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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.

[Continued from the October number.]

[70.]

[COL. JOSEPH GLOVER TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To
The Hoible Henry Laurens Esq.:
President of the Council of Safety—
Chas. Town.

Sept⁰ 22nd 1775

Sir,

I herewith send my return of the Officers and the Whole of the men, hable to bear Arms in the Colleton County Regiment of Foot under my Command, to the Council of Safety Agreeable to their directions to me. The two Saltcatcher Companies, you will Please Observe are the Largest, and all the male slaves from the age of sixteen to sixty years old,
within the Bounds of those districts don't Exceed one hundred and twenty five, a small Proportion of slaves to the number of whites, Compared with the other Districts, I understand There are some Volunteer Companys formed & others a forming, and that some Commissions have been Obtained from the Council of Safety, without any Application Through me, as directed by your letter of the 26th July to me, although I gave as general a notification as possible thereof. I therefore Cannot Transmitt to you The Officers names of those. And am sorry to inform you the Regiment are Throw'n into the utmost Confusion,by the selecting of those Volunteer Companys. Especially in the patrole service For after the Committee of Intiligence gave information of the Battle at lexington, The Officers of this regiment mett Together and very Cheerfully came to a resolution to do their duty in every respect, The patrol duty was strictly attended to & our domesticks never behaved with more quiet & submission and the Officers never more Elert in Training their men, Imploeing drillmasters, devideing their men into squads, and striveing who should Excell most in Bringing them on in their Exorcisis. But now the Patrol Service (which is one of the Materialest in the lower districts) Stagnated. In those districts where men are inlisted from are too little or no duty done & in other districts where the rendezvous are kept are over done several Officers have and are giveing up their Commissions they Complain of their men going away from them after being at the Expence & pains of Training them, Just, as they are persuaded or their humour takesthem, The majority Consists Chiefly of men whose residence are of no long duration in any district, and will Elect & Palm Officers on the district, many of whom do not know how to Perform their duty, anything Equal to the Officers whom are displaced. It do not lay in my Power to Pirsuade them to keep their Commissions, They observe that they must be Subservant to their mens humours That if Proceeded against for neglect of duty They will go into some Volunteer Companys by which means all subordination and authority must be at an end, the Volunteer Companys, unless Limited to some Bounds or Restricted for
a Certain time, will Plague their Officers. I am Credibly Informed of one mans haveing inlisted in the Fusaleers Company in Cha*. Town, who is an Overseer at Godfrey's savana and have since inlisted in two other Volunteer Companys, his former Officer of the district Ordered him into the ranks (his not having a Certificate) made him stand his Draught, his lott was to hold himself in readiness for the first march. this Shews the necessity of Confineing men to their duty and not to be left in a time of Exegincy to their Voluntary will and Pleasure, I have caused the malitia Troughout this regiment to be draughted agreeable to the Council of Safety's directions, but find The draughts will be all splitt to pieces by the Volunteer Companys now formed and Forming so that I find there will be many remnants of Companys who do not Enter with the Volunteers. Through the regiment Extent about one hundred and Twenty miles. I am at a loss how to Compose those men into a body and fear in any Emergency to be at a greater loss The Volunteer Companys having such a latitude. I have Caused the Council of Safety's Declaration of an alarm, To be Published to Every Company Through the Regiment— I think it my duty to give to the Council of Safety the above Information & state of the Colleton County Regiment as it stands at Present—I am with the utmost Obedience and regard for the Council of Safety—

Sir your Most Obediant Humble Servt

Joseph Glover

P. S I have Jus received an order for four Barrils of Powder from you. The Regiment are much in want of Ball and no Bayonets to be had

_Endorsed_: Jos-Glover. 22 Sept.

