post Office

With every wish for your Welfare, and every Sentiment of true Respect & Esteem I Am

Dr. Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servant

A. GILLON.

Amsterdam 22d March 1781

The Honble Col. LAURENS Paris

Endorsed: from

A. GILLON-at

Amsterdam

March 22d 1781

14 Alexander Gillon was born in Rotterdam, in 1741; "his family," says Dr. Joseph Johnson, "being one of the oldest and most wealthy in that great commercial city." In 1768 he moved to London, and in 1766 to Charleston. In the same vessel with him came Mrs. Mary Cripps, a widow, and her son, John Splatt Cripps, of Kent County, England, and Gillon and Mrs. Cripps were married a few months after they reached Charleston. Gillon formed a merchantile copartnership with Florian C. May and John Splatt Cripps, and they did a very successful business in Charleston, Gillon retiring in May. 1777. 1778 the Legislature of South Carolina resolved to purchase or build three frigates in France, and to have a commodore and three captains to command them. Gillon was elected commodore, and was commissioned by President Lowndes in the spring of 1778. In the mean time he had written to Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, and proposed to go to France and Holland for the purpose of securing arms, ammunition, supplies and funds for the United States. The offer was accepted, but before receiving notice of his appointment he received his commission as commodore in the navy of South Carolina. He sailed for Europe in September. 1778, convoyed by the Notre Dame. He stopped at Havana to refit, and became so strongly impressed with the importance of that post as a station for American cruisers, that he urged it on the provisions of Congress. in a letter, dated September 18th, 1778. He reached France at the beginning of 1779, and sold a cargo of indigo, rice and tobacco that was to be sold to supply the three frigates of the South Carolina navy. A large frigate, called the Indian, had been built in Holland for the United States, but, as a neutral nation, the government of Holland was obliged to interfere, and prevent its being turned over to the United States government. The Indian was then sold, and the Duke
The Honourable Colonel Laurens
Paris
Nantes 27 March 1781

Sir!

Referring to the Letter I have had the honor of writing you the 15 Instant I now take the liberty of inclosing you one for his Excellency Henry Laurens Esq your worthy Father requesting you would please to forward it—I have left it open that you may see the contents & as you are one of the last arrived from America witness the want they are of Luxemburg bought it. From him Commodore Gillon hired it for three years, and changed its name to the South Carolina. He began his cruise in August, 1781 first cruising in European waters, and took many prizes. He next cruised about the West Indies, where he captured ten more prizes. While refitting at Havana, in May, 1782, he united with Spanish allies, and this fleet of eighty-two vessels, Spanish and American, succeeded in capturing the Bahamas from the British, and left them under Spanish government, supported by seven or eight hundred regular troops. Shortly after this the South Carolina was sent to Philadelphia for repairs, and Commodore Gillon resigned his commission and returned to Charleston. He was the founder and first president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, in February, 1784. (See Charleston Year Book, 1888, p. 420, et seq.) He lived in a handsome house on East Bay, and had a fine country home, called "Ashley Hill," on Ashley River, near the city, next south of the Middleton place. In 1787 his wife died at their country seat on Ashley River, and soon thereafter he sold the place, and settled on the Congaree River near Totness, in St. Matthew's Parish, Orangeburgh District. This place, which he called "Gillon's Retreat," he embellished with taste and elegance, and built quite a handsome house. In 1789 he married Miss Ann Purcell, daughter of Rev. Henry Purcell, D. D., rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston. He was several times a member of the South Carolina Legislature; was a member of the South Carolina Convention by which the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1789; was one of the Commissioners appointed to lay out Columbia; was a member of the committee on the entertainment of President Washington in Charleston, in May, 1791; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790; was elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District (Beaufort and Orangeburgh Districts united) of South Carolina in 1792, and took his Seat March 4th, 1793. He died at "Gillon's Retreat" in 1794, and was succeeded in Congress by Robert Goodloe Harper.
in of the Duck & Ship Claudlery the board of admiralty orders & for which the amount of the bill in Question is intended—

I have the honor to be very respectfully
your most ob! & mo hbl Servt;
Sir  J. Dl SCHWEIGHAUSER.

Endorsed by John Laurens: from
Mr. Schweighauser
Nantes 28. March 81
Answ!
Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Mr. Schweighauser—
Nantz, 27th March 1781—

honord Sir

We beg leave to inclose you copy of the frigatte alliance disbursements here, ant* to £39,080—7s—9d tournoir, exclusive of some articles furnished by the Kings officer here, w*ch you will see their Cost is not yet ascertained and wich are herercafter to be accompted for, as well as the amount of fresh Beef w*ch Cap: Barry ordered to be taken up at port Louis where, the vessel has lain for some time past. we request you will point out to us the manner in w*ch we are to procure our reimboursment. the wind has blown exindingly hard since yesterday, on w*ch account the Pilote woud not under take to carry either the alliance or ship marquis de La

He was buried at "Gillon's Retreat," and a handsome monument marks the spot where he was buried. While in Holland working for the American cause he pledged his own and the State's credit for funds. Among his creditors was Peter Buyck, of Amsterdam. After Commodore Gillon's death, a son of Peter Buyck obtained judgment, and sold "Gillon's Retreat," which he bought in, and the place remained in the hands of the Buycks for generations after. (See Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution p. 137, et seq.; Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. 2, p. 654.)
Fayette to Sea. if it continue favourable & that it shoud be more moderate to-morrow, they will Cast sail. you will find two Letters, from cap: Barry inclosed to wich we beg leave to refer you for further particulars and that you believe us With the utmost respect.

Honord Sir
Your most obedient &
Most humble Serv’ts

Signed GOURLADE & MOYLAN
(copy)
the honorable
John Laurens Esq; &c; &c;

Endorsed: MOYLAN & Co
L’Orient 28th March 1781—
Respecting the disbursments
for the Alliance Frigate—

[17.]

Estimate of the quantity of Cloathing & other Public Stores shipped on board the Marquis de la Fayette Capt Galathean & dispatched from L’Orient the 29 March 1781—

100 Tons of Salt petre
28 Iron 18 pound Cannon
9,150 Suits of Regimentals
485 Hides of Sole Leather
8,655 Over alls
6,614 pair of Shoes
Superfine Cloth & Trimmings for about 500 Officers.
12,901 black velvet Stocks.
16,014 Hatts
8,988 Pair Hose
9,408 Blankets
16,807 Shirts
Estimate of the quantity of Clothing shipped aboard the Petit Cousin Cap'Carrange & dispatched from Brest under Convoy of the Chevalier de Temays Fleet

1310 Suits of Regimentals
1400 Overalls
4040 Shirts
11000 Eells of Shirting Linnen.

Endorsed:  Estimates—
Of the Clothing & public Stores, shipped on board the Marquis de la Fayette, L'Orient 9th March 1781 & on board the Petit Cousin at Brest———

[18.]

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer, Monsieur, quelques questions qu'il serois tres instant, que vous voulumes bien éclaircir, Si vous pouves vous rendre ici Samedi matin, vous en Confererés avec les ministres des differens departemens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être parfaitement, Monsieur, Votre tres humble et tres obedient serviteur15

DE VERGENNES

Versailles, le 29. Mars 1781
M le Colonel Laurens.

Endorsed: from
Le Comte de Vergennes
Versailles March 29. 1781

18 TRANSLATION BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D D.:
I have the honor to send you, Sir, some questions which it is quite important that you should answer very clearly. Should you be able
questions sur les quelles Monsieur le Colonel Laurens est prié de donner des solutions.

1° a quel nombre les Etats unis peuvent porter, au juste le nombre de leurs troupes Continentales.

2° d'après le nombre fixé établir quelle en est la dépense.

3° Cette dépense doit être devisée en solde et appointemens; habillemens, armemens, munitions de Guerre et de Bouche.

4° En quoi Consiste L'artillerie des Etats unis et quelle est la force de ses Equipages

5° quelles Sont les Equipages des Vivres et a Combien ils montent.

6° quels Sont les projects du General Washington dans le Cas où son armée serait portée à 15, 12 ou 10 mille hommes indépendament du Corps français.

Endorsed: Questions proposed by Count de Vergennes to J. L. March 29. 1781 With his answers inclosed.

to call here on Saturday morning you may confer on the subject with the ministers of the various departments.

I have the honor, sir, to be entirely your very humble and most obedient servant.

De VERGENNES, [Prime Minister of France.]
Versailles, 29 March, 1781.
To Col. Laurens.

18. TRANSLATION BY REV ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

Questions which Col. Laurens is requested to answer.
1st. To exactly what point can the United States bring the number of their Continental forces?

2nd. Having fixed the number, to determine what is the expense.

3rd. This expense to be divided in full, and (also) stipends, clothing, armaments, munitions of war and commissary stores.

4th. In what does the artillery of the United States consist, and what is the strength of its equipments?

5th. What are the Commissary equipments, and what do they cost?

6th. What are Gen. Washington’s plans in case his army should be brought up to 15, 12 or 10 thousand men, exclusive of the French corps?
Response à la première question et en partie à la seconde et troisième—L'Armée Continentale d’après la dernière réforme, devrait être composée de

50 Régiments d’Infanterie de 612 hommes... 30,600
4 Régiments d'artillerie... de 316 .......... 1,264
6 Corps Legionnaises... de 360 .......... 2,160

34,024

Voyer les États ci-joints.

Les Calculs du Bureau de la Guerre Américain ont été fait d’après ce nombre—mais le dégoût pour le service qui naît de la misère du soldat, le manque d’argent et de vêtements ont mis de bornes très étroites au recrutement de l'armée—

On peut estimer celle qui est immédiatement aux ordres du Général Washington de la façon suivante

29 Régiments d’Infanterie de 400 soldats... 11,600
3 Régiments d’Artillerie de 316 matrosses... 948
2 Corps Legionnaises... de 150 hommes.... 300

12,848

Nota—le nombre d'officiers et de bas officiers est constant—la paie par conséquent de ces Corps est conforme aux États ci-joints, en retranchant le non-complet d’hommes savoir.

un Régiment d’Infanterie de 400 hommes .................. 5035½—29 regts... 146,034½
un Régiment d’Artillerie (complet) .................. 8495.— 3 regts... 25,485
un Corps Legionnaire... de 150 hommes .................. 3708— 2 corps... 7,416

Paie par mois de l’Armée du Génl. Washington... 178,935½
L'Armée du Sud aux ordres du General Greene

7 Regiments d'Infanterie de 200 soldats...1400.
1 Regiment d'Artillerie de................... 200
4 Corps legionnaires de 100............400
4 regimens de Milicie de 500..............2000

4000

Paie de l'Armée du Sud—par mois—-
7 regimens d'Infanterie de 200 soldats
chacun...........................................3,701$—25,911$
1 regiment d'Artillerie de 200 Matrosses.. 7,529$
4 corps legionnaires de—100 hommes...3,291$—13,165$

46,606$

Paie par mois de l'armée aux ordres immediatement du General Washington, continue 178,935.$

Paie par mois des officiers Generaux et des commissaires.................41,335.
Paie par mois du corps de Masechaussé................. 800.
Paie par mois d'un Regiment de Pionniers............ 6,012.
Paie par mois d'un Regiment d' Invalides............. 3,407-

Paie par mois de 2000 Miliciens de l'Armée du Sud—4 regimens du 500 soldats..5702$—22,809$

Depenses du departement du Marechal General du logis par mois.............200,000.

Nota le Departement de Marechal General du logis dans le service Americain est charge de biens d' achatset reparations contenses—du Corps de Guides et Expres—des depenses contingentes & extraordinaires Calcul de depenses de Provisions pour l'Armée dans son etat actual par mois—
7259 — officiers et bas officiers d’Infanterie
1316 — officiers et bas officiers d’Artillerie
552 — officiers et bas officiers de Cavalerie
1068 — officiers Generaux, Commissaries & cc.
15000 soldats d’Infanterie
1264 .... d’Artillerie
750 .... de Cavalerie
517.—Regiment de Pionniers
375.—Regiment d’Invalides
63.—Corps de Masechansé

28,164 Rations à ½ de dollar chacun .......... 211,230—

611,135—

Dollers
Continuée ................. 811,135—

Response a la quatrieme question
L’Artillerie de Campagne

2—de 24.
4—de 12
4—de 9
12—de 6
26—de 3 et de 4.

4 Obusiers de 8 pouces
52 pieces
30 Chariots de munition
220 Chev-aux pour l’Artillerie et les Chariots

Response a la 660 Chariots pour les vivres, gros, et
cinquieme question menues baggages, et pour le service
des Hopitaux—— 17

17 The remainder of this answer is omitted here because it is
embodied in a letter which Col. Laurens wrote to the President of
Congress, dated “Paris, March 28th, 1781.” (See Sparks’s Diplomatic
Correspondence, vol. 9., p. 218 et seq.; Wharton’s Diplomatic Corres
pondence, vol. 4., p. 389 et seq.)
Endorsed: Answers to
Questions proposed by Count de
Vergennes
to
Colonel Laurens March 29—1781

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

PAPERS OF THE FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN SOUTH
CAROLINA, JUNE—NOVEMBER, 1775.

[On January 11th, 1775, there met in Charleston the first
Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and took under con-
sideration the proceedings of the Continental Congress at
Philadelphia at the close of the preceding year. This Con-
gress was in session for several weeks. When it adjourned
it selected a General Committee to look after the political
affairs of the people of the Province until the Congress should
again convene. The battle of Lexington, on the 19th of
April, 1775, so excited the people of South Carolina that the
General Committee re-convened the Provincial Congress on
the first of June. In a few days after meeting, this Congress
decided to place the Province in a position to resist British
oppression, and so provided for three regiments of regular
troops and selected a Council of Safety, consisting of thirteen
members, to direct the affairs of the Province. This first
Council of Safety consisted of Henry Laurens, President,
Charles Pinckney, Sr., Rawlins Lowndes, Thomas Ferguson,
Miles Brewton, Arthur Middleton, Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Bee, John Huger, James Parsons, William Henry
Drayton, Benjamin Elliott and William Williamson. Peter
Timothy, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress, was
selected to be secretary for the Council of Safety also. The
first meeting of this Council was held on the 16th of June,
1775, and the journal of its proceedings from that day to the 26th of July, together with some correspondence and other papers, was published in the second volume of the "Collections" of this Society. The remainder of the journal of that first Council was lost. The papers presented below form a part of the records of the first Council, and supplement those already published in the second volume of the "Collections" of this Society; in Drayton's Memoirs, Moultrie's Memoirs, Gibbes's Documents, 1764-1776, and Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782. They are printed here from exact copies of the originals; all eccentricities of spelling and abbreviation being retained. Most of them are endorsed on the back by Henry Laurens. All words of explanation by the editor are put in Italics, and all editorial comments and numbers at the heads of papers are put in brackets.]

[1.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the Council of Safety on behalf of the Colony of South Carolina of the one part and Andrew Williamson of Ninety Six Esq of the other part. WHEREAS the Provincial Congress have agreed to raise two Regiments of Foot for the immediate Service of this Colony and have placed them under the direction of the said Council of Safety who have fixed the Ratio of each Man in the said Regiments at Three Shillings Currency Per Day. NOW THESE PRESENT'S WITNESS that the said Andrew Williamson for and in Consideration of the said Allowance of Three Shillings for each Man $ Day to be paid Monthly DOTH hereby Covenant Promise and agree to Provide and Furnish to each Man in the said two Regiments of Foot the following articles—Viz:

"One pound of good Beef $ Day or One Pound of Fresh Pork or Twelve Ounces of Salt Pork—

1 See Vol. 2 of "Collections," page 28, line 20 et seq.
"One pound of Wheat Flour @ Day or One pound of Ship Bread or One Pint and a half of rice—
"Half a pint of Vinegar @ Week when in Barracks or Stated Camps One Pint of Salt @ week when they are served with fresh Provisions &
"One Pound of Black Pepper @ Year if it can be procured——

and the said Andrew Williamson doth also Covenant and agree that the said Provisions shall be good and Wholesome and regularly Supplied at such places within the said Colony as shall be directed by the said Council of Safety or by the Commanding Officer of the Troops and the Council of Safety do hereby agree to pay the full amount of all the provisions delivered in Manner aforesaid at the end of every Month as the same shall grow due Month by Month and also to allow the usual Carriage to Out Posts for such of the said Articles as the said Andrew Williamson shall be obliged to send from Charles Town and to pay for all Provisions which may be laid up in Store and for Cattle going to or delivered for the use of the Army by order of the said Council of Safety or of the Commanding Officer or Officers of the Troops, which may happen to be Burnt Taken or Destroyed by an Enemy and for the faithful Performance of these articles the said Parties do hereby bind themselves either to the other in the Penal Sum of Ten Thousand pounds Lawful Current money of the Province aforesaid IN WITNESS whereof the President of the said Council of Safety on their Behalf and the said Andrew Williamson have hereunto set their hands and Seals this Twenty Seventh day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Five——

Sealed & Delivered }
In the Presence of } A. WmSON [Seal]
HENRY LAURENS, [Seal]

WILLm VALENTINE].

Endorsed: Contractors Agreement to supply the Troops———
[2.]

Addressed: To

Col. Henry Laurens

Sir,

As your Servant told me he was to wait for a Note from me to Mr. Wiles, I have transcribed the Notification and sent it to Him.

There was not a word that appeared necessary to be altered, nor one short or superfluous. I am

Your most obed Ser

PET: TIMOTHY

7 July 1775

Endorsed: PET: TIMOTHY

7* July 1775.

[3.]

Addressed: To

William Thomson Esquire
Lieu Col? Commandant of the
Rangers——
Amelia——

Glasgow near Ninety Six 18th July 1775——

Sir

In consequence of your Letter to me of the 1st Ins: inclosing Orders from the Council of Safety, directing me to Station Capt. Purvis & his Company at Fort Charlotte, I wrote to him immedty on, the Subject and desired him to get his men ready for that Purpose, but not hearing from him untill the 10th Ins: & then that he had inlisted only five men owing to a detention on the road of my Letter & Orders

* See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, pp. 890-91.
to him—I thought it best to wait no Longer but to go to Ninety Six where Captain Caldwell and Kirkland's Companies were in Camp'd—the former having Twenty eight & the Latter Twenty three men, and to take with me both these Companies to Fort Charlotte; as I was informd Capt. Whitefield had knowledge of what was entended, by Some imprudent expressions of Mr Calhoun to the Serjant of the Fort.—we arrived there on the 12th and plac'd a Centinel at the Gate at noon, but had it been in the night we Should have had Some diffi
culty in taking it as a number of men slept there who was then out at their work. Captain Whitefield did everything an Officer could do without Power & he Submitted he did it with a grace that will do him honour—his Centiments seem to bee much in favour of the Congress and Council of Safety —I have Stationed Capt Caldwell at Fort Charlotte and gave him orders to defend it—I then took out the two Brass Pieces and Some ammunition & Sundry other Articles as Per a List inclosed—I returnd to Ninety Six on Friday the 14th with Captain Kirkland and his Company who incamp'd about Six miles to the Southwest of it on Saturday and on Sunday. Lieutenant Middleton deserted the Company & they all to a man desertd also, this you will see by Captain Kirklands Letter to me and by a Letter from Mr Middleton & the Report from his serjiant to him, Copies of which I now send you—Yesterday about noon a Party of about 200 disaffected People from Over the River headed by Robt & Patrick Cunninghham, and Major Robinson of Col? Neill's Regiment came to Ninety Six all armd with Rifles &

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1 These companies formed a part of one (the 3rd) of the regiments already mentioned as having been authorized by the Provincial Congress, in June, 1775. (See Ramsay's Revolution in South Carolina, vol. 1., pp. 36-7. Collections of this Society, vol. 2, p. 24. Salley's History of Orangeburg County. 1704-1782, pp. 279-80.)

2 The British officer at Ft. Charlotte, a nephew of Rev. George Whitefield.

3 Provincial militia, as it existed before revolutionary measures were taken.
Cap. Cunningham order'd them to halt as soon as they had got Round the Court house, he then demanded the Powder from us Rebels for the King & my orders for Robbing his Fort on my Refusing he had me apprehended as also Cap. Kirkland who was Present from the beginning—I was Committed to Goal & was under the Power of the Constables; when they vouchasaf'd to admit me to Bail—they then Issued a warrant to Search for the Stories and took Every thing that Came from Fort Charlotte except they two field Pieces, & about Nine Oclock at Night they dispersed, they declared them selves entirely in favour of Government & said they would ever oppose they measures of the Congress. all they Raingers that were Present at this trial which Last'd near eight hours, were Captain Kirkland Lieutenant Warley & myself—the Lieut: they were going to shew they Way to Charles Town.—I fear this Matter will spread on this side of the River if something is not spedily done in support of the resolves of Congress. & it will bee attended with every bad Consequence—many People from Savannah river have already come & subscribed Col? Fletchall & Captain Cunningham association & many others are daily explicted for the same Purpose, so that it will bee a Santuary for all such who opposes the measures of the Continentall & Provincial Congress.—the next thing that I have to mention to you is Provision—the Service Cannot but bee attended with many inconveniences while the Rangers are not found therein—men seem very Backward in engaging for that very reason & should the People Refuse the money that they are to be paid with, as they say they will, they must starve, I hope you will use your influence with the Council of Safety that Provision may bee allow'd them—if the Pay of they man is not Punctually done at the end of one month from 26th Ult it will dishearten them very much & many I expect will desert—I am afraid some Enemies to the Cause have fill'd the men belonging to Captain Caldwell's Company with these notions the Cloathing is much wanted & I hope you have fallen on
some Plan for that Purpose—I expect Captains Polk’s Company daily as he wrote me the 7th Instant he would be in Camp in ten days—Capt Purve’s Company I expect will bee Compleated in eight or ten days from this—Several of the men are sick when is the Doctor to visit us—I leave you to Judge of our Situation & hope both for your advice & assistance on this alarming Occasion—the Letter I have wrote to the Council of Safety I have Left unsealed for your Perusal & when you have read it Please to Seal it up & disbatch it by a fresh hand & horse to Town & keep the Ranger untill there is an answer from the Council of Safety6—Mr Cameron I understand will not except of his Commission on Account of his having an Estate in Scotland7—Lieutenant Middleton I think has Resign’d in a manner unbecoming an Officer & a Gentleman—both these Places are Vacant—Major Terry at Ninety six is appointed a Second Lieutenant in Captain Kirkland’s Company. and I could wish if consistent with Millitary rule he could be appointed a first Lieutenant as Captain Kirkland informd me he intends to resign his Commission in his favour, but I told him that I could not see how that could be done & should bee very sorry for his Resignation—if he is harty in the Cause he would make an excellent Officer8—I shall be Extremely happy if what I have done meets your approbation as I have endeavoured to Execute your Orders in every Perticular to the best of my Power and as near to Letter of them as Possible—we hope for more Companies being Ordered up I would be Glad in having the Pleasure to se you if Convenient—& Remain with Respect——

Sir

your Obdt humble Servant

(Copy) (Sign’d) JAMES MAYSON

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6 See Salley’s History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782. p. 400, line 10 et seq., and p. 404, line 11 et seq.


8 I have found no record of Terry ever receiving any commission at all, either as lieutenant or captain.—Ed.
Endorsed: MJ: Mayson to
Coll: Thomson—Copy—
16 July 1775 Rec'd 25th 9

Fort Charlotte } Copy
Ninety Six district }

Be it remembered that on Wednesday the Twelvth day of
July in this present year One thousand seven hundred and
Seventy five—between the hours of Eleven & Twelve OClock
P. M. appeared before this Fort—Major James Mason—
having under his Command Capt: Kirkland & Caldwell
with a party of Rangers consisting of Fifty Men—Major
Mason sent a Message to Capt: Whitefield—that he then in
the Name of The Council of Safety took possession of Fort—
Charlotte. The Arms, Ammunition & Stores and imme-
diately demanded the Keys—of the Magazine & Stores, to
which Capt: Whitefield as an Officer without power—was
under the absolute necessity of acquiesing—at the same time—
both Lieut! St Peirre & himself protesting and do hereby
protest against the said proceedings—

GEO: WHITEFIELD.

Signed this 12th day of July } M: LOUIS D. St PEIRRE
1775—

Endorsed: Protest of
Capt: Whitfield &
Leint: St Pierre—
the 12 of July 1775
Pr
Council of safety

Endorsed also: Capt Whitefield &
L: St Pierre's protest
Fort Charlotte
12 July 1775
Rec'd 25th 10

9 See Vol. 2 of "Collections," p 68, line 22 et seq.
10 See Vol. 2 of "Collections," p 68 line 22, et seq. Also Salley's
   History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, pp. 280-81-82, and pp.
   890-91, 897-98-99-400-401-2-3-4-7.
A return of Artillery, Ammunition & Stores at Fort Charlotte the 13th July 1775. by Capt Caldwell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 brass Cannon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Iron six Pounders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot; four Pounders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot; two Pounders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Swivels on Tryangles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Muskets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Ditto without Locks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Cartouch Boxes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Great Gun Worms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 &quot; Pickers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot; Chargers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 lb Match</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>717 lb Gun Powder in six Casks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338 Do damaged in 4 Casks &amp; Cags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 Cartridges in a Cask</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4619 Gun Flints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343 Iron Balls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2521 lb Musket Balls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Iron Eyes for Swivels</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Iron bolts for Carriages</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 large Iron Crows</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Tackle Blocks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>good and bad</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Quires Cartridge Paper</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Smiths Vices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Smiths Anvil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sledge &amp; hand Hammers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Screw Plate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coopers Crow Stock &amp; Iron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Copper Hoops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Spade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 Shovels</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38 Grubbing Hoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Pick Axes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Bill Hooks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Broad Axes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Lathing Hammer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Old Chisels</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Smoothing Plane</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Rabbit Plane</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Guttering Planes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Foot Adzes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Augres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Old Files</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Old Hand Saws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Old Cross cut Saws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Whip Saw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tennant Saws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 paring Gouges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Cartridge Pins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above is a true Copy from the Original which is in my possession.

Ninety Six 18th July 1775.

JA: MAYSON
Copy of a return of Artillery, Ammunition and Stores at Fort Charlotte the 20th May last, which Capt. Whitefield said he then sent to the Governor in Charles Town, out of which he has since Lent 500lb Gun Powder for which he promises to be answerable—This Powder I understand was lent to some Merchants in Augusta who are to return it as soon as Capt. Maitland—arrives in Georgia.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Copper Hoops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.2 Froes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.3 Spades</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.71 Shovels</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.59 Grubbing Hoes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.37 Pick Axes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Bill Hooks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Iron Wedges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 broad Hoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 falling Axes Old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 broad Axes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large Hammer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Carpenter's Firmers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 broad Chizel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 broken Ditto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 treading Ditto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 large Compasses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Jointer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 long Planes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Jack Planes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Smoothing Ditto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Rabbit Planes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 broad Ditto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 foot Adzes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Augres</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Augres without handles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Gimblets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Iron Squares</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Hand Saws</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 brass Cannon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Iron six Pounders</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6 &quot; four Pounders</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4 &quot; two Pounders</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Swivels on Tryangles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Muskets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Muskets without Locks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>66 Bayonets</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Scabbards very Old</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Cartouch Boxes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Do without Straps</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Great Gun Worms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 &quot; Pickers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 &quot; Scoops</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Rammers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>192 lb Match</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1500 lb Gun Powder</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>500 Do damaged</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3000 Gun Flints</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>272 Iron Balls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 Swivel Balls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>330 lb Trading Balls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Iron Eyes for Swivels</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.29 Iron Bolts for Carriages</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 large Iron Crows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tackle Blocks Iron bound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ditto not bound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Colours old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Cross cut Saws.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Whip Saws.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Saw Setts.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Hand Saw Files Old.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Cross cut File D?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Whip Saw Files D?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Crow Stock &amp; Iron.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Quires Cartridge Paper.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Quires damaged D?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Smiths Vices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot;&quot; Anvils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &quot;&quot; Sledge Hammers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot;&quot; Screw Plates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coopers Adze.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3056 Musket Balls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 lb Gun Powder in three barrels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500. Lead in Trading &amp; Musket Balls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Bayonets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. X cut saw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Old Axes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above is a true Copy from the Return delivered to me by Capt. Whitefield—

Ninety Six 18th July 1775.
JA* MAYSON.

N. B.—I find upon comparing Capt. Caldwell's Return with Capt. Whitefield's, a deficiency of 695 lb Powder & a few other Articles, which Capt. Whitefield has promised upon his honour to make good—Captain Cunningham and Major Robinson with their party took away from this place the following articles which were not included in Capt. Caldwell's Return above.—Viz?

250 lb Gun Powder in three barrels.
500. Lead in Trading & Musket Balls.
69. Bayonets.

which I took out of the Fort in order to make Camps for to keep the Rangers from bad weather—

Ninety Six 18th July 1775.—
JA* MAYSON

Endorsed: Inventory of Stores at Fort Charlotte & Copy of a return made to the Governor——
signed Maj. Mayson 18 July 1775. Rec'd 25th 11

11 See vol. 2 of "Collections," p. 68, line 22 et seq.
Pay Bill of the first Regiment of Provincial troops, commanded by Colonel Christopher Gadsden—

**Capt. Charles C. Pinckney's Pay Bill**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Hugh Milling</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>£8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saml Hunter</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>- 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solo Proby</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferdinand Fisher</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>7/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archibald Love</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Mc Lain</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th to 1st July</td>
<td>John Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>13 days</td>
<td>- 4</td>
<td>17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st to 1st</td>
<td>Daniel Fowler</td>
<td>11 do</td>
<td>- 4</td>
<td>2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th to 1st</td>
<td>Henry Fry</td>
<td>8 do</td>
<td>- 3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th to 1st</td>
<td>James Barlow</td>
<td>8 do</td>
<td>- 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>28th to 1st</td>
<td>James Gill</td>
<td>4 do</td>
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**Capt. William Cattell's Pay Bill**

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<td>17th to 1st July</td>
<td>Hugh Irvine</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>£8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Piggot</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td>- 8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chas Hansbury</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brian Mc Donald</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>7/6</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Thomas Gillmore</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Niess</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Buckman</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th to 1st July</td>
<td>John James Noble</td>
<td>15 do</td>
<td>- 5</td>
<td>12 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th to 1st July</td>
<td>Henry Evans</td>
<td>13 do</td>
<td>- 4</td>
<td>17 6</td>
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<td>25th to</td>
<td>Elisha House</td>
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<td>13 6</td>
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**Capt. Adam Mc Donald's Pay Bill**

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<td>Thomas Malcom</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
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<td>£8 10</td>
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<td>Amos Buck</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>16 d 8/9</td>
<td>- 7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Esprit Solis</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>16 d 7/6</td>
<td>- 6</td>
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<td>John Nash</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Morgan</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Smith</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jehu Gamble</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>29th June</td>
<td>Patrick Kelly</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>- 4 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 to</td>
<td>James Sherwood</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>- 3 7 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th to</td>
<td>Theophilus Thorpe</td>
<td>d</td>
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<td>- 2 5</td>
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£53 10

£63 15

£54 15
FIR8TC OUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 53

Capt. Thomas Lynch’s Pay Bill

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<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 June to 1st July</td>
<td>Michael Hubbard</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
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<td>James Barron-ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 do</td>
<td>5 £ 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th to do</td>
<td>Samuel Peters, Corporal</td>
<td>15 d 8/9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11 £ 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to do</td>
<td>Richard Trimble ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5 £ 6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles Moshill, Private</td>
<td>16 7/8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 £ 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>David McCrady</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 £ 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 £ 6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James McKinley</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 £ 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thomas Harvey</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3 £ 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th to 1st July</td>
<td>John Riley</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4 £ 7 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st to do</td>
<td>James Lyons</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4 £ 2 6</td>
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Capt. William Scott’s Pay Bill

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16th June to 1st July</td>
<td>Wm Robinson, Serjeant</td>
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<td>16 £ 8 11/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th to do</td>
<td>Jas Mc Gowan, Ditto</td>
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<td>10 £ 6 6/6</td>
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<td>21st to ditto</td>
<td>Wm Hughes, Corporal</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 £ 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th to ditto</td>
<td>William West</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 £ 12 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd to ditto</td>
<td>Nathan Miller</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 £ 2 6</td>
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<td>17th to 1st July</td>
<td>James Scott</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 £ 3 15</td>
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<td>15 £ 15</td>
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Capt. John Barnwell’s Pay Bill

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16th June to 1st July</td>
<td>John Reed Serjeant</td>
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<td>16 £ 8 11/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th to 1st July</td>
<td>Thomas Conely</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 £ 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th to do</td>
<td>James Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 £ 2 12 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>27th to do</td>
<td>Simon Long</td>
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<td>5 £ 17 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th to do</td>
<td></td>
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<td>17 £ 17</td>
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£ 82 5
### Captn Thomas Pinckney's Pay Bill

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Pay</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16th June to 1st July</td>
<td>An. Redmond, Serjeant</td>
<td>18 days</td>
<td>£8</td>
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<td>John Hutchison, ditto</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tho. Chaddock, Corporal</td>
<td>16 do @8/9</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Sandwick, ditto</td>
<td>-do</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Langley, Private</td>
<td>16 do @7/6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Pettitt</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Turner</td>
<td>-do</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John McGill</td>
<td>-do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Cook</td>
<td>-do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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20th to 1st July
|            | Hugh German          | 12 days     | 4    |
| 24th to    | William Orr          | 8 do        | 8    |
| 28th to    | Samuel Marchant      | 6 do        | 2    |

**Total:** £69 15

### Captn Edmond Hyrne's Pay Bill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Pay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20th June to 1st June 16th to do</td>
<td>Richd Doggett, Serjeant</td>
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<td>£6</td>
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<td>18th to</td>
<td>Roger Cannon, Corporal</td>
<td>16 do @8/9</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to</td>
<td>Matthew Lamb : Private</td>
<td>16 do @ 7/6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to</td>
<td>An: Omensetter</td>
<td>6 do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to</td>
<td>Jacob Rian</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to</td>
<td>John Washon</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to</td>
<td>William Hoit</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to</td>
<td>Hugh Jones</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd to</td>
<td>John Dodds</td>
<td>9 do</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>28th to</td>
<td>James Berriman</td>
<td>2 do</td>
<td>15</td>
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**Total:** £53 12 6

### Captn Roger Sanders's Pay Bill

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Pay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th June to 1st July 16th to do</td>
<td>Wm Buck, Serjeant</td>
<td>15 days 10/</td>
<td>£7</td>
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<tr>
<td>16d to 1st d</td>
<td>John Goddard, Ditto</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16d to</td>
<td>Philip Gruber Corporal</td>
<td>16 do @ 8/9</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th to</td>
<td>Amy Murque, Private</td>
<td>16 do @7/6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th to</td>
<td>William Roth, do</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th to</td>
<td>Anthony Gillmore</td>
<td>16 do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd to</td>
<td>Thomas Minar</td>
<td>13 do</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd to</td>
<td>John Claera</td>
<td>13 do</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd to</td>
<td>James Hare</td>
<td>13 do</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th to</td>
<td>Joseph Jackson</td>
<td>7 do</td>
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**Total:** £57 15
### First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party

**Benjamin Cattell's Pay Bill**

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<th>Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22nd June</td>
<td>William Landy, Sergeant</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/£5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>29th to 1st July</td>
<td>Robert Forshaw, Ditto</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/£1.10</td>
<td>11.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th to 16th July</td>
<td>Chris Byrne's Corporal</td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd to 22nd July</td>
<td>John Morrow, Private</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16/£8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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<td>16th to 16th July</td>
<td>Robert Roberts</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/£8.15</td>
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<td>16th to 16th July</td>
<td>William Congdon Smith</td>
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<td>8/£6.00</td>
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<td>17th to 17th July</td>
<td>Garrett Byrne</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>21st to 21st July</td>
<td>Frederick Aney</td>
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<td>Joseph Barnes</td>
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<td>26th to 26th July</td>
<td>John Stiley</td>
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**Amendments**

- Capt. C. C. Pinckney: £8 3 10
- Capt. Wm. Cattell: 65 15
- Capt. A. Mc. Donald: 64 15
- Capt. Thos. Lynch: 65 11 3
- Capt. Wm. Scott: 82 5 0
- Capt. Jno. Barnwell: 52 10 0
- Capt. Th. Pinckney: 89 15
- Capt. Ed: Hyrne: 53 2 6
- Capt. R: Sanders: 57 15
- Capt. Ben: Cattell: 49 17 6

**Serjeant Major Milling**

- 12 " 3

**Total: £626 16 3
Pay Bill of the first Regiment of Provincial troops commanded by Colonel Christopher Gadsden from 2nd to 17th days July instant, both days inclusive—

**Capt. Cha's C. Pinckney's Comp'y**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<td>Hugh Milling, (Serjeant)</td>
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<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Saml Hunter — — ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Sole Proby, Corporal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Jno Fitzpatrick ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Perd Fisher, Private</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Thomas Mc Cann, ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Alext Murray, ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Archibald Love</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>Daniel Fowler</td>
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<td>Henry Fry</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
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<td>2d to 17th</td>
<td>James Barlow</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
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<td>Philip Maguire</td>
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<td>Charles Mc Alister</td>
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<td>Jeremiah Mc Carty</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
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**Capt. Wm Catell's Company**

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### First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party

**Capt. Adam McDonald's Company**

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<td>19 ditto</td>
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<td>Bartholomew MacDonald</td>
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<td>Thomas Manning</td>
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<td>William Edwards</td>
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<tr>
<td>14th July to 17th July</td>
<td>James Parsons</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 to 18th July</td>
<td>Richard Doggett (Serjeant)</td>
<td>12 do</td>
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Total: £120 8 9
### Capt. ROGER SANDERS’s Company

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<td>William Back</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
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<td>John Goddard</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Philip Gruber</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
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<td>Thomas Minar</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anthony Marque</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>William Roth</td>
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<td>James Heir</td>
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### Capt. BENJ. CATTELL’s Company

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<th>Days</th>
<th>Pay</th>
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<td>Robert Forshaw</td>
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<td>Chris Byrne</td>
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<td>William Congdon Smith</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gerald Byrne</td>
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<td>Frederick Aney</td>
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<td>John Morrow</td>
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<td>Robert Roberts</td>
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<td>John Stiley</td>
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<td>Joseph Barnes</td>
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<td>25th June to 17th July</td>
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<td>Gabriel Scott</td>
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<td>28th to 17th July</td>
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<td>James Mckutchon</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>£ 128 7 6</td>
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FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 61

Capt C C Pinckney's Compy...........................................£188, 15: 0
Capt Wm Cattell's ditto........................................... 128, 00: 0
Capt Adam Mc Donald, ditto................................. 184: 17: 6
Capt Thos Lynch, jun............................................... 180: 17: 6
Capt William Scott............................................... 154: 10: 0
Capt John Barnwell............................................. 106: 17: 6
Capt Thos Pinckney............................................... 126: 15: 0
Capt Edmond Hyrne............................................. 122: 8: 9
Capt Roger Sanders............................................. 183: 10: 0
Capt Benj Cattell................................................ 128: 7: 6
Serjeant Major Milling......................................... 12: 00: 0

£1816: 18: 9

Amot Pay Bill from 16th June, to 1st July both days inclusive £626, 16, 3

£1943, 15

Endorsed: Two Pay Bills for the
1st Regiment of foot
up to the 17 July 1775.
total £1943 15—

Cash advanced
the 16 July £2000
Balance in Pay-Master's
hand 17 July £57—

[7.]

Addressed: To
HENRY LAURENS Esq
@ M' Adinger.13 Charles Town

Beaufort 18th July 1775.

Sir

about Nine O Clock this morning your favour of 16th & 17th Instant were delivered to me by M' Adinger, and should have Complied with the Council of safety's order in delivering the Letter directed to M' Tebout,13 but he set out yester-

day morning for Charles Town with Capt. Joyner and others to convey down about 5000 lbs. Gunn powder taken out of Maitlands ship, so that he will be with you earlier than if he were here now; I took the liberty of opening the Letter directed to him, thinking that probably there was some order to be executed, if the Vessel you mention came here & which perhaps I could have complied with, but I find that is not the case. I return the Letter & hope it will not be taken amiss of me you may depend I shall keep this matter as it is entrusted to me.—many Gentlemen were present at the delivery of the Lett? & ask'd what was the Express, to which I replyed it was a private one. & that put an end to their Enquiries—we have sent off this morning 5000 lbs. Gunn powder which came here yesterday under care of Lieut. Doharty, from Savannah, he is to deliver it, a Guard is sent with it from hence. I wish the first and this parcel safe to Ch! Town, where I make no doubt it will meet with a hearty Reception—I am with Respect

Sir

Your Hble servant

D. DeSAUSSURE

Endorsed: D DeSAUSSURE
18 July 1775
Reported
& paid Adinger—

Endorsed also: No. 26-24 papers

[8.]

St. Pauls Parish ye 18th July 1775——

Personally appeared before Andrew Leitch Esquire one of his majesties Justice of the Peace for Charlestown District & The Committee for St. Pauls Parish, Allen Miles, Robert Miles, & Melcher Garner being Present———

Agreeable to a summons by us to Cause Charles Webb to
Clear himself of some Malicious Expressions said against His Honour the Lieutenant Governour & the Committee's of the Said Province—Messrs John Jackson, William & James Rugge & Jno Humphreys being Witnesses to what They Heard the said Charles Webb Say in Public Company ——The affidavits of the Said Gentlemen are as follows ——

That on monday y® 8th May Last, Jno Jackson in Company with the aforesaid witnesses, went from y® quarter house to Charlestown to the house of Valantine Lynn, their in the Evenning of the same day Charles Webb ask'd the Deponent to Walk with him to Francis Bremares, according he went with the said Charles & found M® Bremares at M® Ramages Tavern, when on that very Day the news was brought that Hostilities had commenç'd against Boston, & the Bostonians were Successfull & there was M® Ramage & M® Bremares Present when Charles Webb Declared he wend go to England take a Commission & come Against the Americans ——

M® William Rugge on Oath saith That on the Precedeing 8th Day May, he heard the said Charles Declare he woud Stand to what he said at M® Ramages Tavern, then the Deponent asked him what he said; he Answer'd, That he wou'd go home & get a Commission & come Out & fight against the Americans —— Shortly after That, at M® Edwards Tavern on the Bay, the Deponent with Jno Jackson heard the said Charles Call the Lieutenant Governour, a Damd Fool for not Hoisting the King's Standard ——

M® James Rugge on Oath saith That some time in April last that the said Charles Inform'd the Deponent, that his Father—in—Law Thomas Harcombe was then Just return'd from Charlestown, Charlestown, during the time he was Their, one M® Pendergrass Dun'd his Father (meaning M® Harcombe) for an Accot Due M® Long). Publicly in the Street, & had Threaten'd him that she woud apply to The Committee, Provided he woud not settle the Account with her, the said Charles Replyd, a Pretty Joke indeed, to
apply to such a Sett of Mechanical, Ignorant Rascals, & that
they consisted of Butchers, Taylers & Coblers & Hop’d that
his Father wou’d not obey any Summons from Them,
wh. If it was his Own Case he wou’d not— sometime after,
the Deponant came from Charlestown & the said Charles
ask’d him whether the Delegates were Sail’d for the N° Ward,
in Answer, he told him he Believ’d they were; he then
reply’d, that he wish’d the men of War woud meet with ’em
& take them Prisoners & carry them to England, Their to
be Treated as Rebels, for he thought them more so then Ever
the Scotch were, & he was not Surpriz’d at the Scotch,
being such Loyal Subjects, for a Burnt Child wou’d Dread
the Fire & how Pretty the Foolish Rascals of Property
wou’d Look when their Lands & Negroes comes to be
for—feited to the King that he cou’d take the whole
Province, if he had a Regiment of the Kings Soldiers, for
he well knew that the Americans wou’d not fight, The
Deponant Further heard the Said Webb say that he Blam’d
the Lieutenant Governor for his being so Inactive & that the
People wou’d not been so Rebelious had it not been for his
Foolish Proceedings, that he wonder’d he Did not Put up
the King’s Standard, that he mout be able to know who was
Friends to the Government or who Not—

Mr. Capt. Humphreys on Oath, saith That In may last Their
was some Gentlemen at Mr. Thomas Harcombe’s Talking
about the Affairs of the Country, & after those Gentlemen
went away he heard Mr. Webb say he thought it was a Pit’y
their was not a Gallows in charlestown to hang all the Ameri-
cans in a String, & as for the Committee They were a Lousey
Sett. Blackgards, such as Butchers, & Taylers— &
Further Saithe Not—

Sworn ye 18th July 1775 before me

ANDY LEITCH
JOHN JACKSON
W. RUGGE
JAMES RUGGE
St. Paul's Parish ye 18 July 1775—

Whereas Charles Webb being brought before the Committee for saying many disrespectful words against the Lieutenant Governor (of this Province) & the Committees in general.—it has appeared to us, by several Affidavits that the said Charles Stands Guilty of the Accusation——Wee Therefore Look on him as an Enemy to This Province & America in General And an Object of the Resentment of the Public—by Order of the Committee

MELCHER GARNER Chairman

_Endorsed:_ Proceedings & Sentence against Charles Webb
St. Paul’s Parish
July 1775

[9.]

Gentlemen Charles Towne 20th of July 1775

Give me Leave to Assure you, Nothing Can Give Me Greater Concern than being an Idle Spectator att A time When Every Lover of Liberty, Should be In Some Manner Assisting to the Preservation of that Invaluable Blessing, With a heart full of Zeal, I most humbly Offer my Poore Service, Voluntary to Goe on any Expedition, Where your Honours think I Can be of Any service, and Should I be Thought Worthy of Any Trust, I Shall Deem It The most Happy moment of my Life

I Am allways ready to Goe Where your Honors Please To Send me, and hope With the Blessing of God To Prove My self Deserving The Tittle of a Lover of this Country And Not Unworthy of your Commands

I have only To Say With Greatest Truth I am
Gentlemen Your Most Obedient
Most humble servant
JOHN COPITIIORN

To The Hon'ble Councill of Satfty

_Endorsed:_ JOHN COPITIIORN
20 July 1775

Addressed: Mr Chareman & To
The Gentlemen
of
the Comity of Saiftey

Gentlemen of the Comunity of Saiftey
I have inclosed the bill of Expince in gowing On the Secret Sarvece to North Edesstoe, the Expince would not have so greait had I not Supplied the boat with Necessarrey that I thought it Prudent to Send Back to Georgiea from Gentelman your humble Servant
JOSEPH VERREE

Charlestown July 27th, 1775

Endorsed: Jos Verree
Endorsed also: £64 10/ to
M Jos Verree
for Expences
going to North
Edisto for the
Gun powder

[11.]
Addressed: Clement Lempriere Esq. Beaufort
Port Royal

Charles Town 27th July 1775—
past midnight—

Dear Sir——
Notwithstanding the inclosed Letter, or I Should Say the Letter in which this is inclosed, is Signed by order of the

---

15 See vol. 2 "Collections," pp. 54 and 55.
16 The only preserved journal of the first Council of Safety ends with the 26th July, 1775. The journals containing subsequent proceedings of that body were lost—See Vol. 2, "Collections," pp. 63 and 64 and 74.
Council of Safety—I do not like it—it was written late in the Evening when Gentlemen Seemed desirous of retiring to their Beds & disinclined to reconsider or even fully consider—I therefore, now they are all probably on their pillows, take the liberty of recommending, & desiring, you will, in the first Instance, if you meet the Brig't, offer to purchase the Gun powder at Six or even Seven pounds Sterling &c & Muskets & Ball, if any, at prices in proportion & for the amount you may draw on me as President of the Council of Safety & depend upon it such draughts to the amount of Fifteen Hundred pounds Sterling if needful shall be paid, if the Council will not justify this act—I must for their & my own Sake so far this request of mine cannot work any contradiction to the Councils orders which must be obeyed if there is a necessity for it, in Case the Captain of the Brig't. will not sell—if he will then certainly we shall be all much better pleased by a purchase than we shall be to obtain the articles by force & violence.—I wish you success in all your enterprizes & beg you to add my Compliments & good wishes to the Gentlemen your Companions & I remain with great regard &co—

*Endorsed:* Copy 27. July 1775—

Clem Lempriere.

[12.]

*Addressed:* To

Henry Laurens Esq

Charles Town.

Sir Beaufort 29th July 1775.

I Received your favour & the Express Adinger and in Compliance with your order, I delivered the Letter to Capt Lampriere (who arrived here yesterday) he is Busied in getting

The journal of the second Council of Safety begins on November 30th, 1775, and ends February 26th, 1776: The remainder of these papers are practically the only further record of the proceedings of the first Council of Safety.

17 Letter by Henry Laurens.
the Vessel Ready, which prevents his writing, but he has Requested me to acquaint you that he will Comply with the order you sent him—and hopes to get away tomorrow:—I shall dispatch the Letter for Savannah today, and Inclose it to Joseph Clay & Joseph Habersham Esq'r in case one should be absent, the other may deliver it without Loss of time I beg leave to assure you that I shall be particularly pleased whenever the Council of Safety shall lay their Commands on me for the Countrys Service & shall endeavour to execute them the best in my power.

I am much obliged to you for the Information of the arrivals from Urope. I am with Esteem

Sir

Your most obl d
Hble Servant

D : DeSAUSSURE

Endorsed: DAN DESAUSSURE
29 July 1775——

[13.]

Addressed: On the Colonys Service
To
Col? HENRY LAURENS.
Cha? Town

Camp near Granby 29th July 1775——

Honour'd Sir

I have this moment been inform'd by a Traveling Man, that Capt. Polk Cross'd Saluda River with a Compleat Company of very Likely Men on Sunday Last, on his way to Ninety Six—18 I am with Regard

Honourd Sir

Your Most Obed! Serv!

Wm THOMSON

Endorsed: Wm Thomson 29 July
1775 Recd 1st Aug!

Addressed: William Thomson Esquire
Lieut: Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of Rangers—

[Express]
M: Cochran

Amelia

Camp near Ninety Six 30th July 1775.

Col: William Thomson.

Sir

Inclosed you will receive Mr. Kirkland's Letter to me of the 28th by which you will see his reasons for resigning his Commission & that they correspond with the hints given you in a former Letter; He has hurted the Cause very much by telling his Company that it was bad & that they had all better return home than remain & fare worse—I am informed that he was with them a few days ago, when they all seemed willing to come to Camp with him, but he positively refused & discharged them—I have ordered Lieut. Martin to get them together & take the Command but have very little expectation of his success or of ever seeing them in Camp—Capt. Kirkland came here last Thursday Morning & immediately had a long private Talk with Capt. Polk, which I am a stranger to—but I am certain his coming was of very little service—The next morning I gave Capt. Polk Orders to sett off with a Command of men to Fort Charlotte for to conduct the ammunition which you ordered me to send for in your Last Letter & Mr. Forbes, when I was told, that he had discharged both the Grass & Quarter Guards from their duty—that he was their Officer & would not sacrifice their Healths for no Council of Safety's Parading notions, that it was contrary to the rules of the Congress to march them towards Town & a great deal of such like inflamatory Language—I must confess that this sudden conduct of Capt. Polks surprised me very much as well
as his behaviour since—His men were very impudent to me after his telling them that he would not order them below without their consent & as for his own part he would not go without there was an absolute occasion—so that his jaunt to Fort Charlotte was not complied with—I am very certain it would be impossible for Capt. Polk ever to carry any Command over his Company, from what I have seen since his arrival here which was last Sunday Evening—The Morning preceding that day I received a Letter from him by an Express, informing me, that he would be glad to see me immediately, as he was likely to be ambuscaded by some of Capt. Cunningham's party—accordingly I went & met him & his Company about eight miles over Saludy river & Conducted them hither—This party consisting of about sixty men had actually stop'd them on the road, but Capt. Cunningham Ordered them to Disperse as soon as he came up with them—When I found Capt. Polk was determined to march his Company back again, I entreated him to reflect seriously on what he was going to do, as his honor was at stake—He said he had already done it and that he would not take the Tour which was Ordered by the Council of Safety at this season of the year, that he always understood the Rangers were raised to protect the Frontiers & not their Plantations, that he & all his Company were ready & willing to go, if there was a necessity for so doing; but at present in his opinion there was none, that they were now inlisted near a month, that neither he or his men expected any pay from the Province, & that he would not charge them a single farthing for the Expence he had been at in providing for them during that time—directly after this conversation Capt. Polk Ordered his Company to get ready for marching & left the Camp about 10 o'Clock yesterday afternoon—I found myself all this time in a very disagreeable situation, having only 20 of Capt. Purves's men, who tho' obedient were not sufficient to execute my Orders, if I had given any, I thought it most prudent to let them depart in Peace, as they were all ripe to commit the most daring Enterprise—You will find under this cover from Capt. Polk a Letter for you together
with another to me, which I received just before he quitted
the Camp—I do not think it safe just now to send for any
Ammunition from Fort Charlotte as there are so few Rangers
here to protect it in case of need & the People still seem to
be in as great a ferment as ever, if not greater several Gentle-
men of Fortune I learn have come from Savannah & Georgia
& signed Fletchall & Cunningham's Association & I am of
opinion many others will join them—I shall be glad to know
by the return of the Bearer whether you expect I will con-
duct Capt Purves's Company down to Amelia as you ordered
in your last.

I remain with respect
Sir
your obedt huml Serv!

Ja. MAYSON.

Endorsed: Majr, Mayson to Coll?
Thomson 30. July 1775
Read in Council
11th August

[15.]

Addressed: To
The Honourble Henry Lawrence

Sr /

That Happy period in ye Earley Time of Life when youth
in us Knew Nothing of ye Cabinett or ye field and which gave
birth to An Acquaintance, made me Apply to you Last Even.
& in ye manner that I Did Hopeing that ye Kind Benevolent
Monitor which Allways Appeard in you for me in former
Cases of which shall Ever be Retaind with ye moast greatfull
Remembrance would have Assisted my weak Indevours in
ye Address befour you ye Common Cause Demanded this as

I Realey thought and wether it was a principall Inspired by God or that of Nature from my fore fathers Loins who have Marked there way in blood in former days for this province —I know not! but One of ye two is ye Acting principal! Moveing me by this first Address to ye Counsell where I see you so far advanced, and Honoured in Such a Emenent Distinction whose Capacity I Admired while I Lament ye Loss—but I wisper you Something that ye Hardships of Life has Qualified there Nerves for Labour in ye field this Glorious field that I would wish all my Heart and Soul Contend in till Every Spring of Life Lost its powers there I never had An Opportunity because it was not in my power And from Ye Expressions I heard fall from A gent I See my first Attempt all Vanisht in Air where my prayers Accompanyes them to Heaven for ye publick safety in more Abler Hands while I Seek Other Methods if I am Obliged to seek At Boston its self in this Glorious Cause Adue I am done God Bless you in Every Indevore forgive my Ignorance pitty ye Capacity In ye Sentiments of your Ever Affection

Herty Well Wisher

J. COACHMAN

Endorsed: JAMES COACHMAN
30 July 1775. Answered immediately as within—

[16.]

Ansonburgh 30 July 1775—

Dear Sir—

I had flattered myself as well as my friends with the hopes of a Company of Men upon your plan which would have been truly serviceable in the common cause if occasion should have required their appearance in the Field, therefore believe me, your secession is no little mortification to me & that in my opinion the Council of Safety in general will be sorry for

20 A very early use of that term.
it—the expression from Capt. Elliott which seems to have affected you was not intended to offend, & I beg you will not, from that or from any other attempt in the Council to explain our meaning in order if possible to accommodate our Duty with your patriotic proposition, take hasty exceptions—consider, we have a part to act as well as other Men—the most difficult part too—we have to please all Men—every Man thinks he has a right to arraign those whose task it is to direct—but I will say no more on this Head—Mr. Withers is anxious to go, therefore I shall only add that I hope you will not wholly abandon your laudable impulse, think farther of the subject & be assured the Council of Safety will be glad to concur with you in every thing consistent with the line of their Duty & the public good & none more cordially than.

Dear Sir

Your most obedt Servt

JAMES COACHMAN Esq?

Endorsed: Answer to JA Coachman
30 July 1775.

[17.]

Addressed: To
HENRY LAURENS Esq?
Charles Town.

Beaufort 24 August 1775.

Sir

In consequence of your directions, I sent Express to Savannah & the Letter for the Council of Safety was delivered, and the Inclosed sent me to be forwarded, I received it yesterday morning, and as I doubt whether its Contents are of such a Consequence as to need an Express, I declined sending one in hopes an opportunity would offer soon, which does this day: I have to Inform you Capt. Lampriere set sail from here on Monday forenoon, and in all probability
got over the Barr that afternoon, Capt. Joyner with a few Volunteers from here, went with him—Inclosed is an acco1 due me which you will please to order payment to my partner Mr. Josiah Smith, there is another acco1 due me for Sundrys Supplyed Capt. Joyner & Capt. Barnwell on the first Expedition, but the acco1 is given in to Capt. Joyner who will Render it amongst the others—I am with Esteem

Sir

Your most obed1 and most Hble servant

D.: DeSAUSSURE

Sir

Your favour of the 2d Inst came duly to hand & was presented immediately to the Council of Safety who return you their thanks—the Account which came Inclosed in it was also immediately endorsed by an Order on the Treasurers for Payment I signed it by order & desired the Secretary to deliver it to Mr. Josiah Smith.—

I am Sir

Charles Town, 10th August 1775— your most obedt Servt

H. L. Presid. of C S—

P S

Inclosed you will receive a Letter from Mr. Delagaye——

Endorsed: Dan DeSAUSSURE 2d Augt 1775. Recd & Read in Council the 5th Ans 10th

as within

[18.]

In the Council of Safety. 6th August 1775

Sir—

We have fully considered the Contents of your Letter of the 4th Inst but we cannot, from any thing you have alleged or referred to perceive the Smallest ground for a misunder-
standing between the Council of Safety & the Army—nor do we find any point so obstruse as to render a foreign enquiry necessary on our part.

We do not think it needful at present to define your duty nor to mark the extent of your authority, but, without quoting precedents in justification of our proceedings, we trust it will be sufficient to say, that in virtue of certain Resolutions of the Provincial Congress—"that the Council of Safety shall have the supreme direction regulation maintenance & ordering of the Army & of all Military establishment & arrangements." & that the said Council shall have "power & authority to do all such matters & things relative to the strengthening securing & defending the Colony as shall by them be judged & deemed expedient & necessary". We Issued our Order of the 1st Curtr which you are pleased to call a paper, "For leave of absence to Lieutenant John Blake from duty in the 24 Regiment of Foot till further orders"—an act which we deemed to be both expedient & necessary for the public service. We assure you this was not done either in matter or manner with any design to give you offence nor to intrench upon those Rights which in the absence of the Colonel of the first Regiment, reside in you & which we shall always be ready to support. We have therefore no doubt but that upon reconsidering this matter you will pay that regard to our Order which is due & which ought not to have been delayed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Endorsed: Copy. 6th Augst 1775 21

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

21 This letter was written by Henry Laurens, and must have been written to Col. William Moultrie, of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment. It does look a little strange to see the three Regiments of South Carolina Regulars spoken of as "the Army."
THE BULL FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.\textsuperscript{1}

Arms: Gules: an armoured arm bearing a sword, arg:(?)

Crest: A bull passant, ppr. (?) Motto: God is curteus.\textsuperscript{2}

Stephen Bull, Esq., the progenitor of this family, (which is one of the most distinguished in South Carolina) was Lord Ashley's deputy and one of the leaders of the expedition which came from England on the frigate Carolina in 1669-70.\textsuperscript{3} He was thus one of the first settlers of South Carolina, and Lord Ashley praises his behavior in the government as agreeable to the Proprietors and his own high character.\textsuperscript{4} He

\textsuperscript{1} The Editor is indebted to Langdon Cheves, Esq., for the pedigree and most of the data for this genealogy.

\textsuperscript{2} From seals and plate. The monument at Ashley Hall has the same arms, but the motto 'Ducit Amor Patrice.' A seal of Gov: Bull (the first) with above crest and arms and scutcheon of pretence is now owned by Mr. Milton Leverett, of Columbia. Perhaps the same mentioned in Gov. Bull's will 1754, "to my grandson Stephen Bull my watch, Gold seal" &c., and "Lost in Charles Town tuesday morning, a Camelian seal set in Gold whereon my Coat of Arms is engrav'd whoever delivers it to Mr Jno. Guerard or to me, shall have Ten pounds reward—Stephen Bull jun."

\textsuperscript{3} With him came also Burnaby Bull (perhaps a brother or relation. See Charleston Year Book, 1888, p. 247.) This Capt. Burnaby Bull was a planter in St. Andrew's parish with lands, 1690-91, on both sides of Ashley river. His will, 2d March 1715, empowered his executors Wm Elliott and Shem Butler to sell part of his lands if necessity required. In March, 1717, they sold 70 acres to John Cockfield (Bk. P. p. 92.) Plat of endorsed warrant to Capt. Burnaby Bull 31 July, 1691, for 500 acres on Ashley river; grant 17 May 1701; mortgaged to the Public 2 Feb. 1714. John Cockfield was born Aug. 4, 1715,—grandson of Burnaby Bull.

\textsuperscript{4} April 10, 1671: "Mr: Bull. your behaviour in our Government I finde is agreeable to the good character I have received of you wherein you doe a very acceptable thing to the Lords Proprietors and me in Particular" * * "I have acquainted your brother that the things and persons hee will send you shall be freight free I am your affecate friend. Ashley."
obtained large grants of land on Ashley river and St. Helena, and in 1671 settled the "Ashley Hall" plantation (which remained in his family for over 200 years). In October 1671 he assisted in selecting the site of Charleston, as his son 62 years later, did that of Savannah. He was master of the ordnance, captain and engineer of the forts, 1671-75; captain and then colonel of the Provincial forces, 1687-1703; Justice of the Peace; Assistant Judge, 1683; Surveyor General, 1685; Register, 1696, of the Province; member of the Provincial parliament, 1672-74; and of the Grand Council (under Locke's Constitution) as Commoner, 1672-74; and as Deputy (Lord Ashley's 1669-72, Lord Cornbury's, 1674-82, other Proprietors 1684-91, 1694-99). He was a great explorer among the Indians and in 1671 was chosen Caseeka of the Etiwans, and in 1696 was appointed by Gov. Archdale to make a treaty with the Indians of the North Carolina coast. 6

He died about 1706 and was buried at his seat on Ashley river.

Issue: 6

1. William Bull, b. 1683.
2. [Perhaps Burnaby Bull. See p. 87.]
3. John Bull, b. 169-.  
4. Catherine Bull, b. 1699; m. — Wilson; died September, 1734.

Hon. William Bull, of Ashley Hall and Sheldon, Esq., J. P., was a member of the Commons House of South Carolina, 1706-1719, &c; served as captain in the Tuscarora and Yemasee wars; was colonel of the Berkeley County regiment; Commissioner of Indian affairs, 1721; and Lord Proprietors' Deputy in 1719. He stood loyally by the Proprietors, but was, nevertheless, on the change of government, appointed a

5 Collections, Vol. 5, pp. 184, 192, 427.
6 A Stephen Bull, jun., was witness to a deed from John Strode of Barbadoes to his son Hugh Strode, of Carolina, Aug., 1697.
7 Catherine Wilson wid: Sister to Coll. William Bull bur: per the Revd Mr Varnod Sept. ye 1st 1734.—St. Andrew's Register.
member of the King's Council for South Carolina, 1721-1737, and from his experience and knowledge of the affairs of the country and the Indians was appointed to assist Gen. Oglethorpe to settle Georgia, and, Feb. 9, 1733, (on a site said to have been suggested by him) "Mr Oglethorpe and Coll. Bull marked out the Town" of Savannah (whose principal street perpetuates his name).

Col. Bull became President of the Council on Mr. Arthur Middleton's death, Sept. 7, 1737, and on Lt. Gov. Broughton's death, Nov. 22, the government devolved upon him. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor June 3, 1738, and governed the Province with ability, tact and courage till 1744. In his time the Province suffered war, pestilence and famine; in 1738 was menaced by the Spaniards, French and Indians and afflicted by small pox and crop destroying droughts; in 1739 a servile insurrection and yellow fever; in 1740 war with the Spaniards and a dreadful fire in Charlestown. But Gov. Bull overcame all difficulties; his influence kept the Indians quiet; he suppressed the insurrection and raised forces against the Spaniards, and his administration was one of the most successful and popular the Province had ever had. Col. Bull was commissioner under the Church act, 1706, and was reappointed 1745 (when he was the only surviving commissioner) and was commissioner of Prince Williams' parish, the church of which he did much to erect. Gov. Bull, besides the estates received from his father, obtained large grants in the Province and settled the fine Sheldon estate. His home in Charlestown was the brick mansion (late Miss

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* Whereas the Commissioners for building a Church in Prince William Parish are impowered by law to erect pews therein and to dispose of the same to such persons who are inhabitants, or have settled plantations, or are possessed of lands in order to become settlers in the said parish, and that are willing and desirous to promote carrying on and finishing that good work, which is already in great forwardness.

Therefore all such persons are hereby desired, to give in their names
Hayne's) at the N. W. corner of Meeting and Ladson streets, erected on the lot No. 276 granted his father in 1694. (Now owned by H. H. Ficken, Esq.) He was born at Ashley Hall April, 1683; m., 17 —, Mary, dau. of Richard Quintyne, Esq. She d. 19, March, 1738. He d. at Sheldon, March 21, 1755.

To us the undernamed commissioners, with the several sums of money they are willing to contribute, to enable the commissioners to complete and finish the said Church.

William Bull.
Burnaby Bull.
John Bull.

—South Carolina Gazette.

Sept. 17th, 1753.


His widow married Thomas Nairne, Esq. Her will March 3, 1724, proved 19, May, 1732.


A marble slab at St. Andrew's Church has coat of arms and "Here Lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Nairn who died on the 9th of March 1721. She was the eldest daughter of Robert Edward A M of Dundee & Min. of Murrose. Her first husband was Henry Quintyne, her second Thomas Nairn judge of the Vice Admiralty in South Carolina who was barbarously murdered by Indians 1715." &c.

Lds. Proprietors granted to Henry Quintyne 14, May, 1707, 500 acres and Dec. 1714 918 acres on Coosaw &c. and said Henry Quintyne died intestate July, 1716, leaving Mary the wife of William Bull his only sister & heir at law. —M. C. O. Bk. Y. p. 60.

11 "On Monday last departed this life the Lady of the Honble William Bull Esq: President and Commander in chief in & over this Province And was interred on Thursday last in a very handsome manner. The Funeral being attended by the Council & Assembly with several other officers & gentlemen of Distinction".—South Carolina Gazette, Sat. March 24, 1733.

"Mary the wife of the Honble William Bull Esqr was Buried 21st March 1738." —St. And: Reg:
Issue: 13

I. Stephen Bull, b. 1707; d. 1750.
II. William Bull, b. 1710; d. 1791.

Gov. Bull died at Sheldon March 21st 1755. 13 His eldest son:

Stephen Bull, of Newberry, Esq., J. P., served as captain in the St. Augustine expedition; was a Justice of the Peace; and a member of the Commons House of Assembly, 1737, 1738, 1743, 1746. He was born March 18, 1707;

13 Stephen ye son of William Bull & Mary his wife was born March ye 18th 1707.
William the son of William & Mary Bull was born September ye 24th 1710.
Elizabeth ye daughter of William & Mary Bull, was born March ye 9th 1712. 13.
Charlotte daughter of William & Mary Bull was born August ye 15, 1719.
Mary Henrietta ye daughter of William & Mary Bull born February ye 16th 1723-23.

—St. Andrews Reg.

"This universally lamented Gentleman was born in this Province in the year 1683 and died at Sheldon (the name of his Seat) the 21st ulto: aged 72 years wanting only a few Days, and was interred in Prince Williams Parish Church (which he was the principal instrument in building and is esteemed the most elegant and compleatest Country Church in America) on the 24th ult: From the 22d when the news of his Death was received in Town, to the 24th the Forts and all the vessels in Harbour hoisted their colours in mourning and the last afternoon Minute guns were fired from Johnsons and Granvilles Bastions," &c.—S. C. Gazette, April 8, 1755.
married, April 27, 1731, Martha, dau. of Benjamin Godin of Charlestown, merchant, who d., and he m., May 2, 1747, Judith, dau. of James Nicholas Mayrant, Esq., J. P. (who survived him and m., 2d, Robert Pringle, Esq.) He died Feb. (?), 1750.  
Issue: By first wife.


II. Stephen Bull. 
By second wife.

III. William Bull.

**Gen. Stephen Bull,** of Sheldon, Esq., J. P., was a member of the Commons House, 1757, &c., of the Provincial Congress, 1774-76; State House of Representatives, 1776, &c.; and State Senate, 1779, &c.; was colonel of the Granville County Regiment of the Provincial militia and signed the Association and retained command of the regiment under the Revolutionary party, and in March, 1778, was made, by the Council, brigadier general of one of the three brigades into which the militia of the State was divided.

He was born 18, March, 1707; m., Dec. 18, 1755, Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Woodward, Esq., who d. June 9, 1771, without issue. He m., 2d., May 24, 1772, Anne, widow of Col. Thomas Middleton and dau. of Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq.

Issue: Second wife.

I. Charlotte Bull, died unm.

II. Mary Bull, m., 1st, Nathaniel Barnwell, 2d,—Maxy.

III. Sarah Bull, m. John G. Barnwell, Esq.


15 William the son of Stephen & Martha Bull born Feb. 19, 1781.3 
William the son of Stephen Bull burd Febry ye 27. 1781.2

—St. And. Reg.
Mary Bull, who married Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq. (b. 1772; d. 1800) had:

Issue:
I. Stephen Barnwell, died a minor.
II. Eliza Nathalie Barnwell, married Thomas Heyward Cuthbert by whom she had one daughter, Eliza Nathalie Cuthbert, who married William Henry Trescot, and had issue, now the representatives of the oldest branches of both the Bull and Barnwell families.


Issue:
I. John Gibbes Barnwell, born 1816.
II. Eliza Barnwell, m. Robert W. Barnwell.
III. Charlotte Barnwell, m. Bishop Stephen Elliott.
IV. Mary Barnwell, m. Middleton Stuart.
V. Sarah Barnwell, d. unm.
VI. Anne Barnwell, m. Rev. Edward T. Walker.
VII. Emily Barnwell, d. unm. 1894.

William Bull, of Ashley Hall, Esq. J. P., (son of Stephen Bull, Esq. and Judith Mayrant) was born about 1749. He was a Justice of the Peace and member of the Commons, 1774, and was appointed to H. M. Council, June 30, 1774; but was elected to the Provincial Congress, 1774-76, and acted with the Revolutionary party. He received Ashley Hall from his uncle Gov. Wm. Bull.

He m., 26, Aug., 1779, (St. Bartholomew's) Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. James Reid. (She was b. Sept 28, 1762.) He died in 1805, and was buried at Ashley Hall.

Issue:

William Stephen Bull, of Ashley Hall, Esq., was born May 2, 1784. He was a member of the South Carolina House
of Representatives for several years; m. Rosetta Margaret, dau. of Ralph Izard, Esq. He died March 2, 1818

Issue:
I. William Izard Bull.
II. Elizabeth Bull, died unm., aged about 12 years.
III. Mary Bull, died an infant.
IV. — — — died an infant.

Col. William Izard Bull, of Ashley Hall, was born Octo. 18, 1813; was sometime colonel of the militia, and a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1835 to 1865—14 years in the House and 16 in the Senate. Besides his Carolina estates he possessed large plantations in Mississippi. He m. in 1833, Gracia Caroline Turnbull, who died in 1840, and he next m., in 1842, Mary Davie de Saussure (d. 1858). He died Oct. 21, 1894, and was buried at Ashley Hall.

Issue: By first wife.
I. Claudia Butler Bull, b. 1834; d. 1836.
II. William Izard Bull, b. 1836; d. Mar. 22, 1837.
IV. — — — died an infant.

Second wife.
V. Rosetta Izard Bull, b. Jan. 11, 1843; d. Dec. 18, 1872; m. W. B. Guerard. (Issue 2 children, died infants.)
VI. John Julius Pringle Bull, b. 1844; d. 1846.
VII. Sallie Davie Bull, b. Sept., 1847; d. Sept., 1864, unm.
VIII. DeSaussure Bull.
IX. Henry Bolivar Bull, b. Feb. 24, 1851.
X. Joel Poinsett Bull, b. 1853; drowned, 1857.
XI. Rebecca Theodosia Bull, b. 1856; J. July 5, 1875.

William Izard Bull, of Charleston, M. D., b. Jan. 19, 1838, m., Dec 18, 1872, Mary Catherine Mazyck.

Issue:
I. Gracia, b. Aug. 10, 1874.
II. Emma Anna, b. June 18, 1876.
III. William Izard Bull, b. March 16, 1878.
IV. Alexander Mazyck Bull, b. December 1, 1882.
V. Mary Catherine, b. Feb. 15, 1885.

De Saussure Bull, of Sumter County, S. C., plan-ter, (2d son of Col. Wm. Izard Bull) b. June 28, 1849; m., Jan’y, 1885, Caroline Kinloch Rees.

Issue:
II. Frances Caroline Bull, b. 1887; d. 1889.
III. James Holmes Bull, b. June 12, 1890.

Hon. William Bull, of Ashley Hall, Esq., J. P., (second son of Gov. Wm. Bull) was born at Ashley Hall Sept. 24, 1710. He was the first American to graduate in medicine (Leyden 1734). On returning to Carolina he was com-missioned Justice of the Peace, and elected to the Commons for Berkeley county 1736-1749. He served as captain in the St. Augustine expedition and on his return was appointed Assistant Judge and chosen Speaker of the Commons, 1740-1749. In 1745 he was Commissioner under the Church act; was captain and then colonel of the Regiment of Horse, 1740-1757, and brigadier of the Provincial forces, 1751-1759. Dec. 15, 1749, he was appointed a member of H. M. Council for South Carolina, and May 20, 1751, Commis-sioner to treat with the Six Nations. He had great expe-rience of Indian affairs and strongly advised Gov. Lyttleton against war with the Cherokees, but accompanied him on the expedition. Col. Bull was appointed Lieutenant Governour in 1759, and on Gov. Lyttleton’s departure assumed the govern-ment of the Province, April 16, 1760; organized forces, checked the incursions of the Cherokees and forced their submission. He administered the government till Dec. 22, 1761, and again 1764-66, 1768, 1769-71, and 1773-75; in 1770 he urged improvement of the public schools and found-ing a college for South Carolina. Gov. Bull was devoted to Carolina, had been five times governor of the Province
and the most popular governor it ever had. He "had a princely fortune at stake in this revolution, but did not waver in his conscientious duty to his King" * * "It was supposed by some writers that if William Bull had been made dictator in this crisis of American affairs, there may have been no revolution." 16

Gov. Bull m., Aug. 17, 1746, Hannah, dau. of Hon. Othneal Beale, member of the Council, but had no issue. He left the Province in 1782 with the British troops, died in London July 4, 1791, and is buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. At Ashley Hall stands a marble shaft bearing his coat of arms and an inscription to his memory. 17

John Bull, of Bull's Island, Esq., J. P., (youngest son of Stephen Bull, Esq.) was born at Ashley Hall in 1693; he was a captain in the Provincial forces; bore arms in 1715, and in 1728 defeated a party of Indians. He was Justice of the Peace; member of the Commons House of Assembly, and Commissioner under the Church act in 1745. Capt. Bull possessed large estates including Bull's or Coosaw Island, his principal residence. 18 He died there Aug. 15, 1767. 19

(16 Johnson's Trad. 60. McCrady's Hist. S. C.; Sabine's Am. Loyalists. 188; S. C. Gaz.; Gent. Mag. 1791.)

17 His will, 17—, reads: "I William Bull the late Governour of South Carolina for his Britannic Majesty do &c. will my worldly goods greatly deranged & lessened in value not by my Fault but by some unexpected contingencies I have met with from peculiar situations wherein I have been placed during the late unhappy times in America &c. my plantation on Ashley river in Carolina being above 1170 acres including marsh, where my Grand Father lived, died & lies buried, where my Father & all his children were born I wish to remain in the possession of one of his Posterity I therefore give &c. to my nephew William Bull his heirs &c.

Died July 4, 1791, Wm Bull Esqr aged 81, a native of South Carolina, many years Lientenant Governour and Commander in Chief of said Province which he left with the British troops in 1782. European Mag: 1791. p. 23, p. 78.

18 Charleston Mr. Ogletorpe set out from here on the 14th May & lay at Col. Bulls house on Ashley River where he dined the next day * * from thence went by land to Capt. Bulls where he lay the 15th &c. S. C. Gaz. 2 June 1733.

19 Saturday sen'night died at his plantation in Prince Williams
first,— who was carried of by Indians in 1715; m., 2d, Mary — — —, who survived him and died Nov. 19, 1771, aged 72 years.

Issue: By second wife.

I. Anne, b. 1722; m., 17—, Joseph Izard, Esq., member of Commons. She d. Nov. 24, 1754, leaving issue:
   i. Mary, m. 19, May, 1759, Miles Brewton, Esq.
   ii. Elizabeth, m. March 21, 176—, Hon. Daniel Blake, and died s. p.

II. Mary, b. 1723; m. Col. Thomas Middleton, member Commons and colonel Carolina Regiment, Indian war 1760-1. She d. 2, Feb. 1760, leaving issue:
   i. William Middleton, Esq, mem. Commons, 1760. d. unm. April 8, 1768.
   ii. Sarah Middleton, m. Nov. 29, 1766, (Gazette, Dec. 5.) Hon. Benjamin Guerard (afterwards Governor State of S. C.)

parish aged 72 years. Capt. John Bull, brother to the late and uncle to the present Lieutenant Governour of this Province. South Carolina Gazette, Aug. 24. 1767.

His tomb at Sheldon Church has his arms and "Here lies the remains of John Bull, youngest son of Stephen Bull, Esq., one of the Deputies of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. He died August the 16th, 1767, aged 74 years."

20 Anne daughter of John & Mary Bull, baptized April 24, 1722. St. Andrew's Reg:

21 "Under this stone lies the body of Mary Middleton A Pious Christian An affectionate wife A tender mother A dutiful daughter and a sincere friend Wife of Thomas Middleton And second daughter of Jno Bull Esq: and Mrs Mary Bull How loved how valued &c. * * *

She died February 2d 1760 in the 37th year of her age."—At Sheldon Church.
iii. Mary, m. Jan. 10, 1771, (Gazette, Jan 14.) Hon. Pierce Butler, major H. M. 29 Regmt., and subsequently U. S. Senator, S. Carolina. Issue: Pierce Butler, d. unm. 18—, aged 23. Mary, m. Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, and had 2 sons, Pierce and John who took the name of Butler.

Burnaby Bull, " of Prince William's parish. Eqq, settled in the Indian land in 1715 and afterwards got considerable grants there. Had also lands at Ashepoo and Coosaw. He was a member of the Commons House of Assembly, 1739—1742, for St. Paul's.

He m Lucia, dau. of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger.

Issue:""  
I. Stephen Bull.  
II. William Bull.

Burnaby Bull may have been the son of Capt. Burnaby Bull of 1670, but more probably was the son of Stephen Bull. Stephen Bull had a grant in 1705 of 400 acres at Coosaw. A deed of 1716 from Wm Bull (the Govr) recites that grant and that Stephen Bull devised 1/4 of said 400 acres to him and conveys said 1/4 to Burnaby Bull as does John Bull his 1/4 thereof with like recitals. Burnaby Bull perhaps also got 1/4 from Stephen Bull, for in 1738 he conveys the whole 400 acres to John Bull. Capt. John Bull was a brother of Gov. Wm Bull. It would seem that Burnaby Bull was also a brother and the St Helena register indicates that he was so. But this register is a compilation and contains many mistakes. Neither Stephen nor Burnaby Bull's wills can be found.


—St Andrews Register.

76 Bull, Stephen B. son Burnaby & Lucy m'd 10 May 1737. Bryan Eliza S
III. Mary Lucia Bull, bap. Dec. 29, 1723; m. Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, the third, her first cousin, and had issue.

IV. Margaret Bull, bap. July 31, 1735.

V. Elizabeth Bull, m., April 12, 1756, William Simpson, Esqr, subsequently Attorney General, and Chief Justice of South Carolina.

**Stephen Bull**, of Prince William's parish, Esq. J. P., member of the Commons House of assembly; m. 10, May, 1739, Elizabeth dau. of Joseph Bryan. He died January —, 1770. *(Gazette, Jan. 9.)*

Issue:

1. John Bull.


III. Josiah Bull (living 1770).

IV. Burnaby Bull, died young, s. p. ante 1770.

V. Ann Bryan Bull, m. James Garvey.

VI. Lucia, m. Jacob Guerard, from whom descended Mary Lucia, who m. Edward Lowndes, Esq:\[24

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111. Bull, Burnaby Father to 76 Buried ch: Yd Ind. Land 7 Novbr 1754.


Deed recorded 5 April 1755 Stephen Bull son & heir at law of Burnaby Bull of Granville County dec'd & Edmund Bellinger gent: on behalf of himself & of his wife Maria Lucia one of the dau's & legatees of said Burnaby Bull, and also of Elizabeth Bull, one of the dau's and legatees of said Burnaby Bull * * said Burnaby Bull did apply himself to one Wm Buchanan merch: to write his will & in the presence of said Buchanan cancelled a will made in 1752 by which he had cancelled a will made in 1727, that on 1st November last past he was seized with an apoplectic fit & died, leaving in his desk said cancelled will & said unexecuted will & pray proof of latter— —

—Pro. Court Bk. 1754-58, p. 354.


\[24 Will 22 May 1760 pd 26 Feb 1770. I Stephen Bull esqr of Pr Williams parish &c. my real estate be sold &c. my son John Bull my Plate
Hon. John Bull, of Granville County, Esq. J. P., was a Justice of the Peace; member of the Commons House, 1772, and Deputy Secretary of the Province; was a member of the Provincial Congress, 1774-5, and subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, 1779, and Senate, 1798, of the State from Beaufort District; and member of the U. S. Congress 1784, 5, 6. He m. 31, March, 1768, Eleanor, only dau. and heiress of Charles Purry, Esq. Hon. John Bull died in 1802, 24.

Issue:

William Bull, planter, (second son of Burnaby Bull and Lucia Bellinger) was born — —, m., — —, Anne— —.

Issue:
II. Adriana, m. — Grant.

William Robert Bull, born 1762, 27 m. — — —

Issue:
I. William Robert Bull
II. Lucia Bull.


25 Last Thursday * * the same Evening Mr John Bull was married to Miss Eleanor Purry only daughter & heiress of the late Charles Purry Esq. of Beaufort. S. C. Gaz. 4 April, 1768.

26 Wm Hon John Bull pd 22 Aug. 1802. my cousins Wm Bull & Lucia Bull the children of my cousin Wm Robert Bull £1000 each &c my cousin Adriana Grant £1000 &c my cousin Wm Bull son of my deceased cousin Wm Bull £2000 &c

27 Wm Robert son of William & Ann Bull baptized 10 February 1762.—St. Philip's Reg:
William Robert Bull, of Barnwell District, born — — —, m., 26, May, 1817, Frances Pinckney Webb, who died, and he next m., 22, April, 1829, Susan Lockwood.

Issue: First wife.


II. Adriana Bull, who m. Donald D. Salley.

III. Sheldonia Bull, who m. Nathaniel M. Salley.

IV. Mary Bull, who m. — — Cannon.

Second wife.

V. William R. Bull.

VI. Lucia Bull.

VII. Susan Bull.

VIII. Julia Bull.

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3 Strobhart's Eq. Reports, p. 86.
BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice are requested to state the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage.—Ed.]

Constitutional History of South Carolina, from 1725 to 1775, by D. D. Wallace, A. M., Abbeville, S. C. Hugh Wilson Printer. 8 vo., pp. 93. This is an excellent history, and is presented in a scholarly style, but there are several minor errors of fact that should not be allowed to go unchallenged, for the simple reason that most people are quite ready to receive as history everything that is in print.

Page 4, Note: The Mss. Journals in Columbia are not the only sources from whence Professor Whitney could have learned that Thomas Broughton was not the only Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of South Carolina. The printed Statutes also show that the two Bulls, father and son, held the office for over thirty years; page 25: It was not the "oligarchic coast element" that kept the up-country unrecognized. It was the fault of the English government; page 29, note: David J. McCord was not a doctor, but a lawyer; page 37, note: Shinner was the name of the Chief Justice, as the Court records in the Clerk's office in Charleston abundantly prove, and it is a mistake to say that the "records are not now in existence." In his preface Mr. Wallace accredits Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson with the presidency of the South Carolina Historical Society. Gen. Edward McCrady was its president when Mr. Wallace visited its library, and was such for some time before, and still is its president.—Ed.

Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Coast of South Carolina.
Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Savannah River.
Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Altamaha River.
Recent Acquisitions. A Cache of Pendent Ornaments.
By Clarence B. Moore.


The story of the Pre-historic Mound-Builders of North America is the romance of American ethnology, and like all romance is apt to lose its mysterious charm when subjected to the glare of the modern search-light of critical investigation. But the deep scientific interest, with all its matter-of-fact detail, which has been substituted for the beauty of poetic fiction, is ample compensation for the loss, and the plain, though ugly, facts that we are now obliged to accept, are of far greater ethnological value than the imaginary attractions which they have superseded. The historical common-sense of Parkman and John Fiske has forever exploded the beautiful, though utterly apocryphal, fancies of Cooper and Prescott, but in doing so has only acted like the skilled workman who breaks up the artistic gew-gaws of a past age to re-mould their precious metal into forms of modern practical utility. The intrinsic value of the metal remains intact, while the newer application of its substantial qualities subserves a more necessary purpose.

Montezuma and Guatemozin in their priceless robes of Quetzall feathers and their Midas wealth of gold and uncut gems stand revealed to us as the ferocious and savage cannibals who oppressed and dominated a gentler, though not more highly civilized, population than still survives in the Moquis and other Pueblo tribes of our far western territories. But it is certainly a startling and most deeply interesting discovery with which Mr. Moore has acquainted
us, this finding on Little Island, Beaufort County, S. C., of a communal dwelling that could have been built and used only by a people kindred to the Aztecs, to the tribes who owned the stern sway of Powhatan, and to the fierce Iroquois and Hurons—the "Mingos" of Cooper's tales, who differed racially, and probably radically, from the nations of Algonquin stock who inhabited the entire eastern seaboard, from Florida to Canada.

But who interred this ruined dwelling-place of many families, so different from the Algonquin wigwam, the Sioux tepee, and the Arapaho lodge, in an enormous earth-mound, like those of the Ohio valley, which do not cover such tribal remains? Who made the rudely artistic pottery found in all these artificial hills, the copper gorgets, the sculptured pipes and bone needles of a pattern found from Florida to Colorado, but differing from Iroquois, Aztec or Algonquin? This and many similar questions remain unanswered.

Mr. Moore and his industrious scientific co-workers have given us the key, but have as yet been unable to show us how to use it in unlocking the mysteries of pre-historic American populations.

It is well worth all the labor expended, however, and will in time bring its harvest of scientific truth; to unearth these vestiges of a forgotten race, and to show that the stone "palaces" of the Aztec, the timber "family-houses" of the Powhatans, and the bark-and-wattle communal lodges of the Canadian Hurons are represented in our South-eastern States by the remains of precisely similar structures of adobe and pebbles probably far ante-dating them all.—ROBERT WILSON.

Gottlieb Mittelberger's Journey to Pennsylvania in the year 1750, and return to Germany in the year 1754, translated from the German by Carl Theo. Eben, member of the German Society of Pennsylvania, is a pretty specimen of the book-maker's art. It was privately printed (Philadelphia, 1898.) for Mr. Joseph Y. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, a member
of the South Carolina Historical Society, and a faithful student of history. A fac-simile of the title page of the original German edition (Stuttgart, 1756.) begins the contents of the volume, and this is followed by the translation title page in modern type. The whole mechanical make up of the book is pretty, and the matter contained within its pages is as interesting as the book is pretty.—Ed.

History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia, by James Stacy, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Newnan, Georgia. This volume is interesting to the student of South Carolina history, because the founders of Midway and the Midway Congregational Church moved there from Dorchester, South Carolina, and their moving broke up that once flourishing village about which so many interesting traditions cling like the vines that cover the old brick remains of the Congregational church that once flourished there, and which was founded by New England people, from Dorchester, Mass.—Ed.

EXCHANGES.

The October number of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, published by the Virginia Historical Society, is, as usual, full of interesting matter. The leading articles are: Reminiscences of Western Virginia, 1770-1790, by John Redd, Henry County, Virginia; Virginia in 1624-25, (abstracts from British Public Record Office, by W. N. Sainsbury); Answer of Sir George Yeardley to charges of Captain John Martin, &c. (Copy from British Pub. Rec. Office;) Virginia Militia in the Revolution; Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor Nicholson and to the Founding of William and Mary College; Virginia Game and
Field Sports, Description of them by the Botanist Clayton, in 1739; Letters of Washington, (From originals in possession of the Society); A Service of Plate, 1794; Sainsbury's Abstracts, (by Alexander Brown); Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, (by W. G. Stanard); genealogies of the Fitzhugh, (with arms and a portrait of Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedford, England); Payne, of Goochland, Foote, Rodes, Pryor and Booker families; with the usual notes, queries and answers, book reviews, etc.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October contains: Sketch of the Life of Leonard Thompson, Esq. (with portrait); Mr John Dutton, Merchant; Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas White, of Weymouth, Mass.; Inscriptions at Great Barrington, Mass.; Heraldry; Barrett Family Record; Lieutenant John Skinner of the Continental Army; the Descendants of John Parmelee; South Hampton (N. H.) Church Records; Ancient Burial Grounds of Long Island, N. Y.; Genealogical Notes on Old Orient Epitaphs; Southold; Letters of Jonathan Boucher to George Washington; Barker Pedigree; Abstracts of English Wills; First Book of Raynham Records; Early Generations of the Brewster Family; A Copy of the Records of the Rev. Thomas White, the first Pastor of the Church in Bolton, Conn.; Gaylord Family; Notes and Queries; Proceedings of the Society; Book Notices; Recent Publications; Deaths, and a full index of persons and places in the 53rd volume. (1899.)

The Publications of the Southern History Association (Headquarters Washington, D. C.) for October contains four leading articles. They are: Henry Timrod: Literary estimate, by Prof. H. E. Shepherd, and Bibliography, by A. S. Salley, Jr.; John Brown, by Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh; and Salisbury (N. C.) Confederate Prison, by A. W.
Mangum. In addition there are thirty-nine pages of book reviews, historical notes and queries, etc., and an index to the third volume.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October has as a frontispiece a beautiful photogravure of Bocardo Gaol, Exford, and this is followed by Oxford and the Quakers, by Amelia Nott Gummere; the Penns and the Taxation of their Estates by the Provincial Assembly; Letter of Miss Rebecca Franks (Flatbush, 1781); British Newspaper Accounts of Braddock's Defeat, by Hon. N. Darnell Davis, C. M. G., Auditor-General of British Guiana; the General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania, contributed by William Brooke Rowle; Roll of Members of the Patriotic Association of Philadelphia, 1778; A Register of Marriages and Deaths, 1800-1801; An early American Prayer Book Hitherto Unknown, by Charles R. Hildebrun; Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775; Petition against Erecting a Court House and Jail at Easton, Penna., 1765; a tribute to the late Dr. Charles Janeway Stillé; and Notes and Queries, Book Notices, etc.

The *Historical Collections* of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., for October, contains: John Woodbury and some of his Descendants, by the late Perley Derby; Early Records of Rowley, Mass.; A Forgotten Horror; and an Index to the thirty-fifth volume, 1899.

The *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for October contains the second installment of the Adventures of the "Lively" Immigrants, by W. S. Lewis; The Route of Cabeza de Vaca, by Judge Bethel Coopwood; What became of the Lively? by Lester G. Bugbee; Book Reviews and Notices; Notes and Fragments; Questions and Answers; Affairs of the Association, etc.
The Essex Antiquarian, Salem, Mass., for December, contains: Early Gravestones in Essex County; Liberty Tea; Allen Notes; Beverly Inscriptions; Joseph Hovey, by Samuel S. Knapp; Annis Genealogy; Will of Thomas Nelson; Salem Quarterly Court Records and Files; Notes, Queries, etc., with copious indices of the third volume.

The Iowa Historical Record for October contains: Alden Burrill Robbins, D. D., by Ephraim Adams, D. D.; Dr. Frederick Lloyd; Dubuque in Territorial Days; the Old Northwest, by B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D.; Notes on the Early Church History of Iowa City; Notes, etc.

The first number of the Washington Historian, published quarterly by the Washington State Historical Society, made its appearance last September, and is a very promising beginning for one of the youngest States of the Union. It contains: The Life of Hon. Arthur A. Denny, an autobiography; Pacific County; The Ship that sailed from Boston Town, a poem; Memoir of Surveyor-General Wm. McMicken; Reminiscences of Early Days in Washington; The Passing of the Pioneer; An Interesting Collection of Indian Relics; Early Exploring Expeditions on the Northwest Coast; First School in Washington; Washington, a poem; A Memorable Occasion; First Code of Washington; The Birth of the Republican Party in Washington; A Short History of an Old Settler; Location of an Insane Asylum at Steilacoom; Early Military Operations in Washington; Some Early Educational History; An Old-time Tribute to Edward Evans; An Echo of a Bygone Age; and a Sketch of the Washington Historical Society.

Publications No. 7 of the American Jewish Historical Society, 1899, pp. vii + 134, is a well annotated, well indexed account of the "Trial of Gabriel de Granada by the
Inquisition in Mexico, 1642-1645,” translated from the original by David Fergusson, of Seattle, Washington, and edited with notes by Cyrus Adler.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Professor J. Franklin Jameson, professor of history in Brown University, and Chairman of the Historical Manuscript Commission, of the American Historical Association, is engaged on a volume of the letters of John C. Calhoun, which he hopes to have ready for publication along with the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1899, which will appear in the autumn of 1900. Professor Jameson’s work will contain the 430 letters of Calhoun, in possession of Clemson College, and about 400 more that have been loaned to him by gentlemen in South Carolina and elsewhere.

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It is a well known fact that D. Appleton & Co. publish the only complete American edition of Miss Muhlbach’s works in English. Some time ago a local bibliophile purchased a set of these books from an agent, and in the course of conversation (mostly the agent’s) the agent remarked that the original German edition of Miss Muhlbach’s works, from which the Appleton edition had been translated, was picked up in Charleston during the war. That was interesting, but fearing that it was a book agent’s “ghost story,” the bibliophile wrote to the firm on the subject. The following interesting answer was received:

“Tradition has it, that a member of the original firm of D. Appleton & Co. was in Charleston shortly after the close of the war for the purpose of winding up some business there, which was unsettled at the breaking out of the con-
flict, and that a set of Miss Muhlbach's Romances in the original German was turned over to him by one of the local book sellers in part settlement of a claim; and the member of the firm in question being a German scholar, was impressed with the advisability of bringing out an edition in English for the American market, which later on was accomplished. How the set in German came in possession of the book seller in Charleston, the tradition does not state."

In the *Green Bag* for October, Walter L. Miller, of Abbeville, gives the second part of his interesting sketch of William C. Preston. Mr. Miller's opinion of Mr. Preston's education is worthy of note: "Washington College, with its high prestige, for a few months, and then the South Carolina College, with a reputation, at that period, vieing with the great universities of the East; a winter at Richmond, the home of southern chivalry, refinement and culture, and at Washington, the capital of the nation, with its atmosphere of eloquence, learning and statesmanship; a season in the office of perhaps the most eminent lawyer of his day; an extensive tour on horseback through the leading States of the 'Far West'; a voyage across the water; and, finally, a tour through England, France, Italy, Switzerland and Scotland, embracing in it a stay for a while in London, the metropolis of the world, a sojourn of several months in Paris, leading the cities of the world in beauty, gaiety and fashion; and culminating with a winter at Edinburgh in attendance upon the lectures delivered in the celebrated university located there—an institution at that time eclipsing all others in learning and scholarship—such was the plan of Preston's education. Where can we find it equalled, not to say surpassed? Can the President of Yale or Harvard, in this year of our Lord, 1899, improve upon it? I have read some able articles advocating travel as a substitute for a collegiate course. I see every now and then propositions advocating the abolishment of the classics from the college curriculum,
and the substitution of the sciences therefor; I hear a great deal about co-education—but, after all, in my humble judgment, the educational equipment and training of Preston were admirable, and we have yet to see suggested an improvement upon them. Mr. Miller is in error as to the time that Preston served in the Senate. He puts it from 1836 to 1839 or 1840. Mr. Preston was elected to the Senate to succeed Stephen D. Miller, on November 26th, 1833. His term expired on March 3, 1837, but having been elected to succeed himself, he began his full term on March 4, 1837. He resigned in 1842, and in December of that year the Legislature elected George McDuffie to fill out the term which expired on March 3rd following.

_Dixie_ for November contains an illustrated story by Miss Annie T. Colcock, of this State, entitled, "The Revenge of 'Copper' Kettle." To the same magazine—Mrs. Claudia Stuart Coles contributes a paper on "The Aboriginal Population of the Chesapeake." Mrs. Coles is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., and a lineal descendant of that Miss Claudia Smith, who entertained Lafayette by her wit and brilliancy at a dinner party in Charleston in 1825.

_Millions for Defense._—The following was contributed by Mr. Yates Snowden, of Charleston, to the New York Evening Post for November 22, last, and was also printed in the Charleston Sunday News of November 26th, and has been extensively copied in other papers:

"Hundreds of inquirers have been told by newspapers that the author of the expression ‘Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute,’ was Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and this statement is repeated in the epitaph by Charles Fraser on the marble tablet to General Pinckney in the south wall of St. Michael’s Church, in Charleston. Nevertheless, it was Robert Goodloe Harper and not Pinckney who framed the phrase in question. The proof of this is fur-
nished by Henry L. Barker, of St. John's Berkeley, S. C., who has kindly allowed the Evening Post's correspondent to copy an extract from a letter of the late Hon. Alfred Huger of Charleston, dated November 22, 1871, which says:

"I have frequently heard General Pinckney, known as the confidential friend of Washington, speak of the events of the Revolution, and I often dined with the two brothers, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Gen. Thomas Pinckney, at the Mutton Chop Club (and elsewhere), which met at Sally Seymour's in Tradd Street every alternate Wednesday. This was the last association I ever remembered of the old Federal party.

"On one occasion my lamented friend, Thomas S. Grimké, addressing himself to Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, asked permission to put a question to him. The old General replied, 'Certainly, sir.'

"'General,' said Grimké, 'we would like to know if the French Directory ever actually proposed anything like tribute from the United States to you, when Minister?"

"'They did, sir,' he answered; 'the question was, What will the United States pay for certain political purposes? etc.'

"'What was your answer, General?' asked Grimké.

"'Not a sixpence, sir,' answered General Pinckney.

"'Did you say nothing else, General?'

"'Not a word, sir.'

"'Was there nothing about millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute?'

"'General P.—'I never used any such expression, sir; Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper did at a public meeting. I never did.'

"'Did you ever correct the report of Mr. Harper's speech, General?'

"'No, sir. The nation adopted the expression, and I always thought there would have been more ostentation in denying than in submitting to the report. The nation adopted it.'
"Grimké told me that he intended to ask the question, for he regarded the reported answer as gasconade, and in no way indicative of the English educated gentleman, as both the Pinckneys were.

"After General Pinckney's death the epitaph in St. Michael's Church (Charleston) was written by Charles Fraser, and the reply of millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute, is inserted. I remonstrated with Fraser, as he was present when General Pinckney emphatically denied it. Fraser said that he inserted it for the same reason General Pinckney himself gave for not making the denial public, viz: that the nation had adopted the expression, 'though he had never used it.' I thought Fraser wrong, and told him so, and I think now (1871) that it was a great error. The error will go down to posterity, but the truth may remain unknown."

"Alfred Huger was one of the most distinguished citizens of Charleston, and this letter would seem to settle beyond question the fact that General Pinckney was not the author of the oft-quoted sentiment."

In corroboration of the foregoing, the late Mr. Robert N. Gourdin once told Mr. Snowden that Messrs. Huger and Fraser had both told him that they had heard General Pinckney say that the expression used was, "Not a penny." Of course Mr. Gourdin's memory was a little at fault, and he substituted penny for sixpence. It is hardly probable that a man raised up to the use of English money would have said cent, which was a new coin to him. The following notes, contributed by Mr. Wm. C. Pennington, of Baltimore, a member of this Society, furnish further evidence of the correctness of Mr. Huger's statements:

From Select Works of Robert G. Harper, (Baltimore, 1814,) p. 281:

"The Directory detained Mr. Gerry, with a view, as he states in his letter to the President, of drawing him again into a discussion about a loan, in other words a tribute."
Page 384; Appendix No. 3: "When the envoys adverted to other points, he recalled their attention perpetually to this; Gentlemen, said he, you do not speak to the point; it is money; it is expected that you will offer money. The envoys stood firm; they stated that they had no authority to treat about money. On this point there answer was, 'No, not a sixpence.'" Where did Mr. Harper get his authority for those assertions?

In the "American Statesman" series, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.) John Marshall, by Allan B. Magruder (1890) page 129: "A public dinner was given Marshall by members of both Houses of Congress, then in session. It was at this dinner" * * * "that the sentiment, so happily expressed, was offered and cordially welcomed—'Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute,' a sentiment so entirely in unison with the pulsations of every patriotic heart that it was eagerly caught up and quickly wafted through the length and breadth of the land, with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm." ¹ Who offered the sentiment? Certainly it must have been Mr. Harper.

On Friday afternoon, December 8th, a Memorial to the memory of late Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., LL.D., was unveiled in Grace Church.

The memorial is in the form of a white marble tablet, framed architecturally with half-hexagonal columns, supporting a lancet arch, cusped beneath and cinque foliated above, having ogee apex terminating in foliated finial. The whole measuring 3½ feet wide by 7½ feet high. It is entirely of white Italian marble, set up on the north wall of the east aisle of the church, and presents a most imposing and artistic appearance, and is the work of Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds.

On the tablet is the following inscription:

¹ Of whom Gen. Pinckney was one.
² Gen. Pinckney was at that time in France.
To the glory of God.

In memory of our beloved rector,
The Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
    D. D., LL.D.,
Born in Beaufort, S.C., July 31, 1812.
    Made deacon, February 15, 1835.
    Ordained Priest October 28, 1836.
Rector of St. James Santee, and Christ Church,
        Greenville, 1835-1845.
    Assistant Minister of Grace Church,
        1850-1854,
    and rector 1854-1898.
Died at Flat Rock, N. C., August 12, 1898.
Throughout a ministry of more than
three-score years,
He bore unchanging witness to the love of God,
And preached with zeal that never faltered
    The glad tidings of redemption.
    Noble, loving and faithful,
    He even strove
To raise the fallen, assure the doubting,
    Comfort the aged and the suffering,
    And rejoice with the young and ardent.
Dignified and earnest from youth to age,
Venerated and beloved in the community as in the church,
He bore his part in all labors
For education, learning and the civic weal,
As a duty bequeated to him by good men gone before.
Not to perpetuate a name already illustrious
    Among the founders of the Republic,
    But to record a life of
    Honor, piety and public spirit,
This memorial is placed by his sorrowing parishioners
In the church where he ministered
    unto them
During forty-eight years.
"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the
    firmament and they that turn many to righteousness as the
    stars forever and ever."  Daniel, xii, 3
A. D. 1899.
The congregation of Grace Episcopal Church took early action, after the death of their venerable Rector and friend, in the summer of 1898, and placed the intended Memorial in the care of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Gadsden, William A. Courtenay and E. H. Pringle. A circular letter sent to the members of the congregation worshipping there, was issued in November last, asking money offerings for this purpose, and was promptly and liberally responded to; one substantial contribution coming from a former but absent parishioner and his wife, was mailed in the far East, they being on an extended tour.

A difficulty was experienced at first in the want of a proper space and location in the chances end of the church for this elaborate mural tablet. This was promptly disposed of by the Wardens and Vestry, in closing up a large doorway leading from the Vestry Room, and substituting a smaller one in a more convenient location, which enabled the committee to locate the tablet most advantageously. It stands in the north wall to the left of the chancel, at the head of the east aisle, the organ and choir stalls occupying the right hand or west side chancel. The advice of Mr. H. I. Hardenberg, of New York, who designed and built the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was sought as a suitable design.

The following was the programme of the services of unveiling: Gloria Patri; the Apostles' Creed; Prayers, first of the Prayers in Burial Service; Collect for Easter Even; Collect for All Saints' Day. II Corinthians, xiii, 14. Hymn 176. Unveiling. Address. Gloria in Excelsis. Benediction.

The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, of Richmond, Va., has published for distribution an interesting study of women, entitled, "Young Girls of the South," a paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess Buford, of Clarksville, Tenn.

The Roanoke Colony Memorial Association in a company incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, and its object
is to rescue from oblivion, and mark in a fitting way the site of the first settlement in the United States of the English speaking race—on Roanoke Island, in the eastern waters of North Carolina, in 1585 and 1587. The colonists who settled there in those years were sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, and on this island these colonists constructed Fort Raleigh, in 1585; there, on August 18th, 1587, (O. S.) was born Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage born in America; there, three days later, she was baptized, as Manteo, the friendly Indian Chief, had been on August 13th, 1587, one week before. The sad story of the abandonment and disappearance of the unfortunate Colonists is well known, but there is some reason to believe that their descendants may still be found among the tribe of "Croatan"—more properly "Hatteras"—Indians of Robeson County, N. C. When white people visited the spot for the first time after the disappearance of the settlers, the word "Croatan" carved on a tree, and the site of the settlement, were the only evidences of the English settlers left.

The Memorial Association's method of raising the memorial fund is unique. It is suggested that as Sir Walter Raleigh, who founded the Roanoke Colony, introduced into Great Britain the use of tobacco, that tobacco users only contribute the value of at least two or three cigars towards the memorial.

On December 14th last, the South Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution unveiled a tablet on the old Colonial Exchange (late the United States Post Office) at the foot of Broad Street, in Charleston.

The inscription on the tablet briefly tells the history of that building. The tablet is of bronze. It was ordered by Mr. E. T. Viett. and erected under his direction and supervision. The inscription reads as follows:

"On this site stood the Place of Arms or Guard Post of the early Colonists of South Carolina, 1680. Here were
imprisoned Stede Bonnet and other pirates 1718. This building was erected as an Exchange Custom House, 1767. Taxed tea was here stored and forcibly detained, and here the Provincial Congress assembled, setting up the first independent government in America, 1774. Patriotic men and women of the Revolution, during the British occupation of the city, were here incarcerated. The martyr, Isaac Hayne, was led hence to execution, 1781. President George Washington was here entertained by his grateful countrymen, 1791. This tablet was placed by the Sons of the Revolution, in South Carolina, 1899."

The Society celebrates its anniversary on the day of the evacuation of Charleston by the British troops; this event being recognized as an important one in the history of the Revolutionary War.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society originated in an accidental meeting in 1855, of several gentlemen, at one of those old homesteads, in the vicinity of Charleston, the name of whose former owner has been long connected with our history. The associations inspired by the occasion, suggested the formation of the present Society. The organization was effected, at a meeting held at the South Carolina Medical College, in Charleston, on June 2nd, 1855, by such well known Carolinians as Professors William J. Rivers and Frederick A. Porcher, Dr. James Moultrie, James L. Petigru, William Henry Trescot, B. R. Carroll, Richard Yeadon, George S. Bryan, Isaac W. Hayne, Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, Dr. John E. Holbrook, and others. From that time until October, 1899, the organization was kept up by a few students of history, and patriotic citizens who annually contributed a small sum to pay the storage on the Society's collections and incidental expenses. Occasionally there was a meeting, and at some of these meet-
Proceedings were read, or addresses delivered. Occasionally there was money enough on hand to publish a paper or address in pamphlet form, and at times the fund was increased by private contributions or loans from members and a volume of original documents was published. In this manner the Society published between 1855 and 1899 five volumes of "Collections," and several pamphlets.

In October, 1899, it was decided to employ a Secretary and Treasurer, who should also perform the duties of Librarian, and open the library for the use of members. It was also decided to publish a quarterly magazine of history and genealogy, and to make efforts to increase the membership to a paying basis. The effort has accomplished wonders. From sixty-three members in October, the number has been increased to over two hundred, and it is hoped that by 1901 the Society will have five hundred members on its roll.

The following is a list of the members of the Society at present:

Abney, John R., Esq.,

317 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Adger, Miss William. .1109 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Adams, F. G.,

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Aldrich, Hon. James.........................Aiken, S. C.

Alston, Miss Rebecca.................Mills House, Charleston, S. C.

Ansel, Hon. M. F.........................Greenville, S. C.

Appelt, Hon. Louis.........................Manning, S. C.

Armstrong, Col. James...............Charleston, S. C.

Bacot, Hon. T. W.........................Charleston, S. C.

Barker, Major Theodore G................Charleston, S. C.

Barnwell, Professor Charles Heyward,

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Barnwell, J. L.........................Beaufort, S. C.

Barnwell, Hon. Joseph W...............Charleston, S. C.


Benet, Hon. W. C.........................Charleston, S. C.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Bolger, Hon. H. L. P.....................Charleston, S. C.
Boyd, R. W., Esq..........................Darlington, S. C.
Brawley, Hon. William H..................Charleston, S. C.
Brice, Hon. A. G..........................Chester, S. C.
Brown, Mrs. W. M.,

1663 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Browne, Rev. H. B.........................Orangeburg, S. C.
Bryan, J. P. K., Esq.....................Charleston, S. C.
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
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Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society.
Volume I. Published by the South-Carolina Historical Society. Charleston, S. C. S. G. Courtenay & Co., Booksellers, 9 Broad street. 1857. $2.00


Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society.
Volume II. Charleston: Published by the South-Carolina Historical Society. 1858. $2.00


Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society.
[Seal of Society.] Volume III. Charleston: Published
by the South-Carolina Historical Society. | 1859. | Out of print.


Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, | Volume IV. | Charleston: Published by the South Carolina Historical Society, | 1887.

Paper, $2.00; cloth, $3.00.

8 vo. pp. 178 + 30 + 35 + vii + 11 + 54: Title verso blank, 11 report of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1740, on the St. Augustine expedition under General Oglethorpe, 1—178; address delivered before the South Carolina Historical Society on their twenty-first anniversary, May 19, 1876, by William J. Rivers, Esq., 1—28; officers and members verso blank, 11; address delivered before the South Carolina Historical Society on their twenty-second anniversary, May 25, 1877, by J. J. Pringle Smith, Esq., 1—35; appendix to the foregoing, i-vii; half title verso blank, 11; memoir of Gen. Christopher Gadsden, by Prof. F. A. Porcher, 1—11; education in South Carolina prior to and during the Revolution. A paper read before the Historical Society of South Carolina 6th August, 1883, by Edward McCrady, Jun'r., 1—54.


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8 vo. map. pp. 8 + xx + 528: Title verso officers 1885-6 and 1896-7, 11; preface, 8-4; errata and authorities cited, 5; papers omitted, 6-8; address delivered before the South Carolina Historical Society, May 18th, 1880, by Joseph W. Barnwell, a member. Dual governments in South Carolina, i—xx; the Shaftsbury papers and other records relating to Carolina and the first settlement on Ashley River prior to the year 1676. (Prepared for publication by Langdon Cheves, Esq., a member), 1—476; index, 476—538.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS:

Oration delivered on the fifth anniversary of the South Carolina Historical Society, at Hibernian Hall, in Charleston, on Wednesday evening, May 23, 1860. By Thomas M. Hanckel. Published at the request of the Society.
Charleston: Steam power presses of Walker, Evans & Co., No. 3 Broad and 101 East Bay streets. 1860. 50c.
8 vo. pp. 34.