1775—Reed. 24th

**From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1899.**
A Accurate return of the Muster role, in the Colleton County Regiment of Foot August ye 5th 1775 Com'd by Col. Jos. Glover—


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>Ensigns</th>
<th>Serjeants</th>
<th>Privates</th>
</tr>
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<td>Edisto Island</td>
<td>Joseph Fickling</td>
<td>John Seabrook &amp;</td>
<td>Wm Smely</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>96</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Clark</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Wadmalaw Island</td>
<td>John Wilson</td>
<td>John Laroch</td>
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<td>Thomas Ladson</td>
<td>Benjamin Mathews</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Isaac Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stono</td>
<td>John Sommers</td>
<td>John 65</td>
<td>Allen Miles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willtown</td>
<td>William Skirving</td>
<td>Thomas Osborn</td>
<td>Morton Wilkinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beach Hill</td>
<td>Wm McClain</td>
<td>Edward Perry &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Perry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ponpon</td>
<td>Isaac Hayne</td>
<td>Thomas Roberts</td>
<td>Thomas Smith</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td>Chehaw</td>
<td>Henry Hyrue</td>
<td>Peter B. Guerardeau</td>
<td>Thomas Hutchins</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>son Junr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Round O.</td>
<td>William Sanders</td>
<td>William Baker</td>
<td>Joseph Glover</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse Shoe</td>
<td>William Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Baker</td>
<td>Joseph Glover</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Godfreys Savanah</td>
<td>Thomas Ladson</td>
<td>Samuel Dunlap</td>
<td>John Gough</td>
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<td>84</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Josiah Miles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Saltcatchers</td>
<td>David Ferguson</td>
<td>Thomas 67</td>
<td>Jacob Carter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Saltcatchers</td>
<td>George Ford</td>
<td>Thomas Ford</td>
<td>George Ford Junr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returned by Joseph Glover.

Last name torn out.
Last name torn out.
Endorsed by Glover: The Colleton County, Regiment
—Return—

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Return of the Colleton County Regiment
5 August 1775.88

[71.]

[ROLL OF CAPT. WILLIAM GASTON'S COMPANY.]

To the Council of Safety in Charles Town

South Carolina District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers adjoining the new aquisition and Broad River September 25th 1775 we the subscribers hereto have in Compliance With the Resolutions Entered into also Instructions given by the Provincial Congress held in Charles Town on Saturday June 17th 1775 and for the purposes therein mentioned associated and formed ourselves into a Volunteer Company of horsemen And whereas by an Election held at the house of Mr. Francis Kirkpatrick this day by us the subscribers we have duely Elected and Chosen William Gaston to be our Captain Thomas Robins our first and James Kirkpatrick our Second Lieutenants we therefore humbly pray you to grant and give out Commissions or appointments for those our officers as Chosen

88 From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1899.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Reed</td>
<td>Clayton Rogers</td>
<td>Jn° Sadler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Reed</td>
<td>Francis Bab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Dougherty</td>
<td>Charles Gillmore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo° Mc Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Robins</td>
<td>Robert Love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bell</td>
<td>Moses Chery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Love</td>
<td>James Mc Creon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Woods</td>
<td>William Rogers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Bell</td>
<td>James Elliot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frs Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>John Gillespie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Love</td>
<td>John Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gallher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Elliott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Robison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Kirk Patrick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison Bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Duffy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mc Cool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Endorsed:** Capt Fr: Kirkpatricks
Volunteer Company