8 vo. pp. 6.


8 vo. pp. 18.

Oration delivered on the third anniversary of the South Carolina Historical Society, at Hibernian Hall, in Charleston, on Thursday evening, May 27, 1858, by


The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine for January, 1900. $1.00.

N. B.—Members receive a discount of 25 per cent. off of the above prices.
THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
AND
GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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

VOL. I—NO. 2. APRIL, 1900.

Entered at the Postoffice at Charleston, S. C., as Second-class Matter.

Printed for the Society by
THE WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,
Charleston, S. C.
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,    HENRY A. M. SMITH,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. The price of a single number of this Magazine is one dollar to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive the Magazine free. The membership fee from now until May 19, next, is one dollar. After that date the membership fee will be $3 per annum. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed free use of the Society’s library, and get 25 per cent. discount on back numbers.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Address all communications, and make all remittances, to

A. S. SALLEY, JR., SEC. & TREAS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A return of the officers, non-commissioned Officers, & Privates, of the Company of Capt: Kershaw, now in Camp at the Mineral Springs, near the Congres

1st: Lieut: Francis Boykin

2d: Thomas Charlton

Serj: Alexander Smith

Augustine Prestwood

Drummer Thomas Wood

Privates: Robert Martin .............................. 1
Newill Barefoot ................................... 2
James Saxon ........................................... 3
Uriah Goodwyn ...................................... 4
Jacob Cherry ......................................... 5

---

The roll of Capt. Goodwyn's company is missing.
18 Ibid, p. 288, line 17 et seq.
The above is a true Copy of the officers; Non Commissioned officers & Privates, belonging to the fourth Company of the Regiment of Rangers commanded by Col. Wm. Thomson.

Given under my Hand 7th Aug. 1775.

ELY KERSHAW


Recd 11th

24 Wise (1), Polk (2), and Caldwell (3).
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 121

[20.]

A return of the officers, non commissioned officers & Privates of the Company of Captain Richardson, now in Camp at the Mineral Springs near the Congrees. 23

1st Lieut: Lewis Dutarque
2d . Richard Brown

Serjeants
Reuben Bromfield
Joseph Fox

Privates
Andrew Hanah
Charles McGinney
Robert Spurlock
Benjamin Franklin
David Brunston
Ezekiel White
Zeth. Poole
Abraham Poole
Wm Poole
Dennis Houston
Wm Rogers
Johnston Parish
Edwin Ferril
John Mattison
Richard Singleton
Micajor Wallis
Isaac Hilton
Wm Hilton
Isaac Brunston
Wm Griffin
Josiah Brunston
Michael Morgan
Wm Wood
Joseph Smith
Ben: Mc Kinney
John Bronnaugh

23 See note 22.
The above is a true List of the officers, non commission'd officers & Privates belonging to the seventh company of Rangers commanded by Collonel Wm Thomson.

Given under my Hand this 7th—
Augt. 1775./.
E. RICHARDSON.

Endorsed: Return of Capt E. Richardson's Comp. of Rangers 7 Augt 1775 Recd 11th

A return of the officers, non—commissioned officers & Privates of the Company of Capt. Woodward, now in Camp at the Mineral Springs, near the Congrees.

1st Lieut. Richd Wynne }
2d John Woodward }
Serjeants John Smith } William Boyd }
Drummer William Wilson .............. 1
  John Owens 2
  James Pickett 3
  James Owens 4
  John Carr. 5
  John Carson 6
  John Henderson 7
  Daniel Oaks 8
  Francis Henderson 9
  William Henderson 10

24 Goodwyn (5), Kirkland (6).
The above is a true List of officers Non commissioned officers, & Privates belonging to the Eighth Company of Rangers commanded by Collonel Wm Thomson

Given under my Hand

7th Augt 1775./

THOMAS WOODWARD

Endorsed: Return of Capt Thos
WOODWARD's Company of Rangers—7 Augt 1775
Recd. 11th

[22.]

Gentlemen

I received your esteemed favour with a talk Inclosed for the Indians. I sent for Mr Hammond & Mr Zubly & shew'd
it to them—as we were appointed by the Genl of the Committee in Charlestown to be a Committee of correspondence for the Creeks,—as what ammunition you have promised would be but little to every one we thought if we could get as much from Charlestown it might stop their mouths for some time 'till more could be got for them, but we received for answer that they had settled that point with you, and you were to take the Creeks under your care, & they were to take the Cherokees & Catawbas under theirs—Mr Rae was down here & says he has receiv'd no order from you yet how the Ammunition is to be disposed of I shew'd him the Talk & the letter I had from you, he says he does not know the man that is to see it delivered in the Nation—if it is not equally Shared it will do more hurt than good. I told Mr Rae I thought the best way would be one half to be carried to the Parachuklass in the lower Town which is near the Center & have the Head men Call'd from every Town & deliver it to them with the Talk & let them Share it amongst there People the oak frieshes & oak Joies in the Same manner in the upper Towns. I told Mr Rae if he would go up him self David Holmes & my Indian Son shoud go up with him which he agreed to—but since that Holmes receiv'd a Letter from Mr Pooler that you woud not let there Goods be sent up—for the last Indians that went from here I told them when the went home to tell the Indians that there was so much Ammunition going up to be given them from the beloved Men of Georgia and it was all that could be spared now but that there was other Goods enuff come in & they would go up at the same time for I did not think in the least that them Goods woud be Stoped. I always take care to avoid telling the Indians a Lie & that is the reason they put so much Confidence in me for once they find a person tells them lies they never put more Confidence in him afterwards any Person that advised the Stoping the Goods from the Indians knows nothing of Indians and are not your friends for once the find the trade is Stoped from them it will not be in the
power of any Man to keep them peaceable. Longer Mr. Rae told me there was an Indian at his House, just come from the Nation & says Mr. Tate is returned from Pancecola and gave out a Talk amongst the Indians but the Indians would not take his talk but went of dissatisfied. But the fellow will not tell what the Talk was. He says he did not hear it, if you will ask Mr. McC. Gilverry's opinion what he may think the Consequences will be of stopping the Goods from the Indians, if any person has a design of setting the Indians upon us it will be a fair opportunity for them to gain their point. The Gentlemen of the Committee of Charlestown has appointed Stephen Forster for Lingester there is none so good gase to the Nation, he is very much liked by the Indians in the Lower Towns & if you should want one for the upper Towns. Jack Cornel is the best their— The Gen't of the Committee wrote me you would send up Instructions to Foster how to Act in the Nation. You will please send them by first oppy. As Mr. Rae will send of the Ammunition in four or Five Days I will do all in my power to keep them peaceable but it is hard for a Man to Work without Tools—the expence of carrying up the Ammunition might have been saved for the people in trade would have carried it up for nothing but as that is Settled it will make no great ods. I suppose the Gentlemen of Augusta has acquainted you of the danger they are in from one Fletcher they say he is coming against thim with Seven or Eight Hundred men and is reported that afterwards he is to come here. Please God I am going to Augusta in the morning to know the Certainty of it. If so we must praper to recevethim, I am Gent's with respect & C.

(Signed. GEORGE GALPHIN)

(Coppy)  Aug 9th 1775——

To The Councill of Safety

Savannah——

Endorsed: Copy of Geo Galphin's
Letter 9th August 1775
to Council of Safety in
Savanna——
Charles Town 11. August 1775

Sir

Inclosed you will find Copies of three Letters the Contents of which are very alarming.—one dated 6th Ins! from the Committee at Augusta to the Council of Safety at Savanna—one from that Council dated the 8th to the Council of Safety in Charles Town & the third from Capt Moses Kirkland to his late Lt. Middleton, which are recommended by the Council of Safety to your particular attention.

I have by order of the Council & by the bearer of this written to Coll? Thomson & inclosed to him Copies of the abovementioned Letters.

Coll? Thomson is enjoined to exert his utmost endeavours for the Interest of the general Cause in this dangerous conjunction & to avail himself if possible of your advice—if you are in the neighborhood of his Camp he will lay before you his Instructions, which from necessity are general, & the Council of Safety being perfectly satisfied that you will leave nothing undone that shall appear to be necessary have not charged me with any particular direction to trouble you with.

I flatter my self with hopes that your success in the main business of your journey will be found to have anticipated our wishes & that the intelligence from Augusta will prove unbottomed.—I am with great regard

Sir

by Order——

P. S.

you know what ought to be done
when practicable with Safety in the
Case of Kirkland——
this Instant a Letter returned from Capt. Lempriere

--- See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704—1782, p. 417. ---
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

arrived with Success beyond expectation—Six Tons—collected at Sea.—

Honble Mr. Drayton

Endorsed: Copy 11th August 1775.

To Wm. Henry Drayton

[24.]

Charles Town 12th August 1775.

Gentlemen—

Capt Clement Lemprière arrived a few days ago at your Port in a small Vessel having on board a quantity of Gun powder for the service of this Colony which we are informed is landed in Beaufort. We think it expedient to lodge twenty Barrels of the said Powder in a safe Magazine or Store in or near Beaufort to be in readiness for removal if necessary to Georgia. We therefore request you to take the trouble of receiving & Storing that quantity observing that none of it is Cannon powder which is easily distinguished by marks on the Barrels,—the inclosed Letter to Capt Lemprière directs the delivery—If you shall think it necessary to keep a Guard upon the Store House your Bill on us for the charges which will be thereby incurred shall be paid.

If the Council of Safety at Savannah at any time shall send for said powder you will deliver it to their Order being first well assured of the authenticity of the application.

By order of the Council of Safety

—H L

The Committee at Beaufort Port Royal—

by Ph. Will under Cover to D. Desanssure Esq

Sir

In Reviewing the transactions which by order of the Council of Safety employed me till near 1 oClock this morning, I discovered the omission of those Copies of Letters which you were referred to in the Letter which I had the honour of writing to you by the hands of Philip Will.
You will receive them under this Cover & in so short a time after the delivery of the former Papers as to remove any apprehension of damage to the public service from my Error.—I have the honour to be your most obed! Serv!

Charles Town 13th August 1775—
Recommended for dispatch to the particular care of Mr Tibout—

Endorsed: Copies to Col? Bull & CommR of Beaufort—

[25.]

Addressed: To
THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY
In Charles Town

P f avour Post 

Pee Dee Prince Fredricks Parish, 28 July 21st 1775

Worthy Gentle Men/

This to Inform you I live in A District on the south west side of pee dee River, and on the north east side of Linches Crick, from the mouth of sd Linches Crick up to willow Crick, all Inclusive, which sd District has not bin Disciplened this fifteen years past, and as I think the present state of this provence, as well as the Rest of the Colonies, is an Object that Requires Every Mans attention, and Exertion, to put him self in a proper position of defence against his Enemies. Both foreign and Domestick, I therefore have summoned the male inhabitants of sd District to Assemble together to Choose there officers to teach them the Military Discipline and make them usefull if Called on to March Against Our Enemies, They Cheerfully Obayed my sommons, and Assembled together and Did me the Honnour

First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party.

unanimously to choose me for there Capt., Mr. Hugh Giles, first lieu., Mr. Tho. Potts second lieu.—we therefore require Commissions from you to empower us to act as you may direct, but we humbly beg your indulgence to give us liberty to divide the above district in two companies as it is very ill convenient for the whole to assemble together once a fortnight to do duty, the district being thirty miles in length, and a hundred men in said district—gentle men if it is your pleasure to grant this request I would require our commissions or the lower part of said district, and when officers are chosen for the upper part, I will make them known to you—I also make application in behalf of another district destitute of officers, above ours agent in said parish from the above said willow creek up to black creek, which on my request has assembled together and choose there officers, viz—James Gregg: Capt Robert Scott and John Gregg Junr there lieu! these gentle men also require commissions of you, your compliance by the post will much oblige an unknown friend to America and am gentle men your humble serv't.

THO. POST

NB/

I have the pleasure to inform you that every man of the above districts that has assembled together has signed the association without one dissenting voice—

Endorsed: Tho Post 21st July 1775.

Rec'd 1st August

[26.]

Charles Town 13th August

Sir—

Inclosed under this cover you will receive commissions

for two of the Volunteer Companies applied for in your Letter of the 21st July, which did not reach us till the 1st Ins. Viz! that to be commanded by your self & that which is to be commanded by Capt. Gregg—in describing the district we have conformed as nearly as we could understand that part of your Letter which we hope will prove to be exact—if there shall appear to be any material Error—New Commissions shall be made out.

You may undoubtedly raise an additional Company in your district as you say there are a sufficient number of Men for that purpose & when you transmit the names of Officers properly chosen We shall Certify their appointment & send you the Commissions—

By order &c

H L

We highly Commend your Zeal & public Spirit on this occasion—

Endorsed: Copy to Capt Post
13 Augst
Ad with Commission
to Capt G Cogdell
for G C Lieut!
Paul Lepeir—

[27.]

Charles Town 13th August 1775.

Sir.

We have received a Letter dated the 7th Ins signed by your self & Mr Tennant also yours of the 9th & have taken both under our consideration.

We are truly sensible of your Zeal & diligence in the


public service & rejoice to learn that your endeavours have been so far crowned with success. Yourself & your fellow Labourers in the present arduous task are intitled to the highest acknowledgements from your Country.

The General Committee are to meet to Morrow Morning at an early hour for the express purpose of considering the Case of Messrs Dunn & Boote.

We think it best to postpone the consideration of a Military appointment for Mr Sumpter until your return or till we more clearly understand what Duty he proposes to take upon himself & upon what consideration. You were probably misinformed of Capt Kirkland's intention of coming to Charles Town—the Copy of an intercepted Letter which you will receive in a packet with this shews that he was to have attended an Election at Oufee Town on the very date of your Letter—such a Watch is set as will not suffer him to pass unnoticed if he appears here in day light. but as we much doubt his venturing We desire you will spare no expense to secure & have him brought hither if that can be done with safety. We have signed Eight Commissions for Officers in the Regiment of Rangers—these go to Coll? Thomson by this conveyance, he will explain to you the particulars—We do not understand whether you mean to ask for a Commission as Surgeons Mate for Lieut*Charlton in lieu of or in addition to his Lieutenancy, if the former, although we are not expressly authorized yet for the good of the service we might find means to accommodate him—but you know that a double Commission would be directly contrary to a Resolution of the provincial Congress—this article therefore must unavoidably wait for explanation.—

It well becomes us to be frugal of the public Treasure & we are sorry to find that you have been obliged to draw upon us for the purchase of more Horses, but we do not recollect any service for which we have paid with more

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cheerfullnesst han we shall honour draught upon this occasion.

Your putting off the Election for Delegates at Congaree appears from the reason you have assigned to have been a step necessary & judicious & we hope there will be no objection made against it in Congress—no doubt but that through the Contrivances of Mr Kirkland & his confederates Elections have been interrupted & even prevented in several other places; wherever you discover such Instances we recommend to you to animate the people to appoint a proper Day & give the most public notice of their intention to choose & then proceed to the choice of deputies to Represent them in Congress in December.

Neufer went into the Country with Summer at our special request & as we believe upon public expence, if those Men should carry double forces we must find out means for reducing them to order—

We shall lay before the General Committee to Morrow the necessity, for appointing proper persons to deprive Non associates from enjoying the benefits of a free intercourse with the Inhabitants of this Town & we are persuaded that hereafter such persons will not find it so easy to dispose of their Flour & other Merchandize here as Mr Summer was pleased to intimate—he had no reason to boast from his own experience—

You will receive by this conveyance Commissions properly signed for Officers to form six Volunteer Companies, Blanks left for names dates & district to be filled by you, which you will dispose of as you shall judge for the service & Interest of the Colony whenever the names of fifty Subscribers for Rank & File are produced to you together with the names of Officers chosen by such fifty for forming one Company to be restricted to 75 Men—the names of Officers & Men of each Company so formed to be duly returned to us with the dates of Commissions these Companies should be informed how far they are exempted from the orders of their former Field Officers & that if these should attempt to
thwart & vex them in revenge for their associating in Volunteer Companies the Council of Safety will certainly remove such Field Officers—the people should also be made sensible of the illegality of granting Warrants & processes for recovering Debts contrary to the Resolution of the provincial Congress—

Although we are sensible of the benefit which this board would receive from our personal attendance yet we cannot help expressing our opinion that your continuance in prosecution of the present plan will redound greatly to public advantage therefore we wish it may consist with your own inclinations & Interest to persevere for some weeks longer in the work which you have in hand & that you may meet with uninterrupted success.

Capt Lempriere returned 4 or 5 days ago to Beaufort with about six Tons Gun powder of the very best quality 20 Barrels of which we have ordered to rest where it is subject to the order of the Council of safety at Savanna & the remainder we have sent for under a proper guard. We pray God to protect you—

By order of &c——

In Mr Drayton’s Packet
A Packet to Mr Tennant
a Lr to him from P T—
the above from the Council & their Lr

of the 11th

24 Commissions
¶ Mc Ginney & Demer.

Endorsed: Copy 13th August 1775
To Wm H. Drayton
Charlestown 16th Aug 1775.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed do mutually agree to unite, and form a Company of Foot; to be commanded by

That the said Company shall consist of One Captain three Lieutenants one ensign a Serjeant Major, four serjeants, four Corporals, and One hundred privates or whatever other number the Council of Safety will allow.—

That the officers be chosen by Ballot from among the subscribers

That as soon as fifty have subscribed a Meeting be called to appoint a Committee to apply for Commissions, to determine on a proper Uniform, to choose the Officers and to consider of Rules proper to be observed by the Company.

That it is strongly recommended, that the Uniform be; Scarlet French Frock Coats—with white Lappels Collars & Cuffs with white Buttons & white waistcoat & Breeches; to wear Buskins & Black Garters .... The officers by way of Distinction to wear Silver Epaulets—a Silver Girdle & Loop & Button in their hats—to have Silver Gorgets on which to be engraved in a Circle an armed hand holding a drawn sword—round which a Motto "Et Deus omnipotens"—The privates to wear military cocked hats with Cockades.

1. Charles Drayton
2. Jno Gilbank
3. Geo: Grey
4. Geo: Jno: Fardo
5. Wm H. Roberts:
6. Ed North
7. Wm Rudhall
8. Wm Day
9. Daniel Wilson
10. Joseph B. Hollier
11. Jas G., Williams
12. Joseph Jennings
13. Thomas Storkiff
14. Jno Maromet
15. James West
16. Andw Thomson
17. Henry Kennan
18. Samuel Hutchins
19. Wm Jordan—
20. Thos Fenwick

**From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1899.**
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 135

21 Jacob Michau
22 John Ewing Colhoun
23 Harry Michie
24 Ripley Singleton
25 Erskine Kennedy
26 Peter Bremar
27 Thomas Theonin
28 William Greenage
29 Abra Maddock
30 Richd Morgan
31 John Griggs
32 Wm Hamilton Cole
33 Thomas Conn
34 Robert Leavengston
35 Jas Leeson
36 James Stobo
37 John Moore
38 Matw Murphy
39 Frae Morelli
40 John Johnson
41 John Raphael
42 James Holmes
43 Jacob Tobias
44 Robt Testard
45 Joseph Day
46 Daniel Keeffy
47 Patrick Dougherty
48 Nichols Smith
49 John Davis
50 Edmd Fitzpatrick
51 Bracy Singleton
52 John Mills—
53 Lewis Linder
54 Alexander Fitzpatrick
55 Thos Capers
56 Peter T: F Gee
57 John Howard
58 Jos. Glover Junr:
59 Alexander Horn
60 Joshua Eden
61 William Mc Kinnon
62 John Hybart
63 Samson Clarke
64 Tho's Middleton Junr
65

Endorsed: List of Capt Drayton's Volunteer Comp

Undoubtedly this is John Ewing Calhoun, subsequently United States Senator from South Carolina from March 4, 1801 to the date of his death, Nov. 3, 1802. The signature is his own and his spelling of his name at that date, being then a young lawyer in Charleston, is striking.

Scratched out.

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
I have had the Honour of writing your Excellency twice since your arrival in Europe stating part of ye causes hitherto of my delay with ye Ship South Carolina under my direction in the service of the State of South Carolina those causes are ripening to ye overthrow of ye pleasing prospect I had in view of conducting to America one of ye best ships afloat with a cargo of about Twenty Thousand Pound Sterling of articles for ye use of ye army & navy all purchased on acct of ye State on ye best terms & are chiefly on board Permit me now to enlarge on this business that thereby you may be able to Judge of ye propriety of my application to you & to facilitate my departure—Easterly Winds & want of water prevented ye ship ( tho on her Broadside) getting over ye shoals that are in ye river upwards of seventy Miles distance from Amsterdam till ye 30th of Octr last, & untill she was over those Shoals was oblig'd to keep her with a swept Hold or nothing in her so that we had every thing to take in after that from Amsterdam, this was nearly accomplish'd when ye winter began to set in, that, & ye Marines not arriving as expected compell'd us to get ye Ship out of her Eminent danger of ye Ice into ye same winter quarters as ye Dutch Men of War were in near ye Texel, to accomplish this we was oblig'd to put into Lighters every thing on board except part of ye Iron Ballast, this navigation being very Intricate & shallow, Cap! John Joyner who commands this Ship could not get her out into ye Texel Road till abt ye 12th of March since when he has been constantly employed in taking in his Bal-
last, Water, Provisions, Guns, Stores, & Cargo and getting ye ship compleat for Sea, all those delays & disappointments part of ye extra expense of keeping twelve Lighters on daily pay from December till March (as ye Goods could not be relanded) have accumulated to a larger sum than I could foresee would be necessary, thus was not provided with more funds than I presume’d would be needful to pay ye Ships disbursements till Nov! & Dec! last allways expecting that about that Period we should sail. to remedy these wants I have had recourse to friends to make some cash advances & have also disposed of some Goods I had procur’d for ye State but those prov’d only momentary reliefs because our debts increas’d by our delays & because some of those friends press for a return of their advances, the ship has now every thing on board except a few articles of her cargo that can be ship’d in four days, all ye Marines can be embd in fourteen or twenty days & as for every thing else I flatter my self ye ship will bear inspecting with an officers Eye & found to be as compleat for sea as most ships are, Political obstacles I know of none but what are overcome part in Holland & it was no longer than last Monday that I requested His Excellency the Duke de la Vanguyer ye French Ambassadeur at ye Hague to acqu me if there was any objection at the French Court of this Ships going to America, his reply was as Candid as positive that there existed none, time does not admit my laying many circumstances before you that carry convincing proofs with them that no time has been lost, but every method in our power us’d to Expedite the Ship & when I assure you that was it not for our Pecuniary delays we should have been ready for sea as soon as one Dutch Man of War that began fitting out ye time we did tho they was in their own Country thus had facilities we could not experience, I trust we shall not be suppos’d to have lost any oppyt, for dispatch & as it is I think we shall sail as soon as any of them. by ye papers handed to your Excellency by Mt de Neufville & Mr Brailsford you will find sundry remarks not notic’d here & will also
find that with little or no Money of ye States, we have brought ye time very near that will produce to America a usefull ship & a number of Valuable Articles, It is with you Worthy Sir to put ye finishing stroke to this business, & under these circumstances I feel some consolation that it is to a Gentleman of your reputation I lay as exact state of our case before willing to cherish ye Hopes that if in your power you will aid your Country by relieving us, party if you want to ship out any quantity of Goods by what I conceive one of ye best oppys in Europe, I therefore propose to your Excell to take such a share of her Cargo now on State acct as will amount to as much as will totally extricate ye Ship from debt & that they remain on b'd to be deliv'd according to your wish, these debts do not exceed Ten Thousand Pounds sterling, but if you think it will be no diff to ye State if Congress receives all this Cargo, on that supposition I propose to you to take on ye Continental acct every thing of Cargo on b'd & to pay me such advances as I want to clear ye Ship, permit me further to suggest to you that supposing we was not in want of Money & that you wish'd to ship £20,000 Sterling of goods on Continental acct from Holland would it not be very agreable to Congress to receive these goods so early by such a favorable oppy, surely it would, in that case as in similar ones in France ye freight would have been to be paid in Holland & obstacles stated that now remove themselves, please also consider these Goods are bot on ye best terms, most are ship'd & you can hereby sooner get such Goods to America as by any chance from any other Port then supposing this was A dutch or French ship laden for freight in Holland to America, would you not deem it a Convenient oppy to send out Goods, surely you would, if so, I humbly conceive there can exist no impropriety of your buying States Goods of me or similar Goods of any other Person, neither can such a Step be construed to a Preference or Partiality to any State or Person. Authentic Invoices will be produc'd to you at which cost I wish you to take them &
MISSION OF COL. LAURENS TO EUROPE.

...to advance ye before-said Sum at such Periods as will be suitable to you & ye Ships Creditors, this done Sir I know of no impediment to our Sailing in about twenty-five days for such part of ye Continent as will answer best. Admit my observing that if possible I would wish this State of our Case to be confined to your department as it is not to every Eye I dare to expose our distress'd situation should I not be so happy as to meet your Aid it behoves me to State to you my then only Measures to be pursued which is to try & dispose of some of those Goods in Holl at what I can procure for them directly but if this cannot be done then to State matters to every one of those that have given a Credit to ye State, get them to take their Goods back sell them that are paid for at what they will fetch & sell of all ye Ships Stores, Provisions & Ammunition & I bought, thereout first pay ye first officers & Men their Just Claims for their faithfull services & pay ye residue to ye State & ships Creditors, then deliver ye Ship up to ye Chevelier de Luxembourg conformable to his Contract with me, or leave her till ye time expires where she is, thus thro dire necessity Abandon ye business I have hitherto persever'd in with all ye assiduity & Prudence I am Master of, little foreseeing that at my time of Life I am so near ye Brink of becoming A Bankrupt on acct of ye State I so much revere, this reluctant measure adopted I return directly home to lay ye part of my Conduct during my absence before that Tribunal that only has a right to approve of or condemn my proceedings, that approbation is all ye reward I ever sought or expected & untill that is denied, a suspension of opinion will be no more than ye reward I may venture to claim from Friends & those I have ye Honour of being known to, I wish I may have explain'd ye needfull to you, if not, I have no other business here than to attend to enlarge thereon whenever it suits you, will therefore only add that ye goods in question consist of——

Course & fine Cloths with Linings for ye officers & Men of the Army & Navy——
Blankets for d°...
Sail Cloth, Ravens duck & Flemish Canvas for White Plains, Tents & Light Sails Hosiery, Shoes, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Hats, Milton Covelids, Course & fine Linnens Bolt Iron, Spikes & other nails, Iron Hoops Cordage, Anchors & A Variety of Slops—30,000 Wt. of Gun Powder at 750 Stand of Arms with A Variety of other Articles I do not recollect not having ye Invoice with me, but are such as I deem'd would be very suitable for ye State. I will not fail to try to persuade ye Gentle whose Goods I had promised to take in at fifteen p'r C' freight payable in Amsterdam to ship these Goods in another Bottom, & will with pleasure make all ye room we possibly can for such fine Goods as you further wish to ship on Congress Acc! may I crave your early reply as that only Guides my tarry here with all due respect & Esteem I have the Honour to be——

Your Excellencies——

Most Obedt & most hble Servt

A. GILLON

Commodore of ye Navy of the State of South Carolina

Paris 22d April 1781

His Excellency
Coll JOHN LAURENS Esqre
Minister Extraordinary at ye Court of Versailles from ye United States of North America

Paris

Endorsed: from

A GILLON
Paris 22d April 1781.

18 Since the publication of the sketch of Commodore Gillon in the January number of this magazine, the Editor has unearthed a few more facts about Commodore Gillon: By the convention of the people of South Carolina, held in Charleston in July, 1774, he was appointed a member of the “General Committee” of 99, which was practically the governing power in South Carolina from July, 1774, to June, 1775. He was elected lieutenant governor by the Legislature in August,
Memorandum of Agreement between Lt. Col. Laurens Special Minister from the United American States on the part of the said States, and Commodore Gillon on the part of the State of South Carolina.

Commodore Gillon having represented to Col. Laurens in the most pointed terms that the Indian a new Frigate of equal dimensions to a seventy four gun ship purchased for the term of three years by the State of South Carolina, now in port laden with a Cargo of Cloathing and naval supplies on account of the said state to the amount of about fifteen thousand pounds sterling compleatly armed rigged provisioned and manned except the number of two hundred and eighty marines long since engaged and daily expected to Join—and in every other respect fitted for sea—is reduced to the impossibility of sailing for the want of the sum of ten thousand pounds Sterling for the payment of debts contracted in port, and on a reimbursement of Money advanced by Messrs de Neufville & Co—and unless the assistance in Money above mentioned be obtained he will be reduced to the disgraceful and Melancholy necessity of unloading this ship and selling his Cargo at a ruinous loss to satisfy in part the demands of his Creditors of the State of South Carolina—in consequence of which the services of a ship whose force and peculiar good qualities

1783, in place of Richard Beresford, who had been elected a delegate to Congress, but declined. He was elected a delegate to Congress in March, 1784, retiring in February, 1785, when he was elected one of the commissioners for the speedy settlement of public accounts. He was elected a warden of Charleston for the 3rd Ward on Sept. 1, 1785, but a few weeks later was declared to have been unduly elected, and in the next race he was not elected.


20 More properly the South Carolina.—See the January number of this Magazine, p. 82, note.
must render her a most valuable acquisition to the American Coasts, will be long suspended if not altogether lost—And the said Commodore Gillon offering by virtue of the powers vested in him to transfer the Cargo on board to Col Laurens on Continental account; Col Laurens has accepted his offer annexing certain conditions in order to conciliate the succour so pressingly required for the state with the general Interest. Conformably to which the following articles have been settled and agreed upon by the parties.

1st Commodore Gillon engages to deliver immediately on his arrival in Holland, the original invoices of the supplies purchased on account of the State of South Carolina to such person as Col Laurens shall authorize to receive them—in order that the said person may select from the totality such articles as may be wanted for Continental service and reject the rest—

2d Commodore Gillon warrants the said articles to be of the proper qualities, in their respective kinds—purchased at reasonable rates—and engages to cede them at the prime Cost, agreeably to the original invoices, for the use of the Continent to the full amount of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling—

3d He engages to reland and exclude from his ship all private adventures whatever and by the greatest attention to his stowage, by reducing his provision to the quantity required in strict prudence to a voyage to Philadelphia by relanding and excluding such bulky articles of naval supplies as may not be comprehended in the choice, mentioned in the first article—and by every other means in his power to make the greatest quantity of vacant tonnage, for the reception of such supplies as Col Laurens shall order to be shipped from Holland on Continental account—

4th Commodore Gillon engages to embark the said supplies with the greatest possible expedition—he repeats the most solemn assurances that the succour to be given in the manner hereafter mentioned will relieve him from every difficulty
and entirely remove every obstacle to his sailing and engages
to proceed to sea in every respect compleatly fitted and
manned by the twentieth day of May next at farthest.

5th The said Commodore Gillon engages to proceed without
loss of time to Philadelphia which place he is to consider
exclusively as his destination and it is understood that he will
not steer for any other port but in case of unavoidable neces-
sity, arising from storms, the chase of a superior Enemy or a
succession of contrary winds, which would render his per-
severance in the voyage to Philadelphia obnoxious to excessive
delays in either case he is to use his utmost efforts to arrive
at the nearest friendly Port to Philadelphia—He is to proceed
North about from the Texel unless a concurrence of favorable
Circumstances renders the Channel passage perfectly safe
and eligible—He engages not to vary his Course for the
purpose of Cruising, nor any distant Chase that may involve
delays, but to use all possible diligence to arrive at the port
above mentioned, and deliver the supplies which he shall have
on board on Continental Account to the order of Congress—

6 Col Laurens engages on his part that the amount of the
Merchandize transferred to Continent, account shall be paid
on bills of Exchange drawn by the Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States in Holland, on the Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of the united states in France at six Months sight to the
order of Commodore Gillon

7 The said Commodore Gillon for the consideration
above mentioned hereby acknowledges the cession to Col
Laurens of a quantity of the Merchandize now in his posses-
sion equal in value to the sum of ten thousand pounds
sterling—and upon receipt of the bills is to sign receipts
more particularly specifying the said transfer

Settled and agreed upon at Paris this twenty eighth day of
April 1781—In witness whereof we have hereunto set our
hands and seals

Witness

JOHN LAURENS

A GILLON

A true Copy Tho Paine
Endorsed by John Laurens: Mem. of Agreement
between Lt Col Laurens & Captain Gillon—

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Memorandum of Agreement
between Col. Laurens & Comr. Gillon. settled at Paris
28th April 1781.

[22.]

Sir

I request you to proceed with all possible expedition to Amsterdam, and inform yourself minutely of the present situation and circumstances of the Frigate So Carolina, now under the command of Commodore Gillon—You will obtain from him immediately the authentic invoices of the Cargo purchased by him on account of the State of South Carolina—and select from them all such articles as may coincide in kind and quality with the Supplies required for the service of the United States—cause a new invoice to be made of the said articles with the addition of their prime costs—and have the proper bills of Lading executed by Capt. Gillon—

You will use your utmost exertions to secure the punctual accomplishment of the engagements entered into by Comr. Gillon & Mrs de Neufville—& have the necessary bills of Lading executed—for the additional Cargo to be ship'd. in Holland—

You will be particularly attentive to the shipment & security of a sum of specie to be transmitted by the So Carolina on Acc. of the United States—for which you are to sign proper receipts to the persons charged with the delivery of it in Holland—farther instructions relative to this object will be transmitted by the first opportunity—

I request your inspection as far as circumstances will allow of the purchases to be made in Holland—You will be best able to judge upon the spot whether the frigate is capable of
receiving the whole quantity of supplies specified in the List delivered to Mr de Neufville—but my intention is that the purchases should not extend beyond the capacity of the Frigate—

Your knowledge of the present circumstances of America and zeal for the service will prompt your utmost exertions in the dispatch which is above all essential in the execution of this business—

I have requested His Excellency the Mr Plen. of the U. S. in Holland, to afford you his counsel and assistance which I am persuaded will be useful to you—You will keep me constantly advised by every post—that intervenes between your arrival and sailing—and take your passage on board the Frigate for America.

Done at Paris this—28 April 1781

Endorsed; Copy of a Letter from J. L.
To Captain Jackson
Paris April 28. 1781.

[23.]

I have the honour of transmitting to Your Excellency Copies of a representation made to me by Commodore Gillon on the subject of the Frigate South Carolina—and a memorandum of articles settled and agreed upon between us—My motives for engaging in this business are—That the excellence of the conveyance enables me to transmit immediately a part of the specie destined for the United States, which would otherwise have been the object of a future and uncertain epoch—That the greatest part of her present Cargo consists in articles which I am directed to forward to America on Continental Account. That she will have a considerable vacancy for an additional Cargo of the same kind—that the said Cargo can be obtained immediately in Holland—and that the arrival of a ship of her force and peculiar good qualities on the American Coast will be a very valuable acquisition—
With respect to the State of So Carolina—there is a prospect of considerable advantage to her, from having her ships at sea, in condition to profit by cruising—and she will receive her share of the advantages that will result from the general interest, in common with the other members of the Union—

Mr J. de Neufville has engaged to provide and ship the additional Cargo, on continental account, agreeable to an Invoice delivered him by the 20th May on the most reasonable terms—the confidence placed in him by Your Excellency, was my only inducement for accepting the offer of his services on this occasion—Captain Jackson, Aide de Camp to General Lincoln, an officer of merit intelligence and activity—has at my request and from zeal for the Service undertaken the journey to Holland in order to accelerate as much as possible the whole of this business—I intreat Your Excellency's advice to this Gentleman, and it is with the confidence inspired for your distinguished public services that I solicit your protection and assistance, as far as may be required, in a matter the success of which is so essential to the interests of the United States—

It appeared to me advisable both for the sake of authenticity—and in order that a control should be placed in the most respectable hands—to trouble Your Excellency with drawing the Bills for the payment of the new purchases and the Cargo already on board—the former to be made payable to J de Neufville & Co—at six Months sight—and not to be drawn until the whole of the supplies are embarked, and the proper invoices and vouchers are delivered to Your Excellency the latter to be made payable to Commodore Gillon at six Months Sight—and to be drawn upon his application—the whole to be addressed to our Minister plenipotentiary at this

21 William Jackson, sometime captain in the first regiment of South Carolina Continentals, and on this occasion secretary to Col. Laurens.

His account of Col. Laurens's services, which was largely drawn upon by Mr. James Barnes in his contribution to McClure's Magazine for December, 1899, was published in the second series of Garden's Anecdotes, p. 12 et seq.
Court—I expect to obtain two Millions of Livres to arrive in Holland in time to be transmitted by the South Carolina—Two millions more will be sent in a frigate destined to reconduct me, which I hope will sail in all the next month—Five Millions will be procured at Vera Cruz or the Havanna—to be conveyed by a frigate to be detached for that service from the French W. Indies—This is the distribution of pecuniary succours for the present moment—the epochs are to be fixed as near as possible for farther transmissions—

I should have had the honor of introducing myself to Your Excellency and announcing the objects of my mission by Mr. Dana, but unluckily for me he left Paris at a moment when I was closely occupied at Versailles—I have much to regret that my short stay in Europe will deprive me of an opportunity of cultivating a particular acquaintance with Your Excellency, whose public and private character have inspired me with so much veneration—it will in some degree console me, if Your Excellency will render me in any way useful to you in America, and favor me with your particular commands for that Country—

_Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from J. Laurens to John Adams Esquire Paris April 28—1781 Respecting Goods to be shipped from Holland for the United States——

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For the answer to this letter see vol. vii. p. 415, "Works of John Adams." (Boston, 1852) On page 14 of the January number of this magazine is printed a letter from John Laurens to the president of Congress, which Henry Laurens endorsed on the back as having been written in Dec. 1780 or Jan. 1781. In a foot-note to another letter, given on page 15 of the same number, I expressed a doubt as to the first letter ever having been sent. I have lately discovered that about the end of 1779 or the beginning of 1780 Col. Laurens was offered a commission as special envoy to Europe, but declined, and I am now of opinion that the letter given on page 14 of the January number was
Addressed: The Honourable Colonel Laurens

The Honourable Colonel Laurens
Paris

Sir

I am honoured with your polite Letter of the 20th Instant, inclosed in one from his Excellency B. Franklin Esq. informing me that you have thought proper that the draft of 4444 Dollars remitted me by the Admiralty should be paid & his Excellency has advised me that he would duly honor my drafts for that amount.

I have every thing ready to be shipt on board of the Active and I do not presume that they will encumber above 10 or 12 Tons—the rest of the Vessell which is about 20 Tons is much at your service, it is true I have already shipt that quantity of flints and old Arms on board but as these articles especially the last can be of very little service in America, & that what you want to send will no doubt be articles much wanted; it would be more advisable to send them and leave out the former—this operation will not take above a day and therefore will occasion no delay—The Admiralty board say in their Letter to my house—"We would have you use your best endeavow to persuade Capt Barnes to proceed with the Active to this Place in which case you will address her Cargo to this board, but if he cannot be persuaded you will then address to the Navy board Eastern department in Boston"—

the letter declining that appointment. On page 163 of vol. vii of "Works of John Adams," in a letter to William Carmichael, Adams says: "Young Laurens has refused to come to Europe; I suppose smitten with the charms of military glory, and foreseeing the war was turning to his town." The war turned to Charleston about the beginning of 1780. Many complimentary references to Col. Laurens are to be found in the Adams letters by consulting the index to the set. Unlike Franklin, Adams also speaks well of Commodore Gillon.

—EDITOR.
we have done all we could to engage him to comply, but without success.—I mention this as it might not be equally convenient to load your stores for Boston and that you may consult with D franklin whether it would not be proper if your articles are for Philadelphia to give this Captain some gratification to engage him to change his destination—In the interim I beg leave to reiterate my offers of Services and to assure you that I am very respectfully

Your most humble & ob! Servant

Sir J. D! SCHWEIGHAUSER

Nantez 28 April 1781

Endorsed: M' Schweighaser—Nantz.
28th April 1781.—

[25.]

NANTES

Addressed: L' honorable
Monsieur JEAN LAURENS
Colonel au service des Etats Unis
de l Amerique——
ches Monsieur Grand
Basquen
à Paris

to The Honourable Col: LAURENS
Paris

Sir

His Excellency B franklin Esq mentions in a letter he writes to our M Schweighauser that you have wrote us concerning the goods you want to load on board of the Active which Letter we have never received—& we only wait those articles to dispatch Cap Barnes—M Cigogne apothicary has some medecine which he says he is to load & your order & that our said Partner as Commercial agent is to give him a
receipt for the same, we have declined loading them 'till we have your directions.

The departure of the post obliges us to finish this Letter & leaves us only time to assure you of the profound respect with which we are

Your humble & ob Servants

Sir ://: SCHWEIGHAUSER & DOBREE

Nantes 10 May 1781

Endorsed by John Laurens: SCHWEIGHAUSER

10th May 1781

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Letter from SCHWEIGHAUSER & Co

Nantes 10th May 1781—

Concerning goods to be shipped on board the Active——

[26.]

NANTES

Addressed: L’ honorable

Monsieur Laurens

Ministre Extraordinaire des

Etats Unis de l’ Amerique a

la Cour— Rue Richelieu

ché’s M Grand Hotel d’ Angleterre

Banq: /

Paris

The Honorable Colonel Laurens

Paris

Sir !

We have had the honor of writing you the 10 Instant and are since without any of your favors—Mr De la Ville is come to us this morn* to engage us to receive from him——

60 or 90 Barrels of Tin cont* each 450 Sheets

60 or 90 Chests of Tin cont* each 225 Sheets

and about 3000 lb of Wire———
which his Correspondents Messrs. Sabatier fils & Després write him to deliver us per your order; having no such directions from you we have given him the same answer as to M Cigogne the Apothecary & earnestly request your immediate Commands the Active being detained here solely on your account—

We have had the old arms unloaded seeing that the articles offered us for you are more than sufficient to load this Vessel and that she may not be delayed when we receive your orders—

Cap Barnes means to go if your goods are loaded in time with the next convoy which will sail from the Isle of daix fm the 20 to the last of this month——

We have the honor to be with the highest Consideration & respect

Your most hbl & ob: Servants

Sir ://: SCHWEIGHAUSER & DOBREE
Nantes 12 May 1781

Endorsed : SCHWEIGHAUSER & C?
Nantes 12th May 1781——

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

A CHEROKEE WAR DOCUMENT.

[The following interesting document, pertaining to the Cherokee war in South Carolina in 1760-61, was recently sent by Mr. A. Landsear Norrie, of New York, through Mr. Pembroke Jones, of the same city, to Mr. W. D. Porcher, of Charleston, to be by him transmitted to Governor McSweeney for the use and benefit of students of the history of this State. Governor McSweeney presented it to this Society.]

George R.

Whereas it appears by the annexed Report of the Comptrollers of the Accounts of Our Army that the sum of Four thousand five hundred seventy three pounds ten shillings and four pence is due unto the late Sir James Colebrooke Baronet
Arnold Nesbitt Esq; Sir George Colebrooke Baronet and Moses Franks Esq; for victualling Our Forces within the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia with all Species of Provisions between the 1st day of January 1761 and the 25th day of March following both daies included Our Will and Pleasure is And We do hereby direct authorize and command that out of any Monies in your hands that may be applied to this Service You do pay unto the Representatives of the said late Sir James Colebrooke and unto the said Arnold Nesbitt Sir George Colebrooke and Moses Franks or to their Assigns the said sum of Four thousand five hundred seventy three pounds ten shillings and four pence upon Account in satisfaction of the like sum due to them as aforesaid And this shall be as well to You for making such payment as to Our Auditors and all Others concerned in passing your Accounts for allowing the same thereupon a sufficient Warrant Given at Our Court at Saint James's this thirtieth day of July 1761 in the first Year of Our Reign

By his Majesty's Command

HOBER NEWEARTH
GILB: ELLIOT BARRINGTON

To Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved
Councillor Henry Fox Esqr Paymaster Genl.
of Our Guards Garrisons and Land Forces

Representatives of the late Sr Ja8 Colebrooke et al £4573,, 10,, 4 for victs in So Carolina & Georgia fm 1 Janry to 25 March 1761—

G COLEBROOKE Executor of ye late
Sir James Colebrooke

ARNOLD NESBITT
G COLEBROOKE
MOSES FRANKS
BLAKE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Endorsed: Kings Warrant
Representatives of the late Sir
JAMES COLEBROOKE et al £4573, 10s 4d
for victs the Forces in South Carolina and Georgia between
1st Janry & 25th March 1761 both incd
Entd

Directed folio 277

BLAKE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arms: Arg: a chevron between the garbs sable. Crest:
On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a martlet argent.

This distinguished Carolina family is descended, as Oldmixon tells us, from a brother of Admiral Blake. In his History of the British Empire in America, Oldmixon writes:

"I say the more of Mr. Blake because his family is one of the most considerable in this Province; where he arrived in the year 1683, with several other Families the followers of his fortune. What estate he sold in England he sold to

a By Langdon Cheves, Esq.

1 "T'was about this time, that the Persecution rais'd by the Popish Faction, and their adherents, in England, against the Protestant Dissenters, was at its height; and no Part of this Kingdom suffer'd more by it than Somersetshire. The Author of this History liv'd at that time with Mr. Blake, brother to the famous General of that name being educated by his Son-in-law, who taught School in Bridgewater; and remembers, tho' then very young, the reasons old Mr. Blake us'd to give for leaving England: One of which was, That the miseries they endur'd, meaning the Dissenters then, were nothing to what he foresaw would attend the Reign of a Popish successor; wherefore he resolv'd to remove to Carolina: And he had so great an Interest among Persons of his principles, I mean Dissenters, that many honest substantial Persons engaged to go over with him." Oldmixon, Car. Col: 2, p 407

2 Warrant to Maj: Maurice Matthews: To lay out to Capt: Benjamin Blake 1090 acres of land in some place not yett laid out &c the said
carry the effects along with him and tho’ the sum was not many Thousands, if it did at all deserve the plural Number; yet t’was all that his great Brother left him, tho’ for several years he commanded the British Fleet and in a time when our Naval Arms were victorious and the treasures of New Spain seldom reached home. By Mr Blakes presence in Carolina, the sober party, we call them so in opposition to Mr Archdales ill livers, began to take Heart and the other to be discouraged in their irregularities’’; of this:

Benjamin Blake of Plainsfield and Pawlets, Esq: J. P, Lords Proprietors Depty and Member of the Grand Council of Carolina, Gov: Archdale in his Description of Carolina says: ‘‘In Gov: Moretons time General Blake’s Brother with many Dissenters, came to Carolina, which Blake being a wise and prudent person of an heroick temper of spirit, strengthened the hands of sober inclin’d people and kept under the first loose and extravagant spirit, &c. The Governor as we are told marry’d Mrs Elizabeth Blake his daughter, and land being due to the said Benjamin Blake by and for the transporta- tion into this province of himselfe and 21 persons whose names are recorded in the Secretarys Office in the said province &c Dated 18 March 1688. Joseph Morton &c. Sec: Office Bk 1682-92 p 243. This was probably Pawlets; The grant to Plainsfield, 1000 acres was 5 July 1688.

by this alliance the strength of their party was so increas'd that we hear little of the other till Mr Colleton's government."

Capt. Blake received considerable grants of land in the province and settled the large plantations of Plainsfield and Pawlets in Colleton County. About the year 1685 he was appointed Lords Proprietors deputy and in October of that year signed the new constitutions and oath of allegiance to King James.

He served in the Council during the administrations of Gov. Moreton and Colleton; the Lords Proprietors recommended him "as a confidential man" and appointed him Clerk of the Crown and Peace for S. Carolina. In 1686 he was commissioner under the act for public defence and in 1687 one of the committee to revise the constitutions which drew up a new form of government for the province. Capt. Blake died about the year 1689 and was succeeded by his son:

Right Honble Colonel Joseph Blake of Plainsfield and Pawlets, Esq: J. P., Landgrave of Carolina, one of the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of Carolina and twice Governor of South Carolina. Was born and educated in England. He probably followed his father to Carolina and on his death was appointed Lords Proprietors deputy in his stead but was removed by Gov. Sothell, Oct. 1690. The Proprietors remonstrated and reappointed Blake to Gov. Ludwell's council, Nov. 1691. He served in Gov's Ludwell's and Smiths councils and on Gov: Smith's resignation, Oct. 1694, succeeded him as Governor of the province and was created a Landgrave. Col. Blake provided for defence of the province "in these times of Warr with the French King" and served

yal of gift Elizabeth Weekley of Berkley Co: widow to loving kinswoman Elizabeth Fenwicke wife of John Fenwick of Charlestown merchant, and in consideration that he hath agreed to maintain me during my life &c negroes &c. 1728 May 12 Then was buried Mrs Weekley by the Rev: Mr Garden. St Phil Reg.

1687 Oct: 10. Lds Proprietors to Benjamin Blake Esq: commission appointing him Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace for that part of Carolina lying south and west of Cape Fear. H.S. S.C. vol. I. p. 120. 116. 119
as governor until Gov. Archdale’s arrival 1695 and then as deputy in his new council.

In Nov. 1696 “Gov. Archdale return’d for England * * and Joseph Blake Esq: become a Proprietary" was looked upon as the fittest person to succeed him in the Government; in which office he behaved himself to the satisfaction of the Country, which he Govern’d with equal Prudence and Moderation" Oldmixon. His administration was disturbed only by the effort, urged by the Proprietors, to settle the constitutions to suit themselves and the people. Many important laws were enacted. Thro’ his influence the Huguenots were enfranchised and a maintenance settled on the church of England, for “tho’ accounted in some measure a dissenter’ ‘he possessed the most liberal sentiments towards men of a different persuasion.” In June 1695 he had purchased for and ultimately gave to, the Presbyterian congregation in Charlestown the land on which the Circular church now stands. In 1698.9 when storm, earthquake, fire and pestilence afflicted the province, “Gov: Blake deeply sensible of the public distress tried every art for alleviating the misery of the people and encouraging them to patience.” Gov: Blake inherited a good estate, received large grants of land himself and acquired a considerable property. He m. Dec 1698 Elizabeth widow of Francis Turgis Esqr (member of Assembly 1695) and dr. of Landgrave Daniel Axtell and

1 Gov: Blake is styled Landgrave in a warrant 20 Nov. 1694 also in Act 17 Jan. 1694 A A 2 p. 86 and Proprietor 10 March 1694, Jbid 172; He was probably made a Landgrave on succeeding Gov. Smith and Proprietor on succeeding Gov. Archdale, altho’ the deed conveying Lord Berkeleys proprietorship was not made until 11 April 1698.

2 25 April 1697 Lds Proprs to Jos: Blake esq: one of the Landgraves of Carolina; express their satisfaction in the conduct of Mr Archdale and his placing his proprietary in such good hands as those of the person addressed; as he is now one of them urge him to get settled in Carolina by the Assembly constitutions which may tend both to the good of the people and themselves. Hist Soc. Col. I. p. 141.

3 6 Dec: 1698 Jos: Blake esq: bond to John Alexander of Charlestown mercht 1258 17s, whereas Francis Turgis gent: late of this Province decd, dyed intestate whereby admin’n of his estate was com-
Rebecca his wife. "His Lady also was one of the greatest benefactors towards the ornaments of the church" Oldmixon

She was a clever and energetic woman, careful of her husband's estates and the education of his only son, the young Proprietor. She died in 1726. He left issue:

1. Joseph Blake, born 1700, his heir.
2. Rebecca Blake, b. 1699 m. March 1717 George Smith, esq: 2nd son of Hon: Thomas Smith Landgrave and Governor of Carolina. Gov: Blake died 7th, September 1700 and was succeeded by his only son:

mitted to Elizabeth Turgis relict of ye sd Francis and whereas ye sd Francis Turgis left two daughters Elizabeth and Mary to whom by law 3 of his estate did belong, estate £944; and whereas there is an Intermarriage intended between ye sd Joseph Blake and ye sd Elizabeth Turgis relict of ye sd Francis Turgis Now condition &c pay £314 14s 9d each to sd Elizabeth and Mary at 21 or marriage and meantime give and allow without any charge to ye sd children such maintenance and education in this Country as shall be thought requisite by ye sd Elizabeth Turgis Mother of ye sd children or ye sd John Alexander &c Bk 1693-704 p. 270 Elizabeth m. Thos Diston esq: mem: Council 1710.11; Mary m. 19 may 1718 Walter Izard esq: mem: Commons.

1 30 Sept. 1725 will Elizabeth Blake widdow in the County of Berkley in the province of Carolina &c to my dr: Elizabeth Dicton and Mary Izard £500 each; to every one of my gd children living at my death £100 &c to the building of an Anabaptist parsonage house in Charles-Town £50 and to the Minister £20 per an: to my beloved Sister Elizabeth Weekley for life £20 per an: the said Elizabeth being the dr: of Benjamin Blake decd; to my beloved Son Joseph Blake all the rest & appoint him ex'or. Pd. 23 July 1726.

2 19 March 1716 bond £10,000. and indenture between Hon: Landgrave Thomas Smith of Berkley Co: & Mary his wife 1st part, the Honble the Lady Elizabeth Blake of Berkley Co: wide & Walter Izard esq: 2nd part, and Rebecca Blake dr. of ye said Eliz: Blake 3rd part: whereas a marriage by ye Grace of God is intended shortly &c between George Smith one of the sons of Landgrave Thos Smith & the said Rebecca Blake Now &c to Geo. Smith paid & by Eliz: Blake as ye marriage portion of Rebecca Blake &c joynture made to her &c plantation 737 acres &c

3 27 Dec. 1699 will Joseph Blake of Plainsfield in ye County of Colleton; to my dr. Rebecca my proprietary in ye 1/4 of ye Province of Carolina with all ye Royalties &c all my lands in Carolina with the
Honble Colonel Joseph Blake of Plainsfield, Pawlets and Newington, Esq. J. P Lord Proprietor and Landgrave of Carolina, member of H M. Hon: Council for South Carolina and Colonel of the Provincial forces.

He was born — — — 1700 and educated probably partly in England. Soon after coming of age he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and elected to the Assembly. Gov: Nicholson recommended him 25 June 1724, as one of 12 gentlemen fit to supply vacancies in the Council, he was afterwards Colonel of the Berkley regiment and 2d April 1733 Gov: Johnson recommends Col. Blake son of one of the late Proprietors" for the Council. In 1734 he was a trustee of the Free school at Dorchester and 10 Nov. 1736 was elected to the Commons for St Helena and sat until 3 June 1740 when he was appointed to the Council. In 1741 he was of the Committee to distribute the Fire relief fund. He went to England in 1746 and seems to have remained until 1748. He continued of the Council until his death in 1751.

Col. Blake inherited his fathers Proprietorship and landed estates, besides a good estate from his mothers family including the Newington, Mt Boone and Cypress lands, some 6000 acres, and the fine Newington mansion, where he chiefly

buildings &c but if she die before 21 &c then to my cousin Wm Dry son of my sister Elizabeth Dry; to my beloved sister Mrs Elizabeth Dry £100; I remit what is due to me on ye Presbyterian Meeting house in Charlestown and desire that title be made to the house &c my friend Dr Jas Williams; his dr. Margaret Williams £50; Mr Jas Stanyarne £50. assist my wife in managemt of my estate; all rest to my wife Elizabeth Blake & my dr. Rebecca; wife sole exe'x. Mem: I give to my affectionate Mother ye Lady Rebecca Axtell £20 to buy her & her waiting maid mourning and will in case my wife be delivered of a child and it be a son that he have my Proprietary and lands and 1/4 residue of my estate. Bk 1697-1700 p. 37.

1 4 Oct: 1746 Gov Glen writes: Mr Blake and Mr Atkins have asked leave to go to England. Charlestown 31 March 1748 the Snow Nancy from Bristol was taken by Spaniards in sight of the Town the Hon: Joseph Blake who came passenger in her was landed here the same day by her long-boat. S. C. Gazette.
resided. His Proprietorship was surrendered to the King under Act of Parliament 1729.

He m. 16 June 1720 Sarah dr. of Daniel Lindrey esq: (mem: assembly 1703) and Elizabeth his wife1 She predeceased him He had issue:

i. Daniel Blake, his successor.

ii. Robert Blake, d. infant s: p.2

iii. William Blake, of whom presently.

1. Rebecca Blake, m. Ralph Izard esq: and left issue.

ii. Anne Blake, m 5 Nov: 1761 at Dorchester Adam Daniel esq: (mem: assembly 1763) she d.s.p? 17—3

Col. Blake died in 1751 and was succeeded by his eldest son:

Honble Daniel Blake of Newington Esq: J. P. Landgrave of Carolina, member of H. M. Hon. Council for S. Carolina &c. was born at Newington ?23 April 1731 ?4 and educated in England; He inherited Newington5 and a large estate. In 1755 he was Justice of the Peace and member of the

1 June 16 1720 Then was married Joseph Blake & Sarah Lyndrey by ditto (Rev. Alex. Garden) License by Gov. Johnson St Phil. Reg:

2 31 Aug. 1738 Thomas Distons will: my uncle Joseph Blake; my cousins Daniel & Robert Blake.

3 18 Dec. 1750 will Joseph Blake of Berkley Co: in prov: S. Carolina; estate be kept together until it raises £2000 ster. & £1000 proc'n money, exclusive of maintenance of my sons Daniel Blake & Wm Blake and dr. Anne Blake, interest towards their education & maintenance; £1000 to each at 21 &c; to son Daniel Blake plan'n I live on called Newington also Cypress and lands on Charlestown neck between High road & Cooper river. 1500 acres, 597 acres &c; to my son Wm Blake plan'n on Wadmelaw & New cut called Plainsfield, land on Charlestown neck betw High road & Ashly river; to dr Rebecca Izard 1873 acres Granville Co: &c; to my dr Anne Blake 1000 acres &c rest of real estate to sons Daniel & Wm Blake; household goods & plate to sons & dr. Anne; coach & horses to son Daniel; rest personal estate to my four children &c exrs dr Rebecca Izard, son Daniel Blake, son Ralph Izard. Pd 30 Aug. 1751. Bk 1747-52 p. 448.

4 Daniel ye son of Joseph and Sarah Blake of Dorohester baptised Oct ye 24, 1731. St Andrews Register

5 The stately brick mansion, with its fine grounds and avenue of four rows of live oaks, was one of the finest in Carolina; long a picturesque ruin, it has now been destroyed.
Commons for Prince Williams, in 1757-59 for St Bartholomew's, in 1761, 1762 for St George's and 5 June 1762 was appointed to the Council. He supported Gov. Bull in 1765 and maintained a conservative course thro' the troubled years following. Mr Blake lived at Newington and in Charlestown and travelled at the North until June 1770, when he went to England (for his wife's health) resided in London, Bath and Buxton and travelled in England and on the Continent. He returned often to Carolina, where he was in the Councils of Lord Charles Montagu 1772 and Lord Wm Campbell 1775, and again in 1780. He died at Newington Dec. 29? 1780.

1 Mr. Blake m. . . . Nov: 1758 Margaret dr. of Henry Izard esq: and Margaret, dr of Gov. Johnson, his wife; she died 17—.

He m. 2d, March 21, 1762 Elizabeth dr. and coheiress of Joseph Izard esq: and Anne, dr of John Bull esq;

1 Charlestown 30 Dec: 1780: Death: After a few days illness, Daniel Blake Esq: S. C. & Am. Gen. Gaz. Will 9 May 1773 Daniel Blake of Charlestown in the Province of S. Carolina, Esq now residing in London; wife Elizabeth Blake £5000 ster: all plate, furniture, linen, jewels &c; to wife for life Newington and Cypress &c and in fee plantations in Pr Williams, St Helena and Craven County; to nephews Ralph & Walter Izard each £1500 and my Savannah river lands; £1500 each for my nieces Lady Wm Campbell wife of Lord Wm Campbell and Rebecca Campbell wife of Collin Campbell esq; to friend Ralph Izard son of Henry Izard, decd, £4000; to the S. C. Society, Friendly Society & Library Society each £100; Free School of St George £150; to Church Wardens of parish of St George £100 the interest to go to the Rector or Preacher of an annual sermon on 23d April in every year in that Parish Church; all rest to my Brother Wm Blake; my said Brother, my nephew Ralph Izard Jr. Ralph Izard, son of Henry Izard & Miles Brewton esq: exors. Codecs S. Carolina 28 March 1780 & 28 Dec. 1780; pd 4 Jan. 1781 Wm Blake exor. Bk 1778-81 p. 688

2 About three weeks ago, Daniel Blake esq; one of the Representatives in the General Assembly of this Province for the Parish of St Bartholomew, was married to Miss Margaret Izard only Daughter and Heiress of the late Henry Izard, Esq: a young Lady of fine Accomplishments with a great fortune. S. C. Gaz. Dec. 1758. On Sunday last. Daniel Blake. Esq: to Miss Elizabeth Izard, daughter of Joseph Izard Esq: deceased. Ibid Sat 27 March 1762.
his wife. She survived him, lived many years abroad and at Newington and died 1792.¹

William Blake (2d son of Hon: Joseph Blake) of Plainsfield and Pawlet's Esq: J P. afterwards of Sunbury Place, Middlesex, and Great Cumberland Place St Mary le bone.

Was born at Newington? — — — — 1739 and educated in England. He received a large fortune from his father and acquired considerable estates in England and Carolina.² He was a subscriber to the Ludlam school fund, was in the Commission of the Peace and Sept. 1760 was elected to the Commons for St Bartholomews and 1762, 1763, 1764 &c for Prince Williams. He was in England in 1774 and joined in the petition to the King against the Boston Port bill; but he was conservative in his views and remaining in England was amerced by the act of 1782 as a Royalist.

Mr Blake m. 11 Feb: 1759 Anne dr. of Walter Izard Esq: (Mem: Commons) and Elizabeth dr. of John Gibbes esq: his wife; she was b.19 Octr 1741, survived him and d . . .; He left issue:

i. Joseph Blake, b — — — 1769, his successor.

ii. Daniel Blake, b — — — 1775. of whom below.

¹ 20 April 1783 Eliz: Blake widow of late Daniel Blake of S. C. now residing in London, all lands &c inherited from my father and mother Joseph and Ann Izard to my cousin Ralph Izard; his sister Lady Wm Campbell; inherited from my grandmother Mary Bull; £100 ster: each to parishes Pr. William, St George, St Philip & St Michael for poor; £200 to Wm Blake of S. C; all left by my late husband to his youngest nephew Daniel Blake & all plate with the Blake arms; my watch & pearls to Mrs Eliz: Farr for her attention to my late husband in his last illness; Codecil Dorchester 7April 1786; 1791 friend Mrs Drayton house in Church St. & furniture at Newington; pd 18 Oct. 1792

Anne Blake, d. unm. 186—

Mr Blake died July 1803 and was succeeded by his eldest son:

Joseph Blake of Hamells Park in the County of Herts Esq: was born 1769 and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He resided chiefly in London. m. 17— Miss Hough dr. of Colonel Hough of the English army and had issue:

i. William Blake, his successor.

ii. Joseph Blake, of whom presently.

iii. Robert Blake, b — — d. unm. s. p. 18—

iv. Walter Blake, of whom below.

v. Francis Blake, b — — —, of British army, d unm: s: p. 1865.

Anna Maria Blake, m. Henry King, Esq: and had issue: Cecil Mowbray Wm King and Maria Louisa Josephene Amelia King m. Viscount de la Pouy.

Louisa Blake, m 12 April 1837 Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Baron Sandys P. C. 3d son of Arthur Marquis of Downshire. His lordship d. 10 April 1863, issue:

1. Augustus Frederick Arthur Sandys, Baron Sandys of Omersley, County Worcester, hon. Colonel Queens own Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry, o. 2 March 1840; m. 3 Aug. 1872 Augusta Ann dr. of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart.

18 March 1802 Wm Blake a citizen of U. S. but now of Sunbury Place Co. Middlesex—wife Anne Blake £500, all furniture &c house Gt Cumberland Place, wife & Edgell Wyatt esq: to sell Sunbury Place & invest in Public funds &c wife £ 1500 ver an: interest £36500 & £13500 annuitnes: my gd son Wm Blake £10000; gd son Jos. Blake £20000; gd dr. Anne Blake £50.0; gd son Robert Blake £5000; sons & dr. of my son Jos. Blake; to son Jos. Blake lands in Carolina purchased of Thos Middleton esq: also Newington & Cypress for life, then to his son Wm Blake; to my s. n Daniel Blake all plant'ns Board house, Savannah, Hickory hill &c and Savannah river lands, negroes &c land Charles town neck & all rest to sons Joseph & Daniel Blake. wife & E Wyatt exors England, sons Joseph & Daniel Blake & Thos Parker exors S. Carolina. Codecil 3 Dec 1802 dr Anne chariot & horses &c. Pd Canterbury 15 July 1808.
1. Mary Georgiana Carolina, m. 21 Oct. 1858 Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart.
2. Anna Maria Frances, m. 28 Aug. 1868, Herbert Hay Langham, esq: and d. 27 May 1876.

Mr Blake d 27 March 1865 in England and was succeeded by his eldest son:

William Blake of Newington 1 S. C. and Park Crescent, Worthing and then of 28 New Styne, Brighton, Esqr, was born and educated in England; m. Dec. 1828 Jean Wykeham dr. of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq: of Leeds Castle, County Kent and of Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire and Eliza, dr. of R Bagnell esq, his wife, and had issue:
   i. Joseph Fiennes Blake.
   ii. Wenman William Frederick Blake.
   1. Jean Elizabeth Blake.

Mr Blake died at Brighton April 1889.

Joseph Blake of — — — — — (2d son of Joseph Blake esq:) was born and educated and resided in England. He m. 1837 Elizabeth Mary Anne dr. of Maj. Gen. Sir Evan John Murray McGregor K. C. B. Gov. of Windward islands and Elizabeth dr. of John 4th Duke of Athole and had issue:

1. Walter Francis Blake, b — — Colonel HM —th Regiment.

ii. Arthur Marcus Blake, b — —

iii. Augustus Frederick Blake, b — —

iv. Robert Blake, b — —

Mr Blake died at 80 Guildhall St: Bury St Edmunds in his 90th year 28 May 1889.

Walter Blake, of Bonny Hall, (S C) Esq: (4th son of Joseph Blake esq:) was born in England — — — 1804 and educated at Cambridge; he came to Carolina and in May 1838 m. Anne dr of Ralph Izard esq: and Hester (dr of Thos Middleton esq:) his wife (she d. 10 Aug: 1892) and had issue:


ii. Godfrey Mundy Blake, of whom presently.

iii. Reginald Edmund Blake, b. May 1849 d. unm. s. p. 18—


i. Louisa Patience Blake, b. 1840. m. — — — May — 186—

Daniel Blake Heyward esq. (issue: 1. Anne Louise Heyward. 2. Henrietta Heyward d. an int. 18—) She m. 2d 1872 James R. Rutledge esq: (he d. Sept. 1899.)

ii. Anna Maria Blake, b. 1843 m. 186— Colonel Henry M. Rutledge 25th N. C. Regt, C. S. A. issue: Frederick Rutledge. (She d. 187—.)

Mr Blake died at Savannah Aug: 1871., was succeeded by his son:

Godfrey Mundy Blake, esq: of Rice Hope, Savannah river, b. July 1845 m. 1897 Jane dr of — — Hardee, of Har-deeville S. C.

Daniel Blake of West Preston in County Sussex, and Board House, S. Carolina, Esq: (2d son of Wm Blake esq:) was born in England 1775 and educated at Cambridge. He came to Carolina, where he possessed large estates, and m. 1 Jan: 1800 Anne Louisa dr. of Hon. Arthur Middleton
and Mary, dr of Walter Izard esq: his wife, (she d. 1819) and had issue:

i. Daniel Blake, his successor.


ii. Frances M. m. Thomas P. Rutledge esq: and was lost with him on the steamer Pulaski 1836, s. p.

Mr Blake died in Savannah, Ga 9 Dec. 1834 and was succeeded by his eldest son:

Daniel Blake of Board House and the Meadows, Esq: was born in England 31st Jan: 1803, educated at St Johns College Cambridge; But resided in Carolina. He m. Emma Middleton dr. of Henry Rutledge esq: (she d. 23 April 1853) and had issue:

i. Frederick Rutledge Blake, his successor.

ii. Francis Daniel Blake, of whom presently.

iii. Arthur Middleton Blake, of whom later.

iv. Henry Middleton Blake, b. 1855 d. 1855.

i. Frances Helen Blake, b. 10 Aug 1842.


Mr Blake m 2d, July 22, 1856 Helen dr. of Samuel Craig of New York esq: and Helen Bayley his wife and had issue:


i. Emma Craig Blake, m. 5 Oct: 1892 Benj. H. Rutledge of Charleston, esq: & has issue.

11. Helen Bayley Blake, m 5 Oct: 1892 Oliver M. Rutledge of the Knoll, N. C. & has issue:

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1 Died, in the City of Savannah, on the 9th inst: after a short illness Daniel Blake, Esq: of this State, in the 59th year of his age. Courier 25 Dec. 1834.
Mr Blake died at the Meadows 10 Aug: 1873, his eldest son:  
**Frederick R. Blake** of Newington N. C. and Board House Esq: M: D, Capt: 25 N. C. Regt C. S. A. was b. 24th Jan: 1838, educated at Philadelphia Medical College, served thro' the Confederate war, as lieutenant and then captain in that regmt and was wounded at Cold Harbour; m 1865, Olivia dr of Oliver Hering Middleton esq: and has issue:

i. Edmund Molyneux Blake.

ii. Daniel Blake, b. October 1872.


ii. Eliza Fisher Blake.

His eldest son:

**Edmund M. Blake**, b. 14 Jan: 1866, educated at Virginia Mil: Ins: and West Point. Lieutenant —th Artillery U. S. A. m. — — — 189 Eleanor dr of Colonel Farley U. S. A. and has issue:

i. Ayliffe. B. Blake, b. — —

ii. Olivia Middleton Blake.

**Francis Daniel Blake** (2d son of Daniel Blake esq:) late captain Artillery C. S. A. was born May 1841, served thro' the Confederate war and d. at the Meadows Oct. 1872. He m. 186— Sarah dr of Lieut General Leonidas Polk C. S. A late Bishop of Louisiana, and left issue:

i. Francis Polk Blake, C E. of Birmingham Ala, born 1st June 1872, educated at Boston School of Technology.

**Arthur M. Blake** of Quitman Ga: (3d son of Daniel Blake esq:) born May 1848 m. Nov. 1872 Catherine Maxwell, and has issue:

i. Wade H. Blake.

ii. Charles Blake b. —d. 1891

v. Z. Vance Blake.

i. Emma Blake.
EXCHANGES.

The January number of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography is prefaced by the proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society at its last annual meeting, held in the Society's building in Richmond on December 30, 1899. The magazine proper contains articles on: The Vigilance Committee; Richmond during the War of 1812; the conclusion of John Redd's "Reminiscences of Western Virginia, 1770-1790;" a continuation of the records of "Virginia Militia in the Revolution;" Virginia in 1628. The Tobacco Monopoly (Abstracts from the British Public Record Office, by W. N. Sainsbury); Sainsbury's Abstracts. The case of Captain Martin (by Alexander Brown); Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor Nicholson and to the Founding of William and Mary College (Continued); John Paul Jones as a citizen of Virginia; The Will of Charles Lewis of The Byrd, 1779; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents (Prepared by W. G. Stanard); Books in Colonial Virginia; Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries (Including Gen. McCrady's account of the Virginia forces surrendered at Charleston in 1780); genealogies of the Fitzhugh (Continued), Farrar, Booker (Continued), Rodes, Pryor (Continued from July, 1899), and Yates (Continued from July, 1899) families; Book Reviews and Publications Received.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January contains: a sketch of Samuel Johnson, A. M., by Rev. E. G. Porter, A. M.; First Book of Raynham Records; The New Haven (Conn.) Potters, 1639, by James Shepard, of New Britain, Conn; William Martin, Esq., Representative from North Yarmouth to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1792-5, 7, by E. P. Payson, of Boston; Letters of

The Publications of the Southern History Association for January contains: Washington and the Constitution, by
Dr. J. L. M. Curry; Andrew R. Govan, by A. S. Salley, Jr.; The Revolutionary War in North Carolina, Narrative of John Hodges Drake, of Nash County; Reviews and Notices and Notes and Queries. Among the book reviews are reviews of Mr. Wells's *Hampton and His Cavalry in '64*; of Mrs. LaSalle Corbell Pickett's *Pickett and His Men*; of Dr. John S. Bassett's *Slavery in the State of North Carolina*; of Major W. S. Dunlop's *Lee's Sharpshooters*; of Major John Cussons's *A Glance at Current History*; of Victoria V. Clayton's *White and Black Under the Old Regime*; of Dr. Wingard's *Echoes and other Poems* (By Prof. Frederick Tupper, Jr.); of Frank Stanton's *Comes one with a Song* (By Prof. George S. Wills); of Will T. Hale's *The Backward Trail, or Stories of the Indians and Tennessee Pioneers* (By J. B. Brownlow); of Rev. G. H. Smyth's *Life of Henry Bradley Plant*; of Gen. McCrady's *History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government, 1719-1776*; of Prof. D. D. Wallace's *Constitutional History of South Carolina from 1725 to 1775* (By A. S. Salley, Jr.); and of the Charleston *Year Book* for 1898. This number, of eighty pages, begins the fourth volume of the Association's *Publications*, which will hereafter be issued bi-monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for January completes the twenty-third volume of this valuable journal, and is unusually full. It contains as a frontispiece a full-page cut of the State House in Philadelphia in 1776. Then there is a description of the old State House, by John W. Jordan; a continuation of "The Penns and the Taxation of their estates by the Provincial Assembly, and articles on Franklin's Ceremonial Coat, by R. M. Bache; Unpublished Letters of General Woodford, of the Continental Army, 1776-1779 (Contributed by John W. Jordan); The General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania (Contributed by W. B. Rawle, Esq.); Notes on the Battle of Germantown (From the Journal of the Hessian Captain Friedrich Ernst von
Muenchhausen); The First Report of Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Keith, of Pennsylvania, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, 1717 (Contributed by Helen Jordan.); Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775 (Continued); Two Addresses of Conrad Weiser to the German Voters of Pennsylvania; A Register of Marriages and Deaths, 1800-1801 (Continued); Notes and Queries; Minutes of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1899; Officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Extracts from the Report of the Treasurer to the Council December 31, 1899; Annual Statement of the Trustees of the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the year 1899; and a full and complete index to the volume.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association for January contains: The Spanish Source of the Mexican Constitution of 1824, by James Q. Dealey; Another Texas Flag, by George P. Garrison; Route of Cabeza de Vaca, by Judge Bethel Coopwood, Part II.; Capture and Rescue of Mrs. Rebecca J. Fisher, née Gilleland, by Mrs. Rebecca J. Gilleland Fisher; Wandering John Taylor, by W. D. Wood; Book Reviews and Notices; Notes and Fragments; Questions and Answers; Affairs of the Association and indices to the first and second volumes of the Quarterly.

Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society for January contains: Diary of Enos Hitchcock, D. D., (Concluded) edited by Capt. Wm. B. Weeden; List of Providence Militia-Men, 1687; Music in Rhode Island, 1739; Gaspee papers, 1772-1773; Battle of Lake Erie 1813; Notes; and an index to the seventh volume which was completed with this number.

The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register, like The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, began its career with the January number. It is published at
Edenton, and J. R. B. Hathaway is its editor and financial agent. Contents: Abstract of Land Grants (Taken from the Secretary of State's office, Raleigh, N. C., Shaftsbury Precinct, Chowan Precinct and Chowan County.); Abstract of Wills (Taken from the Secretary of State's office, Raleigh, N. C., executed and probated prior to 1760.); Abstract of Conveyances (Compiled from the office of Register of Deeds, for Chowan County, at Edenton, N. C.); Miscellaneous Items in Books W, B. No. 1 and C. No. 1; Abstract of Conveyances for Property in Town of Edenton, N. C.; Abstract of Wills (Taken from the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chowan County.); Abstract of Records Compiled from the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chowan County, at Edenton, N. C.; and the "Editorial Department."

The Iowa Historical Record for January contains: Thomas Hart Benton, Jr., (with portrait) by T. S. Parvin, LL.D.; Keokuk in Territorial Days, compiled from the History of Lee County—Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1879; The Earliest Scandinavian Settlement in Iowa, by B. L. Wick, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Iowa History from 1699 to 1821. A history of governments, by B. F. Shambaugh; Notes, and Deaths.

The Essex Institute Historical Collections (Quarterly) for January contains: An engraving of Capt. John Derby, 1741-1812 (From a portrait from life by Gilbert Stuart); The Cruise of the "Quero;" How we carried the News to the King. A neglected chapter in local history, by Robt. S. Rantoul; an engraving of Capt. Richard Derby, 1712-1783 (From a painting by Col. Henry Sargent); John Woodbury and some of his Descendants; Letter of General John Glover (Communicated by Wm. P. Upham); Boxford Town Records, 1685-1706; and Call for Political Convention to be held at Ipswich, April 25, 1776 (Broadside).
The twenty-seventh volume of the Southern Historical Society Papers (Richmond, Va., 1899.) contains 387 pages of exceedingly interesting matter pertaining to the great War for Southern Independence. Most of the papers have been recently prepared, but among the original documents is the valuable and interesting diary of Capt. James M. Garnett, ordnance officer of Rodes's division of the 2nd corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Capt. Gordon McCable tells the truth about Barbara Frietchie, "ninety-six years old and bedridden," and tries to stem the tide of error that Whittier started, and the recent New York fad has augmented. The character and religious opinions of Abraham Lincoln are ably discussed in two papers by Dr. C. L. C. Minor, of Baltimore, and should prove quite a bomb in the camp of the worshipers of Lincoln. Col. Brock is doing a great work in collecting and publishing these collections of papers concerning the greatest struggle for constitutional rights ever waged.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Michael Schlatter Memorial

The Life of Seymour.

Wagner Memorial.
The Siouan Tribes of the East.

The End of the Natchez.

A Description of the State-House, Philadelphia, in 1774.

The Collection of History.
8 vo. pp. 6. From the Kansas State Historical Society.


Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting, held Dec. 14, 1899 and of the State Historical Convention held at Green Bay, September 5-7, 1899.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

A PARTIAL LIST OF SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

[An examination of the documents in the War Department, at Washington, D. C., made many years ago, developed much interesting and valuable data relating to the Continental Army. From two of the reports prepared, the following lists of South Carolina officers have been extracted. These lists do not contain the names of all the officers who served during the struggle for independence, but only those developed in the documents on file at Washington. In recent years additional data has been found.—JOHN W. JORDAN. 1]

1 Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia,
Feb. 26 1900.

MR. A. S. SALLEY, JR.
S. C. Historical Society
Charleston

Dear Sir—

The first issue of your Historical & Geneal. Magazine has reached me, and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on its attractive appearance and the valuable matter it contains. I wish you every success, and believe that this new enterprise will receive it, and also add to the general prosperity of your Society.

I send the enclosed MS. (the original in our collection) for “Notes and Queries.”

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. JORDAN.
Ed. Penna Mag.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

"OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY KILLED IN BATTLE OR DIED IN SERVICE, SO FAR AS ANY EVIDENCE IS AFFORDED."

Bush, Lieut. John ............... October 9, 1779.
Elliott, Lieut. Col. Bernhard...October 25, 1778.
Gardner, Col. Thomas ............ June 17, 1775.2
Huger, Major Benjamin.......... May 11, 1779.
Motte, Major Charles .......... October 9, 1779.
Moore, Brig. Gen. James ...... [supposed to be from S. C. 3]
Roberts, Col. Owen ............. June 20, 1779.
Shubrick, Capt. Richard ....... November 8, 1777.
Wise, Major Samuel ............ October 9, 1779.

"OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY WHO SERVED TO THE END OF THE WAR IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND ACQUIRED THE RIGHT OF COMMUTATION PAY AND BOUNTY LAND."

Axson, Samuel J............ Surgeon's Mate.
Alexander, Nathaniel........... do.
Beekman, Bernard............. Colonel.
Baker, Richard B............... Captain.
Buchanan, John............. do.
Baker, Jesse ............. do.
Budd, John S................... Lieutenant.
Bradwell, Nathaniel.......... do.
Brown, Charles ............. do.
Beekman, Samuel ............. do.
Brownfield, Robert ........... Surgeon's Mate.
Brownson, Nathaniel........ Deputy Purveyor.
Cooper, Leonard............... Captain.
Elliott, Bernard............ Captain.
Evans, George................ Lieutenant.

1 He was not from South Carolina.
2 He was from North Carolina, and was the first colonel of the first North Carolina Continentals.
Farrar, Field..................................Captain.
Frierson, John................................Lieutenant.
Field, James..................................do.
Faysouix, Peter.................................Physician and Surgeon.
Ford, Tobias..................................Ensign.
Grimke, John F................................Lieut. Col.
Gadsden, Thomas...............................Captain.
Goodwyn Uriah..................................do.
Grayson, John..................................Lieutenant.
Goodwyn, John..................................do.
Huger, Isaac...................................Brig. General.
Henderson, William............................Lieut. Colonel.
Hyrne, Edward M................................Major.
Harleston, Isaac..................................do.
Hext, William..................................Captain.
Hamilton, John..................................Lieutenant.
Hazzard, William...............................do.
Hart, John......................................do.
Huggins, Benjamin..............................Ensign.
Hart, Oliver...................................Surgeon's Mate.
Jackson, William...............................Captain.
Kennedy, James..................................Lieutenant.
Kolb, Josiah....................................do.
Knapp, John....................................do.
Lining, Charles.................................Captain.
Liddle, George..................................do.
Lloyd, Edward..................................Lieutenant.
Liston, Thomas..................................do.
Lloyd, Benjamin.................................do.
Legaré, James..................................do.
Langford, Daniel...............................do.
Lochman, Charles...............................Surgeon's Mate.
Moultrie, William..............................Major General.
Marion, Francis................................Lieut. Col.
Mitchell, Ephraim..............................Major.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Martin, John ...................... Captain.
Mayzick, Daniel ................. do.
Mitchell, James ................. do.
Mason, Richard ................. do.
Moore, Henry ...................... Lieutenant.
Mayzick, Stephen ................. do.
McGuire, Merry ................. do.
Martin, James ...................... Surgeon.
Neufville, William ................. do.
Ogier, George ...................... Lieutenant.
Onsby, Thomas ...................... do.
Oliphant, David ...................... Director.
Pinckney, Charles C ...................... Colonel.
Pinckney, Thomas ...................... Major.
Preveaux, Adrian ...................... Captain.
Pollard, Richard ................. do.
Poyas, John E ...................... Surgeon's Mate.
Prescott, Joseph ...................... Hospital Mate.
Purell, Henry ...................... Chaplain.
Roberts, Richard B ...................... Captain.
Roux, Albert ...................... do.
Russell, Thomas C ...................... Lieutenant.
Rothmahler, Erasmus ...................... Ensign.
Read, William ...................... Physician and Surgeon.
Ramsay, Jesse H ...................... Surgeon's Mate.
Scott, William ...................... Lieut. Colonel.
Shubrick, Thomas ...................... Captain and A. D. C.
Smith, John C ...................... Captain.
Smith, Aaron ...................... Lieutenant.
Snnn, Frederick ...................... Surgeon.
Springer, Sylvester ...................... Surgeon's Mate.
Stevens, William S ...................... do.
Smith, Robert ...................... Hospital Chaplain.
Theus, Simeon ...................... Captain.
Turner, George ...................... do.
Tate, William ...................... Lieutenant.
President Lee Davis Lodge is doing a good work for history at the Limestone College. He has not only established a chair of history there, but is issuing now a series of "Limestone College Studies" in pamphlet form. They appear monthly, and are calculated to do much good.

In the last number of this quarterly the authorship of the expression, "Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute," was discussed. Several authorities were quoted to show that Gen. C. C. Pinckney did not give that answer to the agent of the French Directory. We are now able to quote Gen. Pinckney himself on the subject. In a paper, dated Paris, October 22, 1797, and transmitted by the American envoys (Gen. Pinckney, Elbridge Guerry and John Marshall) to Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, the envoys, in giving the account of what happened at one of the meetings with the agent of the directory, say: "He hoped we should not form a connection with Britain; and we answered, that we hoped so too; that we had all been engaged in our revolution war, and felt its injuries; that it had made the deepest impression on us; but that if France should attack us, we must seek the best means of self defence. M. X."
again returned to the subject of money: said he, gentlemen, you do not speak to the point; it is money: it is expected that you will offer money. We said, that we had spoken to that point very explicitly; we had given an answer. No, said he, you have not; what is your answer? He replied; 'It Is No; No; Not A SIXPENCE.' This document was transmitted, with the other documents in the case, to Congress by President Adams in a message dated April 3, 1798, and printed by W. P. Young in Charleston on April 26, 1798.

Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, who is editing a volume of the letters of John C. Calhoun, as stated in the January number of this magazine, writes to the editor of this magazine that he will not use all of the eight hundred letters he has had access to, but will leave out about one fourth of them as they are of no historic value. On the other hand, he will publish about two hundred letters from the letters to Calhoun embraced in the Clemson College collection.

Bull. In the genealogy of the Bull family, given in the January number of this magazine, several errors crept which demand correction here. Of the children of Dr. William Izard Bull, given on page 84, Alexander Mazyck Bull's date of birth should be Dec. 25, 1879. The name of Bartholomew Bull, born Dec. 1, 1882, was inadvertently omitted. On page 80: The name of the second daughter of Gov. William Bull should have been printed as Charlotta instead of Charlotte. She married Hon. John Drayton.

In the January number of this Magazine, page 94, (Review of History of Midway Congregational Church,) "the old brick remains of the Congregational Church that once flourished" at Dorchester were referred to. The ruin right at Dorchester is that of the church of St. George's Parish, of
the Church of England, as then established in South Carolina, and was built under Act of Assembly 1717. (See Dalcho's Church History.) The Congregational Church was not in Dorchester. The Independent or Congregational Church, called the "White Meeting," was over a mile away.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society continues to prosper; 57 new members have been enrolled since the appearance of the January number; a few more back numbers of the publications have been sold, and new books and pamphlets are being added daily to the Society's library. But more progress would be made if all members would show as much interest as is shown by a few. One enterprising member in Columbia induced ten of his friends to join. Why cannot others do this? If members would even send to the Secretary and Treasurer lists of persons who might join if invited to do so, it would help the Society to grow. Since the last issue the following members have been added to the roll:

Dr. J. W. Babcock, Columbia; Dr. H. Baer, Charleston; Morgan G. Barnwell, Paris, France; William H. Baruwell, Charleston; N. A. Bull, Orangeburg; W. H. Burn, Beaufort; Dr. P. E. Chazal, Charleston; E. N. Chisolm, Rowesville; John B. Cleveland, Spartanburg; Prof. R. Means Davis, Columbia; David Doar, Santee; H. L. Erckman, Charleston; Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass; Jesse T. Gaunt, Columbia; W. H. Gibbes Jr., Columbia; Dr. A. G. Grinnan, Madison Mills, Va.; F. S. Hanckel, Charleston; Dr. W. H. Huger, Charleston; Miss Eva Raymond Hughes, Winthrop College; Miss Agnes Hunt, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. John Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y.; R. W. Hutson, Charleston; Emilius Irving, Toronto, Canada; Huger W. Johnstone, Rocky Creek, Ga.; W. Elliott Johnston, Greenville; Mrs. Frances Mather Jones, Charleston; Prof. E. S.
Joynes, Columbia; August Kohn, Columbia; A. G. Kollock, Darlington; Col. Richard Lathers, New York City; W. H. Lyles, Columbia; Hon. J. J. McMahan, Columbia; F. H. McMaster, Charleston; D. H. Means, Columbia; R. Preston Means, Birmingham, Ala.; Merchantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. H. J. Mikell, Charleston; John M. Mitchell, Mount Pleasant; Miss A. F. Porcher, Charleston; W. D. Porcher, Charleston; Daniel Ravenel, Charleston; Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel, Charleston; Prof. Benjamin Sloan, Columbia; Col. John T. Sloan, Columbia; J. T. Trezevant, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Arnoldus Vander Horst, Charleston; Rev. J. C. Waring, Santee; P. B. Waters, Johnston; Dr. William Weston, Columbia; Dr. F. C. Woodward, Columbia; Mrs. Howard M. Cooper, Camden, N. J.; Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, San Mateo, California; Mrs. Mary R. McD. Stickney, Charleston; J. Palmer Lockwood, Charleston; Samuel Lapham, Charleston; Daniel Miler, Charleston; Mrs. Mary Lawson Simms Kinloch, Charleston.
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL, HENRY A. M. SMITH,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. The price of a single number of this Magazine is one dollar to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive the Magazine free. The membership fee is $3 per annum. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed free use of the Society's library, and get 25 per cent. discount on back numbers.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Address all communications, and make all remittances, to

A. S. SALLEY, JR., Sec. & Treas.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HENRY LAURENS TO CLEMENT LEMPRIERE.

Sir

The Council of safety are desirous of consulting you upon a subject of great importance in the American Cause & by their order I request you to meet them in the State House to Morrow Morning—the Council will sit from 9 to 11 oClock—

I am with great regard Sir—

Thursday Night

13 July 1775

On Colony service

CLEM'L LEMPRIERE Esq'

Endorsed: 13 July 1776—

CAPT LEMPRIERE

[30.]

Recd 21st August 1775 of Daniel DeSauzure the sum of Ten pounds Currency for going Express to Captains Stephen Bull and Ulysses McPherson I say Recd by me — William Heilsall

[31.]

[FROM BASIL JACKSON.]

Addressed: To

The Council of Safety

Gentlemen

at a time when all America, is in danger of loosing her Freedom, I think it the indisputable duty of every individual to exert himself, in the defence of liberty, especially those that are young. This with my having served as an Officer before in one of the neighbouring provinces imboldens me to make application for a commission in the service of this Province, I do not expect a high commission, as I am almost a stranger in this place, unless upon tryal, you find I have Merit deserving your confidence — I am

Gentlemen, with the greatest respect your Hble serv't

August 24th 1775

BASIL JACKSON

Endorsed: BASIL JACKSON

24 Augt 1775 —

Read in Council same day
to Apply to Officers
of the Regiment

[32.]

We The Subscribers Whose Names Are here Under Writen do Volluntarely list & In roll Our Selves In A Val'lanteer Company of Horse to be Commanded by Capt Mathew Singleton Isham Moore John Singleton In the Parrish of St Marks subject to the resolves of the General Provisnial Congress & the Counsell of Safety for the service of the
Collinies Purely to Acct. within this Collony & to be ready Upon Any & Every Emergencry when thereunto Caule by the Counsell of Safety and do hereby bund Our Selves in A band by all the Ties of religion & honour to be furm in Our duty to Our Officers and Agree Willingly And Uanumasly to be Subject to the Acct. for Mutiny & desursion As Other Companies in like Surcomstances are so far to be Tried by Our Own Officers of ridgment & Companies to Which We belong In Witness Whereof We have hereunto set Our hands this 26th day of August 1775

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>William Williams</th>
<th>Joseph Rodgers</th>
<th>Matt singlyon</th>
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<td>Charles Brunson</td>
<td>James McCormck</td>
<td>John James 57</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Brunson</td>
<td>Zachariah Howell 57</td>
<td>Isham Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathew Brunson</td>
<td>Isaac Jackson</td>
<td>Joseph Hill—</td>
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<td>John Malone</td>
<td>Henry Wheeler</td>
<td>Thos. Moffett</td>
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<td>Edward Lane</td>
<td>Willis Ramsey</td>
<td>William Brunson</td>
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<td>John foster</td>
<td>Billinton taylor X</td>
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<td>Joseph Singleton</td>
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<td>Thomas Wells</td>
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<td>James farmer X</td>
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57 These names are scratched out.

Memorandum: Capt Singleton, John Singleton, Isham Moore

[33.]

South Carolina, To Charles Pinckney Esquire Colonel of the Militia for the District of Charlestown in the Province aforesaid.

The Petition of Charles Drayton Esquire on behalf of himself and the several persons whose names are mentioned in the list or Schedule hereunto annexed.

Sheweth, That your Petitioner, at the request of and, with the several persons mentioned in the said list or Schedule, having associated to the Number of Fifty and upwards, are desirous of uniting and forming a Company of Foot for the service of the Province aforesaid.

That Your Petitioner at a Meeting held for that purpose was unanimously elected and appointed to be the Captain, William Roberts Esquire, Thomas Middleton Esquire and Mr. George Grey Lieutenants and Mr. Thomas Fenwicke Ensign of the said Company Which several and respective Ranks Your petitioner and the several other persons have agreed to accept.

That in order to the training and forming the said Company as soon as possible Your petitioner and the said several other persons are desirous of receiving Commissions according to their several appointments.

Your petitioner therefore on behalf of himself and the rest of the persons whose names are mentioned in the list or schedule hereunto annexed, prays You, Sir, that you would be pleased to use your influence with the Governour in their favour.

for the purpose of obtaining Commissions as above-mentioned

And Your Petitioner &c.

CHARLES DRAYTON

The List or Schedule within referred to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charles Drayton</th>
<th>John Ewing Calhone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jn. Gillbank</td>
<td>Henry Michie</td>
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<td>Wm. H. Roberts</td>
<td>Ripley Singleton</td>
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<td>Edward North</td>
<td>Erskine Kennedy</td>
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<td>George Grey</td>
<td>Peter Bremar</td>
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<td>Wm. Day</td>
<td>Thomas Keowin</td>
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<td>Daniel Wilson</td>
<td>Wm. Greenage</td>
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<td>Joseph B. Hollier</td>
<td>Abraham Maddock</td>
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<td>Jas. G. Williams</td>
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<td>Lewis Lindor</td>
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<td>John Davis</td>
<td>Alexander Fitzpatrick</td>
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<td>Edmund Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Thomas Capers</td>
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<td>Bracy Singleton</td>
<td>Peter T. F. Gee</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Mills</td>
<td>John Howard</td>
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<td>James West</td>
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<td>Andw. Thomson</td>
<td>Joshua Eden</td>
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<td>Henry Kennan</td>
<td>William Mc Kinnon</td>
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<td>Samuel Hutchins</td>
<td>Jn. Hybart</td>
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<td>Wm. Jordan</td>
<td>Sampson Clark</td>
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<td>Thomas Fenwicke</td>
<td>Thomas Middleton</td>
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<td>Jacob Michau</td>
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[34.]

[Dr. ALEXANDER ROGERS TO Dr. ROBERT WILSON.]

Addressed: To

Doc! ROBERT WILSON
on the Bay Near
Robert Wells——
Charlestown

Sir: Please send the Medicines by the first opportunity and you shall be paid by the public the are for the Use of Col. Thomsons Regiment of Rangers pray Dont Disapoint us if you cannot let us have them Give the Memorandum to some other of the faculty person, but I Expect you can Let us have them your Compliance will much oblige your humble serv. ALEXANDER ROGERS

Amelia August 28 1775

* From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1899. Also the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine for April, pp. 184-5.

** Alexander Rogers was the Surgeon of the 3rd South Carolina Regiment. See "Collections" of this Society, Vol. 2., p. 29. The memorandum referred to by him is a list of medicines he desired. This paper is in the Society's collection, but it was deemed unnecessary to publish it here.
Beaufort 22d June 1775

Sir

Capt. Lampriere Spared me a barrel of Pork & a Barrel of ship Bread, for the use of the Melitia when Cal’d here to Guard the powder, but the former not being used, was omitted to be put on board the scooner that carried the powder, have therefore put it on board a Scooner of Mr. Josiah Smith’s & Requested of him to Receive it for you—I am with Esteem

Sir

Your ob! Hble serv!

D: DeSAUSSURE

Endorsed: DAN DESAUSSURE

22d June 1775—supposed to mean August Rec’d 29th Aug.

A Return of the First Company of Rangers with the Dates of Enlisting

Captain Sam! Wise Esq: ....Commissioned June 18th 1775.
1st Lieutenant John Donaldson....ditto....:d: 18.
2d Lieutenant Joseph Pledger. Chosen. July 1st
1st Sergeant Trustum Thomas Appointed ..July. 1st
2d Sergeant Benjamin Hicks ditto ....d: .. 1st

Drum

Ditto ....d: .. 1st

[41 See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, p. 414. The April issue of this Magazine, pp. 119-123.
1. Burgess Williams...........Enlisted 1st July,
2. Thomas Dean..................d°...1st d°
3. Thomas Cochran...............d°...1st d°
4. Isham Gardner................d°...1 d°
5. Edmô Hodge..................d°...1. d°
6. John Hodge..................d°...1 d°
7. Alexd? Johnakin................d°...1. d°
8. Bently Pearson...............d°...1. d°
9. John Heard..................d°...1. d°
10. Benj? Fathern...............d°...3d d°
11. John Booth ..................d°...3d d°
12. Daniel Welch...............d°...8th d°
13. Dixon Pearce...............d°...8th d°
14. Peter Hubbard...............d°...8th d°
15. Isham Hubbard...............d°...8th d°
16th John Stubs................Enlisted July 8th
17. Thomas Conner...............d°...d°. 8th
18. Lewis Conner...............d°...d°. 8th
19. Silvanus Cooper...............d°...d°. 8th
20. Wm Morris..................d°...d°. 8th
21. Sam. Desurrencey...............d°...d°. 12th
22. D! Mc Donald................d°...d°. 12th
23. Moses Mace................d°...d°. 12th
24. Isaac Lockhart...............d°...d°. 12th
25. John Jones ................d°...d°. 12th
26. Henry Wyly................d°...d°. 15th
27. Wm Covinton................d°...d°. 15th
28. Jesse Smith...............d°...d°. 22d
29. Thomas Pearce...............d°...d°. 22d
30. Daniel Young................Aug1 10th

Endorsed: A Return of the First
Capt Wise's Company of
Rangers—not dated nor
signd Recd 30 Aug1 1775.
[HENRY LAURENS TO LT. COL. WM. THOMSON.]

Charles Town 31st August 1775

Sir—

We have before us your Letter of the 25th Inst & intended the following as the present needful answer.

Your Zeal in dismissing several disaffected Captains from service in your Regiment of Militia merits commendation, the vacancies occasioned thereby ought to be forthwith filled up but as Commissions are not now to be obtained in the usual way we recommend to you to encourage volunteer Companies of about 68 Men, who, or the first collected 50 may chuse their own Officers, one Captain, two Lieutenants & one Ensign to whom we will give Commissions when we are informed of their names, the Mens Names & local situation of each Company—

You judged well in giving a Blank Commission to Capt Inhoff for a Second Lieutenant—but if you will recur to our former Instructions you will see that the distinction of first & second is now unnecessary—The Return of your whole Regiment is much wanted & we desire you will make it as soon as possible, that of Capt Wise's particular Company is neither dated nor signed, an Omission which you will guard against hereafter by Issuing proper Orders for that purpose.

We have found it necessary to grant the Honble. Mr Drayton enlarged powers hoping thereby to promote peace & good order in those parts where you are at present threatened with distraction; We therefore enjoin you to Cooperate with that Gentleman in such measures as he may recommend & to add all the Military aid in your power when he may think proper to demand it.

Although Col. Thomson was commanding the regiment of Rangers under control of the Council of Safety he still retained the colonelcy of the Orangeburgh District regiment of militia. See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, p. 468.
In order to avoid repetitions we recommend a careful review of all our former Instructions & especially to keep the important Post of Fort Charlotte & the safety of our Associated friends at Augusta objects always in sight.

Submitting to your own discretion at the proper time to determine on the propriety of your leaving the Camp we consent to your coming to Charles Town about the 10th September according to your request, but we desire you will in such Case leave the Regiment under the Command of the Major.

For good & sufficient reasons we have confirmed the Reappointment of Capt. Ezek. Polk to a Command by Mr Drayton & Mr Tennent but not to be incorporated with your Regiment, although Mr Drayton may order him to be under your Command, for particulars in this Case we refer you to Mr. Drayton—We have a right to expect that Capt. Polk's future behaviour will at ne for his past misconduct; if he does not again disappoint us, a reunion with a Man of his influence & connexions will prove beneficial to our Cause.

We refer great confidence in you, & expect that upon every occasion you will transmit all necessary intelligence to us & that without delay. It affords us satisfaction to learn that your Regiment is advancing in the knowledge of Military discipline in which no doubt you mean to comprehend that most essential branch, readiness to obey orders without questioning propriety or necessity.

By order of the Council of Safety

Coll? Thomson—— —

[38.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Charles Town 1st September 1775—

Dear Sir——

After the Council of Safety had retired from the Room where I had been laying before them the Letter to you which comes inclosed with this, a packet arrived from Augusta in
which was contained Copy of a Talk which had been sent from thence to the Lower Cherokees, a duplicate, of which I here inclose you the perusal of it may be of some use to you in your intended interview with the Six Head Men—included also you will find Mr. Loocock's Account for certain Indian presents now delivered to Thomas Dean & Thomas Pierce who have promised to convey the whole safely to you—which when done you will Certify in order to entitle them to Five pounds curr* Money for the safe Carriage—I am with great regard—

Sir

Your most obed* Serv*

You will also receive under Cover with this three small Packets from Mr. Middleton

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON Esquire

Endorsed: Copy 31st August 1775
To Wm. H. DRAYTON

[39.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO DANIEL DESAUSSURE.]

sent by Capt Joiner—
& Mr. Thebout—

Dear Sir—

I request your care of the inclosed packet for the Council of Safety at Savanna—if no very safe opportunity immediately presents send it by a cheap express Messenger & your draught for the expense will be paid—it has been too long delayed—your Committees Letter on Mr Stuart's affairs was referred to the General Committee who have ordered their Committee of Intelligence to answer it—I know there are some other of your Letters which remain unanswered, these have been presented to the Council & shall be again on Satur-
day—a multiplicity of business has occasioned the present 
want of punctuality.—
Charles Town 1st Septem br 1775— I am Sir
1775— Your most obed Serv

DANIEL DESAUSSURE ESQUIRE

Endorsed: Copy 1st Septem 1775
To D. DESAUSSURE

[40.]

[FROM ALEX. INNES.]

Addressed: COLL: LAURENS Chairman
of the Genl Committee

Charles Town 2d Jan ry 1775

Sir—
I beg leave by your means to acquaint the Committee that
as I have submitted to be their prisoner to avoid all possibility
of giving them offence I have order'd those few arms I possess
(which are only such as Gentlemen generally have to protect
them from insult) on board the Tamar.—

If I have acted in this matter differently from any other
Gentleman it does not proceed from the least wish to appear
singular but from a persuasion that our bases are totally
different.

I will not detain you any longer Sir on this very trifling
subject, I shall only add that concessions which cannot be
submitted to with honor, the Committee will I dare say think
it below them to insist on.

I am Sir
Your Most Obed  
& Most Hble Serv

ALEX : INNES.

COLL: LAURENS—

43 Laurens was not Chairman of the General Committee, but was
President of the Council of Safety.
Endorsed: ALEX* INNES 2d Jaury
intended for September 1775.
Rec'd 2d Septem—Read
in Committ & dete-
mined that A I.
have leave of absence
from this Colony &
that tis expected he will
avail himself &c0

[41.]

Addressed: To
M[rr] ROBERT ELLISON
between Wateree & Congaree Rivers
on Simpson's Creek.—

South Carolina ) We the Subscribers sensible of the Dan-
Camden Dis! ) ger to Which all the Rights and Libertys of
this Colony are Reduced to by the Violence with which all
America is Threatned By a Wicked Ministry do freely unite
our selves into a Volunteer Company of Rangers as soon as
our number amounts to thirty to Chuse and submit to the
Comm of such officers as the Majority shall agree to Hereby
Engaging to obey such officers punctually in subordination;
the Commanding officer of the Regt in this District and
Und! the Direction of the Counsell of Safety: muster and
Exercise Under Arms as often as necessary and to hold our
selves in readiness to march to any part of the Province to
defend it against the Enemies of its Libertys at an hours
Warning. Given Under our hands this 2d Sep! 1775
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Captain</th>
<th>1st Lieut.</th>
<th>2nd Lieut.</th>
<th>3rd Lieut.</th>
<th>4th Lieut.</th>
<th>Officer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Robt. Ellison</td>
<td>James Sanders</td>
<td>John Ellison</td>
<td>Alexander Boyes</td>
<td>Eleazar Gore</td>
<td>John Ashford Gore</td>
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<td>Edward Bland</td>
<td>Alexd. Mc Dowle</td>
<td>William Peuny</td>
<td>James Mc Dowle</td>
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<td>James Mc Creight</td>
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<td>Wilm. McCalester</td>
<td>Robt. Potts</td>
<td>William Mc Lvey</td>
<td>James Morison</td>
<td>Alexd. X Robinson</td>
<td>James Mcquoin</td>
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<td>Wm. X Martin</td>
<td>Samuel Dods</td>
<td>James Dods</td>
<td>Willm. Willson</td>
<td>Alex Mc quarters</td>
<td>John Askew</td>
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<td>James Mckmullen</td>
<td>James McNiven</td>
<td>Wm. Young</td>
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We the Within Subscribers Most Earnestly Beg the Council of Safety to Grant Commissions to the Within Mentioned Gentlemen (Viz) Robt. Ellison: James Saunders & John Ellison With Proper Instructions how to Proceed in Raising And Training Our said Company and Petitioners as in Duty Bound Will Ever Pray

[42.]

HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM ERVEN.

Sir,—

When I wrote by order of the Council of Safety to your Council the 25th Ult. your favour of the 17th happened to be mislaid & I had not time then to go or send for it at the State House, therefore I beg you will pardon the delay of an answer.

agreeable to your advice, this, which will inclose a packet for the Council of Safety at Savanna, Shall be covered by a direction to Joseph Clay Esq. & as a further guard

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From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, March 19, 1899.
against its falling into improper hands I shall commit it to
the care of the Post Rider after the Mail is made up—who
for a small gratuity will deliver it directly to Mr. Clay—if
you approve of this mode you will no doubt adopt it & then
your Letters for our Council of Safety may be covered by a
Simple direction to

Sir—
Your most obed! hum Serv!

Charles Town So Carolina 5th September 1775—

Yesterday our Grenadier Company Commanded by Capt.
B. Elliott were detached into Rebellion Road in order to take
certain deserters from on board a Sloop lying under protec-
tion of the Tamar Man of War—the deserters it seems had
fled on board the Man of War but Capt Elliott brought the
Sloop up to Charles Town this is the vessel which took in
part of Capt Maitland’s Cargo for St. Augustine & put in
here in distress—

William Erven Esquire

Endorsed: Copy 5th Septem 1775
Wm Erven

[43.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM HENRY
DRAYTON.]

Sir—
The powers contained in our last Letter of the 31st Ult? which went by Tho! Dean & Thomas Pierce who carried the
Indian presents will have shewn the confidence which we have
reposed in you & we assure our selves that you will make
such use of your authority & of the means which are in your
hands as will be productive of great advantages to the
Colony & give general satisfaction.

But we perceive by yours of the 30th Augt which came to
hand this Morning that you had from the Contents of our Letter of the 11th assumed all the powers which we intended to vest you with by our last therefore we cannot avoid remarking that if the former was adequate & sufficient a further application was altogether unnecessary, however we make due allowances for the necessity of the times—We are not under the least doubt of your ability to defeat any Plots which Kirkland may have concerted against Fort Charlotte or Augusta, & since you have thus seriously entered upon a contest with him, it will be absolutely necessary to subdue him, or drive him out of the Country. but we strongly recommend to you to discharge the Militia as soon as you can possibly do it with safety such additional expence will be very heavy on our treasury—

We informed you in our last that we had supplied Coll? Neyle with certain quantities of Gun powder & Lead— we shall now send two Barrels of Powder & about 400lb Lead to Mr Kershaw’s Store at the disposal of that Gentleman & Coll? Richardson, for the use of Coll? Richardson’s Regiment we should have sent this directly to himself if we had precisely known his station—

As we are come to a Resolution to distribute Powder throughout the Colony among our friends we beg you will consider what will be proper proportions for the several districts in which you have & will have been in the course of your tours—

We are now also to acknowledge the Recpt of a Letter from you & Mr Tennent dated at Ford’s upon Enoree by the hands of Mr Downs, for carriage of which he demanded, as he said by agreement with you, £35,—& we have paid him although you have mentioned nothing of the agreement nor did it appear to us that he came expressly for that purpose— We hope Mr Tennent will be assured that we have a proper sense of his services & excuse our not writing particularly to him for the reason mentioned in our last our daily expectation of seeing him happily returned to Charles Town—

See Gibbes’s Documentary History, 1764-1776, p. 156.
We have sent Copies of Cameron's interrupted Letter & of Clark's affidavit to the Council of Safety at Savanna & to M* Galphin, no doubt you have made Andrew Williamson fully acquainted with the Contents of both but to guard against the contrary as possibly you may in your hurry have omitted to take Copies we send one of each under this Cover these will do no harm even if they should prove superfluous.

We have Resolved to equip three Schooners to be mounted with two Nine pounders each, for defence of this Harbour & have named. Commissioners for the purpose—Captains. Blake Lempriere & Tucker—We have also Ordered the Militia throughout the Colony to be held in readiness as in time of Alarm & you will herewith receive 4 Copies of our Declaration on that head which we desire you will distribute to Coll? Savage Coll? Richardson, Coll? Fletchall & Coll? Neyle—we shall now send one to Coll? Thomson—

We shall wait with anxiety for further intelligence from you in the mean time be assured of our continued good wishes for your success.——

By order of the Council of Safety

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON

Endorsed: Copy 5th Septem 1775—

Wm HENRY DRAYTON

[44.]

HENRY LAURENS TO LT. COL. WILLIAM THOMSON.

Charles Town. 6th Septem 1775

Sir—

In Answer to your Letter of the 2d Inst we refer to our last by Deans & Pierce, by which you will see that although Mr. Drayton may from necessity have anticipated he has not exceeded the powers vested in him by calling forth the

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See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, p. 490.
Rangers & Militia in order to prevent or defeat the Plots of our Enemies.—We have great doubts of Kirkland's boldness in the face of danger & consequently no sanguine hopes of your taking hold of his Body—this is a serious matter & of the utmost moment therefore we shall wait in great anxiety for your further accounts.—Inclosed you will receive a Copy of our Declaration concerning the Militia to which we particularly refer for your Government as Colonel of one of the Regiments—

By order of the Council of Safety.

COLL? William Thomson.

Endorsed: Copy 6th Septem 1775.

COLL? Thomson

[45.]

[CAPT. ARTHUR CLARKE TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Charl Town Sept 9th 1775

Sir

As you gave me to understand the intention of my summons before the Gene! Committee, was to know wether I chose to subscribe to the Association agreed to by this Province; I hope the following reasons will shew the impossibility of such a measure, without giving any offence, which would be farthest from my wishes.

The first & principle consideration before the making a solemn Engagement like this, is how far we can in honor & conscience comply with it, & how far it may be compatible or interfere with any previous obligations. These considerations duely taken. I find myself under such obligations to my King, whose servant I have been for these 20 years, whose gratuity I now receive, & who I have allways found a kind & benevolent Master; the solemn oath I took upon receiving the Commission I am now honor'd with & under which I act; render it impossible for me to subscribe to this
Association, without fixing the most indelible stain upon my character, & being guilty of the most heinous of crimes, Ingratitude.

Further, sir, I beg leave to represent that having no property in the Province & my duty calling me another way, induc’d me to flatter myself the Gentlemen won’d have consider’d me as a Transient Person, and not have thought it necessary to make such a request: in order to which I have actually given up the House I possess’d & had determin’d to proceed in the line of my Duty; had not the greatest of misfortunes, the loss of a true Friend & Parent alter’d my intention, & made me desirous of continuing in the Province, to be of all the service & comfort in my power to his Family under so heavy an affliction.