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50 Name obliterated.
### Pay Bill of Captain Caldwell's Company in the Regiment of Rangers Commanded By William Thomson Esquire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Officers, Non Commission, Officers and Privates</th>
<th>Date of Commissions and Attestations</th>
<th>Pay when Due</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Caldwell Captain</td>
<td>18 June 1775. to the</td>
<td>26th July</td>
<td>£138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Taylor 2d Lieutenant</td>
<td>17 July</td>
<td>26th July</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Towle</td>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>23 July</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Coffel 2d Serjeants</td>
<td>15 July</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Murry</td>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughlin Leaund</td>
<td>26 Ditto</td>
<td>26 Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Huggins</td>
<td>26 Ditto</td>
<td>23 Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Huggins</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Huggins</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Huggins</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Owens</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Caldwell</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Hodges</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Murry</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Johnston</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Heard</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Forbes</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cunningham</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>26 Do</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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61 This is undoubtedly "bloody Bill" Cunningham. It is commonly accepted that "Bloody Bill" was first a Whig and then a Tory. Sabine says so in his *American Loyalists*, and Judge O'Neill also says so in his *Annals of Newberry District*. There are several stories as to why he changed sides. Judge O'Neill says (Annals of Newberry District, sketch of Maj John Caldwell) that he had a nice horse that Captain Caldwell impressed; that Cunningham in the controversy with Capt. Caldwell gave offense, and Capt. Caldwell had him whipped, and that thereupon Cunningham deserted. Judge O'Neill probably mixed up the Cunningham story with that of Daniel McGirth, as it is the counterpart of the McGirth story. (See McCrady's *South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*; Johnson's *Traditions of the Revolution*; Harris' *Stories of Georgia*).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roger Mc Kinnie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Mc Kinnie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John Mc Mahan Jun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuben Golding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John Eakins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Harper</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthony Harper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Willson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Clarke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezekiah Yancey</td>
<td>11 July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Brown</td>
<td>14 July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Caldwell being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, maketh Oath that the above is a just and true Pay Bill of the men under his Command—

Sworn to Before me this 26th September 1775

Geo. Whitefield

Another tradition, given by the writer in his *History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1783*, ascribed the cause of his desertion to the hanging, by Capt. Jacob Rumph, of a Tory brother of William Cunningham. While this bears some semblance to the correct story it is much exaggerated and was only given by the writer as a tradition, and all traditions grow in the handing down process. A living member of the Cunningham family is authority for the last story, which is probably approximately true, which is that a party of lawless Whigs took William's crippled brother out of his house at night and whipped him, and that when his mother interfered she was roughly treated. This caused William to desert and declare the vendetta. He joined the British and rose to the rank of Major of Royal Militia. When the British army left Charles Town “Bloody Bill” left with it and settled at Nassau, New Providence, where he became a pensioner on the British. His death at Nassau was announced in the *Charleston Morning Post* & Daily Advertiser of January 30, 1787. On the 16th of December, 1779, Gov. Rutledge issued a proclamation, which was published in *The Charleston Gazette*, January 17th and 18th, 1780, calling upon a number of deserters to surrender. Among these was William Cunningham.

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62 See Salley's *History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1783*, p. 414; vol. I. of this magazine, p. 120, note. John Caldwell was the maternal uncle of John C. Calhoun. (O’Neall’s *Annals of Newberry District.*)
Pay Bill of Captain Caldwell’s Company in the Regiment of Rangers commanded by William Thomson Esquire from 26th day of July to 26th August 1775.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Officers, Non Commission Officers and Privates</th>
<th>When Pay Commenced</th>
<th>Pay when Due</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Caldwell Captain</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>£108..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Taylor 2d Lieut</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>.99..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Towles</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>.25..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Coffell</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>.25..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Murry</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>.20..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughlin Leonard</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>.20..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>.20..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>.20..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>.20..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>Robert Owens</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<td>.20..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Caldwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Murry</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>John McMahon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Johnston</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Heard</td>
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<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Forbes</td>
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<td>Do</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Cunningham</td>
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<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger McKinnie</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Amount Brought Over</td>
<td>When Pay Commenced</td>
<td>Pay Due</td>
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<td>--------------------</td>
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<td>Patrick Forbes</td>
<td>£768</td>
<td>2 August</td>
<td>26 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Banks</td>
<td>5 8 5</td>
<td>18. Ditto</td>
<td>26 Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Patterson</td>
<td>6 5 0</td>
<td>18. Ditto</td>
<td>26 Ditto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Caldwell being duly Sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, maketh Oath that the above is a just and true Pay Bill of the Men under his Command

Sworn to Before me this 26th September 1775.