I therefore hope, sir, the General Committee will be satisfied with these reasons, & not consider them as proceeding from any disregard to this Province, which to the contrary, I ever respected; & so far from wishing that any part of his Maj’s Dominions may be depriv’d of the blessing of the British Constitution; I sincerely hope every member of them may enjoy it in its fullest plenitude, and that the present unhappy situation of affairs may be speedily brought to a reconciliation that shall establish harmony among all his Maj’s subjects; and restore that mutual confidence between Great Britain & her Colonies that before subsisted.

As the Packet is under sailing orders, & my future Conduct depends upon the determination of the General Committee on these sentiments, I request your earliest representation of them, & am with respect

Sir

Yr.

Most Obed!

Humle Ser!

ARTHUR CLARKE
Endorsed: Capt Arthur Clarke
9th Septem 1775—
Read in Gen Commee
the 13th—agreed that
Capt Clarke shall be
demed a transient person

[46.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO CAPT. ARTHUR CLARKE.]

Ansonburgh 13 Sept 1775

Sir
At the Meeting of the Gen Committe this Morning I
presented your Letter of the 9th Ins! & the Commee were
pleased to resolve that you should be considered as a transient
person

I am &c

H L

Capt. Arthur Clarke

[47.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO COL. WM. MOULTREI.]

Sir
In answer to your Letter of this date we acquaint you that
the business relative to the No Carolina Prisoners has been
conducted altogether by the General Committee & does not
lie before this Board.

With respect to the removal of Artillery Stores from the
Magazine we have appointed a Commee. to enquire for a
proper place to receive them—when that is effected we hope
the apprehensions of danger from too free & too frequent
access of people to the Gun powder & at the same time the
Evil of quarrels & misunderstandings between the Inhabitants
& Soldiery will also be removed—having these in view we
do not think it needful to make an investigation into the particular case which you have mentioned especially as we find the Sentinels at the Magazine have sometimes been faulty—we have been informed by a Member of this Council of very improper behaviour on their part—Nothing shall be wanting in us for the public service & safety & for attaining these great ends we shall particularly endeavor to prevent bickering between people who ought to be held in the strictest Union—By order of the Council of Safety

H L
Presdt.

Charles Town 12 Sept 1775
W M—Esquire
Coll? of the 2d Regt.

Endorsed: Copy to Col? Moultrie
12 Septem 1775—

[48.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO CAPT. JOHN HARLESTON.]

Sir
You will learn from the Inclosed order by the Council of Safety, what was their determination upon the Complaint brought before them against the Officers of the Militia Company under your Command—You will carry the said Order into Execution & make a proper Report as soon as possible to the Council of Safety in order that Commissions may be filled up—

I am
Sir
Your most obed! humble servt
HENRY LAURENS.

Charles Town 12th September 1775— President of
the Council of Safety

CAPT JOHN HARLESTON——

Endorsed: Copy 12 Septb 1775
to CAPT JOHN HARLESTON
HENRY LAURENS TO COL. STEPHEN BULL.

Charles Town 12. Septem. 1775

Sir.—

Until this day I have not been in any degree blameable for the delay of an answer to your several letters directed to me as president of the Council of Safety, the last of which dated so long since as 24th August came to hand but yesterday.

I had devoted this morning for writing to you by the post in answer to the whole agreeable to the orders which I have received, but a variety of affairs have crowded in & one which renders it necessary to call the Council very early. I am therefore reduced to this necessity of apologizing lest you should charge the Council with neglect & to beg you to be assured of hearing fully by the next opportunity, from Sir your most,

STEPHEN BULL Esquire.——

Endorsed: Copy to Coll? Bull
12 Sept? 1775——

[50.]

FROM COMMITTEE FOR LITTLE RIVER.

Addressed: To
The Committee of Intelligence
In
Char? Town

Little River South Carolina Sept? 13th 1775

Gentlemen

We the Committee for this place in Conformity to the Duty of our office, and pursuant to the Directions of the Continental Congress, find ourselves under the Necessity of exposing to the Publick, the Conduct and behaviour of Daniel
First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party. 205

Robins Coaster and Trader of this place who after signing the Association might have lain in his native Obscurity, had not the Contemptliness of his principles and his Enmity to the rights and Liberties of this Colony as well as America in General, did openly in the presence of two of the Committee Violate the resolves entre'd into by the General Committee of Charles Town on the fourteenth of August last with respect to trading with persons who had not signed the Association and also employing a Certain James Hamilton who positively refused signing the Association and refused to shew a Certificate of signing a Similar one in North Carolina or Georgia and being called upon by Us did not appear to shew reason why He did so behave and further is now loading his Vessel to Charles Town which we now particularly recommend to You how he disposes of! We desire that the said Daniel Robins for his despicable Behaviour in the above mentioned should be publickly Advertised

We are Gentlemen
Your most Obedient humble servants

SAM' DWIGHT
JOSIAS ALLSTON
WILLIAM PIERCE
ALEX' DUNN
JOHN ALLSTON JUN'.
SAMUEL PRICE

To: The Committee of Intelligence
In
Char. Town

Endorsed: Committee of Little River
13 Septem 1775
to Committee of Intelligence
Concerning Dan Robin
Read 23rd Sep't G C—

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
LETTERS FROM JUDGE WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

[In the January issue of this Magazine a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Judge Johnson was published. We are now able to give, through the courtesy of the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, Washington, D. C., the letter to which the Jefferson letter was a reply, and Judge Johnson's reply to Mr. Jefferson's letter. These letters are in the Jefferson Collection owned by the Government.]

Charleston April 11th, 23

My dear Sir

It was near the close of the Session of the Supreme Court that I read your welcome letter of the 4th ult., and as well the Bustle of such an Event, as the Scenes of Distress which attended it, and the Habit of Procrastination which with much less Propriety you attribute to yourself, have prevented me from making an earlier acknowledgment of the Favour I feel bestowed upon me, when you devote an occasional Half-hour to the Purpose of writing to me.

I am exceedingly gratified to hear that we are to have the Benefit of your Correspondence to rescue us from the Odium which our Federal Opponents have certainly succeeded thus far, in casting upon us, every where, where our Principles and Conduct have not been candidly, and under favorable Circumstances, investigated. Marshall's Book has had a Circulation in Europe, and there particularly I fear that we have been quite misunderstood. What a Pity that Genl. Ws Correspondence could not pass into Hands, that would not select from it those Parts only that have a particular Bearing. But I predict that after the present Selection shall be published the rest will go into the Flames. You are aware I presume that a Selection has been made with a View to Publication. How much rather would I see those Letters that have been pass'd over ! How much more interesting to the World & to the American people are their Contents probably, than the Contents of those that will appear.
You are under the Impression I presume, that the Life of Hamilton is in the Hands of Mason. He undertook the Task but found it impossible to get on with it. It was then put into the Hands of Hopkinson of Philad’is, but he, after a Year of Correspondence and Reflection abandoned it. One of his Sons then contemplated undertaking it, and I supposed was actually engaged on it. You have heard I presume of the Controversy on the Subject of the General’s farewell Address. Mrs. H. insists on asserting it to have been altogether Hamilton’s Production, and one of his Sons once told me that the Evidence was conclusive. Hopkinson & Judge W. had some Correspondence on the Subject, and he positively refused to support her Pretensions to it. I can not believe it myself & make no Doubt Hopkinson was glad of the Excuse for getting out of a very difficult undertaking. For a Minister of Religion to write the Life of Hamilton would present a curious Spectacle; unless it should be done in the Style and Manner of the Ordinary of New-gate.

The Encouragement you give me, and the Motives you suggest have induced me to resolve to continue my History of Parties; but I will pursue it leisurely, and must take the Liberty to trouble you with occasional queries on the Subject. Whether it shall ever see the light or not, shall depend upon the Question whether I have to my own satisfaction and that of the few Friends to whom I may submit it, supported the Position which I have acknowledged as “my End and Aim” —that the distinguishing Characteristic of the Republican Party was, to check the Intemperance of both Democrats and Federalists and administer the Government agreeably to the true Views of the Constitution, equally uninfluenced by the Pretensions of the States or the United States. Pray give me an explicit Opinion on the Correctness of my general Proposition. Sacrifices to be sure were necessary to fix the Democrats without whose Aid there was no getting on, but they were mere Sacrifices, and ancillary to the great End. They were the Means, not the End of our political Course.
I concur with you entirely in Opinion that the Prejudices of Mr Adams are not in our Favour; and have always thought that both Father & Son came over to us merely from the Disgust produced by their Squabble with Pickering & others at the Close of his Administration. I confess to you also that altho' I held my Peace, I never did approve of the great Liberality with which we rewarded him and one or two others whom I could name, for their Secession. I presume it was done as a Measure of Policy, perhaps of Conciliation; but it disgusted many a sound Republican and held up an unfortunate Motive to others. We may one Day feel its Influence in our own Ranks. Nor could I ever feel the Preeminence of Talent which might have been pleaded, had it been possess'd as the Groundwork of extraordinary Claims upon the Administration. Mr Adams has had more Opportunities than any Man of modern Times, unless it was Mr Pinkney, and I do not recollect any thing that either of them ever effected abroad or at home. It is true he has a biting, satyrical Pen; but some think there is full as much ill-temper as Talent usually displayed by it. However, a Treat may be expected from his Father's Correspondence, should the Public ever get at it. His Vanity will not let him destroy much of it; but the Son is more politick & it will be bolted in passing through his Hands. The latter will no doubt write his Biography, and he has prepared it himself, which I truly hope may be the Case. It will contain some precious Communications, if written since he fell out with his Party. Pickering's Pen is actually in Motion.

I have it from the best Authority that he is engaged in giving an Exposé of his Military and political Career. This will be a precious Production. He and Armstrong and Eustis and Brooks could tell us some curious anecdotes about the Events with which the War of the Revolution terminated. I presume you have seen Armstrong's Philippic against me. I was resolved to force him out, and my Friends know that I wrote expressly with that
View. His Abuse can injure no one; but I am really at a loss to know what to think of Genl W’s supposed letter to him. There is some Mystery about it, which I think I have the Means of developing. As to the New-berg letters, I still can not believe that he wrote the first of them. The two others I have no Doubt he wrote. Armstrong thought that the Design, in suggesting the Measure of Marching to the Western Country, was too profound to be seen through, but their Course lay through Philad’ where the Public creditors awaited them, and would have been prepared to receive them, and to give Direction to their ulterior Purposes. One thing is very clear, that Gr. Morris attempted to tamper with Greene, and was cooperating with the Conspirators at New-berg in doing so. But he trusted his subalterns as far as he saw it was safe to trust them. If we could only bring out Govr. Brooks of Massachusetts the whole Mystery would be developed; for he was one of the Committee who had just returned into Camp from Philad’ia.

On the Subject of seriatim Opinions in the Supreme Court I have thought much, and have come to the Resolution to adopt your Suggestion on all Subjects of general Interest; particularly constitutional questions. On minor Subjects it is of little public Importance. But now, my dear Sir, will you permit me to solicit of you one Favour. I will not press it; but if you could find leisure to turn your Thoughts to the Subject, you would confer on me a singular Favour if we could amicably and confidentially examine the question how far the Supreme Court has yet trespass’d upon their Neighbours Territory, or advanced beyond their own constitutional limits. And believe me, there is no affectation of a Deference I do not feel when I assure you, that my leading Motive in making the Request is to relinquish or adhere to the Doctrines I have assented to, according as I find them capable of withstanding such a Scrutiny. I will not pretend that I have no View to bringing about a Change of your Opinions on the Subject, not for the Triumph, but for the
Support it would afford me; but to have my own fairly and fully tried, believe me is my leading Motive.

I cannot I acknowledge but flatter myself that in the main the Country is satisfied with our Decisions; and I urged our Friend Stevenson to bring forward his Motion on the 25th Section of the Judiciary act, in the Hope that there would be some Expression of public Sentiment upon the Subject. The Resolution unfortunately could not be taken up at the late Session, and we are still left to conjecture. I acknowledge that some things have fallen from particular Judges which are exceptionable, and I exceedingly regret their Publication. But when the Decisions are examined upon their own Merits independently of the bad or defective Reasons of the Judge who delivers them, I do flatter myself that all in which I ever concurred will stand constitutional scrutiny. It will be impossible to avoid however conducting the most of our Business in Conclave; for I do verily believe that there is no Body of Men, legislative judicial or executive, who could preserve the public Respect for a single year, if the public Eye were permitted always to look behind the Curtain. I have had to examine the human Character in various Situations; Your Experience has been infinitely greater but I never met with but one Man who could absolutely leave his Vanity and Weaknesses at home! And have been often absolutely astonished at the Predominance of little Passions over Men in the most elevated Stations.

I have taken the Liberty to inclose a Letter to Miss Ellen from my eldest Daughter a very warm Friend and earnest Admirer of hers, and will accompany it with a Request that you will tender a very cordial Remembrance from myself to her.

And with Sentiments of the most unaffected and respectful Friendship I subscribe myself

Your most obdt

WILLM. JOHNSON
Charleston August 11, 1823

My dear Sir

The last Mail brought me yours of the 31st ult. conveying the painful Intelligence of your Indisposition. I trust that ere the receipt of this it will have pleased the divine Disposer of all things to restore you to Health. I thank you for the Enclosures that it covered, they shall command my early and candid Consideration, and the Result shall furnish the Subject of a future Communication. You may rest assured that your Caution respecting Mr Madison shall be faithfully attended to. I attach great Sanctity to all Communications made to me in private Correspondence.

I am also indebted to you for your invaluable Communications of June 12th containing many observations which I sincerely wish could be made public with the Sanction of your Name. I acknowledge to you my dear Sir, that I have sometimes some gloomy Doubts crossing my Mind respecting the Destiny of our beloved Country. Those who cannot govern us may perhaps succeed in dividing us. That greatest of Evils Disunion, appears to be losing its Terrors. My Ears are shocked at Times by Expressions that I hear on the subject. I enclose you a Copy of an Opinion which I had to deliver a few Days ago which will excite some Surprise.
The very Men who not long since made such an Outcry against self-created Society are now leading a most formidable one in this Place. How they will go God knows. I hope there may be temperate Men enough among them to control the furious Passions and false Policy which govern most of them.

That unhappy Missouri discussion shewed its Effects in Blood the last year and will shew them in Persecution for many a Year to come. If it be true that "quern Coelum perdere vult prius dementat" I have received a Warning to quit this City. I fear nothing so much as the Effects of the persecuting Spirit that is abroad in this Place. Should it spread thro' the State & produce a systematic Policy founded on the ridiculous but prevalent Notion—that it is a struggle for Life or Death, there are no Excesses that we may not look for—whatever be their Effect upon the Union. They are really exemplifying your Observations on their general Principles of Government. They now pronounce the Negros the real Jacobins of this Country, and in doing so shew what they meant when they honored us with the same Epithet.

With a most unaffected anxiety for your Health & Happiness I subscribe myself

Very respectfully yours

WILLM JOHNSON
THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO EUROPE IN 1781.

[Continued from the April number.]

[27.]

[ETHIS DE CORNY TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Versailles, Le 1er Avril 1781

C'est en vain, Mon Cher Colonel, que j'attends chaque jour de vos nouvelles, et d'jjudication précèse d'un lien, d'une heure, où nous puissions causer des grands intérêts de votre nation et de la mienne. trop occupé moi même pour aller à passy, sans avoir la certitude de vous y trouver, ainsi que M. franklin, j'esposerais toujours que vous m'écririez un mot, ainsi que nous en étions convenus, chéz M. le Conte de Vergennes et depuis chéz M. le Duc de Châteles.

Pour cette fois nous ne remettvoy plus ni l'un, ni l'autre, j'ai l'honneur de vous écrire de la part de M. le Marquis de Ségur. il est absolument indispensable que vous venies a

— TRANSATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

Versailles, 1 April, 1781

I am waiting in vain, My Dear Colonel, from day to day for some news of you, and the precise appointment of a place and hour in which we may talk over the great interest of your nation and my own. Too busy myself to go to Passy without the certainty of finding you there, as well as Mr Franklin, I was hoping that you would write me a line, as we had agreed, care of M. the Comte de Vergennes, and then care of Monseigneur the Duc de Châteles. This time we will not give one of them more recognition than the other. I have the honor to be writing you from Monseigneur the Marquis de Ségur's. It is absolutely indispensable that you should come to Versailles to-morrow morning. I shall expect you at eight or nine o'clock or later. You will find me at the ambassadours' hotel at the house of the widow Journaille, Rue de la Chancellerie, where I will tell them to reserve a room for you.
Versailles demain matin, je vous attend à huit ou neuf heures ou plus tard. Vous me trouverez à l'hôtel des ambassadeurs chez la veuve Journaille, rue de la Chancellerie ou je dirai que l'on vous garde un logement; le Ministre désire que vous passiez quelques jours à Versailles, on me suis rendre par ses ordres, à l'effet de travailler avec vous pour resumer l'objet de vos demandes, conférer sur les moyens de les remplir, examiner ce qui sera susceptible de quelques délais inévitables, et rediger, enfin avec clarté et précision les résultats de cette importante affaire.

M. de Veimerange, intendant général des armées, est ici pour le même objet, et loge dans le même hôtel, et en nous réunissant nous serons promptement en état de faire prendre avec celerité les mesures que vous désirez; je vous envoie un expresse conformément aux intentions de Monseigneur le Marquis de Ségur afin que rien ne retarde votre arrivée ici et votre travail.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus tendre et le plus véritable attachement, Mon Cher Colonel,

Votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur.

ETHIS DE CORNY

Mille compliments, je vous prie, au

MAJOR JAKSON

The Minister wishes you to spend several days at Versailles, where I have come by his commands in order to work with you to summarize the matter of your requests, to confer as to the means of fulfilling them, to decide which will best admit of certain unavoidable delays, and in short to digest, with clearness and precision, the results of this important business.

M. de Veimerange, superintendent general of military affairs, is here for the same purpose, and is stopping at the same hotel, and in our meetings we shall be at once in condition to secure the measures that you desire. I am sending you an express, agreeably to the wishes of Monseigneur le Marquis de Ségur, in order that nothing may retard your coming here or your work.

I have the honor to be with the tenderest and most sincere attachment. My Dear Colonel,

Your very obedient and humble Servant.

ETHIS DE CORNY

Kindest regards, I beg. to Maj. Jakson
Nous avons reçu hier soir, mon cher Colonel, Un courrier du Ministre pour nous rendre, M. de Veimerange et moi, à Versailles aujourd'hui matin. j'imagine que c'est pour nos affaires d'amérique. Vous avez le projet de vous y rendre aussi. vous me trouvez logé au même endroit. j'emporte votre memoire. je le finirai a Versailles, et le Major Jakson le mettra au net, pour que sur le champ vous puissiez le remettre au Conte de Vergennes, et tacher d'employer utilement la semaine avant ce voyage de Marly. je vous embrasse de tout mon coeur, et je pars dans le moment.

De CORNY

Marely, 17 Avril 1781

Endorsed by Henry Laurens.

Mons' de Corny—
Versailles 1st April 1781—

[28.]

[ETHIS De CORNY TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Nous avons reçu hier soir, mon cher Colonel, Un courrier du Ministre pour nous rendre, M. de Veimerange et moi, à Versailles aujourd'hui matin. j'imagine que c'est pour nos affaires d'amérique. Vous avez le projet de vous y rendre aussi. vous me trouvez logé au même endroit. j'emporte votre memoire. je le finirai a Versailles, et le Major Jakson le mettra au net, pour que sur le champ vous puissiez le remettre au Conte de Vergennes, et tacher d'employer utilement la semaine avant ce voyage de Marly. je vous embrasse de tout mon coeur, et je pars dans le moment.

De CORNY

Marely, 17 Avril 1781

Endorsed by Henry Laurens.

Mons' de Corny—
Versailles 1st April 1781—

**84** TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.: 

We received yesterday evening, my dear Colonel, an express from the Minister for us—M. de Veimerange and myself—to go to Versailles this morning. I imagine it is about our American affairs. You also have planned to go there. You will find me lodged at the same place. I carry with me your memorial. I will finish it at Versailles, and Major Jakson will copy it, so that you can send it at once to the Conte de Vergennes, and endeavor to employ usefully the week before that Marly trip. I embrace you with all my heart, and I leave immediately.

De CORNY

Tuesday, 17 April, 1781

**85** The endorsement by John Laurens has been partially destroyed.
Communiqué à
Mr Laurens la 24 Avril 1781—

Je reçois, Monsieur, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 23 de ce mois. Je pense qu'il faudra environ un mois pour fondre à Douay une vingtaine d'obusiers; mais comme ces obusiers d'une dimension pas similière (sic) donnera lien vraisemblablement à quelques observations de la part du fondeur, je suis persuadé qu'il lui faudra beaucoup plus de temps que pour une fonte ordinaire; il conviendrait avant tout de consulter M. Beranger sur le temps dont il aurait besoin pour la fonte dont il s'agit. Il faudrait au surplus 32 jours pour envoyer de Douay à Brest les (its) obusiers.

TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

Communicated to
Mr Laurens the 24th April 1781.

I received, Monsieur, the letter which you did me the honor to write me the 23 of this month. I think it will require about one month to cast at Douay a score of howitzers; but since the howitzers of unequal dimensions will probably occasion some study on the part of the founder, I am sure that he will require much more time than for an ordinary casting. It would be desirable, first of all, to consult M. Beranger as to the time that he will need for the casting in question. It would require in addition 32 days to send the said howitzers from Douay to Brest.

I was at Marly yesterday; I proposed to the Minister to sign the letter a copy of which I herewith enclose, and of which it will be well for you to be informed.

The artillery-horses, to the number of 404, will leave for Douay about the 6 of next month, whence they will carry to Brest the pieces of cannon, etc.

I have the honor to be, with very sincere and inviolable attachment, Monsieur, your very humble and obedient servant,

VERSAILLES, the 24 April
1781

LESANIGUER (?)
(Signature uncertain)
I'etois hier à Marly; j'ay proposé au ministre de signer la lettre dont je joins icy une copie, et dont il est bon que M. de Veimerange vous ayez connaissance; les chevaux' d'artillerie, au nombre de 404, partirons vers le 6 du mois prochaine pour se rendre jusqu'à Douay, d'on ils conduisoient à Brest les pièces de canon, etc. J'ay l'honneur d'être avec un très sincere et inviolable attachement. Monsier votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur

Le SANIGUER (?)

a versailles le 24. Avril
1781.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Copy of a Letter from ——
——to M. de VEIMERANGE
Versailles 24th April 1784—
delivered to J. L the same day

[30.]

[JOHN LAURENS TO THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.]

Le pассив Ministre special des Etats Unis trouvant de plus grands obstacles à la foute des obusiers de Calibre Anglais qu'on ne lui avait annoncé au commencement—suplie son Excellence Le Ministre de la Guerre de vouloir bien faire

TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

The undersigned, special Minister of the United States, finding greater difficulties in the casting of howitzers of English calibre than were suggested to him at first, begs that his Excellency will be kind enough to expedite the necessary orders for the delivery of the four six-inch howitzers mentioned in the statement of military supplies at Brest, with their carriages and provision of shells.

He begs his Excellency, finally, to be kind enough to give orders for having sent to Brest immediately sixteen howitzers of the same calibre with their carriages, and without a supply of shells, to serve as a second supply.

The said Minister being informed that there are some tents in certain places in Brittany that have been used only in camps of exercise
expédier les ordres nécessaires pour la livraison des quatre obusiers de six pouces portés sur l'état des effets militaires à Brest—avec leurs affûts et approvisionnement d'obus.

Il supplie en outre son Excellence de vouloir bien donner les ordres pour faire rendre à Brest incessamment seize obusiers du même calibre avec leurs affûts et sous approvisionnement d'obus pour servir à un second envoi—

Le dit Ministre étant enfermé qu'il y a des tentes dans les places de la Bretagne qui h'ont serir que dans les Camps de paix, qui diffèrent peu de tentes neuves—et que le Gouvernement ne les ait destiné à aucun usage particulier peut sans inconvenient en ceder jus qu'à la concurrence de Milles—

pour le service des Etats Unis, s'adresse à son Excellence pour savoir en effet si ce recours peut s'accorder—et dans le cas que son Excellence l'approuve—le prier de vouloir bien faire expedier les ordres—nécessaires.

JOHN LAURENS.

à Paris

cel 27 d'Avril 1781.

Endorsed by John Laurens: Memorial presented to the Minister at War. 27. April 1781.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Memorial from J. L. Presented to the Minister of War, Paris 27th April 1781

Howitzers & Tents for the American Army—

(de paix), which are almost as good as new, and that the Government, having no particular use for them, can without inconvenience spare some of them.—to the amount, say, of 1000.—for the service of the United States applies to his Excellency to know if this assistance can really be extended, and in the event of his Excellency's approval begs the favor that he will at once give the necessary orders.

JOHN LAURENS

Paris, this 27 April, 1781
[M. DE VEIMERANGE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

M. de Veimerange has received the memorial which Colonel Laurens has done him the honor to send to him for M. the Marquis de Segur. He immediately submitted it to that Minister, who has given orders that the four howitzers, their carriages and a sufficient quantity of shells be sent promptly to Brest, to the order of Col. Laurens, to be there shipped and sent to their destination; he has likewise given his approval that arrangements shall be made at once for furnishing sixteen howitzers of different calibre, with their carriages, as requested by Col. Laurens. He has given orders for 1000 tents to be sent to Brest, of which 800 for infantry and 200 for cavalry. They will be consigned to M. Bertier, muster-master, agent at that place for the shipments for His Majesty’s troops in America. This agent will have them appraised by a jury which he will be required to commission for that purpose, whom he will put under oath, and it will be upon that estimate that the price will be fixed for which the United States shall give account, after which these tents will be delivered on the requisition of Col. Laurens.

M. de Veimerange has used all possible despatch to obtain the decisions of the Marquis de Segur on the requests of Col. Laurens. He begs to assure him that the same will be done in all cases where his services may be useful to him, and begs that he will accept his respects.

This 27th April, 1781

VEIMERANGE
missaire des Guerres, chargé dans cette place des embarquements pour l'armée du Roy en Amerique.

Ce commissaire les fera estimer par des experts qu'il sera chargé de commettre à cet effet,—auxquels il sera prêter serment, et ce sera sur cette estimation que le prix dont les États Unis devront tenir compte, sera fixé après quoy ces Tentes seront délivrées à la Requisition de Monsieur le Colonel Laurens.

M. de Veimerange a mis tout l'Empressement possible à prendre les décisions de M. Le M'8 de Segur sur les demandes de Monsieur le Colonel Laurens. Il le prie d'être persuadé qu'il en userait même dans toutes les occasions où son ministère pousserait lui être utile, et d'agréer ses hommages.

VEIMERANGE

Ce 27 avril 1781./.

Endorsed: Note from M. Veimerange
27th April 1781—

[M. de VEIMERANGE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Mr. de Veimerange a l'honneur de prévenir Monsieur le Colonel Laurens que les ordres donnés pour la fourniture des 16 obusiers destinés à un second Convoy portent qu'ils seront du même calibre que les 4 premiers; il a celuy de le prévenir

M. de Veimerange has the honor to notify Col. Laurens that the orders issued for furnishing the 16 howitzers intended for a second convoy require them to be of the same calibre as the first four; he has that (the honor?) to notify him likewise that conformably with the request of M. the Marquis de Castries he today informs the Minister of the statement of the enumeration (?) of the supplies intended for the United States which should be shipped at Brest. M. de Veimerange begs that Col. Laurens will accept his kind regards.

VEIMERANGE

This 28 April 1781
également que conformément à la demande de M. le M. de Castries il adresse aujourd'hui au Ministre l'état de l'ennombrement des effets destinés pour les États-Unis qui doivent être embarqués à Brest.

M. de Veimerange prie Monsieur le Colonel Laurens d'agréer ses hommages.

VEIMERANGE

Ce 28 Avril 1781.

Endorsed: Note from

M. de VEIMERANGE

28th April 1781

[M. DE VEIMERANGE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

M. de Veimerange a l'honneur d'envoyer à Monsieur le Colonel Laurens l'état des objets qui pourront lui être fournis conformément à ce qu'il lui a paru désirer hier; il le prie d'en former la demande et de vouloir bien lui envoyer. Les Prix seront fixés de la même manière que pour les autres objets, et cette affaire sera enterrée—traitée suivant les mêmes principes. Si Monsieur le Colonel Laurens rejette des articles de l'état joint, quelques effets, il est prié d'en faire note en marge. M. de Corny se propose d'aller prendre demain, à

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TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

M. de Veimerange has the honor to send to Col. Laurens the list of articles which can be supplied to him conformably with what appeared to be his desire yesterday. He begs him to formulate his request and be kind enough to send it to him. The prices will be fixed in the same manner as for the first articles, and that matter will be settled—treated in accordance with the same principles. Should Colonel Laurens reject any articles from the appended list he is requested to make note of it on the margin. M. de Corny proposes to go tomorrow, at seven o'clock in the morning, to take Colonel Laurens to visit the storehouses at St. Denise. M. de Veimerange begs him to accept his regards.

VEIMERANGE

This 29 April 1781
sept heures du matin, Monsieur le Colonel Laurens pour le mener à St. Denise visiter les magazins; Mr de Veimerange le prie d’agréer ses hommages.

**VEIMERANGE**

Ce 29 Avril, 1781.

*Endorsed: Note from Mr de Veimerange 29th April 1781.*

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**[BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO JOHN LAURENS.]**

*Addressed: A Monsieur*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monsieur le Colonel Laurens</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hotel d'Angleterre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rue Richelieu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Friday, May 4, 81

Dear Sir,

Inclos'd is a Letter I have receiv'd for you. The Seal of the Cover being imprudently plac'd over that of the Letter, and sticking to it, occasion'd it to be almost broke open.—I want to see you about a Letter I have received from New Orleans, which proposes my Paying Drafts to the Amount of 55000 Livres, whereon I should be glad to have your Advice. I dine to day in Paris, and will call on you about 6 oClock. If you cannot then be at home, I wish you would come out & breakfast with me tomorrow Morning, because I must write to Bordeaux about those Drafts, whether I will pay them or not, by to-morrow's Post.—

With great Esteem, I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient

& most humble Servant

Honble. Col. Laurens

B FRANKLIN

*Endorsed by John Laurens: Doctor Franklin*

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Dr. Franklin*

Passy 4th May 1781—

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

OF THE

St COECILIA SOCIETY:

AGREED UPON AND FINALLY CONFIRMED,

November 22d, 1773.¹

I.

THE Society shall be called the St. COECILIA SOCIETY, and consist of one hundred and twenty Members.

II.

There shall be annually four General Meetings of the Society, namely, on St. Coecilia's Day, which shall be the anniversary of the Society, and on the Third Thursdays in February, May, and August; on which General Meetings, the Members of the Society shall dine together.

On the Anniversary, the Society shall break up at Five, and on the other General Meetings at Six o’Clock, in the Afternoon; at which Hours, the Steward shall call for and

¹ Although the St. Cecilia Society was organized in 1762 it would appear from the evidence before us that these were the first regular rules of the Society. They were printed in pamphlet form in 1774 with the following title page: Rules of the St. Coecilia Society. Charlestown: Printed, for the Society, by Robert Wells. MDCCLXXIV. The copy here given was made from one of these pamphlets which was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society on April 30, last, by Mr. Eugene P. Jervey, of Charleston. The pamphlet is about three inches wide by six inches long, contains eleven pages, and is bound in board covers. So far as has been discovered the first mention of the St. Cecilia Society in print was made in The South Carolina Gazette for December 3rd, 1772, when a list was given of its officers elected the previous week.
settle the Bill. Every Member shall be charged Twenty Shillings currency towards defraying the Expense of the Dinner; and in Case of any Deficiency, the same shall be paid by the Members present at the said Meetings.

III.

The Society, on their Anniversary, shall elect, by Ballot, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Steward, and Eleven other Members, Residents in Charlestown, who, with the fore-named Officers, shall be constituted Managers for the current Year. And in Case any Member, a Resident in Charlestown, shall, upon his Election, refuse to serve as Officer or Manager of the Society, such Person so refusing, if an Officer, shall pay a Fine of Ten Pounds currency; if a Manager, a Fine of Five Pounds currency; and the Society shall proceed to another Election in his or their Room.

IV.

On the First Thursday in every Month, there shall be a Meeting of the Managers, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, from the first of October to the first of April; and at Seven o'clock, from the first of April to the first of October.

In Case of the Death, Resignation, or Removal from Charlestown, of any of the Managers, the remaining Managers are empowered to supply the Vacancy.

But in Case of the Death, Resignation, or Removal from Charlestown, of any of the Officers, the Managers shall call an Extraordinary Meeting of the Society, giving a Fortnight's Notice thereof in all the Weekly Gazettes: And, on every other Emergency, the same Power is vested in them.

V.

The Managers are empowered to fix the Number and Times of the Concerts; the Anniversary only excepted, on the Evening of which, a Concert shall always be performed;
also, to regulate every other Matter relating thereto, as well as every other Business of the Society, during the Recess of the Society.

VI.

On every Anniversary, each Member shall pay, into the Hands of the Treasurer, for the Use of the Society, the Sum of Twenty-five Pounds currency.

Upon Notice from the Treasurer, in Writing, of his Arrears due to the Society, whether those Arrears be for his Annual Subscription, his Dinner-Expences, or any other Fines incurred by him in the Society, and Person neglecting or refusing to discharge the same, at the next General Meeting of the Society, he shall be no longer deemed a Member.

VII.

Any Person desirous of becoming a Member of the St. Cecilia Society, shall signify the same by a Letter, directed to the President of the Society; and whenever a Vacancy happens in the Society, the Members present, at their Next General Meeting, have Power to elect, or reject, the Candidate so offering himself; which Election, or Rejection, shall be by Ballot only; and the Assent of Two-thirds of the Members present shall be necessary for the Admission of such Candidate. And every Person, on his Election, shall subscribe the Rules of the Society, and pay to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society, Thirty-five Pounds Currency.

VIII.

Every Member is allowed to introduce to the Concert as many Ladies as he thinks proper, who are to be admitted by Tickets, signed by a Member, and expressing the Name of the Lady to whom each Ticket is presented.

No other Person is to be admitted, except Strangers, and
they only by Tickets, from a Manager, signed and directed as before specified.

No Boys are to be, on any Account, admitted.

IX.

The Treasurer shall immediately, upon his Election into Office, take Charge of all the Ready Monies, Bonds, Securities, and other Effects, belonging to the Society; and give Bond to the President and Vice-President to be accountable to them, or to the Order of the President and Managers, for the same, Fire and other inevitable Accidents excepted.

He is not, on any Account, to pay, or lend at Interest, any of the Society's Monies, but by Order of the Society, or the Order of the President, together with the Approbation of the Managers.

X.

At all Meetings of the Society, not less than Twenty-one Members, and at all Meetings of the Managers, not less than Five Members, shall be a Quorum to transact Business.

All Matters, canvassed at any of those Meetings, shall be determined by a Majority of Votes, the Election of Members only excepted, which, according to Rule VII. is to be determined by, at least, Two-thirds of the Society present at their General Meetings.

The President, or in his Absence, the Vice-President, or, in Case of the Absence of both of them, a Person chosen as Chairman by the Members present, shall keep due Order and Decorum in the Society.

Every Member, speaking of Business, shall address himself immediately to the Chair.

XI.

At every General Meeting, the Society shall proceed to Business at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; and in Case the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, do not attend at
the said Hour, they shall each pay a Fine, to the Society, of Thirty-two Shillings and Six-pence currency; and every other Member, residing in Charlestown, who does not attend at the said Hour, shall pay in Fine of Ten Shillings currency; unless the Society, to whose Judgment all Fines are to be referred, shall, at their next General Meeting, see sufficient Cause to remit the same.

XII.

None of the foregoing Rules shall be altered, or any new ones enacted, until they have been proposed and agreed upon at Two General Meetings of the Society.
MIDDLETON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.a

Arms: Arg: fretty sable, a canton of the second. Crest: a garb or, between two wings erect argent.

This distinguished Carolina family, claiming descent from the Middletons of Stockeld, Yorkshire, is noted for long continued public service and social position. The immediate ancestor of the Carolina family was:

Henry Middleton, of Twickenham, Middlesex, Esquire, who had issue:1

Arthur Middleton, of Carolina.

Edward Middleton, founder of the Carolina family.

William Middleton, of London and then of Wapping, merch1, commissioner of Aids for Middlesex 1695 &c.

Katherine, m. John Harwood, of London, merch1 and had issue.

Mary, m. William Birkhead, of Lambeth, Surrey, gent, and had issue.2

Hester, m. Daniel Browning, of Crowfield Hall, County Suffolk, Esqr, High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1695; and d. s. p. 1714.3

a By Langdon Cheves, Esq.
1 Their order here is not according to age, nor is it certain that William was a son of Henry.
2 1664 June 7th, Wm Birkhead, of Lambeth, County Surrey, Bachelor, 25, and Mary Middleton; Spinster, above 21, daughter of Henry Middleton of Twickenham, Midx, Esqr, who consents. At St Saviours Southwark or Camberwell, County Surrey. Hart. Soc; mar: lie.
3 Will 17 Sept. 1709. Hester Browning, widow of Daniel Browning, late of Crowfield, Suffolk, Esq: decd; nephew Henry Harwood of London, Crowfield Hall, Bocking Hall, manors, lands &c, purchased of Harbottle Wingfield & Sir Thos Hare, Bart; he paying £4000 &c: unto my nephew Arthur Middleton of South Carolina in America, son of my late brother Edward Middleton, decd, all lands, plantations &c in the Island of Barbadoes; my sister Mary Birkhead of Twickenham £1400 and lands she mortgaged &c; my sister Katherine Harwood £1000; my nieces Ellen, wife of John Izard of Baldock, Isabella wife of John Eccleston, Hester wife of Silby Mucklow of London, £500
His son:

Arthur Middleton, of Yeshoe plantation, Esq: J. P, Lord Proprietors Deputy and Member of the Grand Council of Carolina, was born and educated in England, was a merchant in London and then in Barbadoes, whence in 1679 he came to Carolina, obtained large grants of land there and with his brother Edward at once took high position as leaders of the Church party. He was Proprietors deputy in 1680 and of the Council until 1684. In March 1683, for his experiments with oil and cotton, the Proprietors granted him 800 acres of land. He m. 7 Dec. 1682, Mary, widow of John Smyth of Booshoe esq; Casique of Carolina and d. there in 1685. (His widow m. Ralph Izard, esq:)

His brother: each; cousins Katherine, Edward & Wm Birkhead &c; legacies to household servants, tenants, the poor in London, Crowfield, Cottenham, Mendlesham, Needham &c; estates of Mildenhall, Ashfield & Thorn St Peter to be sold; china, plate &c to two sisters; exors Henry Harwood & John Izard. Codicil 19 June 1712 leaves £500 to Hester Middleton dau: of my nephew Arthur Middleton of South Carolina. Pd 22 June 1714. For. 49.

4 22 Nov. 1676, petition Royal African Co: to the King. Their agent Edwin Stede having seized the Anne of Barbadoes and her lading imported thither contrary to H. M. Charter, Jas Vaughan, Bernard Schenking and Arthur Middleton, merchants, brought an action in Barbadoes agt Stede grounded upon the Statute of Monopolies. A & W I 21148

5 7 Dec: 1682 between Arthur Middleton of Carolina esq: and Maurice Mathews, Jas Moore & Robert Gibbes, in cons: of marriage by Gods Grace to be solemnized between ye sd Arthur Middleton & Mrs Mary Smith, late wife of John Smith late of Booshoe in Ashly River in this Province Esq: deced and for her joynture, Plant'n on wch ye sd Arthur Middleton now lives nigh Goose creek in ye province aforesaid called Yeshoe, 1780 acres &c with ten negros &c Sec Off: 1696. 1704 p. 92

6 5 May 1687 Ralph Izard of Carolina gent: and Mary his wife, exec of last will of Arthur Middleton, late of this Province esq: deced, recites grant 6 March 1681 to Michael Loving, Sawyer, of Cot 65 in Charlestown, his sale 24th ber 1684 to Arthur Middleton esq: who in his life time, viz: ye 27 April 1684, did make his last will &c and give unto his dearly beloved wife Mary Middleton all his estate real and personall &c and whereas a marriage was had between ye said Ralph Izard & ye said Mary &c, conveys to Jas Nicholes for the French Church. Ibid 250.

7 26 May 1680 Edward Middleton in conen £70 and 1000 acres sold me
Edward Middleton, of the Oaks, Berkley County, So. Carolina, Esq: J. P, Lords Proprietors Deputy, member of the Grand Council, and Assistant Justice, was born in England and resided in London and then in Barbadoes. He came to Carolina in 1678, received large grants of land (the Oaks, Bloomville &c, near 4000 acres) and settled considerable plantations. He took an active part in public affairs, was Lord Proprietors deputy 1678, 1683 and in Jan. 1683 was appointed assistant justice.

He m. in England and had a son: Henry Middleton, of London, merchant, (who visited Carolina in 1696 and 1703,) d. s. p. 9

He m. 2d in Carolina 1680 Sarah, widow of Richard Fowell, of Barbadoes, gent: 9 and d. at Charleston in 1685, leaving by her one son:

Hon: Arthur Middleton, of the Oaks 11 and Crowfield in

by my brother Arthur Middleton &c, unto sd Arthur Middleton all my estate &c, in ye plantation situate upon ye South side of Goose creeke alias Yeamsen creeke in this Province containing by survey 1780 acres, now in his possession &c (the Elms & Otranto) 1680-1684 p. 3.

8 Dec. 1678, on motion of Mr Edward Middleton one of the members of the Council and the report of the Surveyor Genl that the upper part of Auchaw creeke is not navigable nor capable to be so made And whereas the sd Mr Edward Middleton hath heare taken up his great lott of land &c, that Mr. Middleton be allowed his whole breadth of land upon that part of the afd Crooke where he is soe settled—Council Journal 50.

9 24 June 1680, wart by Jos. West esq: Govr &c, to lay out to Edward Middleton gent and Sarah his wife, the relic of Rich: fowell, decd. 1630 acres on Yeamsan creeke, B & B west on Yeamsan creeke, E & N on capt. Jno Foster & capt Jas Moore and other lands of said Edwd Middleton. Bk 1682, 92. p. 132


11 Ind: 1705 betw: Sarah Howes of Berkley Co: widow, now relic of Job Howes, late of the same County esq: decd, but late the wife and
Carolina and Crowfield Hall, County Suffolk, Esq: J. P, Lords Proprietors Deputy and Member of the Grand Council, President of the Convention of 1719, President of H. M. Council for South Carolina and Governor of the Province, was b. in Carolina 1681, educated in England? (which he revisited in 1710) and inherited considerable estates in Carolina, Barbadoes and in England. He was a benefactor of the church1 and commissioner under the law establishing it in Carolina, was of the Commons 1706-1710, captain in the Berkeley regiment, Naval officer for S. Carolina, commissioner of Indian affairs, of banks, free schools, public library and other internal affairs and in 1711 Lord Carteret's deputy. In the Indian war he was sent Agent to Virginia, brought aid and received the thanks of the Province.2 Leaving the Council in 1716 for the Commons, he led the movement for the King's government and in 1719 was President of the Convention which overthrew the Proprietors; was then in the Commons and assistant judge, and in 1721 was made President of the Council, and as such, was governour of the Province 1725, 1730. His administration was distracted by civil commotions and contentions between the Council and the Commons over the currency, but he upheld the Royal authority and restrained disaffection with tact and firmness, kept the boundaries of the Province against the Spaniards.

1 Vestry of St James, for his 'Pious contributions and zealous industry and care in promoting the holy work of building this Church' &c gave him an enclosed pew. Dalcho.

2 8 Aug. 1715 That the Public Receiver purchase with the Public money one Pipe of wine and deliver the same to capt. Arthur Middleton as a present from this House in consideration of his services to the Publick in his late voyage as Agent from this Province to Virginia. Commons Journal.
broke the power of their Indians by a bold attack, and checked the intrigues of the French, encouraged trade and agriculture, established chapels and schools and "was equally careful to promote loyalty to the King as the freedom and safety of his fellow subjects," so that the Province enjoyed great prosperity.

He m. 1st in 1707, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Amory esq: Speaker of the Commons, by her (who d. 1722) he had (besides others d. infants)

i. William Middleton, his heir.

ii. Henry Middleton, of whom presently.

iii. Thomas Middleton, of whom later.

i. Hester, b. 1711, d. an infant.

Gov: Middleton, m. 2d, Aug. 3d 1723, Sarah Wilkinson, widow of Joseph Morton, esq: Landgrave of Carolina, by her (who survived him and d. 24 Sept: 1765) he had no issue.

He continued President of the Council until his death 7 Sept: 1737 and was s. by his eldest son:

1 9 March 1704 Arthur Middleton of Berkley Co: gent. bond to Sarah wife of Wm Rhett of Charlestown mercht and admx of Jonathan Amory late of this Province, decd, £550. recites said Arthur Middleton hath taken to be his wife, Sarah ye Daughter of Jonathan Amory afd, decd, and Sarah Rhett hath paid him in right of his wife, legacies under the will of her father and Mrs Martha Amory his wife and Eliza Schenking de'cd &c. Bk 1703, 1709 p. 340.

2 Tuesday night died at her plantation at Goose creek, in the 82d year of her age, supposed to have left an estate of £50.000. sterling. Mrs Sarah Middleton, relict of the honourable Arthur Middleton, formerly President of the Council and Commander in Chief in this Province. She had lived upwards of 60 years in this Country. S C Gaz: Sat: 28 Sept: 1765.

3 Arthur Middleton, ob: 7 Sept: 1737, æ. 56.—Mourning ring. Will 7 June 1734, pd 7 Dec: 1737, to wife Sarah, real estate in Gt Britain for life, then to son Wm Middleton in tail and over to son Henry, son Thomas &c; son Henry plan'n I now live on 1830 acres (the Oaks) 1600 acres on Cooper river &c; son Thomas 1500 acres, Boochöy 808 acres &c; lots Charlestown and grant Yemassee lands, 4705 acres, to three sons; to wife, plate, linen, furniture, Coach &c for life, brick tenemt bought of Mr Andw Allen (Broad st) and ; my personal estate in Gt Britain, Barbadoes and Carolina; all rest to sons Henry and Thos Middleton; wife Sarah, son Wm Middleton and cousin Henry Harwood of County Suffolk, esq: exors. ; Bk 1736-40 p. 627
Hon: William Middleton, of Crowfield in Carolina and Crowfield Hall, County Suffolk, Esq: J. P., Member of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina, Agent for the Province &c., was b. 1710 in Carolina and educated, probably, in England. He received in 1729 Crowfield and other estates in Carolina and ultimately a large property there and all his father's lands in England (which he visited in 1739.)

He was a benefactor of the Church and trustee for the Society for Propaganda of the Gospel, was in the Commission of the Peace 1734, in the Commons, and in 1742 appointed to the Council. He resigned in 1754, and removed to England.

He was then appointed Agent for the Province, but declined office and resided on his estates in Suffolk. In 1772 he visited Carolina and the Northern Colonies and in 1774 supported the Petition against the Boston Port Bill.

He m. 1st, April 21st 1730, Mary dau: of — — — Izard esq: (who d. 14 June 1735 leaving no surviving issue):  

He m. 2d, 30 July 1747, Sarah, dau: of Francis Wilkinson esq: and by her (who d. 1763) had issue:

1. William Fowle Middleton, his heir.

1. That elegant and much admired seat called Crowfield' his residence till 1754, then sold with "furniture, china, plate & 300 books &c." 1800 acres with a large brick Mansion surrounded by gardens, terraces and ornamental water, once famed in Carolina now ruined by time & earthquake. See Eliza Pinckney p. 58.

2. To be sold a four wheeled chaise, neatly carved and gilt, lined with crimson cloth; iron axletrees; with new set of harness for four horses &c at my plantn &c. Wm Middleton. S. C. Gaz: A sketch of later date shews Lady Mary Middleton’s coach with crest on the panels &c

St James Church contains the marble tablets of the Decalogue, Apostles creed and the Lords Prayer presented in 1758 by the Hon: Wm Middleton. Dalcho.

4. On Friday last embarked for England on board the ship Edinburgh, Capt. Jas Russell, the Hon. Win Middleton and Edwd Fenwicke eqs (two of the Members of H M Council in this Province) and their families. S. C. Gaz: Tues: 9 April 1754.

ii. Thomas Middleton, of Crowfield in Carolina, Esq: J. P., b. there in 175—. was educated in England, returned to Carolina, where he had considerable estates, in June 1774 and resided chiefly at Crowfield. He m. 17 Nov: 1774, Mary dau. of Robert Gibbes, esq: by her (who d. in Dec. 1775)\(^1\) he had issue: Mary Middleton, b. 1775, m. James Shoolbred esq: of Charleston and left issue. Mr. Middleton m. 2\(^1\)v, Dec. 22, 1778, Elizabeth, dau: of David Deas esq: by whom (who d. 10 Nov: 1784) he had no issue,\(^2\) and died 2 Aug: 1779.

iii. Henry Middleton, of Shrubland Park, County Suffolk, Esq: was educated and resided in England, where he d. in Nov: 1811, leaving his estates to his brother Sir Wm Middleton\(^3\)

iv. John Middleton, of whom presently.

He d. in England, 7\(^{th}\) Sept. 1785 and was s. by his eldest son:

Sir William Fowle Middleton, of Crowfield Hall and Shrubland Park, County Suffolk, Bart; M P, was b. in Carolina, 9 Sept. 1749 and educated in England, where he resided; he visited America in 1770, 71 and in 1774 joined

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\(^1\) Mon: 21 Nov: 1774, Thursday last Thomas Middleton esq: (son of the Hon: Wm Middleton esq: in England) was married to Miss Polly Gibbes, dau: of Robert Gibbes esq: a young Lady possessed of every qualification to render the nuptial state desirable and happy. S. C. Gaz: Died Mrs Mary Middleton, wife of Thomas Middleton esq: a young lady whose Worth can only be equalled by the Grief her Death has occasioned to her numerous Relations and Acquaintance. Ibid 8 Dec: 1775.


\(^3\) Lately died at Shrubland Park, Henry Middleton Esq: Gent: Mag Nov: 1811.
in the petition against the Boston Port bill. He was lord of the manors of Crowfield, Shrubland and Brome, High Sheriff of Suffolk 1782, Member of Parliament for Ipswich 1784 and was created a Baronet 12 May 1804. Sir William received from his brother Henry, Shrubland Park, County Suffolk, and Crowfield in Carolina, and from John Fowle esq: the lordship of Brome, and in 1822 by Royal sign manuel assumed the additional surname of Fowle. He m. in 1774, Harriet, dau: of Nathaniel Acton, esq: of Bramford Hall, Suffolk, and by her (who d. 25 Aug: 1852) he had:

i. William Fowle Fowle Middleton, 2d Baronet.

ii. Sarah Louisa, m. 25 Nov: 1802, Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart; K. C. B., Rear Admiral of the Blue (famed for his gallant victory, 1 June 1813, as captain H M. Shannon, over the U. S. frigate Chesapeake of superior force) She d. in 1842 leaving issue:
   i. Philip Broke, 2d Baronet, captain, R. N, b. 15 Jan: 1804, d. unm: 24 Feb: 1855.
   ii. George Nathaniel Broke, 3d Baronet, of whom presently.

Sir William d. 26 December 1830 and was s. by his only son:

\(^1\) 1779 Aug 19, Charles Amand Dashwood esq: captain in the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Charles Vere Dashwood of Stamford Hall, Co. Nottingham, to Miss Harriet Middleton, eldest dau of Wm Middleton esq. of Crowfield Hall, Suffolk. Gent: Mag:
Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, of Shrubland Park and Crowfield Hall, County Suffolk, Bart; J. P., High Sheriff of Suffolk; was b. 19 Aug: 1784, educated at St John’s College, Cambridge, succeeded his father as 2d baronet and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1830.

Sir William m. 22 Aug: 1825, Anne, dau: of Lord Brownlow (she d. 8 May 1867) and dying 2d May 1860, was s. by his nephew:

Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, of Shrubland Park and Broke Hall, County Suffolk, Bart; Admiral Royal Navy, C.B, J. P. and D. L. for Suffolk; was b. 26 April 1812, entered the Navy 1825, was engaged in the battle of Navarino, made lieutenant in 1833, and 4 Nov: 1840, Commander, for his services at the capture of St Jean d’Acre, served in the Crimean war, in the Baltic and Black sea and blockade of Sevastopol, received the Turkish and Crimean medals, was make Knight of the Medjidieh and in 1855 Companion of the Bath, was Rear Admiral in 1863, Vice Admiral 1870 and Admiral 1877; succeeded his brother Sir Philip, as 3d baronet in 1855 and 17 July 1860 assumed by Royal License the name of Middleton, was High Sheriff of Suffolk 1864 and Deputy Lieutenant for the County.

Sir George m. 27 Aug: 1853, Anna Maria, 2d dau: of Thomas Evans, esq: of Lyminster and d. at Shrubland Park 14 Jan 1887 s: p.¹

John Middleton, of Crowfield in Carolina, Esq: (4th son of Hon: Wm Middleton, p 234) was b. in 175— in England and educated there; at the Revolution he came to America and served through the War as a cornet of Lee’s Legion. He was one of the original members of the Cincinnati. In 1784 he purchased the Crowfield estate, but d. at Charleston, 14 Nov: 1784.

¹ Sir George had 9810 acres in Suffolk; his Broke hall and Shrubland estates revert to Jane Ann, eld: dau: of his late brother capt. Charles Acton Broke, who m. Hon: James St Vincent Saumarez, eld: son of Lord de Saumarez, of Livermere Park, M A & J P, late captain Grenadier guards and in H M diplomatic service.
He m. 31 July 1783, Frances, dau. of Jacob Motte, esq. by her (who survived him and m. Gen: Thomas Pinckney U. S. minister at Court of St. James) he had one son, his successor:

John Middleton, of Crowfield, Esq: b. in Carolina 1784 and educated abroad. He was in youth much with his uncles in England, where he married and then returned to Carolina (was admitted to the Cincinnati 4 July 1806). Mr Middleton inherited a good estate but living in expensive style, somewhat embarrassed it and in 1808 mortgaged Crowfield to his uncle Henry for £21250. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1825, 6. He m. 6 June 1806, Miss Mary Burroughs, of the Burroughs of Elmore House, Herts, by her (who m. 21st 1830, Dr Win R. Smith, of Madison Co. Va, and d. in May 1833) he had:

1. John Middleton, b. 18 Sept: 1809, entered the U. S. Navy as Midshipman 1 Nov. 1827 and d. 12 April 1833, unm.

2. Thomas Pinckney Middleton, b. 13 March 1815, joined the Cincinnati 19 April 1841. He d. at Paris 18— unm:

3. Jacob Motte Middleton, of whom presently:

4. William Middleton, b. 15 Jan 1822, d. in youth, unm:

5. Frances, b. 22 July 1811, m. 24 Nov: 1829, Samuel Jackson Hayes, esq: of Tennessee, she d. at Memphis Tenn: leaving issue:

6. Mary, b. 27 Feb. 1813, d. 23 Sept. 1816.

1 Thursday evening was married John Middleton, esq: of Lee's Legion to Miss Frances Motte, dau: of the late Jacob Motte, esq: S. C. G. Sat.: 2 Aug.: 1783. Yesterday departed this life Mr John Middleton, late an officer in Colonel Lee's Partizan Legion; his death is lamented as a loss to his Country. Ibid 15 Nov: 1784.

2 14 June 1806 Married at Long Melford, Suffolk, John Middleton esq: nephew to Sir Wm Middleton of Crowfield to Miss Mary Burroughs of Elmore House. Co: Herts. Gent.: Mag:

3 Departed this life on board the U. S. ship Java, on Thursday the 12th inst: in the 22d year of his age Midshipman John Middleton of the United States Navy, a native of Charleston S. C. He entered the service 1st Nov: 1827 &c. Norfolk Beacon, Ch. Courier 19 April 1833.
iii. Rebecca, b. 22 Nov. 1818, m. in 183—, Col. Daniel Heyward Hamilton, C. S. A, son of Gen: James Hamilton M. C. She d. at Hillsboro N. C. 18—, leaving issue:

iv. Elizabeth Laura, b. 27 April 1820, m. 15 Feb. 1838, Mitchell Campbell King, esq: M. D, son of Judge King, she d. at 'Red Knoll' plantation, Savannah River, 28 April 1884, leaving issue:

v. Alicia, b. 16 Jan. 1824. m. 1st, May 31st 1842 Dr William Alexander Sparks, of Society Hill, S. C. (who d. in 18—) m. 2d in 185—, Gen: Roswell S. Ripley, C. S. A; she d. at Flat Rock, N. C in June 1898, leaving issue.

Col. Middleton d. in Charleston 6 June 1826, aged 41 years,1 his 3d son:

J. Motte Middleton, of Cape plantation, Esq; was b. 3 April 1817, received a good education, resided in Charleston and then as a rice planter on his Ogeechee estates, with leisure and means for travel and society; the war ruined his estate and he d. at Savannah 7 July 1871.2

Mr Middleton m. Elizabeth dau: of Hon: Gen: James Hamilton, M. C, (who predeceased him) and had an only son:

John Middleton, esq; b. in 184—, educated at Harvard college, was appointed 2d and promoted 1st lieutenant 1st S. C.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances also the members of the Society of the Cincinnati are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of John Middleton from his late residence George street this afternoon at 4 o'clock. City Gaz. 7 June 1825. Will 29 June 1821 pd 23 June 1826; all estate, except Washo and Cape plantations on Santee, negroes &c, be sold; wife Mary Middleton $3000 per an; plate to son John when of age; rest to children John. Frances, Thos Pinckney, Jacob Motte, Rebecca and Elizabeth Laura Middleton and such others, &c. (His Santee estates Washo, Cape, Ormond Hall, Sandridge, Deleisline &c, 12000 acres, were sold 1843)

Major J. Motte Middleton, a prominent citizen and planter of this section, * * * died yesterday in his 55 year, he was a native of Charleston and a descendant of that historic family that has shed lustre upon the name of Carolina * * born with wealth, educated in the best schools of the country and bred in the most refined of Southern society * * he added much from reading, foreign travel and observation. He was intelligent, brave, refined, hospitable and courtly &c. Savannah papers 8 July 1871
Artillery, C. S. A, served in F Sumter, defence of Charleston, and N. C campaign and was wounded at Averysboro. He d. at Savannah in 1869?

He m. at Charleston, in Dec: 1865, Adele Allston, dau: of Henry C. King, esq; by her (who survived him) he had issue:

i. Henry King Middleton, b. at Flat Rock, N. C. d. an infant.

ii. John Middleton, b. at Charleston, April 1868, d. there 1st Dec 1874, an infant.1

i. Elizabeth, b. at Lausanne, d. an infant.

So ended the line of Gov. Arthur Middleton’s eldest son, his second son:

Honble Henry Middleton, of the Oaks and Middleton Place,2 Esq: J. P, Speaker of the Commons, member and President of H. M. Council for So. Carolina, President of the Provincial Congress and President of the Continental Congress, was b. at the Oaks (?) in 1717 and educated, probably, in England, he received from his father ‘the Oaks’ and other lands in Carolina and a large estate in England, Barbadoes and Carolina. He was lieutenant of Horse, justice for his County, member of the Commons, 1742, and Speaker 1745, 7 and again 1754, 5, when he was appointed to the Council.3

1 Died 1st Dec. 1874, aged five years and 8 months, John Middleton, only son of John and Adele Middleton News & Courier. With him ended this branch of the Middleton family.

2 “Here Draytons seat and Middletons are found. Delightful villas be they long renowned. note. Gentlemen of large estates in Goosecreek, who have superb seats that would make a good figure in England.” Gent: Mag: July 1758. Mr Middleton had the gardens, terraces and ornamental waters at Middleton place laid out by an English landscape gardener and later, in 1755, added the wings to the original mansion. Middleton Place and Crowfield were famed in Carolina and Sir Wm Middleton’s gardens at Shrublands were noted even in England.

3 29 June 1769. Sailed in the Charlestown, capt. Durfee for Rhode Island, the Hon. Henry Middleton, esq. one of the Members of his
He was Comm'r of the Church act, of Indian affairs, Free schools and internal improvements; and a generous contrib- utor to the church and education. He was prominent in the Council, in the public affairs of his time, and in improving the agriculture and commerce of the Province, and perhaps the greatest land holder and planter in Carolina (he had 50,000 acres, near 20 settled plantations and 800 slaves). A churchman and conservative, with social and political position and fortune at stake, he resigned his seat in the Council, in Sept. 1770, to maintain the rights of his Country. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress and for a time its President, a member of the first Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety, and by his influence and strong family connection perhaps turned the scale in South Carolina to the American party. In 1775 he was President of the Provincial Congress, received the Public thanks and was re-elected to the Continental Congress. He was then a member of the Legislative Council; illness preventing his return to Congress in 1776, his son succeeded him there. On the fall of Charlestown he retired to 'the Oaks' in broken health.

He m. 1st, in 1741, Mary, dau. and heiress of John Williams, Esq, J. P., member of the Commons for St Georges, by her (who d. 9 Jan. 1761;2) he had:

Majestys Council here, his lady and two daughters &c. Mon. 30 Nov: 1768, on Satv last returned from the Northern Colonies in the Brigantine Prince of Wales, the Hon: Henry Middleton, Mrs and Miss Middleton. S. C. Gaz:

1 Two of our Deputies to the afsd Congress, viz: the Hon: Henry Middleton (who was many years a member of his Majestys Council here, but had virtue enough to quitt it when he found he could be no longer of service to his Country THERE) and Edward Rutledge esq: (a young gentleman of most promising talents, bred to the bar and a Barrister) will embark on Saty next in the Brigantine CharlesTown &c. Ibid, Mon.: 18 July 1774

2 Underneath this stone is deposited MARY MIDDLETON, a sincere christian, she was the only child of JNO WILLIAMS Esq: and the much loved wife of HENRY MIDDLETON, with whom she lived near twenty years in unreservea confidence * * two sons and five daughters
i. Arthur Middleton, his heir.

ii. John Middleton, b. in Charlestown, 21 Jan. 1744, d. 10 May 1744.


iv. Williams Middleton, b. Charlestown, 15 May 1752, d. 1 Octo. 1758.

v. Thomas Middleton, of whom presently:

i. Sarah, b. at Middleton Place, 22 July 1745, d. 21 May 1746.

ii. Mary, b. Charlestown, 18 Febry. 1746, d. 18 June 1750.

iii. Henrietta, b. Charlestown, 15 Nov. 1750, m. 1 March 1774, Hon. Edward Rutledge, M. C., Governor of S. Carolina and Signer of Declaration of Independence, and d. 22 April 1792, leaving issue.

iv. Hester, b. Charlestown, 15 Sept. 1754, m. 24 Feb. 1774, Charles Drayton, esq; member Convention 1788, and d. 10 Nov. 1789, leaving issue.


vi. Mary, b. Charlestown, 10 Nov. 1757, m. in Nov. 1776, Peter Smith, of Bloomville, esq; member Convention 1788, d. in Febry. 1825, leaving issue.

lived to lament her * * she departed this life the 9th of January 1761, In the 46th year of her age. Much beloved and much lamented.

Tomb, Middleton Place.

1 On Thursday Charles Drayton esq: M.D, second Son of the Hon: John Drayton, was married to the accomplished Miss Hester Middleton, third daughter of the Hon: Henry Middleton. S C G 28 Feb. 1774.

2 On Tuesday last an Alliance was completed between two as respectable Families as any in the Province, by the marriage of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, esq: (eldest son of the late Hon: Colonel Pinckney and one of the Representatives in the present Assembly &c;) and the amiable Miss Sally Middleton, third daughter of the Hon: Henry Middleton. Ibid, mon: 4 Oct. 1773.


Mr Middleton, m. 2d in 1762, Maria Henrietta, youngest dau. of Hon. Wm Bull, Lieut. Governor of S. Carolina, who d. 1 March 1772, s. p.²

He m. 3d, in Jan. 1776, Lady Mary Mackenzie, dau. of George, 3d Earl of Cromartie, and widow of John Ainslie, esq.³ (who survived him and d. at sea, 21 Nov. 1788) by whom he had no issue. Mr Middleton d. in Charlestown 13 June 1784,⁴ and was s. by his eldest son:

Hon: Arthur Middleton, of Middleton Place, Esq: J. P., Member of the Commons, of the Provincial Congress and Coun-


² Died: M" Mary Middleton, wife of the Hon: Henry Middleton esq: daughter of the late and sister to the present Lieut: Governor of this Province, a lady whose many amiable, eminent and valuable Qualities and Accomplishments render her death truly a loss to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. S. C. G. 8 Mar: 1779.


⁴ Last Sunday departed this life after a long and tedious illness, which he endured with the greatest fortitude, in the 67th year of his age, the Honourable Henry Middleton, esq: of this City, a Gentleman much esteemed through life by a numerous acquaintance, who now sincerely regret his death. On Monday his remains were carried to Goose creek to be deposited in the family vault. Ibid, Thurs: 17 June 1784. Will 16 April 1784, pd. 25 June 1784; to wife Lady Mary Middleton interest of £40,000, House in Charleston, (69 Broad st.) with plate, linen and furniture, carriages and carriage horses and pew in St Michaels church, for life, then to my son Thomas Middleton; to son Arthur Middleton all my lands on S. side Combahee river (Niewport) all lands in St Georges. (Middleton Place) at Wateree &c, pews in St Michaels and St Georges churches and the Family Pictures now in my house in town; son Thomas, lands in St James, furniture in the house there, all stock &c; my other lands &c to my dau# Henrietta, Hester, Sarah, Mary and Susanna; £300 each to nieces Eliza and Ann, dau# of my brother Thos Middleton; sons Arthur and Thomas exors.
cil of Safety and of the Continental Congress, and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was b. at Middleton Place on 26 June 1742, sent to England with his uncle in 1754 and educated at Hackney, Westminster school and St John's College, Cambridge. He Returned to Carolina in Dec. 1763,¹ settled at Middleton Place, was J. P. and in 1765, 66 in the Commons for St. Helena. Possessed of leisure and fortune he spent three years in travel in England and Southern Europe, studied the fine arts at Rome and perfected his taste in literature, music and painting.² On his return in 1772 he was elected to the Commons and in 1774 to the Provincial Congress and became a leader of the American party in Carolina and one of the ablest and boldest of the Council of Safety and its Secret Committee, was a deligate to Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. Of reserved nature, he was an able writer,³ spirited and terse in debate and noted for energy and judgment in action. In 1776 he was chosen to frame a constitution for the State and later to succeed John Rutledge as its governor.⁴ He served in the defence of Charlestown 'with characteristic intrepidity' and on its fall was imprisoned at St Augustine and his estate sequestrated. Being exchanged in July 1781, he was appointed to Congress and reelected in June 1782. Returning home in 1783 'eminent for his services and sacra-

¹ 24 Dec. 1763 arrived the Nancy, capt. Mitchell from London with whom came Mr Arthur Middleton &c—1764 on the 19th August Arthur Middleton Eq; was married to Miss Polly Izard, daughter of Walter Izard eq: decd. S. C. Gaz: 9 Sep: 1764.


³ His political essays signed 'Andrew Marvel,' were bold and effective.

⁴ 12 March 1778 Arthur Middleton Esq: was elected President and Commander in Chief of this State, but declined and Rawlins Lowndes was elected. *Ibid.*
Mr. Middleton m. 19 Aug 1764, Mary, dau: of Walter Izard, esq: J. P., member of the Commons, and by her (who d. July 1814) he had issue:

i. Henry Middleton, his heir.

ii. John Izard Middleton, of Cedar Grove, esq: b. at Middleton Place, 13 Aug. 1785 and educated at Cambridge; receiving his mother’s large fortune, having leisure and devotion to art, he spent most of his life in France and Italy, was an amateur painter of some talent, author of a work on the ‘Grecian Remains of Italy’ and called by Prof. Chas Eliot Norton, ‘the first American Classical archaeologist.’ He m. 11 June 1810, Eliza Augusta, dau: of Jean Louis Theodore de Palazieu Falconet, and had: Anna, d. at Charleston 1815 and two others d. infants. Mr Middleton d. at Paris, 5 Oct.: 1849 s. p.

iii. a son, b. 12 June 1787, d. 22 June 1787.


Mrs Broun remembers to have seen Mr Arthur Middleton, a member of Congress, one of the richest and most fashionable of the Carolinians, wearing common negro cloth. *Johnson’s Trad*, p 390 “His losses had been immense, not less than 200 of his slaves having been carried away.”

Died at her residence in Mazyckborough Mrs Mary Middleton relict of that distinguished patriot the late Honourable Arthur Middleton, esq: this excellent woman has descended to the tomb endeared to Society by her virtues and her good works. *Courier 12 July 1814*

Mr Middleton belonged to the well known South Carolina family long distinguished alike for its historic public service and for the hereditary high culture of its leading members * * endowed by nature with uncommon gifts, which he cultivated to advantage, he found ready access to good Society and was received on terms of intimacy in circles into which foreigners seldom gained entrance. *Am. Jour: Archaeology, 1835, p. 3.*
ii. Eliza Carolina, b. in Charleston, 6 Oct: 1774, d. 7 Feb: 1792, unm:

iii. Emma Philadelphia, b. in Charleston, 22 Oct. 1776, m. 1 June 1795, Henry Izard esq: (eld. son of Hon. Ralph Izard, U. S. Senator) and d. 1st May 1818, leaving issue.

iv. Anna Louisa, b. at Ashley river in 1778, m. 1 Jan 1800, Daniel Blake esq: and d. at Grosvenor Square, London in 1819, leaving issue. See April May: p. 164.


He d. on 1st Jan. 1787 and was s. by his eldest son:

Honble Henry Middleton, of Middleton Place, Esq: Representative and Senator for South Carolina, Member of Congress and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St Petersburg, was b. in London on 28th Sept. 1770, and educated in England. On his father's early death he inherited the Middleton Place and Niewport estates and a splendid fortune. He travelled much in Europe and America, was a leader in the society of Newport and maintained a baronial hospitality at his seat in Carolina. "He was a gentleman of elegant manners and cultivated mind and in political life he bore an active part," was from 1801 to 1812 successively a representative, senator and governor of the State; was Member of Congress from 1816 to 1820 and then Minister to Russia until

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2 17 July 1786; in the ship London, which sailed across the Bar yesterday, went passengers Lady Mary Middleton, her son capt. Mac Kenzie, Mr Henry Middleton &c. Lady Mary Middleton has gone for England to claim a part of the Cromarty estate which is no longer under confiscation. Eve: Post.
1830, when he returned home, became a leader of the Union party in the State, was a member of the Convention of 1833 and later "retired to the comforts and elegancies of private life."

He m. at Bath, 13 Nov: 1794, Mary Helen, dau. of Julines Hering, esq: of Heybridge Hall, Captain H. M. 34th Regiment, by whom (who d. at Philadelphia 24 May 1850.) he had:

i. Arthur Middleton, his heir.

ii. Henry Middleton, of Hayfield, Asheville, N. C. b. in Paris 16 March 1797, graduated with distinction at West Point in 1815, was assigned to the Engineers and served at the Savannah defences, but in July 1816 resigned his commission, entered the Litchfield law school, completed his studies at Edinburgh and was called to the Bar in 1822, but left it to engage in travel and literary pursuits and resided for a long time in England and France; he was author of several works of a political character, that were widely read.

He m. in England 14 Jan. 1858, Miss Ellen Goggin, niece of Sir Henry Pollock (who survives him) and d. at Washington, 15 March 1876, s. p.¹

iii. Oliver Hering Middleton, of whom presently.

iv. John Izard Middleton, of whom below.

v. a son b. 1801, d. an infant.

vi. Williams Middleton, of whom later.

ii. Edward Middleton, of whom hereafter.

i. Maria Henrietta, b. at Cedar Grove, 14 Nov: 1802 m. in 1834, Edward Jenkins Pringle, esq: and was lost with her husband and children on the stmr. Pulaski 14 June 1838.

ii. Eleanor, b. at Sullivan's Island 18 July 1804, d. at St Peters burg in 1826, unm:

iii. Emma, b. in Charleston 16 June 1806, d. 3 July 1807.

¹ Death of a distinguished South Carolinian: Henry Middleton of Asheville N. C, but formerly of Charleston, S.C., died yesterday at the residence of his brother Commodore Middleton, U S N. 317 C. Street S E. at the age of 79 years * * Mr Middleton leaves a wife but no children &c. Washington Chron, 16 March 1876.
iv. Catherine, b. at Sullivan’s Island 10 Sept: 1812, d. in 1894. unm.


Gov. Middleton d. in Charleston 14 June 1846 and was accorded a Public funeral with Military honours. His eldest son:

Arthur Middleton, of Newport plan’n, Esq:, chargé d’affairs of the United States at Madrid, was b. at Clifton, Gloucester, 28 Oct: 1795 and graduated at Harvard College in 1814, he was called to the Bar in 1823 and then planted his Newport estate. He lived much abroad, especially in Paris and was in 1837, U. S. Secretary of Legation and chargé d’affairs at Madrid for eight years.


He m. 2d at Rome in 1841, Paulina, countess Bentivoglio, dau: of General Count Bentivoglio, some time Governor of the castle of San Angelo, by her (who survived him and d. at Rome 14 Nov: 1883) he had:

2. Angelina, m. in 1892 at Rome, M. Emanuele Basile, of Rome.

He d. at Naples, 7th June 1853 and was s. by his only son:

Henry Bentivoglio Van Ness Middleton esq:, Count Bentivoglio, (present head of the Middleton Family) late lieutenant C. S. A, now an officer at the Court of the King of Italy. Was b. in Charleston, 10 March 1843, educated at Paris and S. C. Military Academy, served through the Confederate war

in the Marion Artillery and Signal corps C. S. A, at Charleston and Hagood's battalion in Virginia, returned to Rome in 1866, was captain in the Papal Zouaves and subsequently an officer at the Court of the King of Italy.

m. at Rome in 1869, Beatrice, countess Cini, dau: of Count Cini of Rome (and grand niece of Pope Leo XIII) and has issue:

1. Giulio Arturo Middleton, b. in Rome and educated there, an officer in the Italian Navy.
2. Costanza, m. in 1895, John Bowring Spence, esq: Her Britanic Majesty's consul at Madeira.
3. Virginia, m. in 189—, Count Masetti of Florence and has issue:
   i. Eliza.

Oliver Hering Middleton, of Charleston, Esq: 3d son of Gov. Henry Middleton, p. 246 was b. at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 12 August 1798, educated by tutors and at the South Carolina College and was then a midshipman in the U. S. Navy. Resigning from the Navy he retired to his estates and the life of an opulent planter, "though a highly educated and intelligent man, his aspirations were contented with the interests of a private station and the retired but brilliant circles of social life which marked the period." He later shared, with unbroken spirit, in the ruin which overwhelmed his class. He m. 5 April 1828, Susan Matilda Harriet, only dau: and heiress of Robert Trail Chisolm M. D. of Edisto Island and by her (who d. at Columbia, S. C, 18 October 1865,) he had:

1. Oliver Hering Middleton, b. at Charleston 17 July 1845, educated there, volunteered in the Charleston Light Dragoons, C. S. A., served gallantly in Virginia and was killed in the action at Matadequin Creek, 30 May 1864, unm:
2. Mary Julia, b. Charleston, 1 Febry. 1829, m. 16 Feby. 1854, Benjamin Huger Read, of Rice Hope, esq: and has issue.
ii. Susan Matilda, b. at Edisto, 2 Jan. 1830, d. at St. Catherine's, Canada, 11 Jan.: 1880, unm:

iii. Eleanor Maria, b. Charleston, 17 April 1831, m. 25 Jan.: 1858, Benjamin Huger Rutledge, esq: late Colonel 4 S. C. Cavalry, C S A, (who d. 30 April 1893) and has issue.

iv. Olivia, b. Charleston, 25 April 1839, m. 6 Dec.: 1864, Frederick Rutledge Blake, esq: late Captain C. S. A and has issue. See April Mag: p. 166.

v. Emma Middleton, b. at Charleston, 4 March 1841.

Mr Middleton d. at the residence of Gen: Rutledge, 44 South Bay, Charleston, 17 Jan: 1892.

Hon: John Izard Middleton, of Crowfield, Georgetown County, (4th son of Gov: Henry Middleton, p 246.) Speaker of the House of Representatives and Senator of South Carolina &c, was b. in Charleston on 4 February 1800, at an early age he entered the South Carolina College and then Princeton College, where he graduated in June 1819, with the highest honours. In 1822–24 he was Secretary in the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg. Returning to Carolina he became a rice planter on Waccamaw river 'where he acquired a wide spread popularity and was for many years the leading character of his section;' which he represented in the General Assembly from 1839 to 1857; serving on the principal committees and as chairman of the committees on Education and Ways and Means and in 1848 as Speaker of the House. In 1858 he was State Senator. He was long a trustee of the S. C. College, was a member of the Conventions of 1832, 1850, and 1860 and signed the Ordinance of Secession. His estates destroyed by the War, Mr Middleton was reduced to narrow circumstances but retained to the last the indomitable spirit and pleasure in intellectual pursuits of which no reverse of fortune could deprive him.

He m. 28 March 1828, Sarah McPherson, only dau: and heiress of John Ashe Alston, Esq: and Sarah McPherson his wife, by her (who d. 28 May 1878) he had:

i. Henry Middleton, b. 9 Dec. 1828, d. 31 Jan: 1847, unm:
ii. John Izard Middleton, his successor

iii. Thomas Alston Middleton, of whom presently.

   i. Sarah McPherson, b. 30 June 1830, d. 9 July 1855,
      unm:

   ii. Mary Helen, b. at Charleston in 1832, d. at sea June 1837.

   iii. Mary Helen, b. October 28, 1839, of Baltimore, Md.

   iv. Maria Henrietta, b. 18 April 1841, of Baltimore, Md.

Mr Middleton d. at Summerville, S. C, 12 Jan. 1877. His eldest son:

John Izard Middleton, of Baltimore and Woodleigh, Esq: late Major C S A, was b. at Charleston, 16 February 1834, graduated (with the highest honours) at the South Carolina College in 1853 and served in the war between the States, 1861—1865, as Lieutenant and A. D. C, Captain and Major on the staff of Brig: Gen. Alexander, Chief of Artillery, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. In 1865 he removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided.

m. at Baltimore 26 April 1866, Harriet Sterrett, dau: of Lambert Gittings, of Baltimore, esq: and had issue:

i. John Izard Middleton, M D, of New York, b. in Baltimore 14 Feb. 1867, graduated at Princeton University June 1887, now a Physician in New York City.

   i. Mary Alston Middleton, b. 2 Nov: 1872, d. at Summerville, S. C, 28 March 1893.

Thomas Alston Middleton, of Clermont plantation, esq: (3rd son of Hon: John Izard Middleton, p 249) b. at Charleston 16 Jan. 1836, was educated there and at S. C. College, commissioned Lieutenant 1st S. C. Artillery, C. S. A, served at Ft Sumter and defence of Charleston, then in N. Carolina campaign, at Averysboro and Bentonville, where he was taken prisoner. He was after the war a rice planter at Clermont, where he d. 6 Feb. 1896.

He m. 26 July 1866, Mary dau: of Andrew Beirne of Baltimore and had issue:
MIDDLETON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Andrew Beirne Middleton, b. 30 April 1867, d. at Baltimore 9 Jan. 1895.

2. John Izard Middleton, b. 7 Jan. 1868, educated at private schools and Virginia Mil. Institute.

3. Thomas Alston Middleton, b. 22 May 1870, educated at private schools and Lehigh University


Williams Middleton, of Middleton Place, Esq: (6th son of Gov: Henry Middleton) was b. at his father's house on Sullivan's Island 26 July 1809 and educated at Brook Green in England and afterwards at Paris. He was then for many years in Russia as an attaché of the American Legation. On returning to Carolina he resided at Middleton Place, his seat on Ashley river, noted 'for its rare natural beauty and the artistic arrangement of its grounds and gardens.' Mr Middleton took an active part in Public life during the Secession period, was a member of the Secession Convention, signed the historic Ordinance and afterwards aided with laborers and materials in strengthening the Charleston defences and repairing Fort Sumter. He m. in Jan: 1849, Susan Pringle, dau: of Robert Smith esq: and grand dau: of the Rt Revd Robert Smith, first Bishop of South Carolina, by whom (who d. at Greenville, 10 Jan. 1900) he had:


2. Elizabeth Middleton, m. 10 March 1881, Julius Henry Heyward, esq: now of Greenville, S. C., Master U. S. Circuit Court for S. Carolina.

Mr. Middleton d. in Greenville, S. C. 23d Aug 1883.

Edward Middleton, esq: Rear Admiral United States

1 The house was burned and the vault desecrated by the Union troops in 1864. The picturesque, ivy covered ruin was thrown down by the earthquake of 1886.

2 Died at Greenville S. C. on Thursday Mr Williams Middleton, a highly respected resident of Charleston and a representative of one of the oldest families in South Carolina. News & Cour. Aug 1883.
Navy, 7th son of Gov. Middleton, was b. in Charleston 11 Dec: 1810, educated in Europe and at U. S. Naval Academy 1828, was passed Midshipman in 1834, lieutenant in 1841, and after varied service at home and abroad became attached to the Philadelphia Navy yard. During the Civil war he served on the Pacific coast and in 1867 commanded Mare Island Navy yard and 1870, 73 that at Pensacola. He was made Captain 24 April 1863, Commodore 26 Nov: 1868 and Rear Admiral 15 Aug: 1876 and soon after retired. He m. at Naples 13 Jan: 1845, Edwardina de Normann, by whom he had a son Edward, b. 6 June 1846, d. an infant. He m. 2d Ellida J. Davidson, by whom he had, i. Arthur Edward; ii. Emmeline Virginia. He d. at Washington 27 April 1883.1

Hon: Thomas Middleton, of the Oaks, County Berkeley, Esq: J. P. (2d son of Hon: Henry Middleton, President of Congress, p 241) member of the Commons, and Provincial Congress, Representative and Senator of South Carolina. Born in Charleston 26 July 1753, he was sent to England for his education, but on the approach of war returned to Carolina,2 was elected to the Commons and Provincial Congress 1775, aided the American cause by guaranteeing the paper currency3 and Dec: 1775 was appointed lieutenant in the Berkeley regiment. In 1784 he was Representative for Prince Williams and 1788 Senator.4 Mr Middleton sold

1 Death of Admiral Middleton: Rear Admiral Edward Middleton U. S. N. died at his residence in this City on April 27. He was a native of South Carolina &c. Baltimore Sun 1883

2 Last Thursday arrived from London the capt. Gunn and Ball, in the former came passengers David Graeme esq, Mr Thos Middleton son of the Hon: Wm Middleton. Mr Thomas Middleton son of the Hon: Henry Middleton &c S. C. G: Mon: 17 Jan: 1774. While in London Sir Benj: West painted the fine portrait of him now in Mrs Russell Middleton's possession.

3 Amongst the signers of the paper money was Thomas Middleton, a wealthy rice planter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in South Carolina Johnson's Trad: 197.

4 Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock a Fire broke out * * in Broad street which quickly communicated to the dwelling house of
'the Oaks' and his Combahee estates (one for £10,000 ster:) and purchased lands in St Andrews,¹ where with M. Van Tassel, he experimented in reclaiming marshes for grain crops in the Dutch manner. This and the ruin of war impaired the large estate received from his father.

Mr Middleton m. 8 April 1783, Anne dau: of the Hon: Peter Manigault, Speaker of the Commons, by whom (who survived him and d. 4 Aug: 1811) he had:

i. Arthur Middleton, his successor.

ii. Henry Augustus Middleton, of whom presently.

iii. Thomas Middleton of whom later.

      i. Mary, b. 16 Jan. 1784, d. 16 Jan. 1785.

      ii. Elizabeth, b. 21 June 1787, m. in 18—, Ralph Izard esq: Lieut: U. S. Navy (son of Hon: Ralph Izard U. S. Senator for S. Carolina) and d. at Charleston 21 Jan. 1822, leaving issue:

      iii. Mary, b. 3 Jan. 1789, d. in July 1790.

      iv. Hester, b. 21 Aug 1790, m. in 18—, Ralph Stead Izard esq: and d. at Charleston 20 May 1819, leaving issue.

      v. Anne, b. 8 June 1792, d. an infant.

      v. Henrietta, b. 11 Sept. 1795, d. an infant.

Mr Middleton d. at Sullivan's Island 19 Aug 1797.² His eldest son:

Arthur Middleton, of 'Stono' Esq: was b. 18 Jan: 1785, educated at Harvard College (?), resided in Charleston and at his Stono estate and served in the House of Representativs of the State 1827–28 from Charleston. He m. 9 March

Mr Thomas Middleton and Mrs Horry &c, all of which burnt &c, to ashes &c, much property was destroyed and Mr Middleton's loss only is estimated at £5000. S. C. Gaz: 23 April 1789. He narrowly escaped, his papers and plate were destroyed, lumps of silver were found in the ruins.

¹ 'Stono,' 'Vancluse', &c, 4000 acres acquired by grant and purchase 1786 &c; the reclaimed marshes became valuable for sea island cotton and later were found to contain vast phosphate beds.

² Died: Saturday last on Sullivan's Island Thomas Middleton esquire, S. C. Gaz: Mon: 21 Aug: 1797. He was buried at St James Goose creek, outside behind the chancel.
1809, Alicia Hopton, dau: of Nathaniel Russell, esq: of Charleston by her (who d. 18 Sept. 1840) he had issue:

i. Nathaniel Russell Middleton, his successor.

ii. Ralph Izard Middleton, of whom presently.

i. Mary Christiana, b. 18 Jan. 1819, d. in Oct. 1824.

ii. Anne Manigault, b. 26 Oct. 1820, m. 9 Nov. 1841, Revd William Dehon (son of the Rt Revd Theo: Dehon, Bishop of South Carolina) she d. at Charleston, 21 May 1876, leaving issue.

Mr Middleton d. at ‘Stono,’ 25 Jan: 1837; his eldest son:

Hon: Nathaniel Russell Middleton, LL D, President of the College of Charleston, member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina &c., was b. in Charleston 1 April 1810 and educated at Mr Southworth’s Church school, Geneva College, New York and the Charleston College. He graduated in 1830, took up the study of law and then passed some time in Europe, returning to the life of a planter in St Andrews he was elected to the Legislature; was treasurer of Charleston 1851-1857 and in 1758 president of the College of Charleston, where he held the chair of Moral Philosophy and Logic.

He m. 18 Jan. 1832, Margaret Emma, dau: of Henry Izard, esq: and Emma Middleton, his wife, p 245, by her (who d. 18 July 1836) he had:

i. Arthur Middleton, his successor.

ii. Henry Izard Middleton, b. 12 Oct: 1833, educated at schools in Charleston and Asheville N. C., resides at ‘Idlewild,’ Ga, and is unm:  

iii. Walter Izard Middleton, b. 25 Jan. 1836, educated at High School, Charleston, served in the Marion Artillery during the war and d. at Charleston 20th Sept. 1871, unm.

Mr Middleton m. 24 at Bristol R. I, 20 Sept. 1842, Anna

 Died on Wednesday the 35th inst: at his place near Charleston Arthur Middleton, in the 52d year of his age. Courier 31 Jan: 1837; His tomb St Philips Church yard has, d. 24 Jan: 1837.
Elizabeth, 4th dau: of Henry de Wolf, of Bristol, esq: and had issue:

i. Nathaniel Russell Middleton, b. 26 Jan: 1851, educated at Charleston College and d. at Charleston, 1 Feb: 1896, unm:
  i. Maria Louisa, b. 23 July 1844, m. 10 July 1873, Mr Thomas Waties Doar, of Santee, S. C, and has issue.
  ii. Annie Elizabeth, b. 9 Jan. 1847, now of Bristol.
  iii. Alicia Hopton, b. 23 Sept. 1849, now of Bristol.
  iv. Charlotte Helen, b. 23 Aug: 1854, m. at Bristol, R I, 23 Oct: 1878, Edward Padelford De Wolf-esq:

Mr Middleton d. at 22 South Battery, Charleston, 6 Sept. 1890, his eldest son:

Arthur Middleton, 2 of Charleston and 'Idlewild' Ga. Esq: was b. in Charleston 28 Dec: 1832, educated at Sachleben's school and Charleston College, he volunteered in the Santee Rifles, was detailed to the Engineer corps and being invalided, to the Q. M. Departm; after the War he returned to his plantation 'Daisy Bank' on Santee and later removed to Charleston.

He m. 23 Jan. 1853, Julia Emma, youngest dau: of James Smith Rhett, esq: and has:

i. Arthur Middleton, of Greenwood, S. C., b. at Charleston, 18 May 1854, educated at Holy Comm Church Inst: there, m. 15 Dec: 1885, Frances Amelia dau: of Mr Francis Clary.

ii. James Smith Middleton, of whom presently.

iii. William Dehon Middleton, of whom later.

iv. Walter Izard Middleton, of Atlanta Ga, b. at South Island 12 Sept. 1874, educated Porter Military Academy.

1 Death of the Hon: N. R. Middleton, LL D, in the 81st year of his age, at his residence in this City yesterday afternoon. Dr Middleton was a worthy scion of that distinguished family which was first represented in S. Carolina by Edward Middleton member of the Council under the Lords Proprietors in 1680 and has always taken a distinguished part in the Civil and Social life of the Province and State. News & Cour. 7 Sept. 1890

2 Descended also from Hon: Arthur Middleton 'the signer,' see p 245.
m. 1 June 1898, Mary dau. of Mr James Bridge of Atlanta.

v. Charles Haskell Middleton, b. at South Island 26 Oct: 1876, drowned at S. Santee 11 Aug: 1895, unm:

i. Margaret Emma, b. Charleston 3 Feb: 1858, m. 19 April 1881, Mr Wm Pinckney Ferguson and d. 28 Sept. 1890, leaving issue.

ii. Julia Emma, b. 30 Jan. 1860, m. 29 June 1880, Mr Thomas Hall Jervey Willians, of Mt Pleasant, S. C. and has issue.

iii. Lucy Izard, b. at South Island 14 Sept. 1866, m. 24 May 1898, Mr Wm W. Munnerlyn, of Columbia, S. C. and has issue.

iv. Alice b. at S. Island 3 Oct: 1868, m. 28 Oct: 1890 Mr George Gaillard Ford, of Columbia.

v. Helen, b. at S. Island 2 July 1872, m. 8 Feb: 1893, Mr Theodore Dehon, of Greenville S. C., and has issue

James Smith Middleton, esq: of Atlanta, Ga. was b. at Charleston 26 May 1856, educated at the Holy Comm Church Ins, resided at Charleston and later in Atlanta. m. 2 May 1882, Pauline, dau: of Major Hutson Lee, C. S. A, late of Charleston, and has:

i. Pauline Lee, b. Charleston.

ii. Lucilla, b. Charleston.


v. Margaret, b. Charleston.

vi. Caroline, b. Charleston.

William D. Middleton, esq: of Charleston (3d son of Arthur Middleton, esq p 255) was b. in Pickens District, S. C, 6 Nov. 1862 and educated at the Holy Comm Church Ins: m. at St Michael's, Charleston, 20 Oct: 1890, Julia Porcher, dau: of Col. Julius A. Blake, C. S. A, of Charleston and had issue:


Ralph Izard Middleton, of Belle Isle plantation, Esq: (2d son of Arthur Middleton, esq: p 254) was b. in Charleston 29 July 1814, attended Mr Southworth’s school and graduated at the Charleston College 1833, he was a planter at ‘Stono,’ then at ‘Belle Isle’ and later at ‘Wchehaw’ plantations, was president of the Ashley Ferry Co: and unsuccessfully contested the mayorality of Charleston as the Reform candidate in 1849. He held no public office, but his spirit and force of character were conspicuous during the War and Reconstruction periods.1

He m. at Berlington, N. J, 4 Sept: 1837, Charlotte Georgiana, dau: of Ralph Izard, esq: U. S. N, p 253, and had:

i. Ralph Izard Middleton, his successor.

ii. Arthur de Lancey Middleton, b. 21 May 1850, d. unmn: 9 Dec: 1884.

i. Alicia Russell. m. Mr T. J. Girardeau, and d. 18—leaving issue.

ii. Alice Izard, m. 15 Jan: 1870, Richard I’On Lowndes, esq: and has issue:

iii. Emma Izard, m. 24 Nov: 1869, Arthur Middleton Parker, esq: and has issue.

Mr Middleton d. at Flat Rock N C. 12 June 1891, his only surviving son:

Ralph Izard Middleton, of Charleston, Esq: was b. in Charleston 16 Jan. 1840, educated by private tutors and graduated at Dartmouth College 1860, served in the Marion Artillery, was after the war a planter, and then resided in Charleston, m. in Charleston 17 Dec: 1867, Sarah Virginia, dau: of the Hon: Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, by whom (who d. 14 June 1895.) he had:

i. Ralph Izard, b. 20 Jan: 1869, d. 18 June 1870.


1 In 1864–5 his courage and conduct defeated and punished the outlaws who were raiding the Flat Rock refugees.
iii. Gustavus Memminger Middleton, b. 3 March 1872, educated at the High School.

iv. Henry Augustus, b. 4 Oct: 1873, d. 3 Feb: 1874.

v. George Izard Middleton, b. 17 Jan: 1875, educated at High School and U. S. Naval Academy.

vi. Henry Izard Middleton, b. 27 Jan: 1881.

i. Mary Wilkinson.

ii. Charlotte Georgina.

iii. Sarah Virginia, b. 8 Aug: 1882, d. 21 May 1899.

Henry Augustus Middleton, of Weehaw and Niewport, Esq: 2d son of Hon. Thomas Middleton, p. 253, was b. at ' Vaucluse,' his father's seat on Ashley river, 17 Nov: 1793 and educated at schools in Charleston, at Harvard College and Litchfield Law School, but turned from the Bar to the life of a Country gentleman, at his estates of Acton, Kensington and Weehaw and later resided at his town house in Charleston. He was a large land owner and familiar figure at Newport and improved his taste for art and architecture by travel in Europe. Mr Middleton was "a conspicuous representative of a Society and a class which have passed into tradition." Retiring and reserved, taking little part in politics, he was indomitable, alike in youth when he defied the greatest duelist of his time, as in age the ruthless invaders and crazed negroes, before his burning house at Weehaw. He m. 20 Jan. 1819, Harriott, only dau: of Cleland Kinloch, of Acton and Weehaw, Esq: by whom (who d. at 68 South Bay, Charleston 27 Nov: 1878) he had:

i. Cleland Kinloch, b. 16 Aug. 1824, educated at Charleston and Philadelphia schools and Harvard College d. near Baltimore 4 May 1876, unm:

ii. Henry Augustus Middleton, b. 24 Nov: 1829, educated at Mr Coates school, and Harvard College, was an engineer at Memphis, then managed his father's Weehaw estate with great ability and success; in 1861 joined in raising and equipping a troop of Cavalry, but seeking active service volunteered in Co: A, Hampton Legion, and after conspic-
uous gallantry was mortally wounded at the battle of Manassas 21 July 1861 and d. 27 July 1861, unm:


iv. Francis Kinloch Middleton, b. 15 June 1835, educated at Mr Coates' and Troy Polytechnic; joined the Charleston Light Dragoons, served on the coast, at battles of Pocotaligo and Morris island and in Virginia; was mortally wounded at the desperate battle of Hawes shop, Va, 28 May 1864 and d. 30 May 1864, unm:

v. a son, b. and d. April 1837.

i. Mary Esther, b. 13 July 1820, m. at Philadelphia 8 Feb: 1842, William Henry Lowndes esq: (who d. 1865) and has issue.

ii. Elizabeth, b. 24 May 1822, m. 15 Nov: 1845, John Julius Pringle Smith, esq: (mem: Secession Convention, d. 25 Nov: 1894) and has issue.

iii. Isabella, b. 30 May 1826, m. 12 Nov: 1846, Charles Manly Cheves, esq: M D, (son of Hon: Langdon Cheves, Speaker U. S. House Representatives 1813, d. 7 Dec. 1855.) and has issue.

iv. Harriott, b. 26 Feb: 1828, of Charleston.


vi. a daughter b. d. March 1838.

vii. Alicia, b. 4 Sept: 1840, of Charleston.

Mr Middleton d. at Charleston 11 March 1887

1 At his temporary residence 61 South Bay, his town house 68 South Bay having been shattered by the earthquake of 1880 and not yet repaired. He received considerable estates from his father and from his marriage to the heiress of the Kinlochs. He sold the Ashley river and Kensington lands and repurchased the Crowfield, Bloomville and Newport estates of the Middletons and even after the ruin of war owned near 20,000 acres. and lands in Charleston and Newport, R. I.
Thomas Middleton, of Charleston, Esq: (3d son of Hon: Thos Middleton p. 253) was b. at 'Vaucluse,' 13 Feb: 1797 and d. at his residence 10 Meeting Street, Charleston, 27 Sept. 1863. He was educated at St Mary's College, Baltimore, returning to Charleston, he engaged in business as a merchant and factor; he was a man of taste and knowledge in art and an amateur painter of considerable talent.

Mr Middleton m. 1st Mary, dau: of Henry Izard, esq: who d. 28 Sept. 1822, s. p. He m. 2d at New York, 26 October 1830, Eweretta, youngest dau: of George Barnewall, esq: of New York, by her (who survived him and d. 11 Aug: 1882) he had:

i. Thomas Middleton, b. at New York 11 July 1832, educated at Mr Coates school, Charleston, St John's Institute, Mt Alban, &c, appointed Lieutenant Lucas' battalion Regular Artillery, C. S. A, served at defence of Charleston, Ft Sumter, and Battery Wagner, where he contracted fever and d. at Charleston 31 Jan: 1864, unm:

ii. Edward Barnewall Middleton, b. in Charleston 17 Jan: 1842, educated at schools there and S. C. Military Academy; appointed June 1863 2d lieut 1st S. C. Artillery C. S. A, promoted 1st lieut, served at Ft Sumter, Morris Island, in North Carolina campaign and battle of Averysboro, where he was taken prisoner; now resides at 10 Meeting St: Charleston.


iii. Eweretta Elizabeth, b. Charleston 1 Dec: 1840, d. there 22 Jan: 1899 unm:

Colonel Thomas Middleton, of Boochawe and Howe Hall, Esq:; J. P., member of the Commons, Colonel of the Carolina regiment, &c. was b. at the Oaks? in 1719, was justice of the peace and member of the Commons, from 1742 to
1766, first for St James', then St Bartholomew's, Pr William's, Charlestown and St Helena. In 1741 he was adjutant of the Charlestown regiment, in 1743 of Wright's Horse and then captain in the Berkley regiment. He passed the years 1753-54 in travel abroad and on his return, besides his landed interests, engaged in commerce and banking in Charlestown and Beaufort. In 1759 he commanded the Gentlemen volunteers in the expedition into the Cherokee mountains, and in 1760 was Colonel of the S. C. Regiment, in which Moultrie, Marion, Huger and other Revolutionary officers began their military career and led the regiment in the campaign against the Cherokees and battle of Estatée.

A controversy with Col. Grant, who commanded the British regulars, led to a personal encounter and a duel. Col. Middleton's conduct in this matter was highly approved by public opinion and his popularity rose to a great height.

He m. 1st in 174—, Mary dau: of John Bull, of Bull's Island, esq.; J. P., and by her (who d. 2 Feb: 1760, see Mag: No: 2, p. 86) had issue:

i. William Middleton his heir

i. Sarah, m. 30 Nov. 1766, Hon: Benjamin Guerard (afterwards Governor of South Carolina) and d. leaving issue:

ii. Mary, m. 10 Jan: 1771, Hon: Pierce Butler, major H. M. 29th Regmt, subsequently U. S. Senator from South Carolina, and d. leaving issue.

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1 23 April 1753 sailed yesterday for Cowes, the Henrietta, capt Rains, having on board Thomas Middleton, esq.; Mr Alex. Peronneau &c.; Dec 1754 Thomas Middleton, esq.; arrived from London. S C Gaz:

2 5 Nov: 1759 the Gentlemen volunteers, with the Governor's permission, chose Thomas Middleton, esq: to be their Captain &c. S. C. Gaz:

3 We hear from Port Royal that on Sunday last Benjamin Guerard esq: (one of the representatives in the present General Assembly &c) was married there to Miss Sally Middleton, a most amiable and accomplished young lady, daughter of Thomas Middleton esq: who commanded the Provincial Regiment in the expedition against the Cherokees &c. S. C Gaz: Friday 5 Dec: 1766.

Col. Middleton m. 2d Anne,1 dau: of Nathaniel Barnwell, esq: member: Commons, by her (who survived him and m. in 1772, Stephen Bull of Sheldon esq:) he had issue.

ii. Henry Middleton, b. 28 July, 1762, d. 15 Sept. 1762.


iv. Elizabeth, b. 13 Feb: 1764, m. 19 June 1786,3 Thomas Fuller, esq: and died 29 Aug. 1833, leaving issue:

v. Anne, b. 18 Dec: 1766, m. 18 May 1785, James Stuart, esq: of Beaufort, and d. at Beaufort 21st Jan: 1849, leaving issue:

Col: Middleton d. at Beaufort 17 Dec: 1766,8 and was s. by his only son:

William Middleton, of True Blue, Esq: Member of the Commons, was b. in 1744; received a large estate from his grandfather John Bull esq; was elected to the Commons for St Helena 1765 and again 1766 with Arthur Middleton esq: and Sir John Colleton, Bart. He was a young man of great promise, but d. unm: 7 April 1768.4

1 Tis said she was m. the same day as her sister Mrs Elliott,' who m. 6 Aug: 1760. St Helena Reg:

2 These dates are from St Helena Reg. Married, at Beaufort Thomas Fuller, esq: to Miss Elizabeth Middleton,dau: of Thomas Middleton esq: S C Gaz: 13 July 1786.

3 Died at Beaufort Col: Thomas Middleton, by whose death the Community suffers an irreparable loss. Express from Beaufort that on Wednesday night died there very much lamented Thomas Middleton Esq: who was Colonel of the Provincial regiment on the expedition against the Cherokee Indians, in the year 1761, &c. S C Gaz: 17 & Mon: 22 Dec: 1766.

Will 22 Nov: 1766, pd 22 Jan: 1767; wife Anne 1000 acres next True Blue &c; dau: Elizabeth, child unborn &c: dau Sarah and Mary Middleton; son Wm Middleton; wife, brother Henry Middleton and son Wm Middleton exors.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

In connection with the discussion, in the January and April numbers of this Magazine, of the authorship of the expression "millions for defence, not one cent for tribute" the following document, copied by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel from the original in possession of Mrs. C. C. Pinckney, of Charleston, will prove of interest:

Addressed: General Pinckney

Mr Gerry presents his comps. to General Pinckney & requests that he will send by bearer, inclosed, the communications made by Mr. Trumbull to him and General Marshall at Rotterdam. Pray present Mr G's respects to Madam Pinckney and regards to Mademoiselle., Mr G. is desired by M. Talleyrand to see him to-day, and wishes to confer with G. M. & himself first.

2nd Feby.

Endorsed: Mr. Gerry. Feb' 1798
Ansd immediately.

Dear Sr—

Part of the communications of Colonel Trumbull were oral, the written are contained in the book and letters herewith sent. I will call on you & General Marshall before eleven, but lest any accident should prevent my seeing you, I beg leave to repeat that I adhere to the opinion that a prompt, immediate, and decisive negative, should be given to any proposition that may be made, or insinuation given, to obtain money from us in any shape or under any pretence

Yrs truly

Feb' 2nd 1798   C: C: P.—
It appears by these documents that Talleyrand still hoped, notwithstanding the former rejection of his proposition to arrange terms upon the payment to him of a personal consideration, to get the American envoys to accede to his demands, and that Gen. Pinckney always stood firm for the right. (See Charleston Courier, May 28, 1803. Macon-der's John Marshall, pp. 126-129.)

On April 14th, 1798, Gen. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall demanded their passports, but Mr. Gerry was detained by the directory. The indisposition of Miss Pinckney detained Gen. Pinckney for some time. Gen. Marshall arrived in New York, June 17, following.

When Gen. Pinckney returned to South Carolina in 1799 the City of Charleston gave him a public dinner at the City Hall on Friday, February 8, 1799. The City Gazette and Daily Advertiser for the next day contains the following in its account of the ceremonies:

"The Hall, in the evening, was handsomely lighted up, and at the upper end was ornamented with the portrait of General Pinckney, under which the following transparent labels appeared, 'il faut de l'argent; il faut beaucoup d'argent?—'No, No! not a six-pence.'"

"In the front of the City-Hall was exhibited a transparent painting: a female figure appeared seated on a rock; at her side is the American eagle; at a distance she sees a dove returning, with the olive branch she had sent; she immediately seizes hold of several arrows, which lie at the foot of the American standard, and seems prepared for war. Over her head appears, 'millions for defence, not a cent for tribute.'"

The Gazette states that "on his entrance into the City-Hall, the band played 'Pinckney's March,' an elegant new tune, which was composed for the occasion." The fifth toast on the list was "Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute."

About this time Gen. Pinckney was appointed a brigadier general in the United States army. (City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Feb. 16, 1799.)

The Philadelphia Record recently printed some extracts from a copy of the Maryland Journal of 1773, among which the following item of local interest appeared:
"By a late arrival at Philadelphia it is learned that:

'The ship Walworth sailed from Londonderry for South Carolina with 300 passengers and servants, who were obliged to leave their native country, not for their misbehavior, but on account of the great distress among the middling and lower classes of people.'"

Blake.—The following additions and corrections to the Blake genealogy that appeared in the April issue of this Magazine are offered by the compiler of that paper: Page 157: where Thomas Smith, 2d landgrave is, by a slip of the pen, styled "Landgrave and Governor of Carolina," omit the words "and Governor," his father, the first landgrave, was the governor. George Smith m. Rebecca Blake, March 9, 1719, who d. Oct. 20, 1719, aged 20 years and 7 days. (Pringle Bible.) Page 161: Mr. Wm. Blake d. June 29, 1803. Page 162: Robert Blake was of the city of Salisbury. Henry King, who married Anna Maria Blake, was of Brighthelmstone, County Sussex. Joseph Blake, Sen. had another daughter, Eliza, d. unm. Page 163: Joseph Blake was of Worthing, County Sussex. Page 164: Walter Blake married Anne Stead Izard, June 16, 1837; died August 6, 1871. Page 165: Frances M. Blake, who m. T. P. Rutledge, b. 1818; m. 1837; lost on Pulaski June 14, 1838.

Bull.—In the Bull genealogy, published in the January issue of this Magazine, the date of the death of William Bull, of Ashley Hall, is given, on page 82, as 1805. This is a mistake. He died Tuesday, May 21, 1799, aged 50. See City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, May 23rd and 24th, 1799. The issue for the 24th gives a sketch of Mr. Bull. He was born June 4, 1748. (O. S.)—Pringle Bible.

The editor of this Magazine has lately discovered evidence showing that one of the three "Independent Companies" of South Carolina, one hundred strong, served with George
Washington and his three hundred Virginians in the Great Meadows campaign in 1754. This evidence was presented in a paper published in *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1900. In that paper it was stated that Philemon Waters's name did not appear on the rolls of Washington's regiment, but this was a mistake. A closer examination of the rolls showed that he was a member of Capt. George Mercer's company from May 29th to July 29th, and of Capt. Andrew Lewis's detachment from July 29th to September 29th. This proves him to have been a Virginian in 1754 and not a South Carolinian. Though he afterwards came to this State. He was born in Prince Williams County, Va., Sept. 1st, 1734, and died in South Carolina March 29, 1796.

The following paragraph is taken from *The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette* for Friday, December 19, 1783:

"On Wednesday morning last, before day, a large wolf was killed in Broad street, by one of the City guard, who were alarmed by a man from the beef market, whose meat this animal was devouring.—He was seen after dark on Tuesday night near Mr. Watson's garden up the path, where he bit a man, and killed several dogs; he also bit a man near the lines."

*The South-Carolina Gazette* for June 27th, 1754, published a news letter from London, dated March 30th, in which it was stated that "Thomas Pitt, Esq; member of parliament for Oakhampton, is appointed Governor of South-Carolina." Mr. Pitt, however, did not serve as governor of South Carolina.

**Queries.**

Morris.—William Morris and his brother Robert came from Liverpool, England, and settled in Pennsylvania, where Robert remained. William removed to Virginia, near Williamsburg. Their daughter Eleanor married William Mills and
made their home for a while in South Carolina. It is presumed that her parents also moved to that section. The wife of Wm. Morris was Esther Phalby. Of what State and County were her family?

Their two sons, Robert and Patrick Morris, fought bravely with the Colonists. Can this be substantiated by records? Who are the descendants of Robert and Patrick Morris?—Mrs. M. C. TOBEY, BAIRD, Miss.

McNeece.—Thomas Clendinen of Fishing creek S. Ca., after the death of his first wife, married Mrs. Armstrong, nee Nancy McNeece, of Scottish descent. Who were her parents, brothers and sisters? Who are the descendants of the latter? Any details of the McNeece family would be valued, and are desired. Were any of them in the Revolutionary war?—Mrs. M. C. TOBEY, BAIRD, Miss.

Raifold.—An old Bible in South Carolina, without dates, contains these entries: "Married William Tucker and Christina Raiford." "The Tuckers and Raifords came to Virginia at an early day from the Island of Bermuda." William and Christina had grand-sons in the Revolutionary war, so that this marriage also must have been at an early date. The first Raiford we have found in S. C. is Philip, who was J. P. of Craven Co. 1758. He was father of Sarah, who married Gen. John Pearson, of Fairfield. In 1751 he was Lieut. in Capt Fairchild’s Rangers, and William and Matthew Rayford were privates in Capt Thomas Woodward’s company of the 3rd South Carolina Regiment in Aug. 1775. Isaac Raiford died in Columbia 1815, nearly a hundred years old. He was one of the wealthiest men who ever lived in S. C. One of his daughters married — — — Keester, one the celebrated Moses Kirkland, and one, Mary, married Capt. John Pearson, the father of Gen. John above. The will of Mathew Raiford, of North Carolina, is dated 1752. Children: Mathew, Mary, Anne, Rebecca, Philip, Robert,
William, Grace and Drucilla. This Philip was probably the same of S. C., and Robert, Capt. (brevet Maj.) 8th North Carolina Continental Line, member Order of Cincinnati. Philip Raiford was member House Burgesses N. C. 1779. John Raiford was officer in N. C. Continental Line. Philip Raiford, of Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C., was married to Jane Armstrong, whose father was a native of Bath, England. They had but one son, Robert, the father of Col. Philip Raiford and Sarah, m. Eve. Robert m. Henrietta Newby of Cumberland Co., N. C. Philip Raiford, the elder, was a Revolutionary veteran, also paymaster under Gen. Nathanael Greene, quite wealthy and patriotic. Alexander Raiford was the only brother of Philip. They had four or five sisters, who married into Robertson, Terry, Pickett and De Jarnette families, and their descendants moved to Virginia and Alabama. Morris Raiford had brother Isaac, probably the Isaac who died in Columbia 1815. Many distinguished families in the South trace their ancestry to the Raifords, through female lines. Information wanted of the Emigrant.—Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel, Atlanta, Ga.