Geo? Whitefield
Pay Bill of Captain Caldwell's Company in the Regiment of Rangers Commanded by William Thomson Esquire from 26th day of Augt to 26th Septem 1777—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Officers, Non-Commission Officers and Privates</th>
<th>when Pay Commenced</th>
<th>Pay when Due</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Caldwell Captain</td>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
<td>£108..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Taylor 2d Lieut.</td>
<td>26 Augt</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
<td>.99..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Towles Serjants</td>
<td>26 Augt</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
<td>.25..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Coffell</td>
<td>26 Augt</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
<td>.25..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalvd Murry</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughlin Leonard</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Huggins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Owens</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Caldwell</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Hodges</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Murry</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mc Mahon</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Johnston</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Heard</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Forbes</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Cunningham</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger Mc Kinnie</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy Mc Kinnie</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Mc Mahan Junf</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reuben Golding</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Eakins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Harper</td>
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<td>Anthony Harper</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Williams</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Amount Brought</td>
<td>Pay when Due</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Clarke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hezekiah Yancey</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Brown</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Forbes</td>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Bankes</td>
<td>26 Aug</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Patterson</td>
<td>26 Aug</td>
<td>26 Sept</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried over £768. 5

John Caldwell being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, maketh Oath that the above is a just and true Pay Bill of the Men under his Command.

Sworn to before me |
this 26th September 1775 |
Geo. Whitefield

Endorsed: Capt Caldwell
Paybills—
Capt: Caldwell Pay Bills—
[73.]

[MELCHER GARNER TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH.]

Addressed: To

The Representatives of
St. Paul's Parish

Gentlemen—

Wee received a letter from the General Committee, desiring us to have Stockade Forts built in Our Parish, wee will be much Obliged to you to Inform us in what manner the Expences are to be Defray'd, as wee are Entirely at a loss, how to Proceed,—wee also Purpose meeting the Inhabitants, to Fix on such Place or Places as will be Thought most Convenient for the same, Wee Likewise will be obliged to you to send us a Plan of a Fort & the Necessary Buildings for Accommodating the Inhabitants & c°—Their will be three Forts Erected in the Parish,—by Order of the Committee

Melcher Garner
Chairman

Tuesday ye 26th Sept? 1775

S? Pauls Parish

Endorsed: Rec'd 29

Endorsed also: Melcher Garner 26 Sepr 1775. Read in Council

1st Sepr 1775

Parochial Forts

[74.]

[PLAN AND ESTIMATE OF REPAIRS NECESSARY FOR FORT LYT-TLETON.]

An Estimate of the Repairs wanted at Fort Lyttelton
For the Plat form 415 feet Long & 18 feet Wide. Viz,

The representatives for St. Paul's Parish, elected Aug. 7th and 8th, 1775, were: Thomas Ferguson, Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Charles Elliott, Capt. Robert Ladson, George Haig and Capt. William Skirving —The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1775.

See South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine for October, 1900, p. 303.
16 S O. CA. HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

8 M feet of 2½ Inch Plank .......... 4500 feet Joyce. 6x8
2000 feet Cills . . 6x8 [Platform
2 Tapis Walls for the Cills under the £1600.---
100 lb Spikes
300 Bushels of Lime
Bricklayer, Carpenters & Labourers ..
a Tapis break water wall 268 yds
6 M Bushels of Shells & Labourers ..... 446.---
5 M. Bricks for the Well & to Repair
the Oven & Chimneys.
5 M feet of Inch Boards to repair
the Barracks, doors & Windows
4 M Bushels of Lime for the Well, Offi- 
cers Barracks &c
Carpenters, Plaisterers, Bricklayers
and Labourers Wages ................. 635.---
Flooring and other Nailes, Locks, Hinges & Glasse for Gates, Doors & Windows.
Repairing Gun Carriages, Getting the guns out of the sand & up the Bank
into the Fort & Mounting the same &
Making Tomkins & other Necessa-
rys for the same with Ropes & Iron
Work ...................................... 400.---