Tucker.—The following is taken from a Norfolk paper published early in the present century:

"The late cyclone was one of the most severe on record. It destroyed many villages in Jamaica, and desolated whole parishes in Bermuda. We cannot help feeling for the Bermudians, for they are our near kindred. Bermuda Street, in our city, was settled by emigrants from those islands, who fled from the tyranny of one of the Governors. These men were oppressed in their island-home and determined to be free. They were not permitted by the tyrant to leave; but they found a vessel on the coral reefs, that had been wrecked there and abandoned. They patched the wreck up as best they could, and were compelled to do this by stealth at night. In the darkness they got aboard their little craft, crowded down with passengers. The schooner started, rigged with a
jury-mast made of a spar, and furnished with a sail made of the bed-clothing of the refugees; the rudder was simply a wide board, shaped like a paddle, lashed to the stern, and they had no compass. They steered for the broad Continent, and luckily made the capes of Virginia. They entered the wide Elizabeth, ran up the river, and into what is now Newton's creek. They ran their leaky craft ashore back of Captain Cornick's garden, in a place that in our youth was still called Tuckertown, after one of the great Bermuda families, a member of which settled on that spot.

"The rest of the refugees settled along the creek on what is now Bermuda Street. On it were built the dwellings of the Tuckers, the Cornicks, the Steeds, the Jeffreys, the De Butts, the Iveses, the Archers, the Probys, the Robinsons, the Ramsays, and several other of our old families. Many of these names still exist in our city, in Portsmouth, and in the neighboring counties."

In 1609 seven large vessels sailed from Falmouth, England, bound for Virginia. When off the coast of Bermuda a great storm arose, which lasted three days, at the end of which it was found that the "Sea Venture," the largest of the fleet, had been wrecked, the others going on their way. On board the "Sea Venture" were Sir George Somers and a number of persons of rank and quality, who took up their abode on the Island, which is sometimes called Somers Island. In a few years, he with some others, went to Virginia, and between the years 1616 and 1623 there were many who went. This seems to have been, according to Brown and others, the first English occupation of Bermuda. The Tuckers have always been prominent in Bermuda. Tuckertown is on David's Island, as well as the settlement known by that name near Norfolk, Va. Daniel Tucker was one of the first Governors of Bermuda. Captain Dan Tucker received large grants in Virginia in 1616. William Tucker, often called Captain, was a rich merchant in early days in S. E. Va. Could this have been the William who married Christina Raiford?—Mrs. WM. LAWSON PEEL, Atlanta, Ga.
Milner.—Captain John Milner came to Wilkes County, Georgia, 1784. Died there in 1812. Was born in England; son of John Milner and Widow Pitt; married in Virginia Elizabeth Godwin, of Portsmouth; fought in South Carolina under Pickens and Sumter. Two of his sons married daughters of Captain John Holmes. He had a brother, Willis, who remained in Virginia. Further than this it is difficult to place John Milner, as it seems there were several by the same name. All his descendants are known. His son John was born 1775.

In 1624 John Milner was witness to a will in London, Middle Temple. In 1722 John Milner and John Holmes are among the inhabitants of Charleston, S. C., who signed a petition to the crown. In 1733 John Milner is witness to will in Chowan County, North Carolina. In 1734 among contributors to parishes, etc., from parishes St. Lawrence, St. Mary Magdalene, St. John's, and St. London, are Mr. Holmes 1 franc 1 shilling; John Milner, Esq., 5 francs 1 shilling. These amounts were among others sent to early parishes in Georgia, and are found in State papers on record. In 1744 John Milner surveyed the town of Suffolk, Va. Now, this is the question: Were the Holmes and Milner living in Charleston in 1722, in London in 1733, sending money to Georgia, and in Georgia in 1744, the same pair? Who will throw light on this interesting subject?

F. S.

Holmes.—Captain John Holmes, "gentleman," came to Georgia from "Carolina" in 1760. Died in Wilkes County, Georgia, 1806. John Holmes was living in Charleston 1722. John Holmes, son of John and Susannah Poinsett, perhaps the same, was living there in 1759. In 1760 he received grant in St. Andrew's Parish, Georgia; 1766 licensed to teach English and Latin in Savannah, by Sir James Wright, Governor. In 1768 moved to Florida (many went there at that time, thinking to escape the depredations of the Indians, but soon returned.) J. P. St. George Parish
in 1774. In 1776 he was rector of a church in Burke County, and was appointed as chaplain in First Georgia Regiment, February 16th of that year. In 1784 he moved to Wilkes County, at the same time that John Milner did, and shortly before his death he united with the Baptist Church, 1801. He was one of the founders of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati. Two of his daughters married sons of John Milner. His wife was Chloe Bentley, daughter of Captain Bentley, a soldier of the Revolution. John Holmes left four daughters and four sons, one of whom was named John. Not all of his descendants are known, but there are hundreds of them in Georgia and Alabama. Now, the question is this: Can the ancestry of Captain John Holmes be traced? Parents of Chloe Bentley, and where was she from?—F. S.

I should like very much to correspond with parties interested in the genealogy of the following families that were living in South Carolina from 1700 to 1850: Stewart, Striplin, Oliver, Hollingsworth, Rodgers, Thomason, Hardwick and Lewis. Would be glad to hear from any one desiring to exchange data.—J. Adger Stewart, Louisville, Ky.

**EXCHANGES.**

The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April opens with a portrait of the late George Rogers Howell, M. A., Archivist of the State of New York, followed by a sketch of his life. There are also contributions on the Hunnewell family, Governor Richard Vines, Descendants of Leonard Hoar, Abstracts of the Wills of the Shermans of Yaxley in Suffolk, England; The Stockbridge Indians during the American Revolution, Orderly Book of Sergeant Josiah Perry, Notes on the Providence Line of the Gorham Family, Edward Benton of Guilford (Conn.) and his Descendants, Seal of the County of Dukes County, Mass. (Martha's Vineyard), Alden Genealogy, Diary of Capt. Asa Foster of Andover, Mass., Concerning Operations of the British Army in the


Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society for April is devoted entirely to the Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 1899–1900; with a note at the end giving some facts as to the wife of Roger Williams.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for April contains: A Brief Account of the Family of Lieutenant Richard Browne, of Southold, on the Island of Nassau, or Long Island, N. Y., illustrated; The "King" Family in England; Baxter Families, Genealogy and Notes; Onondaga County Records—1784; Records of the Church of Christ in Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.; Hoes Family Baptisms from Early Church Records of New York State and Western Massachusetts; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York; Records of the Corporation of Zion in New Germantown in West Jersey; Inscriptions on Gravestones in the Youngs Family Burial Grounds at Oyster Bay Cove, Nassau Co., Long Island; and editorials, obituaries, queries, notes, society proceedings, announcements, book notices, donations, &c.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for May contains: Piscataway Register of Births; Proceedings of the Society; Notes on the Burnet Family; Sources of Revolution-
ary History; Lee's Conduct at the Battle of Monmouth; Schoolhouse at Perth Amboy, 1778; A Colonial Soldier and Statesman; Joseph Woodruff, Junior; Hunterdon County Tombstone Inscriptions; Lyons Farms Baptist Church Records; Register of Baptisms, Births, Marriages, Membership, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Second River, New Jersey; and Notes, Queries and Replies.

Publications No. 8 of the American Jewish Historical Society contains an account of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Society and: Address of the President; Asser Levy, a Noted Jewish Burgher of New Amsterdam; Site of the First Synagogue of the Congregation Shearith Israel of New York; The Jewish Pioneers of the Ohio Valley; A Brave Frontiersman; Some Early American Zionist Projects; Ezra Stiles and the Jews; Notes on Myer Hart and other Jews of Easton, Pennsylvania; Some References to Early Jewish Cemeteries in New York City; Persecution of the Jews in 1840; and notes, necrology, and index, with the constitution and roll of members of the Society.

Publications of the Southern History Association for March contains as an opening number a symposium by Bradley T. Johnson, John V. Wright, J. A. Orr and L. Q. Washington on "Why the Confederate States of America had no Supreme Court," and this is followed by "The Texas Frontier—1820-1825," by Lester G. Bugbee; several documents concerning an appeal to the Federal Government by the Baptists of Alexandria, Va., in 1863; Reviews and Notices and Notes and Queries. The May number of the same magazine, which is now issued bi-monthly, contains: The Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Southern History Association; The Purchase of Louisiana, and How it was Brought About, by Daniel R. Goodloe; The Journal of Thomas Nicholson; Anecdotes of General Winfield Scott; Congressman Stokes's Plan for Investigation of Public Archives; Reviews and Notices and Notes and Queries.
The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association for April contains: Part III of Route of Cabeza de Vaca; The Old Town of Huntsville; A Conversation with Governor Houston, by John H. Reagan; Notices and Reviews; Notes and Fragments; Affairs of the Association, and an index to the third volume.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly for April contains: General Nathaniel Massie, with portrait; Thomas Lee Brent, illustrated; Gleason, Glezen, Gleeson; Monumental Inscriptions within the old Methodist Cemetery and City Burial Plat, in Lancaster, Ohio; Monumental Inscriptions at Greenlawn Cemetery, Chillicothe, Ohio; Records of the Friends' Monthly Meeting, Oblong and Nine Partners, New York; Marriage Record, Franklin County, Ohio; The Parish Register of St. Luke's Church, Marietta, Ohio; English County Records; and editorials, notes and queries, book notices, &c.

The Iowa Historical Record for April contains: James Harvey Rothrock; Documents Relating to Governor Lucas; Pioneers of Muscatine; A Midland Pioneer Woman; The First Iowan; A Book Review; Jefferson County Pioneers; An Early Commission, and Notes.

Annals of Iowa for April contains: History of Steamboating on the Des Moines River, from 1837 to 1862, illustrated; The First Appointed Governor of Iowa; An Iowa Scientist and his Work; Stumping the Territory in 1843 and Editorial Department.

The first number of The California Register appeared in April and contains: The Holmes Family of Rhode Island and New Jersey; Some of the Hughes Family; Pearl Family; Thomas Pope, of Plymouth and his Descendants; Poet Family, and the constitution and by-laws of and list of contributors to the library of the California Genealogical Society, &c.
The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for April contains: The Indians of Southern Virginia, 1650-1711; Will of Josias Mackie; The Virginia Census, 1624-25; Virginia in 1629 and 1630; Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor Nicholson and to the Founding of William and Mary College; Reminiscences of Western Virginia, 1770-1790; Richmond During the War of 1812; Virginia Militia in the Revolution; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents; genealogies of the Fitzhugh, Coles, Boocker, Farrar, Eskridge, Yates, Bassett-Stith, Poythress, and Ball families; Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries; Book Reviews and a general index to Volume VII.

Publications of the Louisiana Historical Society for February contain the Transactions of the Society, 1899-1900, and an address by Hon. James S. Zacharie on New Orleans—"Its old streets and places."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Historical Memoranda with lists of Members and their Revolutionary Ancestors. (Boston, 1899.)

Part I of The Wade Genealogy. Compiled by Stuart C. Wade. (New York, 1900.)

The Genealogy of the Mell Family in the Southern States, by Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Mell. (Auburn, Ala., 1897.)


Proceedings of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society at the Annual Meeting, 10 January, 1900, with Memoirs of Deceased Members, 1898-1899. (Boston, 1900.)
The New-England Bibliopolist, April, 1900.

Catalogue of the Exhibit of the Louisiana Historical Society, opened February 20th, 1900, at the Fisk Free and Public Library, in New Orleans, La.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee. September 31st, 1898, to August 31st, 1899. (Milwaukee, 1899.)

Services at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Presbyterian Church, of Summerville, S. C., May 7, 1895, and of the Dedication of the New Church, Dec. 15, 1895, together with a Sketch of the Origin and History of the Organization.

The Paris Memorial. Re-Interment of Col. Isaac Paris. (Publication of the Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.)

A Complete Roster of Colonel David Waterbury Jr.'s Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. The first regiment of infantry responding to a call for volunteers for the defence of New York City against the British in the American Revolution. Compiled and annotated by A. H. Clark. (New York, A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton Street, 1897.)

Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, passed at the Regular Session of 1900. (Columbia, 1900.)
THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the South Carolina Historical Society was held in the main room of the Charleston Library on Saturday, May 19th last, Gen. Edward McCrady, President of the Society, presiding. Ten new members were admitted to the Society at that meeting. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and Librarian were presented and showed satisfactory results. Several changes were made in the Constitution, the most notable of which was the raising of the annual membership fee from one dollar to three dollars. The report of the Committee on Publication was read and received as information. This report was published in full in the Charleston News and Courier of May 21st last.

From the list of members published in the January magazine the name of Dr. F. E. Harrison, of Abbeville, was accidentally omitted. The total number of members on the roll of the Society at the time of the anniversary meeting, May 19, last, was three hundred and five.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,    HENRY A. M. SMITH,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. The price of a single number of this Magazine is one dollar to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive the Magazine free. The membership fee is $3 per annum. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed free use of the Society's library, and get 25 per cent. discount on back numbers.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Address all communications, and make all remittances, to

A. S. SALLEY, JR., Sec. & Treas.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
To the Honorable Council of Safety

The Petition of a number of the inhabitants of St. Johns Parish Berkley County

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are willing to hazard their lives in defence of the liberties of this Colony, and would gladly have observed the recommendation of the Congress in learning the use of Arms and being properly prepared for the purpose aforesaid: But that they lie under the disadvantage of not having officers who give proper attendance and instruction.

We therefore request the Council of Safety would indulge us by granting Commissions to the following Gentlemen upon whose Conduct, courage, and abilities we have the utmost reliance Viz. Job Marion, Richd Gough, and Elias Ball Junr.
St. John's parish Sept 29, 1775

John proost  David Campbell  Elishe Tamplett
Lewis Farill  John Geo. Bird  Peter Campbell
         John Mc Cullogh  Thos. Wesberry
         Thomas Butler  Thos. Hoocks—
         Andv. Campbell  Isaac Osborn—
         Thos. Broughton  Nathl Brantley
         Walter Welsh  Alexr Broughton
         Thomas Commander  Daniel Ross
         Thos. Rivers  Luis David Brindly
         Robert—  Saml Richardson
         Kennedy  Benj Lewis—
         Isaac Ball  Josh Bossly
         John Smith—

**Endorsed:** Petition from Militia
St. John's Berkley
County Considered
12 Sept 1775

[52.]

[**HENRY LAURENS TO LT. COL. ISAAC MOTTE.**]

Sir,—

We have already written to you this Evening to which we refer observing that instead of 150. mentioned in our Letter the reinforcement is to be 250 Rank & File—

Lieut. Walter has just delivered us your Letter of this date ½ past 6 oClock—in consequence of which we have hastened Capt Cochran, & applied to Coll. Moultrie, to embark the intended reinforcement together with provisions & other necessary articles as Speedily as possible & we flatter ourselves with hopes that the whole will reach you before Midnight & that you will be able to Mount some of the heaviest

*From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News March 12, 1899.*
Cannon before Daylight—We have such confidence in you as to leave us no room to doubt your making a brave defence in case of an attack, & we are persuaded that you will do every thing that prudence will warrant to repel any force which may be brought against you.

We refer to Coll? Moultrie more particular direction & heartily wish you success.

By order of the Council of Safety

Charles Town
15. Septem 1775—
Friday Night 9 oClock P.
Coll? Motte

Endorsed: 2d Answer to Coll? Motte
15 Septem 1775.

[53.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Charles Town 15. Septem. 1775.

Sir,—

Moses Kirkland came into Charles Town on Monday late in the Evening & disguised, repaired immediately to the Governor at whose House he was accomodated with a Bed & from whence he embarked on Tuesday Morning in the Tamar's Boat & got safe on board, that Man of War—these facts the General Committee were informed of on Wednesday—the Committee Examined a young Man one Bailey Chaney who was said to have accompanied Kirkland & amidst heaps of shuffling & prevarication they collected enough to confirm not only their belief of Kirkland's being actually on board the Man of War but also that His Excellency held a correspondence with our Enemies of a very different nature from that which he had endeavoured by various arts to represent to us as the true motive of his writing to Fletchel & others of that party, in order however to obtain more
satisfactory proofs some of the Gentlemen of the Army by a
stratagem which succeeded to their wish procured such from
his own Mouth as were indubitable, the particulars of which
we shall inclose & refer you to—hence-forward we can
depend upon this Gentleman only as upon one who under the
guise of neutrality & even pretended friendship is devoted to
work our destruction—tis not improbable he will of his own
Accord soon leave the Colony, if he has any feelings he must
do so in preference to being looked in the Face by Gentlemen
whom he has deceived & by whom he has been so clearly
detected—be that as it may we judged it proper to send a
party of men under the Command of Coll? Motte to take
possession of Fort Johnson which was effected before day
light this morning & the Garrison consisting of the impudent
Gunner Walker & four other men made prisoners—but
Coll? Motte reports that the Governor who was at the Fort
yesterday had ordered a party of sailors on shore from the
Tamar & by their means thrown the Cannon off the lower
Battery & destroyed many of the Carriages

This moment your Packet dated 11th Inst by the hands of
Fields Pardue was delivered to us—We approve of the
measures you have taken & you may clearly perceive that even
in instances where you have not been altogether clear &
explicit in your advices we have imputed the deficiency to
the right Cause & put the most favourable construction on
all your Acts. Kirkland has eluded all your schemes, but
we will not yet think him out of our Reach tis possible we
may still bring him to answer for his misdeeds—his Com-
panions Robinson, Brown & Cunningham's we hope will be
taken or driven out of the Colony by you.

16th Septem. last night a packet arrived from Capt Pearis
who was at Congaree with four Cherokees who were waiting
for you—Mr Pearis laments your delay, represents the
anxiety of the Indians & fears bad consequences will follow
if they should return without seeing you or some person to
Talk to them in your stead—this appears to be a matter of
great moment & will require your immediate attention—we need not inform you of the contempt in which Indians hold the man who deceives them & they scarcely know a difference & never will make the distinction when their friendship is Courted, between, disappointment & deceit—Cameron too will exult & repeat his slanders, we therefore recommend this business to your most serious attention.

last night also the Governor who was on board the man of War sent Capt Innes to demand at Fort Johnson—

What Troops are in the Fort?


who Commands them?

Ans. By what Authority do you ask it?

{ By the Governors.
{ the Governor desires to know by what Authority you took possession of this Fort?

Ans. By the express Command of the Council of Safety?

The man of War & Cherokee Guard ship are nevertheless still at Anchor in the Road We have reinforced the Garrison by an addition of 250 Rank & File—some volunteers are gone down & we have hopes that by this hour Coll? Motte has remounted his Cannon, Carriages & other necessary articles having been sent for that purpose before midnight—

the Swallow Packet arrived three days ago the Letters were long detained & we learn in general that the King & Administration are determined to reinforce Gen. Gage & also to throw Troops into all the Colonies—

We repeat our good wishes for your health & continued success— By order of the Council of Safety

II L
Presid!
I have paid the express £25.
send by him 12 Association papers
two Quires of writing paper
a letter from Mr. Middleton
this will be sealed first by a Wafer
the cover by a Wafer & Wax & my Cypher
plainly impressed on both—

Letter from Mr. C. Drayton
ad with the above but not inclosed
it came after that was sealed—

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter 15 & 16
Septem 1775 to W II
Drayton—by

[54.]

[DANIEL DE SAUSSURE TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To
Colonel Henry Laurens Esquire
Phil. favour Mr. ; Charles Town
Tebout—

Beaufort 17th Septem 1775.

Sir

Inclosed you have a Return of the Subscribers to the Association, there are a few that have not yet signed owing to their Residence on Remote Islands in the Parish & have not been at either places when sent about to be signed, but we know their Cheerfullness in the Common Cause—Mr. Leechmer, our Collector, is the only person that has Refused to sign, but he has given the Committee proper assurances—they could wish to have a Line from the Committee of Entelligence Respecting Mr. Shaw.—

I am with Esteem.

Your obed. servant

D.: DeSaussure
[Henry Laurens to the South Carolina Delegates to Congress.]

Charles Town, So Carolina
18 Septem 1775

Gentlemen—

As we have business of very great importance to lay before you, which we think will merit the consideration of the Representatives of the United Colonies we are fortunate in meeting with the present opportunity for its conveyance by Mr. Hindson who has promised not only to deliver our dispatches into your own hands but also to communicate a verbal message which cannot be so well imparted in any other manner.

Recent transactions of a most dangerous tendency in the interior parts of this Colony, the treachery of our Governor who has been pursuing the steps of Mr. Martin nearly as his situation would allow him, our late intelligence respecting the Indians & the unhappy differences which now subsist among the Inhabitants of Charles Town render this application for your advice & assistance absolutely indispensable.

We had for some time entertained suspicions of the conduct of L. Wm. Campbell, but a late circumstance has furnished us with positive proof of his disengenucity & intention to undo us by stealth. His Lordship had not only shown a fair face when waited upon, but had in the most condescending terms invited Gentlemen to call on him in order to give him opportunity for expressing his good wishes to the Colony while he was at the same time privately spiriting up the people on our Frontiers to oppose our Association & to hold themselves in readiness to act in Arms against the Colony.—
after having received reiterated accounts of the increasing discontents of those people, together with assurances that they were instigated by the Emissaries of the British Administration & supported by the promises of Royal favour, this Council judged it expedient to send proper persons to explain to them, the causes & nature of the dispute subsisting between Great Britain & the Colonies to endeavour to reconcile their minds to an Union in defence of their common rights; for these good purposes The Honble. Mr Drayton & the Reverend Mr Tennent were sent into those parts where the disaffected were most powerful & most numerous & although their progress has been attended with many salutary effects yet particular characters and their abettors continued so irresolutionable that it was found necessary to abandon the mild modes of persuasion & to have recourse to the use of Arms which they had first taken up—we have now 1200. men of the Regiment of Rangers & Militia under the direction of Mr Drayton at Ninety Six we hope he will be able to suppress all opposition or at least to drive away the ring leaders of it.—among the head of our opponents was Capt Moses Kirkland who may with great justice be denominated a Traitor.—he had actually taken a Commission in the service of the Colony, & had enlisted a Company of Rangers whom he afterward incited to Mutiny & Desert. this Man after having threatened the destruction of Augusta & Recapture of Fort Charlotte in vain attempted to make a stand with his adherents & being closely pursued fled in disguises to Charles Town, which he entered by night took sanctuary in the Governor's House & was by His Lordship's means conveyed on board the Tamar Sloop of War.—a report of this fact was soon brought to the Gen Committee which happened to be sitting & a discovery was made of a person who had been one of Kirkland's Company of Rangers & had attended him in his flight, this person being Committed to the Guard was made use of by some of the Officers of our Troops to carry on a stratagem the result of
which you will learn from one of the inclosed papers marked "Minutes of a Conversation." The Committee upon this discovery demanded a sight of the Letters which the Governor had just received from Administration by the Swallow Packet, His Lordship peremptorily refused to comply but in the course of conversation acknowledged that Ships & Troops were to be sent from England to all the Colonies & might be shortly expected; the next Evening he gave orders for dismantling Fort Johnson which was in part performed by men from on board the Tamar who dismounted all the Guns on the lower Battery & broke many of the Carriages, after which His Excellency dissolved the Assembly & without assigning any reason in public, retired on board that Man of War where he has ever since remained & from certain circumstances we believe he means to remove his family to the same place.—fortunately the Seamen neglected to spike the Cannon, we have therefore taken possession of the Fort & remounted them—the Garrison now consists of about 400. of our new raised Troops commanded there by Coll? Motte we intend to persevere in repairing the Fort & will put it in the best posture of defence. we also intend to fortify the Harbour as effectually as our circumstances will admit of.—tis possible the Man of War may interrupt our proceedings, in such Case we shall be under a necessity of attempting to take or destroy her.—here we are at a loss to know to what lengths each Colony will be warranted by the Voice of America in opposing & resisting the King's Officers in general & the British Marine, tho' such opposition should be necessary for the very existence of a Colony & support of the Common Cause.—

Our Provincial Congress in June last Resolved that Officers in the two Regiments of Foot in Colony Pay should when acting in Conjunction with Officers of the Militia of equal Commissions take Rank & precedence of these without regard to dates of Commissions—this Regulation gave no Umbrage till lately, when we judged it necessary to Issue an Order
for compelling many delinquents to do equal duty with their fellow Citizens in the Militia then a general Clamour was raised, petitions & Remonstrances from the "12 United Companies" of Volunteers were sent in, to this Board & to the General Committee & the dispute was carried to so great a height as to threaten an overthrow of our Association, temperate measures have however pacified many of the well meaning honest people who had been misled by the contrivances of false friends, nevertheless there remains no inconsiderable degree of ferment & dissatisfaction—to this untoward circumstance add, the unfavorable accounts which we have received from the Indians, the danger which we are always exposed to & more especially at this time from domestic Insurrection the expectation of British Troops & Ships of War with other incidents hereafter to be mentioned & you will agree that we have before us a very unpleasant prospect. We have been informed that you have granted 1000. Men to North Carolina on Acco! of the disturbances in that Colony, be that as it may surely we in this weaker part stand more in need of an Army of Observation & General Officers to Command all our forces, at the general charge of the Colonies; we would if time had permitted have applied to North Carolina & Georgia to have joined us in an application for such an Army, & we now recommend it to your serious consideration & enjoin you to Address the General Congress upon this subject & to use your endeavors for obtaining such defence for us, without which Carolina & Georgia will be involved in such difficulties as may & probably will greatly injure the common Interests of America. We particularly request you to consider of proper measures for Regulating the Militia & to procure a strong recommendation on this head from the Congress.

the Judges have refused to do business in their department, hence the Courts are shut up, the Custom House may soon follow the example & we rather suspect it from an application which Mr Haliday has made for leave to retire from the
province altho' he has assured us that he will leave a Deputy. We have used our utmost endeavours & gone to very great expence for procuring ammunition, we were stimulated to the Act upon Lofthouse's Vessel at Agustine Bar by our hearty desire to supply the common Stock on your side, we rejoice to learn that you now have abundance we have also in our Magazines enough to serve our present purposes & no bad prospect of receiving additional quantities very speedily—*but none to spare*—Nothing would be more acceptable to us than two or three thousand stand of good Arms is it possible to obtain such & so many from Philadelphia? if it is, we recommend it as a most essential service—

Your letter of the 3d August with Resolutions of the 1st came duly to hand, perhaps after a Post Office is established, the Congress will find it necessary to open the American ports to Foreigners & to pursue the most vigorous measures in our Infant state, by Sea as well as Land neither of which in our opinion can be effected if the Doctrine of abandoning our Sea Coasts should prevail.—& We

We must not concluded without intreating you to consider of proper measures for keeping the Militia in due subordination & procuring a strong recommendation, on this head from the Congress.48—By order of the Council of Safety.

Henry Middleton Henry Laurens
Thomas Lynch President.
Chris. Gadsden
John Rutledge
Ed. Rutledge Esquires, Delegates for So Carolina
in General Congress Philad.

× We have just received a private information that Moses Kirkland is to be put on board this Sloop after she is over the Bar—he is to proceed to General Gage & apply for Men & Ammunition to enable him to recover his ground & to distress us in the back Country.—We have laid a plan for having him safely landed at George Town if that should fail,

48 This last sentence is scratched out.
the Committee or Council of Safety at New York will be informed of his arrival & of his intended Schemes we hope in such case they will detain him for your directions & that you will give such as shall put it out of his power to do us any further mischief—to return him to Carolina in order to be tried by a Court Martial will be best.—Inclosed you will find a Copy of our late Order concerning the Militia

_Endorsed:_ Copy 18th Septem 1775

To The Delegates of S?
Carolina

[56.]

[**HENRY LAURENS TO THE COMMITTEE FOR Saxe Gotha Township.**]

Charles Town. 19 Septem. 1775.

Gentlemen,

The business contained in your Letter of the 29th Ult? which reached me 17 days ago came properly before the General Committee to whom I presented it at their first meeting after it came to hand, when it was to have been taken under consideration some affairs of great importance happened to intervene & their attention was diverted which occasioned another whole Weeks delay—at a late meeting the Committee ordered a proper number of Printed Advertisements to be sent to you & the day for the intended Election was ordered to be left blank in order that you might insert a Day most convenient to the public but the printer has by his own authority or by mistake inserted Saturday the 7th October as you will see by the Inclosed Resolution 24 Copies of which will be under cover with this—if that will be an improper time you may easily alter the Date with a pen.—

The public have taken Fort Johnson into their hands & Garrisoned it with 400 men—the Governor without assigning any public reason is gone on board the Tamar man of War,
the General Committee have recommend to the Council of Safety the immediate fortifying of the Harbour of Charles Town—tis more than possible that Moses Kirkland will be in the hands of his Country men within forty days—We have room to expect pacific propositions suddenly from Great Britain on the contrary Ships of War & Troops are destined for the Harbours & Towns all along the Continent & no doubt we shall receive a due proportion—if the number should be proportioned to our own provocations we shall not have the fewest.—I am with great regard

Gentlemen

Your most obedient servt

Committee for Saxe Gotha

Endorsed: Answer to the Saxe Gotha Commee. 19 Septem 1775.

[57.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO CAPT. HINDSON.]

Charles Town. 19th Septem. 1775

Sir—

Inclosed is the Packet for the Delegates from South Carolina at Philadelphia which we mentioned to you yesterday we recommend it to your special care to be delivered into the hands of one of those Gentlemen—

Touching Moses Kirkland we refer to our late conversation on that subject generally & have now to add that we will indemnify Capt Little if you shall find it necessary to go into George Town to deliver him to the Committee there with special orders to hold him in safe Custody till delivered to us—we will pay any reasonable sum for loss of time & Insure the sloop together with such reward as you may agree to give & as this is a matter which almost equally concerns all the Colonies we hope Capt Little will not hesitate. We
heartyly wish you a good voyage & thank you for your good disposition towards us—By order of the Council of Safety

Capt Hindson

*Endorsed*: Copy 19 Septem 1775
to Capt Hindson

[58.]

[Copy of a letter written by John Stuart, Indian Agent for the Southern Provinces of America, to Messrs Mc Kay & Mc Lean. The letter was intercepted by the Georgia Council of Safety and a copy thereof forwarded to the South Carolina Council of Safety.]

St Augustine 30th August 1775,

Messrs Mc Kay & Mc Lean,

Gentlemen,

I wrote Mr Andrew Mc Lean by post the 12th Inst acknowledging the receipt of his Letters from Savannah, & acquainting him that I had written to Mr John Inglis concerning the small sum in Carolina paper which I had left in his hands, vizt £89—Caro$ Curp$ and 40$ Georgia, to be exchanged for Gold—but Mr Inglis writes me that Mr Mc Lean had forgot to mention it to him.—As the seizure of your Gun powder must be a great disappointment, & might be attended with bad consequences, as the jealousies of the Indians must be greatly excited by being cut off from their usual supplies of Ammunition—to prevent which, as far as in my power, I have prevailed with Governor Tonyn to lend me some, which I wish to divide equally between the Creeks & the Cherokees, but horses are wanting—the quantity is 3000lb & Bullets in proportion, which will require 30 Horses for each Nation—this may be of some service to you, as your Traders are not supplied, so I wish to hear from you immediately—& I think this supply, with what I am informed the Committee has sent will be sufficient for the purposes of hunting,
defence against their Enemies, and convince them that we have nothing hostile in meditation against them.

Thomas Carr arrived here three days ago, by whom I received Mr. Mcleans Letter, & those inclosed in it. I have enabled Mr. Penman to supply Carr with 150 lb of Gun powder & 300 lbs Ball.—The Cusseta King's Brother came with him, & brought me a Talk, to which I send an answer, so I hope to keep the Indians quiet.

The new Superintendents have been sending Talks to the Nation, & have acquainted the Indians that my death was determined upon—They are ungrateful, but I shall endeavor to return good for evil. I have not time to enlarge being hurried, so I conclude with assurances of my being sincerely,

Gentlemen,

Yr, Mr. ob! h! Sev!

Signed—John Stuart.

The foregoing is a true Copy of an original intercepted Letter lodged in the Council of Safety.—

Certified by
Seth Jn? Cuthbert, See?

Endorsed by Cuthbert: Copy of Letter to Messrs. Mc Kay and Mc Lean—at Augusta

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: John Stuart 30 Aug! 1775—to Mc Kay & Mc Lean
Read in Council & Gen Commee—19 Septem

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<tr>
<th>Names of Officers, nonCommission officers &amp; Privates</th>
<th>Dates of Commissions &amp; Attestations</th>
<th>Time in Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>25 Do</td>
<td>18 Days @ Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jag Killingworth</td>
<td>25 Do</td>
<td>25 Do @ Do</td>
<td>16 13/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soloman Floyd</td>
<td>24 Do</td>
<td>24 Do @ Do</td>
<td>16 13/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Mc Carty</td>
<td>24 Do</td>
<td>24 Do @ Do</td>
<td>16 13/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrs Boiles</td>
<td>24 Do</td>
<td>24 Do @ Do</td>
<td>16 13/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm Mc Graw</td>
<td>22 Do</td>
<td>22 Do @ Do</td>
<td>14 13/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm Rmalds</td>
<td>22 Do</td>
<td>22 Do @ Do</td>
<td>14 13/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Salley's History Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, pp. 418-19.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Mc Kelvy</td>
<td>29th</td>
<td>21st De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich'd Person</td>
<td>29th</td>
<td>21st De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ormond Morgan</td>
<td>31st</td>
<td>19th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benj. Waide</td>
<td>31st</td>
<td>19th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomas</td>
<td>1st Sep 1773</td>
<td>18th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno Mc Lain</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>17th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt Crocket</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>17th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hawkina</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>15th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Trotter</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>15th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno Glass</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>15th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Glass</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>15th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno Miller</td>
<td>1st Jul 1773</td>
<td>13th De</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Crawford</td>
<td>1st Jul 1773</td>
<td>13th De</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Polks Compy., 8 months & 20 days at £20, 50

Carried Over £797, 12s. 4d

Brought Over £797, 12s. 4d

Charles Heatley maketh oath that the above is a Just & true Bill of his Company to the 20th September 1775—

Sworn before me...

Rich Brown

Endorsed: Cap: Charles Heatleys
Pay Bill £797, 12. 4.

---

To Daniel Desaussure Esq.
Pay to Mr. Tunes Tebout the sum
of thirteen Pounds 5 shillns for ferrege
of the Cumpeney under My Command. 51
Augt 18: 1775

Endorsed: Voucher for £147. 3
Paid D. Desaussure
20 Septem 1775.

Su Carolina

Ninety Six District. Whereas by A Resolution of the
provincial Congress such persons as
incline are encouraged to form volunteer Company's, and
allowed as soon as they are Collected to the number of thirty
persons to Choose their own officers. We Subscribers have
entered into and united ourselves in one volunteer Company,
and for our Officers have Chosen David Hunter for Captain
Andrew Miller first Lieutenant James Stevenson Second
Lieutenant to be Commissioned by the Honourable the
Council of Safety as they shall see Cause. We therefore
Humbly Recommend these Gentlemen to the Honourable
William Henry Drayton in order to obtain Commissions, so
as we may be ready for service when called upon. Sign'd
this 18th Sept 1775
Near Little River that Runs into Seveney

That the above named Gentlemen were Chosen officers for the foresaid
Company in our presence Day Date
and place as above is attested by us

Robert Miller
John Lawrence

51 This was a company of volunteer militia from St. Helena See
I do believe Mr. Hunter an honest man and that he may be chosen a Capt by the People as I would as a Lt Col on first vacancy

To the Honourable
William Henry Drayton

The Company being of a settlement upon little River between Savannah & Saluda Rivers.

Commisions dated Sept 20, 1775

South Carolina  Persnolaly apeareed before me
Ninety Six District  Esq't one of his majesties Justices of the peace for said District. Jered liddell and being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of almighty God—Deposeeth and Sayeth that he the said Jeraad is one of the volunteers Entered in the Company wherein David Hunter was Chosen Capten And Mr. Miller first Len't and James Stevenson Second and that he was at the Election when dun, and that the Soldears signing the obligation Entered into by them Dateed the 12th Day of Septemr 1775 was the persons that Elected them, and that the Certefecat Dated the 18th Day of the same month the day on which they were Elected wherein Robert miller and John Lawrance atestes the same Bears Rebearing the one with the other, and was writen to answer one and the same End and furder sayeth not, Sworn and Subscribed before me this 20th day of Septemr 1775

Sworn before me  
this 20th Sept: 1775  

John Purves J P.

Endorsed: Capt D. Hunter's Volunteer Company

W II D—

Sir

I am just returned from Town where I heard enough of this day. They don't do me justice Trayton I was a poor one, tho' I have not done no duty as a delegate, nor could not, for until it was I suspected no deceit, except in that of a General forgive me one word this day (I care for nobody) have made an apology to Mr Cannon which I you will see, the intent of this my usual imprudence is to acquaint you that I was confused at sight of your General Committee, I this day addressed Mr. Weyman Mr. Lockwood Trezevant and Mr. Laurens as Mr. Laurens, but I was at sight of the Assembly there was something uncommon in their faces, tho' all my friends; Confused, the last motion I made in our Military Meeting was that we should pray Council of Safety and General Committee to meet in a Collective body, and that the whole of us go wait on you in full body to have the prayer of petition granted, Mr. Logan over-ruled it sir if you think proper to order the whole officers from each company to wait on your body in full assembly, You I believe have their names or I can send them to you and the characters of most of them regard must have awed me, a little must strike them, except two Barkers, Harris the Silver Smith & Byron a clerk to Stoll & Co. (Byron is honest the alarm only frightens him) Logan & Jamieson will only trouble you, Never forgive me if guilty of imprudence in this case except in case of insult, and I beg you will now forgive one who retires guiltless and free.

Tuesday Night

Your humble Servant

19th Sept. 1775

Edm'd Egan
Charles Town 21st Septem. 1775

Sir—

We refer to our last dated the 15th by your messenger from Ninety Six which we hope has reached you & that you are now on your way to meet those Indians who led by Capt Pearis came from the Cherokees at your Command & who have in the utmost anxiety & impatience been many days waiting for you.—

We have Several Copies of interrupted Letters from the Superintendent at S. Augustine to his Agents in the Nation they look so much like design to amuse us that we hold it unnecessary to trouble you with them but since you have entered upon that branch a Caution against every stratagem may not be unnecessary Pearis applies for a Commission to the Good Warrior if one is granted it must be special & you will be the best judge of the necessary terms we have therefore referred him to you.

Coll? Wofford has likewise applied for Commissions in order to erect a whole Regiment in the Colony's service from Fletchall's district—for that purpose we send you 34

[64.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 19, 1899. Egan had evidently not recovered from his confusion at the time he wrote this letter, and omitted certain words that were essential to the sense of the letter.
signed by us & blanks left for you to fill up you will keep a Copy of the names of Officers &c. as formerly directed—

We are called together by an alarming account which threatens the destruction of this Town by three Frigates & a Bomb Ketch we hope it may prove a groundless report— but it becomes us to act instantly as if was real— We shall be glad to hear that you have established peace & quietness on our backs & of your outset for Charles Town as soon after as you please

By order of the Council

The Honble W H. Drayton

Endorsed: Copy to W H Drayton

21st should have been

the 20th
Pay Bill of Captain Purvis's Company in the Regiment of Rangers commanded by William Thomson Esq? up to the 22d Sept 1775 inclusive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Officers Non Commission officers and Privates</th>
<th>dates of new officers Comissions &amp; Attestations</th>
<th>Time of Pay being due</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Purves Captain</td>
<td>21st June 1775</td>
<td>31 days—a £3.10/0</td>
<td>£105—10</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Martin Lieutenant</td>
<td></td>
<td>93 days—a 2.5/4</td>
<td>209—5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carraway Smith—ditto</td>
<td>1st Septt</td>
<td>22 ditto—a 2.5/4</td>
<td>—49—10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Liddle—Serjeant</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>—1 Mo, 3 days a £35 p. Mo</td>
<td>—27—10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bucks—ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>—1 Mo. 3 days a £35 p. Mo</td>
<td>—27—10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Skinner</td>
<td></td>
<td>—1 Mo. 3 days a £35 p. Mo</td>
<td>—27—10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Norwood Junior</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sexton</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flud Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Mosely</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theophilus Nawood</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Jackson</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Mc Mahan</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Russel</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Hallum</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Robinson</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Warnock</td>
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<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Warnock</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Nelson</td>
<td></td>
<td>—ditto</td>
<td>—20—0</td>
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*Amount*
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Pretter</td>
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<td>190-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McElwee</td>
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<td>20-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Russell</td>
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<td>20-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Jordan</td>
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<td>20-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Smillie</td>
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<td>20-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Sharburrow</td>
<td>19 Aug</td>
<td>25 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moore</td>
<td>26 Aug</td>
<td>27 Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Jackson</td>
<td>28-20</td>
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<td>Robert Johnston</td>
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<td>Patrick Morris</td>
<td>30-20</td>
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<td>James Davelin</td>
<td>1 Sept</td>
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<td>John Anderson</td>
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<td>James Martin</td>
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<td>Edward McKay</td>
<td>5-20</td>
<td>17-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Harbison</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>16-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Colter</td>
<td></td>
<td>16-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 948. 8. 4

John Purves maketh oath That the above is a just and true Bill of his company to the 22d Sept. 1775
Sworn to before me

Rich Brown

*Endorsed: Captn John Purves's Pay bill*
[Henry Laurens to the Committee at Beaufort.]

Charles Town, 23. Septem. 1775—

Gentlemen

The delay of an answer to yours of the 18th Uio has been occasioned by our waiting for a plan & Estimate of the repairs necessary for your Fort Lyttleton which we requested Capt. Joiner to procure, but we have not yet received it, when we receive them we shall give that subject the consideration which is due to it.—

The present circumstances of this Colony renders it absolutely indispensable that we should detain the two Thousand Weight of Gun Powder which we had lodged under your protection for the order of the Council of Safety in Georgia & we desire you will not part with it until you hear further from us—we shall write to that Board at Savanna by the next mail & we flatter ourselves with hopes that no order will appear on you for said powder before we have obtained their concurrence be that as it may we request you not to part with it before we have interchanged another Letter on the subject—

As to the 4001 Powder which you detained pr your Chairman’s Rec! we can only say that it added to 6001 formerly detained by Coll? Bull, the amount by far exceeds a due proportion of the whole Colony Magazine compared with other parts of the Colony, but we make no doubt of your economy & strict watchfulness to prevent misapplication of any part of an article upon which our safety from attacks even by our domestic foes may so immediately depend, &co

Committee at Beaufort

Endorsed: Copy 23d Septem 1775
To The Comee at Beaufort.
Beaufort. 19th of August 1775—

Sir

Yesterday I did myself the honor of writing to you as President of the Council of Safety, by Captain Lampriere who commanded the Schooner which has the Gun Powder on board, and in that Letter I would have been more full, had not the wind and tide suited for Captain Lampriere to sail immediately; but soon after they got under sail a thunder squall came up the River by which means the tide was lost; which has given me an opportunity of writing again by Captain Lampriere; in my last I mentioned that I should keep a sufficient number of men in this Town, until the Powder was safely out of this River, which would have been in a few hours, had not the squall happened; as soon as the Vessels were under sail, I discharged a detachment from two Companies of Prince Williams Parish, where there were the fewest white men in proportion to the Domestics, with orders to proceed to their own homes or districts; but as soon as I found that Captain Lampriere had lost the tide and could not proceed I detain’d a number of other men so as to have one hundred & sixty of my Regiment, which added to the detachment of provincials under Captain Catties command, with the detachment of Grenadiers and Artillery from Charles Town amounting in all to two Hundred and fifty, a force which I thought would be sufficient for the intended service—these men I shall detain untill the Vessell with the Powder is out of this River, which I expect will be by one O’Clock, when I will discharge the men untill farther Orders—

With regard to your Recommendation of establishing a Company of Volunteers on Purysburg or Wrights neck, I could have no objection if there were a sufficient number of men, which matter was mention’d sometime ago by a Mr Bris-
bene to the Lieut' Governor, who wrote me on the subject, and the reasons I gave him are still of force, for upon enquiry I found that there were not over five & twenty men in the boundaries they described, which were too far agreeable to the Resolution of the Congress—As to the Argument of their domestics being left without white men, they certainly are in the predicament with every other Parish or District on field or muster days; and you certainly will allow that when they are in a body they are more safe and ready to march to Purysburg Neck or any other part where an Insurrection may be apprehended—

I do assure you I would by no means discourage Volunteer Companies as I know it excites an Emulation to excell, which must have a good effect, and induces them to put themselves into our Uniform, and provide themselves with the best Arms they can—

I wrote to each Captain in my Regiment acquainting them with resolution of the Congress, promoting Volunteer Companies, and order them to make it known to the Men under their Command—which has in some measure been complied with, as a very good Volunteer Company is nearly compleated on St. Helena Island, in a few days I expect to receive their List, when I shall review them, and apply for Commission agreeable to the resolution of the Congress—

I can with pleasure inform you that our troubles will at least have one good effect in the lower part of this County as the men are in constant training they are at present upon a footing with any Militia in the Province, and I have procured them an exceeding good Drill, and you may be assured that nothing on my part shall be left undone to have them as compleat as possible—

In your favor of the 3rd Inst; you are pleased to say, that the Report of my being censured by the Council of Safety, was groundless—give me leave to say, I do think 'twas sufficient to make any man of feeling uneasy, and I was not singular in my opinion, as people here in general
thought me ill used, which I make no doubt proceeded from misrepresentation, and although I would not condescend to tax Captain Joyner, (the Person who was suspected) before I had related to you the manner of the Powder being left here, and requesting the favor of you to acquaint me, who the ungenerous Person was that presumed to make so free with my Conduct, but as Captain Joyner has declared to one of my Officers who spoke to him on the subject that he was innocent of the matter—give me occasion once more to repeat my requisition, and I shall take it as a singular favor if you will let me know as much as you conveniently can, being fully convinced I have been unfairly dealt with in some representation, if not with regard to the Powder, or I flatter myself the Council of Safety would not have encouraged Joyner or Teabout to raise an Artillery Company on this Island which must be taken from the Militia, and their view or expectation is to have that Company under their command entirely exclusive of me—

As the Council of Safety is so far distant from this County, cannot know its circumstances and situation so well as I do, immagine they would not take a step of that sort without knowing my opinion as they must be fully convinced that I am actuated by no other motive than the good of my Country; and hope they will not be misled by two Men who are of no influence or consequence in this County or even in this Town where they are best known—this is not only my opinion but that of the principal Gentlemen of this place to who I have communicated my sentiments on the subject of an Artillery Company—

As a proof of Mr. Joyner's influence and conduct on the expedition he was sent to take the Powder from Maitland, you may form some Idea, when I tell you that some days after my return from Charles Town I accidental fell in here, where I heard that a Canoe had come up from the camp at Bloody point, bringing an Account that Joyner, had but fifteen men, six of which were the Provincial Recruits left at the
Camp by Captain Barnwell, and I judging it expedient did send Captain John Bull with upwards of twenty Volunteers, who staid with Joyner and assisted in taking the Powder, and had he applied as he should have done to me, I could with the same ease have sent him Two Hundred men or more if necessary—

I do not mean to claim any merit on my part, or depreciate Mr. Joyner in your esteem but to show you that he is a man of no influence, and that a command of the sail he expects, will be taking him entirely out of his Element—in his own sphere I would give him the preference of a Command to any man in this County—

You may perhaps be a little surprised to find 400 lb of Powder being again left here, which was mention'd to me, tho' I approved of the Scheme, knowing the necessities of the People, to avoid Censure I declined to have anything to do with it—I have the honor to be Sir Henry Laurens Esq Your most Obedient servant President of the Council of Safety— Step'n Bull


[68.]

[Andrew Postell to the Council of Safety.]

Addressed: To The Honourable Gentlemen of the Council of Safety— at Charles Town

—— ——— ———

Prince Williams Parish Granville County

To the Honourable Gentlemen the Council of Safety for the Province of S Carolina, at Chs Town

Agreeable to the resolves of the Honourable Gentlemen of
the Provincial Congress—do now Petition your Honours for Commissions, for a Troop of Horse now raised in the Parish & County above writ'en—By a number of Gentlemen (say Thirty) they were pleased to Elect me as their Captain—Mr. Henry DeSaussure Lieutenant & Mr. Thomâ. DeSaussure Cornet—and as soon as we have Commissions your Honours may depend on our readiness at the shortest notice to defend the Liberties of our Country—Your attention & speedy Compliance to your Humble Petitioners desire, will Oblige Gentlemen

Your Very Hble Servt

20th Septemt. 1775
Andrew Postoll

Endorsed: Andrew Postell 20th Sept 1775—Recd! 23rd
Commissions signed & delivered to Messrs. Gee & Gray
26 Septem 1775.

[HENRY LAURENS TO COL. STEPHEN BULL.]

Charles Town. 23. Septem 1775

Sir,—

From various causes an answer to your several favours of the 18. 19. 20 & 24th Ult. has been long delayed—but not from any designed neglect.

Your intimations of the difficulty which you were under & of the apparent necessity for compelling some men in your Regiment to perform that Duty which all owe to their Country induced us first to put forth a Declaration calculated for that purpose as well as for Regulating the Militia in general, which we flattered our selves would have had all the

""""From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston. S. C., March 12, 1899."""

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FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

salutary effects which you wished for, so far were we from apprehending that offence would be given by such a measure to any of the Inhabitants of Country or Town except to such as we had in view whose murmurs are never to be regarded, but our order had not been made public 48 Hours before we were alarmed by accounts of a general dissatisfaction among the very people in Charles Town whom we had meant to relieve from an unequal & excessive share of the Duty of Nightly Guards the 12. alert active Volunteer Companies, these by certain Delegates after a public meeting presented an Address & Remonstrance to this Board & a petition to the General Committee. Copies of both, together with Copies of Reports on each by the Respective Committees appointed by us & by the General Commee. you will receive herewith to which we beg leave to refer you—We cannot tell yet what effect these Reports will have on the minds of the Remonstrants & Petitioners, but should they continue refractory, we fear advantages will be taken of the ill example by the disaffected throughout the Colony, of which Class we believe there are more within this Metropolis than without it in proportion to numbers—We make no doubt of your exerting your Influence on this alarming occasion in order to convince every reasonable man under your Command of the rectitude of our conduct & the necessity which we are all under of submitting to the regulations established by the Congress if we mean to defend the Rights of our Country—if there are any just cause for complaint redress will undoubtedly be granted at the next meeting of the Congress which must be on the 1st December & may be earlier—

This seeming disunion we hope will upon the whole produce very good ends—from apparent evil good will be brought forth we shall learn who are real Associates in their Country's Cause & who only subscribed the paper for temporary or sinister purposes.

We desire to avoid particularly adding to the disagreeable subject of any supposed censure on your conduct for detain-
ing a part of the Public Gun powder being persuaded that your Motives were laudable & we hope you will forget that subject—

We are sorry however to inform you that the whole 1000! weight detained for your district is an over proportion of the public stock compared with the necessary demands from other parts of the Colony—in these circumstances we have judged it an indispensable duty, that we should further expostulate with our friends in Georgia before we part with the twenty Barrels detained for them at Beaufort—

The Governor continues on board the Tamar we are told that Moses Kirkland is gone to St Augustine by sea & last night the Officers of the Tamar seized a schooner belonging to Messrs Stone & Duval under pretence that she had War-like stores on board because part of her Balast was Iron shot which the Owners had made use of for that purpose in the present & a former Vessel for many years past—Our difficulties seem to be increasing at this unlucky juncture when our friends & those whom we supposed to be with us are splitting into factions & withdrawing their hands from the public service—nevertheless we must struggle on & as our Cause is good still strive to surmount every obstacle & we shall get safely through—

By order of the Council of Safety

Ste—Bull Esq? Coll? of the Granville County Regiment at Sheldon

Endorsed: Copy 23d Septem 1775.

To Coll? Bull

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO EUROPE IN 1781.

[Continued from the July number.]

[35,31]

[LE VICOMTE DE LAMORLIERE TO JOHN LAURENS.]}

par St. germain enlaye.

Au Chateau de Lucienne, ce 19 avril 1781

je vous rapelle Monsieur et cher ami la promesse que vous m'avez fait de venir un jour à Lucienne, parceque l'instant present est celui ou cet endroit est le plus interessant. Le Roi vient à Marly dimanche prochain. Si vous voulez venir

---

TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

Chateau de Lucienne
Near St. Germain in the Wood
19 April 1781

I remind you, Monsieur and dear Friend, of the promise that you made me to spend a day at Lucienne, because this is just the time when the place is most interesting. The King is coming to Marly next Sunday. If you will come on that day I will give myself the pleasure of taking you to that superb garden and showing you all its beauties. You will see the fountains playing, which is a most interesting sight. I will show you also the "Marly Machine," of which you must have heard, and Mdm the Countess de Barri's summer-house, which is visited from every quarter on account of its costly furniture. Should all these curiosities induce you to come and dine with me next Sunday at the Chateau de Lucienne, or should anything prevent your doing so, write me what day you can give me that pleasure. Should I not be informed of it you might perhaps miss me, as I am very often absent. Adieu Monsieur and dear friend; I rely upon the fulfilment of your promise. I am for life, with an inviolable attachment, the most sincere of your friends. Should you care to bring with you the officer whom I saw with you at Versailles, whose name I cannot recall, he will be heartily welcome.

La Vicomte De Lamorliere.

Chateau de Lucienne
Near St. Germain in the Wood.
ce jour la je me ferai un plaisir de vous conduire à ce superbe jardin et de vous en faire voir toutes les beautés, vous en verrez jouer les eaux ce que est un spectacle très intéressant. je vous monterez aussi la machine de Marly32 dont vous avez du entendre parler, et la pavillon de Madame la Comtesse du Barri qu'on vient voir de tous les cotés à cause de son riche ameublement Si toutes ces curiosités vous tentent venuer (sic) diner dimanche prochain avec moi au chateau de lucienne, ou si quelque affaire vous en empeche mandez moi le jour que vous pouvez me faire ce plaisir. Si je n'en étois pas averti peut etre ne me trouveriez vous pas en étant fort souvent absent, adieu Monsieur et cher ami je compte que vous accomplirez votre promesse je suis pour la vie avec un inviolable attachement le plus sincere de vos amis. Si vous voulez amener avec vous l'offr que j'ai vu avec vous à Versaille dont je ne me remet pas le nom il sera tres bien reçu

Le Vte De Lamorliere
au Chateau de Lucienne
par St germain
enlaye

Endorsed: from La Morliere
Chateau de Lucienne
19th April 1781.

[36.]

[ETHIS DE CORNY TO JOHN LAURENS.]

(Address and date torn off.)

J'ai annoncé hier, Mon cher Colonel, vos intentions à Mr De Veimerange sur l'objets de vos demandes relatives aux etoffes et toiles. je vous renouvelle celle que je vous ai

32 The famous Marly Hydraulic works.

33 TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:
faite de vouloir bien me renvoyer les états avec votre réponse par écrit, qui peut seule nous mettre en état de rendre compte au ministre que nous avons rempli ses intentions en traitant cette affaire avec vous.

M. De Veimerange m'a observé que l'article des médicaments et caisses de chirurgie, n'étant pas susceptible de difficultés ni de retards, il avait dès le principe donné les ordres nécessaires pour faire trouver incessamment ces deux objets à Brest.

je vous ai dit hier soir que je croyais qu'il n'y avait en que les caisses de chirurgie commandées; mais je me suis trompé, les mêmes ordres ont été donnés pour les médicaments. ainsi il fendra que votre préposé à Brest pour recevoir les munitions d'artillerie le soit aussi pour recevoir également ces médicaments et instruments de chirurgie, dont le montant est un objet peu considérable, et sera acquitté au gouvernement par la même voie, et les mêmes moyens que les munitions d'artillerie. j'attends le renvoi des états et votre reponse par écrit pour aller à Versailles.

me back the statements with your reply in writing, which alone can put us in a position to give assurance to the minister that we have carried out his views in treating with you of this business.