£3172. 5.---

Endorsed: Estimate for repairs
of Fort Lyttelton
Read in Council
26 Septem 1775

Plan Endorsed: Plan of Fort Lyttel-
ton at Beaufort.
Rec’d 26 Septem 1775.
Sir—

On Saturday last we received your Letter of the 17th. together with the sundry papers which you refer to & if Capt. Wilson is detained one day more we will send by him the Declaration & Treaty to be printed in London but shall defer a publication here until we have an opportunity of considering the propriety of such a measure in your presence which we suppose will happen in the course of a few days. The Intelligence from the Cherokees received in Mr. Wilkinson's Letter is very alarming, we hope you have sent away the Good Warrior & his fellow travellers in good humour & that they will influence their Country Men to remain quiet & give us time to discover the perpetrators of the Murder intimated by Mr. Wilkinson—in the mean time we trust that you have taken proper measures for that purpose.

LeDespenser Packet arrived here from Falmouth with advices from London to the 3d. August—Accounts in brief are that Administration were sending more Troops and ships of war to America determined to persevere in the execution of their plan—General Gage in his Acc't of the Bunker Hill affair of the 17th. June transmitted to Lord Dartmouth owns about 1056 of the Kings Troops Killed & Wounded & his number of Officers rather exceeds our early advices.—We have heard nothing since the first of August from our Delegates.

By order of the Council of Safety

The Honble. W. H. Drayton

Endorsed: Copy 27. Septem. 1775

Wm Henry Drayton

65 See Gibbes’s Documents, 1764-1776. 66 Ibid.
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 19

[76.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO COL. WILLIAM MOULTRIE.]

Charles Town. 28. Septem 1775

Sir—

Lieutenant John Allen Walter having signified to us in writing dated the 22°. Inst. his desire to resign his Commission as Lieutenant in your Regiment We have after due consideration Resolved that he be permitted to resign. you will therefore accept his Resignation in form & notify the same to us in order that the Vacancy which will thereby happen may be properly supplied.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Coll. Moultrie

Endorsed: Copy 28 Septem 1775
To Coll. Moultrie

[77.]

[CAPT. JAMES JONES'S VOLUNTEER MILITIA COMPANY.]

We, whose names are here Underwritten, being deeply Impressed with the Calamitous Circumstances of the Inhabitants of America from the Oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, Tending to Enslave this Continent, do find it Necessary for the Security of our Lives and Fortunes, and above all, Our Liberty and Freedom, To Associate ourselves into a Volunteer Company under the Command of James Jones, And that we will hold ourselves in Readiness for Our mutual Security and Defence, to Obey all such orders as Shall be directed by our Provincial Congress........... ..................
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henry Jourdon, Sen.</th>
<th>John Maders</th>
<th>Joshua Elkins</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Jourdon, Jun.</td>
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<td>Alexander Brunston</td>
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<td>William Ayers</td>
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<td>Samuel Pickings</td>
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<td>Josiah Brunston</td>
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<td>Gustavus Guiles</td>
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<td>Thomas Jones Sen.</td>
<td>Jacob Ayers</td>
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<td>Amos Limmix</td>
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<td>Benjamin Odom</td>
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<tr>
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<td>William Jones</td>
<td>William Jones</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 21

Endorsed: Capt. James Jones's Company of Volunteers
at Salt Catchers—
Commissioned 28 Septr 1775—

[78.]

[DH. DAVID GOULD TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Addressed: To
The Worthy & Honourable Members
of the Council of Safety
for the Province
of
South Carolina

Illustrious Patriots./
If the most Pressing necessity shall not be deemed a sufficient apology for the singularity of this address; I own myself unable to make any; and must submit to your censure.—

Perhaps it may be no easy task to determine why the unhappy are solicitous to conceal their infelicity; but certain it is, that this Propensity is so powerful: where any degree of delicacy presides in the mind: that every Person in the least acquainted with the human heart must be thoroughly convin'd of its distress when compel'd to proclaim it.—

It is of but little consequence: Gentlemen for you to be inform'd that in the early part of my life I quit the Land of my nativity, and pass'd a number of years in the West Indies; where the desire of independence enabled me to combat all the infirmities peculiar to that fatal Climate, till persevering diligence in the practice of medicine, had put me in possession of (what I tho't) a modest sufficiency for every future Care.—

My unambitious views being thus satisfied, and the distresses which began to threaten my native Country (to which I feel every faculty of my soul indissolubly united determined me to return & share its destiny. — Accordingly all my property was shipped at different times, and on different Bottoms to North America, in one of which I took Passage myself; and after a most miserable & lengthy Voyage replete with inexpressible hazard and hardships I arriv'd at Boston a few days before General Gage; where I received the Melancholy news, that by ship-wreck & some other accidents to which Maritime affairs are liable, almost every shilling of my hard earn'd acquisitions was utterly lost. —

With a heavy, & almost disponding heart, I proceeded to New Jersey where I have two Children; and after spending some time with them, resolved to try my fortune one more among the Islands; in pursuance of this resolution on the 20th of March, I took shipping at New York & and Eleven days after was cast away at Cape Hatteras; from whence with much difficulty I got to Georgia; and being depriv'd by this accident of the very inconsiderable all, sav'd from my former misfortunes, have not had it in my Power to make a second attempt; and Consequently have ever since, been a disstinate unhappy Wanderer, without a home. —

But the laudable preperations which are making for the preservation & defence of every sacred and valuable enjoyment, gives me leave to hope I may yet be rendered useful to society; and not entirely thrown by in the meridian of life, as a Worthless member in the Community. — I am not such a novice as to be ignorant of the obstacles which impede the success of a stranger, destitute of friends, interest, and acquaintance; and that employments are procured more easily by those who are more fortunate, but Gentlemen; let me beg you will oppose to those difficulties, the truly Pitiable situation to which I am reduc'd; and let this consideration excite you; generously to Imagine what it is impossible to describe; the exquisite feelings of a Person of sensibility; accustomed to the Joys of society & the Conveniences of life; by fatal Mischances; at once secluded from both, Oblig'd to exist the
Child of dayly dependence, and compel'd by the indispen-
sable calls of nature to accept the unpleasant Conditions.—
(vile debasing necessity.) the universal benevolence of which
your Characters bespeak you Posses's'd; Join'd with these re-
flections; I flatter myself will supply the place of acquaint-
ance, interest, & friends.—

Permit me Gentlemen; to inform you farther; that in the
last War I spent several years in the service of my Country
(chiefly in Character;) and during my residence in the Indies,
served in a similar Capacity, for the verity of this I have suffi-
cient vouchers; & should think myself happy in an opportu-
nity of submitting them to the inspection of your Patriotick
and honourable Board.—

Now Gentlemen: If, on perusing this Paper you shou'd
think proper in any manner to honour me with your Com-
mands. I shall endeavour to evince my gratitude by discharg-
ing any trust reposed in me, to the best of my abilities & with
the utmost integrity.—

But on the Contrary: if my suit is fruitless, and I am given
over a Prey to despair; I hope humanity & goodness of heart
will induce you to Pardon this trouble & presumption of a stran-
ger; and forget the author; who cou'd never have been put on
this expedient but as his last resources. —

I have the honour to be with all Possible
Respect: Worthy & Respectable
Gentlemen your very obed!
& Most devoted
Cha Townsend humble servant
27 Sept. 1775

P. S. any Commands directed to the

care of Doct. John Budd will
be immediately obeyed.

Endorsed: David Gould 27 Sept 1775
Rec'd & Read in Council
28th.