M. de Veimerange has brought to my attention that the article of medicines and surgical instruments, not being liable to difficulties and delays, he had from the outset given the necessary orders to have these two items delivered at Brest. I told you yesterday evening that I believed it was only the surgical instruments that had been thus ordered, but I was mistaken; the same orders have been given for the medicines. It would thus be desirable that your agent for receiving the ordnance stores at Brest should also receive these medicines and surgical instruments. the cost of which is a matter of slight considerations and will be receipted for to the Government by the same conveyance and by the same means as the artillery supplies. I await the return of the statements and your written answer to go to Versailles.

You had best put at the foot of the statement of medicines and surgical cases the same acceptance as at the foot of the statement of ordnance stores, in order that I may sign in the same way and remit it to M. the Marquis de Segur.

I have the honour to be, with the sentiments that you well know, and with the most inviolable attachment, my dear Colonel

Your very humble and obedient servant

Ethis de Corny
vous voudrez bien mettre aubas de l'état des medicaments et caisses de Chirurgie la même acceptation qu'aubas de l'état des munitions d'artillerie, afin que je la signe de meme, et que je la remette a M. le Mï de Segur. J'ay l'honneur d'etre avec tous les sentiments que vous me connaissez, et le plus inviolable attachement Mon Cher Colonel.

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur
Ethis de Corny

Endorsed by John Laurens: Monsï de Corny
Ap! 20, 1781.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Mr de Corny.

20th April 1781—

[MRS. A. IZARD TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Addressed: Á Monsieur
Monsieur Laurens
Ministre Extraordinaire des Etats Unis
de l'Amerique

à
Paris.— —

Brussels 2d May 1781

Sir

I return you many thanks for your second obliging Letter. It gave me great satisfaction to hear that Mï Izard had received a Cargo of valuable goods; these can be no other than what he purchased in Holland, to take with him for the use of his plantations, when he purposed going from thence to America, & for which he in part, incurred the debts I mentioned. I had never heard of their arrival, & the Bills
he meant to send could not be on their account, as he expressly wrote me that he would procure them for the money due from Congress.——I really feel ashamed of having given you so much trouble, on such a subject; but hope my situation will plead my excuse.

Miss Stead desires me to present you her best Compliments. My young family offer theirs, & their thanks for your kind message—I had the pleasure last evening of seeing Major Jackson for a few moments. He did me the favour to call on me, & to inform me that he was going soon to America, from Amsterdam.

I take the liberty of enclosing you a Letter for Mr Izard, & beg that you will accept my good wishes for a safe, & agreeable voyage. I am sir with great regard

Your most obedt servt

Endorsed: A. Izard
Brussels 2d May 1781.

[M D E VEIMERANGE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

M. de Veimerange a l'honneur d'Envoyer à Monsieur le Colonel Laurens l'état des marchandises qui doivent etre actuellement à Brest, pour y être embarquées et expédiées pour les Etats unis de l'Amérique, il prie Monsieur le Colonel Laurens d'agréer ses hommages./ Veimerange

Ce Dimanche 6 May 1781./.-

Endorsed: Note from
Mr Veimerange 6th May 1781

34 Ralph Izard. The letter is by Mrs. Alice De Lancey Izard, his wife.

35 TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

M. de Veimerange has the honor to send to Col. Laurens the statement of merchandise that should actually be at Brest, to be there shipped and given dispatch to the United States of America. He begs Col. Laurens to accept his respects.

Veimerange

Sunday, May 6th 1781
M de Veimerange a l'honneur d'annoncer à Monsieur le Colonel Laurens que les qualités, et quantités de médicaments qui doivent être fournis à Nantes sont constatées, préparées et prêtes à être livrées suivant les réponses que viennent d'arriver des personnes qui avoient été chargées de cet approvisionnement. Monsieur le Colonel Laurens peut en conséquence écrire à M. Schweighaszer de s'adresser à M. Cigogne M. apothicaire de la ville de Nantes chargé de cette fourniture, et à M. Gueret apothicaire major de l'armée qui a été chargé d'en faire la vérification, ils ont eu ordre, l'un et l'autre, de se convertir avec M. Schweighaszer. Monsieur le Colonel Laurens peut compter sur la valeur de quatre tonneaux pour l'encombrement de ces objets. M. de Veimerange a l'honneur de lui presenter ses hommages. / Veimerange

(Ce Lundi 7 May ./.

Endorsed : Note from Mr.
Veimerange 7th May 1781.

M de Veimerange has the honor to announce to Col. Laurens that the qualities and quantities of the medicines to be supplied at Nantes have been tested and prepared and are ready for delivery conformably with the answers which have just come, by the persons assigned to this department of supplies. Col. Laurens may therefore write to M. Schweighaszer to apply to M. Cigogne, master apothecary of the city of Nantes, and to M. Gueret, druggist-in-chief of the army, who have been charged with the verification of the matter. They have each been directed to confer with M. Schweighaszer. Col. Laurens may count on the value of four tons for the stowage of these goods. M. de Veimerange has the honor to present to him his respects.

Monday, 7th May

Veimerange
Extrait d’une lettre écrite à M. de Veimerange
intend des armées du Roy, par M. Bertier
Comm’n des Guerres à Brest, en datte du 7 May

M. de Veimerange

Les Navires destinés à porter en amérique pour le service des Etats unis les effets demandés par le Colonel Laurens sont La Sibelle (frigate) qui sera armée en flotte, à laquelle ou travaille qui ne pourra être prête que dans dix ou douze jours au plus tot, et du port de 6 à 700 tonneaux.

Le Russé de 350 tonneaux qui est encore à Nantes. M. de Fessoles a donné des ordres pour le faire arriver incesa.

Sir:

The ships intended to carry to America for the service of the United States the goods asked for by Col. Laurens are The Sibelle, frigate, which will be fitted as a store-ship, on which they are now at work, which cannot be ready in less than ten or twelve days, and of six or seven hundred tons burden.

The Russé, of 350 tons, which is still at Nantes.

M. de Fessoles has given orders that she be here immediately, but he has assured me at the same time that this ship, being intended to carry the 200 casks of powder, to come by land, will not be much of a dependence for the other goods, considering that it must be decked over, which takes up much room—room in the ship, and that the 200 barrels of powder already make an item of an hundred tons. I expect to complete her lading with the cases of arms that I have here, the pistols, and whatever may be possible in other ordinance stores.

Only the Sibelle, then, is left, which, however, M. de Fessoles says will not be sufficient to load all the goods mentioned. You do me the honor to write me, sir, that orders have been given for another ship to come immediately to this port.—a ship of 5 or 600 tons which is actually at Rochefort.

M. de Fessoles has received no notice of this.
ment, mais il m'a assuré en même temps que ce navire étant destiné à transporter les 200 Mgr de poudre à fournir par la terre ne serait pas d'une grande ressource pour les autres effets, attendre qu'il faut y pratiquer des pontes, qui prennent beaucoup de place—de place dans le navire et que les 200 Mgr de Poudre forment déjà un objet de cent tonneaux. Je compte de compléter son chargement avec les caisses d'armes que j'ai ici, les pistolets et de ce qu'il sera possible en autres effets d'artillerie.

Il ne restera, donc que la Sibelle, qui quoique le disc M. de fessoles ne sera pas suffisante pour charger tous les effets annoncés, vous me faites l'honneur de me mander Mr qu'il a été donné ordre de faire rendre incessamment dans ce port un autre navire de 5 à 600 tonneaux qui est actuellement à Rochefort M. de fessolles n'y a reçu aucun avis.

Endorsed: Extract of a letter to
Mr Veimerange from
Mr Bertier———
Brest 7th May 1781——

[41.38]

[M. CIGOGNE TO M. DE VEIMERANGE.]

Copie de la lettre écrite par M. Cigogne
Apoticaire chargé de l'approvisionnement des medicaums, à
M. de Veimerange, Intendant de
l'armée du Roy.
Le 8 May 1781.

M.

J'ai la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire

TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

Copy of the letter written by M. Cigogne
Druggist entrusted with the supply of medicines, to M. de Veimerange, Commissary of the King's army.

Sir.

I have the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the
2nd inst. M. Schweighauser, agent of the United States of
le 2 Courant M. Schweighauser agent des États unis de l'amerique, à l'adresse duquel est le navire l'Actif, ou le Capitaine dud, navire devait recevoir de M. Gueret les médicaments que j'avais tenu prêts.

Rien encore, M. n'a été effectué. Ces Messieurs cy sont jusqu'à ce moment refusé, n'ayant point en avis de ces changements de M. le Colonel Laurens. Cependant afin de n'apporter aucun retard lorsque les ordres leur parviendront je leur ai donné la longueur, hauteur et largeur, tant des caisses que des barils pour en estimer l'encombrement et décharger quelqu'un caisse d'armes de ce navire qui se trouvoit plein.

S'il n'eut dépendu que de moi vos ordres eussent été aussitôt remplis n'ayant rien de plus a cœur que de m'y conformer.

J'ai &c.

(Signed) Cigogne

Endorsed: Copy of a letter from Mr. Cigogne to Mr. Veimierange

8th May 1781—

America, consignee of the ship Actif, or the captain of said ship, should receive from M. Gueret the medical stores which I have held subject to order.

Nothing, Sir, has been done yet. These gentlemen have up to this moment refused, having no notice from Col. Laurens of these changes. However, in order that there may be no delay when the orders reach them I have given them the length, height and breadth, as well of the cases as of the barrels, to estimate the space required for them and unload some package of arms, should she be found full.

Had it depended on me alone your orders would have been carried ont immediately, as my only interest is to comply with them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Cigogne
[M GUERET TO M DE VEIMERANGE.]

Copie de la lettre écrite par M.
Gueret Apoticaire aide Major
de l'armée de Bretagne à M. de
Veimerange, Intendant des
armées du Roy. Le 8 May 1781

M.

Sur le refus constant de M. Schweighauser d'embarquer,
suivant les ordres que j'en avois reçu de vous le 2 May les
différentes articles de pharmacie, j'ai l'honneur de vous
remettre Cy joint sa reponse à la sommation que j'ai cru
devoir lui réiterer par écrit, de les recevoir voulant écarter
toute soupçon qu'une expédition aussi lente pourrait donner
de l'exactitude que je mettrai toujours dans tout ce que
vous exigerez de moi.

Tout est bien conditionné, rien de ce que vous m'avez

— Translation (1900) by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

Copy of the letter written by
M. Gueret, Assistant Chief Druggist of
the army of Brittany to M. de
Veimerange, Commissary of the King's
armies. 8th May 1781

Sir.

Upon the persistent refusal of M. Schweighauser to ship, according
to the orders that I received from you on the 2nd of May the various
articles of pharmacy, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith his
answer to the summons which I thought proper to repeat to him in
writing to receive them, wishing to remove every suspicion that such
slow progress might produce of the punctuality that I always bestow
on everything that you require of me.

Everything is in good order, nothing, Sir, that you have ordered me
has been omitted; should they observe, even in the least degree, the
necessary care which I have recommended as to certain articles, upon
which M. Cigogne and myself have insisted, there will be no trouble.
My statements are completed. I have the honor &c.

Signed, Gueret
prescrit, M. n'a été omis; pour peu qu'on observe l'attention indispensable et que je recommandai pour certains, articles sur lesquels nous en avons redoublé M. Cigogne et moi, aucun ne souffrira. Mes états sont faits.

J'ai &c.

Signé Gueret

ENDORSED: Copy of a letter written by Mr Gueret to Mr Veimerange — 8th May 1781

[THE KING OF FRANCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.]

Copie.

Tres chers grands amis et alliés. le Sr. Laurens nous a remis la lettre par laquelle vous l'avez accédité auprès de nous pour nous engager à vous procurer de nouveaux secours pecuniaires. Il vous rendra compte de l'intérêt que nous

10 TRANSLATION (1900) BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.: Copy.

Very good friends and allies, the Sieur Laurens has delivered to us the letter by which you have accredited him to us to induce us to procure for you additional pecuniary assistance. He will inform you of the interest that we have taken in the picture that he has given us of your situation and we flatter ourselves that we have gained a fresh title to your regard and to your recognition by the efforts to which we have pledged ourselves in your favor. We have assigned to the Sieur Chevalier de Luzerne the duty of communicating them to you, and we are sure that the Sieur Laurens, when he shall have returned to you will be eager to confirm everything that our Minister Plenipotentiary may have told you in our behalf, and especially to inform you of the renewed assurances that we have given him of our particular affection for the United States. And so we pray that God may keep you, dear good friends and allies, in His holy and well-deserved protection.

Written at Versailles, 11th May, 1781

Your good friend

and ally, Louis.

(Signed) De Vergennes
avons pris au tableau qu'il nous a fait de votre situation, et nous nous flattons d'avoir acquis un nouveau titre à votre attachement et à votre reconnaissance par les efforts auxquels nous nous sommes déterminés en votre faveur. Nous avons chargé le Sr Chevalier de la Luzerne de vous les faire connaître, et nous sommes persuadés que le Sr Laurens, lorsqu'il sera rendu auprès de vous s'empressera de confirmer tout ce que notre Ministre Plénipotentiaire vous aura dit de notre part, et sur tout de vous rendre les nouvelles assurances que nous lui avons donnés de notre affection particulière pour les États-unis. Sur ce nous prions Dieu qu'il vous ait, très chers grands amis et alliés en sa s'éte et digne garde. Ecrit a Versailles le 11 may, 1781.

Votre grand ami
et allié Louis

Signé De Vergennes

Endorsed by John Laurens: Letter to Congress from the K of France

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Copy of a letter from the King of France, in answer to one delivered by J. L from Congress—dated Versailles 11th May 1781—

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
CIRCULAR LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GUERARD
TO CHARLES K. CHITTY.

[The following interesting document, issued by Governor Benjamin Guerard on the 2nd April 1783, was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society by Mr. Wm. M. Molen, of Charleston, S. C., September 14, 1882. Benjamin Guerard was elected governor of South Carolina by the Legislature, Tuesday, February 4, 1783, succeeding John Mathews. At that time Greene's army was quartered on South Carolina and the State found it difficult, in the then impoverished condition of the country, to provision them. The paper appears to be in the Governor's own handwriting—the signature certainly is his.]

Additional &
Circular

Government House—Charles Town
2d April 1783—

Sir

Whoever cannot make it most clearly appear that one third of their Crop of Rice made, has been furnished the Army, but instead thereof have beaten out their Rough Rice, without having furnished one third part thereof as Forage to the Army; shall (agreeable to the Requisition of the Executive and confirmed by the Legislative Authority) have as many Bushel of Corn taken from them, and must in place thereof feed their negroes with clean Rice, or buy Provisions, that they might be on a footing with those who have contributed

1 Journal House of Representatives (MS.) for 1783, pp. 1, 96, 99. — Office of Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C.
one third of their Forage—Where you find a Plantation not having Corn or rough rice then Pease must be had—

If you meet with any Planter who has not contributed his proportion as above, and has sold his rough rice Forage—From such (even although he has not provisions to last him to first October next) you are to take in Corn to what his third would have amounted to in rough rice and this, for equal Justice to all and to put him on a footing with those who have contributed their third of Forage or Grain—And if you find Plantations which can make it also most clearly appear that they have not made enough for their Provisions & seed—such—you are not to impress from—

These your Additional Instructions are to extend to Corn and Pease as well as rough rice, as included in the Word Crops mentioned in your first Instructions, and being also Forage—

Given under my Hand the Day and year above written.  

Ben : Guerard

To Mr: Charles K. Chitty
THE COLLETON FAMILY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARMS: Or, three stags' heads couped, ppr.

CREST: A stag's head as in the arms.

The eight original proprietors of Carolina named in the charters granted by King Charles II. all left their names in some way stamped, so to say, upon the territory given to them.

The Earl of Clarendon still survives in the County of that name in South Carolina.

The Duke of Albemarle has given his name to the huge sound on the coast of North Carolina. For many years after its first settlement, the point of land behind Wappoo Mills on the south bank of the Ashley River, opposite what is now known as Chisolm's Mill, was called Albemarle Point.2

The Earl Craven's title was bestowed on a county in South Carolina, which included part of what is now included in Berkeley, Charleston, and Georgetown counties, but which lost the name of Craven after the Revolution of 1776.

The Ashley and Cooper rivers still perpetuate the names of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley.

A county to the north of Craven and Clarendon Counties, in the State of North Carolina, was styled Carteret, after Sir George Carteret; and his son and successor, who became Earl of Granville, gave his name to Granville County, which covered the area now included in Beaufort and Hampton Counties.

1 Burke "Peerage and Baronetage"—Colleton.

2 The mansion and residence of William Sayle the first Governor of the Colony was at Albemarle Point.
Craven, Carteret, and Granville are still the names of counties in North Carolina.

The names of the two Berkeleys, John, Lord Berkeley, and his brother, Sir William Berkeley, still remain in Berkeley County in South Carolina.

Sir John Colleton's name is still more familiar in South Carolina.

Colleton County has from the first settlement until now been so called.

Colleton Neck is the tongue of land in Beaufort County between Colleton and May rivers, and ending on Broad River in the point now called Foot Point.

Colleton River is the continuation of Okatee Creek debouching into Broad River to the west of Colleton Neck.

Colleton Creek is a small creek running into Wappoo Creek from the West.

Colleton Square in the City of Charleston, but now no longer known by that name, included an area north of Market Street and west of East Bay—and lastly, the family residence in South Carolina, properly called Fairlawn Barony, was and is still generally known locally as the Colleton Barony.

Of all the original proprietors, but one family, the Colletons, cast in their lot with South Carolina, in the sense of establishing a family seat and actual residence.

None of the others or their descendants seem to ever have resided on, or even visited, the shores of South Carolina.

The Colletons, however, from the very beginning, were identified by actual continuing residence and interest with the Province. The family of the Proprietor in the direct line even constituted South Carolina their home or seat of residence, styling themselves "of South Carolina." 1

1 In the numerous deeds made by the Hon. John Colleton and his son Sir John Colleton in the record office for Charleston, as also in their wills recorded in the Probate Court, they style themselves as of Fair Lawn Barony, or Fair Lawns, in the Parish of St John's, Berkeley County, in the Province of South Carolina.
connection continued from the settlement of the Province until comparatively late in the present century, and was such as in any history of the development of the country entitles it to being rescued from oblivion.

The family of Colleton is said to be of Norman origin and to have come to England with the Conqueror.

They have been resident in Devon and its vicinity for centuries and many places are called after them.

Their connection with Carolina begins with:

**John Colleton**, b. in 1608, a most active supporter of the King in the Civil War, having raised and commanded a regiment in the Royal cause, and expended in the King's service £40,000—besides losing more than that by sequestration. After the Restoration, in 1660, he was created a Baronet. He m. Katherine, dau. of William Amy of Exon.1

During the Protectorate, Sir John Colleton retired to Barbados, and there is nothing to show, nor is it at all likely, that he ever touched the shores of Carolina, as he died in 1666; but there is on record a grant to him from his seven co-Proprietors, dated 8 Sept., 1663, of an Island in the Province of Carolina, within the Sound called Roonoake, near the entrance of Chowan River, about Lat. 35° N., "which Island hath been called by some Carlyle Island, but now by us named Colleton Island." 2

The actual historical connection with South Carolina begins with his three sons, Peter, Thomas, and James.

At the very commencement of the Colony there was granted to these three brothers, in joint tenancy:

a. A tract of land near Ashley River, next to the Proprietors' own tract. This tract lay between Wappoo Creek and Ashley River, at the head of Colleton Creek, and appears to have been known by the Indian name of Waheewah.3

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1 Burke "Peerage and Baronetage"—Colleton.
2 Sec'y of State's Office—Bk. "N. G..." p. 383.
b. A lot of land in Charles Town, near Colleton Square.  
c. A plantation on the west side of the Western branch of Cooper River, of 2000 acres, near Strawberry Ferry, afterwards called Mepshew, and now known as Pimlico.  
d. A plantation on Cooper River of 3000 acres nearly opposite Mepshew, and known as Mepkin.

As the continuation of the connection of these three brothers and their descendants with South Carolina varied greatly in each case, they will be dealt with here in the order of their shortest and least interesting association with the country.

I. Landgrave Thomas Colleton:

Thomas Colleton, second son of Sir John Colleton, the first Baronet, resided principally in Barbados, where he was a prominent and wealthy planter. There is no evidence that he ever visited South Carolina, although actively engaged in business ventures in the settlement and development of the Colony. He was created a Landgrave in 1681. In addition to the grants to himself and his two brothers in joint tenancy, he received on 28 May, 1681, the grant of a Barony of 12,000 acres, called the "Cypress Barony," situated on the headwaters of the Eastern branch of Cooper River, around Huger's Bridge, and including in its limits "Limerick" plantation, for many years and until lately the property of the Ball family. He also on the 5th March, 1680, received the grant of Town Lot. No. 51 in Charles Town.

Thomas Colleton died in Barbados, and his lands descended to his son Peter Colleton.
There is no evidence that Landgrave Peter Colleton, his son, ever came to or resided in South Carolina.

There are on record a number of Powers of Attorney from this Peter Colleton, all executed in Barbados, constituting different parties his agents and attorneys to oversee his property in Carolina; and finally in 1707, he sold all his property in South Carolina, for £800, in "banck bills of the said Island of Barbados," to John Gough, Dominick Arthur, and Michael Mahon.1

In 1707 the Lords Proprietors permitted the Cypress Barony to be alienated and divided into parcels2 and thereupon the Cypress Barony was divided, 5000 acres to Dominick Arthur, and 3500 acres to each John Gough and Michael Mahon, who took out new grants for their portions. Michael Mahon was a native of Limerick, Ireland, as was also Dominick Arthur, and the name of "Limerick" became attached to so much of their shares as was subsequently sold to Daniel Huger, the son of the first emigrant of the Huger name; and who made "Limerick" his place of residence.

With the sale and partition of the "Cypress" Barony, and its plantation equipment, the family of Landgrave Thomas Colleton lost all touch with the Province.

II.

Landgrave James Colleton:

James Colleton, third son of Sir John Colleton, first Baronet, was created a Landgrave, 16 March, 1671.3

In addition to the grants to himself and his two brothers in joint tenancy, he received a grant individually in 1680 of Town Lot No. 50, in Charles Town.4

In 1683 he also received a grant of a Barony of 12,000 acres, called "Wadboo," afterwards "Wadboo," situated at

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1 Sec'y State's Office.—"Grant Book" 1707-1711, p. 13.
2 Ibid.—"Grant Book Q Q," 1685-1712, p. 70.
3 Probate Court, Charleston. Bk. 1692-93, p. 341.
4 Sec'y State's Office.—"Proprietary Grants," vol. 38, p. 25.
the headwaters of Cooper River, on Biggin and Wadboo Creeks.  

James Colleton survived both his brother, Sir Peter Colleton and Landgrave Thomas Colleton, and under the law with regard to joint tenancies, as such survivor, became entitled to the lands held by himself and his brothers, in joint tenancy, i. e., the land near Ashley River—the Town Lot near Colleton Square in Charleston—the "Mepshew" tract of 2000 acres on Cooper River,—and the "Mepkin" tract of 3000 acres on the same river.  

Landgrave James Colleton appears to have frequently come to South Carolina, and taken a great interest in its settlement; and in 1686 was commissioned Governor, but after a stormy administration, was in 1690 by the parliament called at Charles Town by the acting Governor Seth Sothell, banished, and thereupon returned to Barbados.  

Where Landgrave James Colleton resided when in South Carolina, it is now impossible, with any certainty, to trace. Oldmixon, who wrote in 1708, speaks of his handsome house at old Charles Town, on Cooper River; but in view of the circumstances that none of his descendants appear to have spent much time in Carolina, it is fair to assume that the settlement at Wadboo Barony, which apparently continued as the main place or possession of those descendants, and which still bears evidence of extensive and expensive construction, must have been the creation of Governor Colleton, and that his residence on Ashley River was for the purposes of more convenient administration of the Government, or when the Parliament was in session.

After Landgrave's James Colleton's departure, no trace can be found of the Ashley River property in the hands of the family.

Landgrave James Colleton appears after his departure

1 See 'State's Office—"Proprietary Grants." vol. 38, p. 306.
2 Mesne Con. Off.—Charleston, Book Z. Z. p. 3.
3 Carroll Hist. Coll. vol. 2, p. 411. Old Charles Town was on the west bank of the Ashley, not the Cooper river.
from Carolina, to have lived in Barbados, where he died about 1706.¹

He m. Ann, dau. of James Kendall, Esq., Governor of Barbados, and left to take his property his eldest son and heir:

**Landgrave John Colleton,** who appears to have lived for many years in Barbados, and then moved to England, but who does not appear to have resided in Carolina, although from the recorded powers and instruments from him, he kept up his investments in South Carolina, in buildings on his Town lots, and in the cultivation of his plantations at Mepkin, Mepshew, and Wadboo, with his slaves—always having a manager or agent at Wadboo.

In 1712 he donated to the Parish of St. John's Berkeley, a site for a Parish Church, and also a glebe for the parsonage; both being on the Wadboo Barony.²

The Parish Church was built on this site, on the public road between Biggin and Wadboo Creeks, on the rise of land after leaving the low ground of Biggin Swamp, going eastward, a spot formerly called by the Indian name of "Tipicop Haw" Hill—and there the ruined walls of the old church—now known as Biggin Church—with the Parish Graveyard and the broken remnants of the Colleton vault, stand to this day.

The old Baronial residence or settlement on Wadboo Barony was on the eastern side of Wadboo Creek, about a mile to the North of the present public road. Nothing is left of it now save the extensive foundations of the main houses and the foundation and part of the walls of some adjacent outbuildings. These are constructed from blocks of marl, a solid formation of which crops out at the surface of the swamp, not far from the old house and the borrow pits, in which show exactly where the marl used for the building was obtained.

Mr. Tuomey, the State Geologist, whose report was made

¹ Sec'y State's Office, Bk "Grants, Sales &c. D." p p. 98, 352.
in 1846, and who examined the ruins of Wadboo, says that the stone of these walls first reminded him of Portland stone—and that even where the wall was exposed to the weather, the marks of the tools were as well defined as if impressed there yesterday; the blocks having been evidently quarried out and then split and sawed or shaped with the axe in proper form.

When Wadboo house and its surroundings were destroyed is not known. The tradition is that it was burnt during the Revolution. Landgrave John Colleton m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Ernle, Bart., and presumably died in England, where his will was proved in 1755, whereby he left all his estates in South Carolina to his second son:

John Colleton, of the Parish of St. James, within the Liberty of Westminster in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who likewise does not appear to have ever made a stay of any duration in South Carolina.

He sold the Mepkin tract of 3000 acres, in 1762, to Henry Laurens, and the lots in Charles Town, with the houses thereon, known as the "Stone House" on the Bay, in Charles Town, to other persons, retaining the Wadboo Baronie and Mepshew Plantation, which he continued to cultivate with his slaves. He m. Margaret, dau. of Swainston, and leaving no children at his death, under his will the property passed to his widow Margaret Colleton, who continued to own it until the Revolution.

There is nothing to show that Mrs. Margaret Colleton after the death of her husband ever came to South Carolina; but in 1782 the Legislature, which sat at Jacksonboro, and which passed the famous or infamous Confiscation Act, placed the name of the heir of devisees of Mrs. — — — Colleton, on list No. 1. as to be wholly confiscated and sold, as the

3 Ibid.
property of a British subject. Why this was done, it is now impossible to say. The remaining journals and papers in the Secretary of State's Office give no clue. She was a woman. Beyond her absenteeism and probably her Royalist sympathies, she could have committed no act calling for such punishment and before the close of the struggle she died (in 1779); and her property in Carolina went to her husband's cousin, James Nassau Colleton.¹

The Commissioners named in the Act divided the Wadboo Barony in some 24 parcels of about 500 acres each, and the Mepshew Plantation into some 6 parcels, and sold them out.

To James Nassau Colleton was left only a small plantation of some — acres called "Epsom," which he inherited from his father, Robert Colleton; situate just beyond Monck's Corner, on Biggin Creek, at the first lock of the Santee Canal; and a few negroes, which had been saved by being carried to Florida.²

The Legislature, however, seems to have recognized the injustice of this proceeding, or admitted that it was in contravention of the final treaty of peace; for in 1784 James Nassau Colleton was permitted to bring back his slaves, and the next year by resolution of the Legislature State bonds or indentures for the amount of the proceeds of the sales of the forfeited lands were directed to be turned over to him.

He seems to have disposed of his slaves and the "Epsom" tract and thus terminated all connection with the State by the family of Landgrave James Colleton.

III.

Sir Peter Colleton, Proprietor.

Sir Peter Colleton, Bart., eldest son and heir of Sir John Colleton, the first Baronet, in addition to the grants to his two brothers and himself, received grants to himself individually, of:

a. A Barony of 12,000 acres on the Western Branch of Cooper River, near its head, known as "Fair-Lawn." 1

b. A tract of 4423 acres adjoining Fair-Lawn Barony, to the East, and called the "Mulberry." 2

c. Town Lot No. 80, in Charles Town, on Colleton Square, containing some 9 acres, 3 and other less important grants.

The Fair-Lawn Barony included in its limits the plantations on Cooper River, now known as Stony Landing, Old House, Gippy, Lewisfield, Exeter, Moss Grove, Fairfield, Ellory's, &c.

The present village of Monck's Corner station, and the land running near to and including the village of Pinopolis, is on the original Barony. The old village of Monck's Corner (now an abandoned site, marked by a few crumbling piles of broken bricks) was at the point where the road from the Stony Landing (so called from the outcrop of the marl formation) at the head of navigation on Cooper River joined the main public road, leading past the Church to Santee River in one direction and up to the "Congarees" and the interior of the State in the other, and was situated on a tract of land owned by Thomas Monk, from whom the "corner" derived its name.

Sir Peter Colleton does not seem to have resided in South Carolina. He m. Elizabeth Leslie, of Barbados, and in his deeds is described as of the Parish of St. James in the County of Middlesex. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his son:

Sir John Colleton, of Exmouth in Devon, b. 1679, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Snell, Esq., M. P., and who appears to have resided in South Carolina only for a short time after 1714. In 1718 he received a grant of a Barony 1

2 Ibid, p. 15. 6 Septr. 1679.
3 Ibid, p. 40. 5 March 1681.
of 12,000 acres in the lands near Beaufort County, from which the Yemasese had lately been driven. This Barony comprised the entire tongue of land between May River and Okatee or Colleton River, including the site of the present Town of Bluffton. It was afterwards known as the "Devil's Elbow" Barony (from its peculiar shape) or Colleton Neck. It is notable botanically from the fact that it marks the northern limit of several species of a more southern type of flora, and as being the scene of many of the investigations of Stephen Elliott, the eminent South Carolina botanist.

In 1708 Sir John Colleton sold the "Mulberry" tract of 4423 acres to Thomas Broughton, in a connection of one of the descendants, of whom Theo. G. Barker, Esq., the mansion house and home place, part of the original grant, are now vested. The mansion was built in 1714, and is universally known as "Mulberry Castle."

In 1726 Sir John Colleton divided his estates, slaves, &c., in South Carolina, between his two sons, John and Peter, giving to John, the eldest, the Fair-Lawn Barony, and to Peter, the second son, the Devil's Elbow Barony.

Peter lived in South Carolina for some years—purchasing the "Epsom" plantation near his brother's Fair-Lawn Barony; but dying without children, and unmarried, the Devil's Elbow Barony returned to his elder brother, and the "Epsom" place he willed to his younger brother Robert.

With the elder brother:

**John Colleton**, commonly called the Honorable John Colleton, b. in 1701, began the first continuous residence of the head of the family in South Carolina.

He appears to have come to South Carolina about 1726 or 1727, and thereafter resided constantly there at his seat at

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1 Sec'y State's Office. "Memorial Book," vol. 4, p. 118. 5 Decr. 1718.
2 Sec'y State's Office. Grant Book 1701-1712, p. 37.
4 Probate Court, Charleston, Book 1751-1754, p. 185.
Fair-Lawn Barony, excepting during some return visits to England.

It was probably during his time that the family mansion at Fair-Lawn was constructed or at least received its full shape and completion. Between 1730 and 1740 was a period when many brick buildings were constructed in lower South Carolina.

The old Fair-Lawn mansion house stood on the Barony at a spot about a mile east of the present Monck's Corner station, on the North Eastern R. R. (the County seat of Berkeley County) between the main public road and Cooper River, and about a mile from the River. It presents the remains of the most extensive brick mansion house and offices, and adjacent buildings in South Carolina of the period. During the war of the Revolution, the British turned it into a fort and storehouse and when they were compelled to evacuate the post, set it on fire, and destroyed it in 1781. The avenue leading to the house was composed of very fine cedars and it was here, just prior to its evacuation, that the British cavalry under Major Thomas Fraser attacked General Marion's infantry. Marion's sharpshooters sheltered themselves in the lower branches of the cedars which were too thick to allow the British horses to be forced through and thus their riders were exposed to the deliberate fire of the infantrymen and compelled to retreat. The cedars were in consequence all cut down by the British so as to clear the space around the Mansion from all shelter for an attacking force.

Whilst the British occupied Fair-Lawn their soldiers are said to have broken into the vaults at the Parish Church (some three miles off) and on their retreat the Church itself was set on fire, and burnt, save as to its solid brick walls, which served for the construction of a new church after the war, and a portion of which still stand.

The Hon. John Colleton was a member of his Majesty's

1 Johnson's Traditions, p. 363.
Council in the Province, and in order to provide a residence nearer Charleston than Fair-Lawn, purchased a tract of some 77 acres on Charleston Neck, on which he built and which he called "Exmouth," after his boyhood's home in England. "Exmouth," afterwards called "Bachelor's Hall," was sold by his son Sir John Colleton, to Governor Thomas Boon, whose residence it became. It was situated on Cooper River, just south of Magnolia Cemetery, and north of the present Magazine buildings.

It was afterwards known as "Rumney" or the "Rumney Distillery" and included the old Parade Ground and the Oaks Club.

The Honorable John Colleton in 1731 m. his cousin Susannah Snell, dau. of the Rev. John Snell, and died at Fair-Lawn in August 1750, his widow dying at the same place, in December, of the same year, and both being buried at the Parish Church of St. John's Berkeley.

The Hon. John Colleton died before his father, Sir John Colleton, who was one of his executors of his will, and took charge of his children. The inventory of the estate of the Honorable John Colleton shows that he was one of the wealthiest men of the day in the Province. His slaves on Fair-Lawn alone numbering over 200.

Sir John Colleton, the elder, died in 1754, and was succeeded by his grandson (the son of the Hon. John Colleton):

Sir John Colleton of Fair-Lawn, who at an early age came out to South Carolina, where he spent practically all his life. He was first a member of the Commons House in the Provincial Parliament, and in 1766 was appointed a member of the Council.

If not in sympathy with the Revolutionary movement to

2 "Tuesday last Sir John Colleton, Bart. took the usual oaths, and his seat, as a member of his majesty's honourable council for this province."—The S. C. Gazette, June 23, 1766.
the extent of severing the ties which bound the Colony to the Crown; he was in sympathy with the resistance to the unjust course of Great Britain in seeking to make and enforce laws in the Colonies enacted without their representation or assent.

He died early in the struggle, in September, 1777, at Fair-Lawn, and was buried at the Parish Church of St. John's where his resting place is now marked by a stone and epitaph placed over it, by his daughter, on her return to America after the restoration of peace. The inventory of the estate shows a very large property of every kind at Fair-Lawn; but after his death the tide of war flowed over the land.

Prévost's raid from Savannah in 1779, both going and returning, ravaged the "Devil's Elbow" or Colleton Neck Barony. Cattle to the value of £800 were killed or taken and all his crop and store of indigo, corn, and other crops taken or destroyed with many of the plantation buildings.

In 1780 during the siege of Charleston, Fair-Lawn was occupied by the widow of Sir John Colleton, Lady Jane Colleton, and in April, 1780, when the British had occupied Monck's Corner, some soldiers from their camp took possession of the Mansion, shockingly abused and maltreated the ladies who occupied it, and plundered its contents.¹

They were arrested and the celebrated Col. Patrick Ferguson, commanding a body of British, proposed to hang them at once, but other views prevailed, and they were secured and sent to headquarters for trial.²

When the British retreated, states Mrs. Graves, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Colleton, "they burnt down the mansion" and destroyed every building including a Town built on the Barony for the Residence of several hundred people belonging to the estate, with the granaries, mills, etc. On this occasion, in addition to the furniture, paintings, and books, plate, etc., a large sum of

² Ibid.
money which was in my father's strong box, and even my jewels, were lost to me, either destroyed or plundered."

Sir John Colleton m. first, Anne Fulford, dau. of Francis Fulford, of Great Fulford, in the County of Devon, and second, Jane Mutter.

By his first wife 1 he had a daughter:

Louisa Carolina Colleton, b. 1763, to whom he willed all his property. This lady, the last owner of Fair-Lawn, had in her early years at least a life of adventure. 2 In the spring of 1777, at the age of 14, she was sent by her father to England, to be out of the way of the impending struggle and clash of arms.

On her way to Bordeaux, the vessel she was in, was captured by an English letter of marque and carried as a prize to England, the entire cargo of indigo shipped with her to be sold and used for her support being lost. Until her majority, after her father's death, she resided with her uncle at Great Fulford and after the restoration of peace in America returned there to collect the remains of her property, and restore her shattered estates. She returned to find her lands wasted, her slaves scattered, and her home in ruins. The effect on her when she first again saw Fair-Lawn can best be told in her own words:

"Whilst contemplating the place of my nativity, my

1 By his second wife he left a son, who enlisted in the English navy, but dying without issue the baronetcy passed to his cousin, James Roupell Colleton, son of James Nassau Colleton.

2 The account of Mrs. Graves' life is taken from a little publication entitled "Desultory thoughts on various subjects, by Louisa Carolina, wife of Rear Admiral Richard Graves of Hembury Fort, Devonshire, and daughter of Sir John Colleton Baronet, born Baroness of Fairlawn, Landgravine of Colleton, and Sovereign Propriettress of the Isles of Bahama. Brussels. Printed at the British Press 1821" pp. 112. Mrs. Graves in so entitled herself was under some misapprehension. She was not the descendant of Landgrave Colleton, but of the Proprietor, and was therefore not Landgravine: nor is the female heir of a baronet a baroness. The only known extant copy of this work in So: Ca: is the property of Theo. G. Barker, Esq.
attendants informed me that the hunted deer often took shelter amidst the ruins; from which I then turned heart-struck at finding that desolation brooded where plenty formerly had revelled in her gayest mood.”

The mansion at Fair-Lawn was never repaired or rebuilt; a crumbling mass of broken brick and tile, with fragments of glass and pottery in a jungle of weed and shrubs is all that marks its site.

Its proprietress, after having put her affairs in shape, returned to England, where she married Captain (afterwards Admiral) Richard Graves, of the Royal Navy. With her husband she returned about the end of the last century to South Carolina, and resided for some time at Fair-Lawn and again sailed for England, in the ship “Elizabeth,” Capt. McNeal. When almost within sight of England, the “Elizabeth” was attacked by a French privateer, and after a stout resistance,—during which the security of Mrs. Graves was provided for by a seat on a barrel of gunpowder down in the ship’s magazine—the ship was captured, and Mrs. Graves and her husband taken as prisoners and detained in St. Sebastian. They succeeded in escaping into Spain, and finally after many hardships, reached England.

Mrs. Graves never again returned to Carolina, residing for the greater part of the remainder of her life at her seat Hembury Fort in Devonshire.

Her estates in Carolina were transferred to the possession of her son:

**Samuel Colleton Graves, b. in 1788,** who m. Susan McPherson of South Carolina. He died 25 June, 1823, and is buried in St. Michael’s Churchyard, in Charleston, leaving one daughter, Carolina McPherson Graves, who married Loftus C. Clifford, Esq., and having survived her husband, now resides at Washington, D. C., the last surviving descendant in America of the Colletons of Fair-Lawn Barony.

In 1828, owing to financial misfortunes and reverses which overtook Admiral and Mrs. Graves, the two Baronies, the
Fair-Lawn Barony and the Devil's Elbow Barony, at Colleton Neck, were divided into parcels, as Wadboo Barony had been many years before, and in such division were sold and passed into the hands of others, and there is nothing now left at Fair-Lawn to show that there "plenty formerly had revelled in her gayest mood."

There was another family of Colletons in South Carolina, who were in some way connected with the preceding. Major Charles Colleton came to South Carolina about 1686 or during the administration of Governor James Colleton and was evidently a man of some mark and prominence, being several times a member of the Commons House of Assembly. In 1696 he purchased from Landgrave Thomas Smith a tract of 500 acres, lying just North West of Fair-Lawn Barony, near the present village of Pinopolis, to which he gave the name of "Fairsight," and on which he resided.

Landgrave James Colleton in a power of attorney executed in 1702, styles him "kinsman," but does not state the degree of kinship.

Major Charles Colleton died in 1728, leaving three sons, Charles, James, and George, and three daughters, Ann (who married ——— Butler), Elizabeth, (who married James Ripault) and Mary.

Charles, the son, married Susannah Porcher. James Colleton married Judith du Bordeau, and George Colleton married Elizabeth Flavell: and the name in the male line disappeared from the records after 1748-1755.

Henry A. M. Smith.

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1 This Charles who married Susannah Porcher was apparently the Charles Colleton who held the rank of Major in the regiment furnished by the Colony of South Carolina to the expedition under Genl Oglethorpe against St. Augustine in 1740.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

In The Sunday News (Charleston, S. C.) for August 19th, last, Hon. J. L. Tribble, of Anderson, S. C., reviewed at length Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock's little book on the Mother of Lincoln. After ridiculing many of the absurdities of the book and pointing out flaws in the evidences presented by Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. Tribble presented much evidence—both direct and circumstantial—to prove that the mother of Lincoln was one of a family of Hankses that once lived in what is now Anderson County, S. C., and that she went with her family to Kentucky toward the close of the last century or the beginning of the present century. Mr. Tribble has made a strong showing, and we think proved that Nancy Hanks, the mother of Lincoln, was one of the Anderson County Hankses. Mrs. Hitchcock claims that Nancy Hanks was the daughter of Joseph Hanks with whom Thomas Lincoln, Abraham's father, worked at the carpenter's trade. Lincoln himself said his mother was illegitimate, and several of his closest friends, who were his biographers, tell us that Thomas Lincoln married the niece of his employer. It has also been asserted that Nancy Hanks was the daughter of Lucy Hanks. Mrs. Hitchcock throws doubt on the existence of such a person as Lucy Hanks. The records are against Mrs. Hitchcock. Luke Hanks, who came to South Carolina from Virginia about 1785, had at that time a grown daughter Lucy. He had also a grown son Joseph. Some of Luke Hanks's children moved to Kentucky, and there is strong ground to believe this Lucy and this Joseph, the mother and uncle respectively of that Nancy Hanks who married Thomas Lincoln.
Mrs Hitchcock’s book is also reviewed by Howard M. Jenkins in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for July. Mr. Jenkins accepts Mrs. Hitchcock’s evidence by which she tries to prove Nancy Lincoln the daughter of Joseph Hanks, although he himself has pointed out some discrepancies in Mrs. Hitchcock’s work. Mrs. Hitchcock puts down one Joseph Hanks, who sold land in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1747, as the fifth son of William Hanks, who was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, February 11, 1704, and who was said to have moved to Virginia when he grew up. A slight examination of these dates will show the absurdity of the claim. She also assumes that this same Joseph, who sold land in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1747, was the same Joseph who was the father of Nancy Hanks Lincoln who was born in 1784. There is a little too much assuming about Mrs. Hitchcock’s work.

For nineteen years past the annual Year Book issued by the City of Charleston has had an appendix containing valuable historical matter. The appendix to the Year Book for 1899, which has lately issued from the press of the Lucas & Richardson Company, includes the greater part of the correspondence between Generals Nathanael Greene and Thomas Sumter, from December 12th, 1780, to January, 1782; an article on Art and Artists in Provincial South Carolina, by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., and Instructions for Emigrants from Essex County, Massachusetts, to South Carolina, 1697.

The Greene-Sumter correspondence is exceedingly valuable to the student of the campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas, but the value of the letters has been considerably impaired by their not having had some competent person to arrange and edit them. To begin with, no title page is given to the letters, while an incorrect and misleading heading is put to each of the two sets of letters. General Sumter’s letters are placed first, although General Greene’s first letter is dated a month ahead of Sumter’s first letter, and the following heading, in title-
page style, is given: "Official Correspondence between Brigadier-General Thomas Sumter and Major-General Nathaniel Greene from A. D. 1780 to 1783. From Original Unpublished Letters of Genl. Sumter, in possession of the Misses Brownfield, and Certified Copies of Letters of General Greene, in possession of Gen. Edward McCrady, President, kindly loaned for publication in this Year Book."
The cart is before the horse all around. Greene's first letter to Sumter is dated December 12, 1780. Sumter's first letter to Greene is dated January 13, 1781. These letters should, by all means, have been so sandwiched as to show consecutive order; that is, subject letter, or letters, and reply, or replies. Some letters from other officers that have no place in a publication like this, unless used with notes, are jumbled in. The dates in the heading indicate that the correspondence extended through the three years 1780, 1781, 1782, when, as a matter of fact, the correspondence extended over but a little over one year—from December, 1780, to January, 1782. The Sumter letters are not in possession of the Misses Brownfield, nor are the certified copies of the Greene letters in possession of "Gen. Edward McCrady, President." (Of what, pray?) The Greene letters are in possession of the Misses Brownfield, of Summerville, S. C., who are connected with the Sumter family. The Sumter letters are in possession of Mr. Nightingale, of Brunswick, Ga., a great grandson of General Greene, and the South Carolina Historical Society, of which Gen. McCrady is President, has certified copies of them which were loaned for publication in the Year Book.

There are a number of names given in the originals which have been improperly copied and a few corrections here are deemed necessary. On p. 24 Col. Lacy's name is given Lainy; on p. 31 Laing; on p. 30 Lainy; on p. 39 Lang. On p. 28 Col. Bradon is given for Col. Brandon and Kensey for Casey (which Gen. Sumter probably spelt Keesey.) On p. 36 Col. Winn is twisted first to Werne and then to Wurn.
On p. 53 Col. Lechmere of the Loyal Militia is called Col. Leachman. Gen. Greene spelt his first name Nathanael, not Nathaniel.

In making up his list of painters of the Provincial period Dr. Wilson has overlooked the name of Lewis Turtaz, "Limner and Miniature painter, from Lausanne in Switzerland," whose advertisement appears in The South Carolina Gazette for April 27th, 1767. He advertised to teach art.

In the foot-note on page 223 of the July issue of this magazine the statement was made that so far as had been discovered the first mention of the St. Cecilia Society in print was made in The South Carolina Gazette for December 3rd, 1772. Since then we have discovered a much earlier notice. The South Carolina Gazette for Monday, November 30, 1767, mentions a meeting of the Society which had taken place on Tuesday, November 24th, when Alexander Garden had been elected president; David Oliphant, vice-president, and Thomas Shirley, treasurer.

In the back of Gen. McCrady's History of South Carolina under Royal Government, 1719-1776, is a list of the members of His Majesty's Council of South Carolina prepared by Prof. D. D. Wallace. By the note on page 337 of this magazine it will be seen that Mr. Wallace omitted the name of Sir John Colleton, and by the following notice which appeared in The South Carolina Gazette for June 1, 1767, it will be seen that another omission must be charged to Prof. Wallace:

"A Mandamus having been received by his excellency the Governor, for admitting the hon. Daniel Moore, Esq; (collector of the customs for this port) to a seat in Majesty's honourable council of this province, that gentleman was sworn in, and took his seat at that board accordingly, on Wednesday the 27th instant."

1 See p. 284, ante.
Queries.

I am anxious to find the parents of Mary Williams, who married James Crook. Also his parents. He was born May 29, 1746; moved from Mecklenburg Co., Va., to N. C., thence to Spartanburg, S. C. They were the parents of Jesse Crook, who married Margaret Kate Barry. Any data regarding their ancestry is greatly desired.

—Mrs. J. E. Martin, Columbus, Ga.

EXCHANGES.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July contains a sketch of Hon. Amos Perry, by Clarence Saunders Brigham, prefaced by a portrait of Mr. Perry; Records of the Church in Bolton, Conn.; Kingsbury and Gage; Weetamoe: a New-England Queen of the Seventeenth Century; Washington-Mitchell Letters; The Descendants of Thomas Norton of Guilford, Conn.; "The Two Peaches" of Marblehead; The Traske Family in England; Military Services of the Osborne Family; Dunton Family; John Hammond of Lavenham, Suffolk, England; Records of the First Church of Rockingham, Vermont; Ancient Burial-Grounds of Long Island, N. Y.; Ancestry of Lydia Strengthfield; Emery of Huguenot Blood; The Lowell Pedigree; Peter Mallory, New Haven, Conn., 1644, and Some of His Descendants; Genealogical Gleanings among the English Archives; Thomas Peter of Saybrook and Mylor; Withington's Abstracts of English Wills; The Parents of Rev. Richard Mather; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Recent Publications, and Deaths.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for July contains: The Indians of Southern Virginia, 1650.
1711; An Inventory of the Estate of the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Deceased; Letters From Mrs. Ralph Izard to Mrs. William Lee; Virginia in 1631; Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor Nicholson and to the Founding of William and Mary College; Notes from Council and General Court Records, 1641-1659; Virginia Militia in the Revolution; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents; Genealogy; Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries, and Book Reviews. The chapter on genealogy includes: Descendants of Robert Green and Allied Families in the State of Virginia; A Forgotten Member of the Ball Family; Throckmorton Family; Eskridge Family; Fitzhugh Family, with a portrait of William Fitzhugh, of "Chatham;" Descendants of John Still and Mary Randolph; and The Farrar Family.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for July is prefaced by the proceedings and address on the memory of Dr. C. J. Stillé, late president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The proceedings and address cover xxviii pages and are accompanied by a portrait of the dead scholar. The magazine proper contains: The Mother of Lincoln; Letters of the Rev. Griffith Hughes, of St. David's Church, Radnor, Penna., 1733-1736; Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey; The Penns and the Taxation of Their Estates by the Provincial Assembly; An Old Pennsylvania Royal Coat-of-Arms; The Names of the Early Settlers of Darby Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania (accompanied by a map); Lists of Foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792; The Two Rival Autobiographies of Franklin; An Itinerary to Niagara Falls in 1809; Some of the Descendants of Evan Robert Lewis, of Fron Goch, Wales; A Register of Marriages and Deaths, 1802; Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775; Record of the Descendants of James and Phebe Gillingham; and Notes and Queries.
Publications of the Southern History Associations for July contains: The Journal of Thomas Nicholson, continued; The Southern Planter of the Fifties; Letter from a Revolutionary Officer (Capt. Philip Slaughter, of Virginia. The letter is dated January 5, 1847, and gives some account of the Revolutionary services of several Virginia officers); A Brief Outline of Governor Richard Bennett (of Virginia); Light on the Negro Problem (a review); Reviews and Notices (among which is a most admirable review of John S. Wise's "The End of An Era," by Mr. Edward L. Wells, of Charleston) and Notes and Queries.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for July contains a sketch and portrait of Samuel Burhans, Jr.; Hoess Family Baptisms from Early Church Records of New York State and Western Massachusetts; The "King" Family in England; Records of the Corporation of Zion in New Germantown in West Jersey; Inscriptions taken from the Old Cemetery at Huntington, Suffolk Co., L. I.—1701-1850; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York; William Alfred Jones (with a portrait); The Roosa Family of Ulster and Dutchess Counties, New York; A Brief Account of the Family of Lieutenant Richard Browne, of Southold, on the Island of Nassau, or Long Island, N. Y.; Onondaga County Records—1784-86; Records of the Church of Christ in Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.; Baxter Families, Genealogy and Notes; A Cornell Corner; Editorial; Obituary; Queries; Notes; Society Proceedings; Book Notices, and Donations.

The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register for April contains: Abstract of Wills (Executed and probated prior to 1760. Compiled from the originals in the office of Secy. of State, Raleigh); Marriage Bonds (On file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chowan County at Edenton.); The First Church Built in North Carolina and its Location etc.; Copy of an Oath, with Signa-
EXCHANGES.

... Required of All Persons upon their Qualifications to Office; Littlejohn Family; The Earliest Baptist Congregation Organized in North Carolina; Abstracts of Conveyances (Compiled from office of Register of Deeds, for Chowan County, at Edenton.); Miscellaneous Items Taken from Loose Papers among the Records of Albemarle County at Edenton; Editorial Department, and Queries and Answers.

The Essex Institute Historical Collections for July contains: Some Historic Streets and Colonial Houses of Salem; A Contemporary Letter Written from Fort Sewall in Marblehead to the Gurnet Fort Near Plymouth Detailing the "Sandy Bay Surprise" of September 5, 1814, with Other Matters; Salem Commoners Records, 1713-1739; Salem Social Life in the Early Nineteenth Century; The Voting Rights of Freemens in 1658; The Will of George Rea Curwen (Born July 4, 1823; died March 17, 1900.); A Letter from Hon. Andrew Dunlap, and Note to the "Familiar Letters."

Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society for July contains: Francis Brinley's Brief Narrative of the Nanhiganset Countrey; British State Papers Relating to Rhode Island, 1678-1687; The Adjustment of Rhode Island into the Union in 1790; Sir Thomas Urquhart and Roger Williams, and Notes.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia for June contains: Memoir of the Rt. Rev. James Zilliox, O. S. B., D. D. (First Abbot of St. Mary's Benedictine Abbey, of Newark, N. J.); Mathias James O'Conway, Philologist, Lexicographer and Interpreter of Languages, 1766-1842; Properties of the Jesuits in Pennsylvania: 1730-1830; Goshenhoppen Registers of Marriages (1801-1819); America in the Consistorial Congregation's "Acta;" Selections from the Correspondence of the deceased Mathew Carey, Writer, Printer, Publisher; Unpublished Letters; By-Paths of History; Book Reviews and Historical Picture Gallery.
The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association for July contains: Route of Cabeza de Vaca; Reminiscences of Judge Edwin Waller; A Retrospect of San Antonio; Notices; Notes and Fragments, and Affairs of the Association.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly for July contains: a sketch of Elmer Wiard Woodruff, M.D., with a portrait; Gleason, Glezen, Gleeson; Records of the Friends' Monthly Meeting, Oblong and Nine Partners, New York; Monumental Inscriptions from the Old Graveyard at Mantua Center, Portage County, Ohio; Marriage Record, Washington County, Ohio; Marriage Record, Franklin County, Ohio; Editorial; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals, and proceedings and official reports of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Annals of Iowa for July contains an address, by Hon. Frank W. Palmer, U.S. Government Printer, on the "Death of President Lincoln," with a portrait of Mr. Palmer; Recollections of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, illustrated: The Grasshopper Invasion; Fort Atkinson, Iowa; Mrs. John F. Dillon; The Visit of Abraham Lincoln to Council Bluffs; A Historical Proclamation; History of a claim in Jones County in 1838, and Editorial Department.

The Iowa Historical Record for July contains: John Chase Bennett, M.D., LL.B., with a portrait; Dubuque in 1820, August 7th; Early Iowa Reminiscences; A Soldier's Letters from the Field, and Notes.

The Washington Historian for July contains a number of short and interesting matters pertaining to the comparatively new State of Washington.

Transactions No. 7 of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina has lately been issued by the Society. It contains the proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.


Year Book, 1899. City of Charleston, S. C.


List No. 20 (New Series) of Books, Pamphlets, and Maps received at the Library of the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

James Ramsey, the Inventor of the Steamboat. A paper by Mr. George M. Beltzhoover, Jr. The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society's Publication. 1900.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society continues to grow and prosper, but not so rapidly as was hoped. The membership is now three hundred and twelve, the following names having been added since the appearance of the July magazine: Eugene I. Burn, Birmingham, Ala.; E. P. Guerard, Charleston, S. C.; Mercantile Library, New York City; Public Library, Toronto, Canada; B. R. Heyward, Albany, N. Y.

The Society has lately moved into new quarters over the Charleston Library, where the collections can be arranged and exhibited to better advantage.
In Memory of

Robert W. Boyd,

Died August, 1900.
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