“Gould, David (Va). Hospital Surgeon, 8th September, 1777;
Senior Hospital Surgeon in Virginia, 11th October, 1779; died 12th
July, 1781.”—Officers of the Continental Army (F. B. Heltman.)
Gentlemen

We wrote to you by the last Post to which we beg leave to refer—As the time approaches for the intended meeting of the Indian Commissioners at Salisbury in North Carolina & as the late accident of a Cherokee murdered & two more wounded by unknown White Men renders it essential for them to meet on the day appointed or sooner if possible, we embrace this favourable opportunity by the hands of Capt John Joiner for transmitting to you extracts from the Resolutions of the Continental Congress & from Letters from our Delegates together with a Copy of the Talk intended for the Indians & although you may have already received some of these, the repetition will be less prenicious than the want of any one part would be.—

We think the necessary alterations to be made & the signing of Mr. Hancock's name will be best done by the Commissioners when they are altogether therefore we have not attempted it.—We shall send duplicates of the papers now inclosed to you to Mr. Galphin & Mr. Wilkinson by expresses this day & you will furnish Mr. Rae with proper copies & such Instructions as you shall judge proper.—We are extremely glad to learn you have made a father acquisition of Gun Powder, the utmost frugality in the consumpt of what we have & Industry to add to our stores are equally necessary.—

By order of the Council of Safety

Council of Safety.
Savanna

Endorsed: Copy 29th Septem 1775

To The Council of Safety
at Savanna
[80.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM ERVEN.]

Charles Town So Carolina
29th Septem 1775.

Sir——

In answer to one part of your Letter of the 22d Inst. I intreat you to believe that my remark upon a former Letter received from your Council of Safety without date was very innocently made & without meaning to give offence, tis my usual practice in corresponding, to Note the dates of Letters received as well as of such as I have written while these remain unacknowledged—omissions of dates are sometimes discovered even in the Letters of the most accurate & leisurely writers—Men who are full of business are more liable to such mistakes—& none more excusable for small undesigned errors that those who continually labour for the public—if this rule is not extended to me I shall be as full of blame as I am of faults every day—therefore I hope there will be reciprocal kindness & indulgence & you may rest assured of all proper respect & attention on the part of Sir

Your most Obed! Servt.

H L——

Endorsed: Copy to W. Erven
Esquire——
29 Sept 1775

[81.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO LADY SARAH CAMPBELL.]

Madam

I am ordered by th C of S to acquaint Your Ladyship that such a Message by the hands of two Gentlemen was sent

---

September, 1775. Lord William Campbell, the Royal Governor of South Carolina, having become alarmed at the power of the Council of Safety, withdrew from his home in Charles Town (the large brick
this afternoon to Ld W C. intreating His Excellency to return to C T— as the Council have hopes will induce His Ldsship to gratify the wishes of the People & that nothing but the expectation of seeing His Ldsship in Charles Town to Morrow has prevented their giving such orders as would have secured Your Ldyship, a safe passage to the Tamar with hindrance or trouble—

If his Excy the Gov declines the Invitation which is sent Your Ldyship may rest assured that I will immediately apply for the Order & send it to Y' Ldyship if granted

Ans by 29 Sept' 1775.

Endorsed: Copy to Lady Wllm
Campbell 29 Sept' 1775

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO
EUROPE IN 1781.  

[Continued from the October number.]  

[44.]  

[LT. COL. JEAN BAPTISTE TERNANT to JOHN LAURENS.]  

Philadelphia Jy the 29 1781—

I am in hopes, my Dear friend, this letter will find you still in Boston, but upon the point of departing......the public, & your friends who sensibly feel your loss, wish you gone, that you may return the sooner to a business no less important & perhaps more so, than that you are going upon......this most pretious time flips away faster than ever, & what distresses me most, is that I have at present no better prospect of my exchange than before......the execution of the usefull plan we meditated seems also to be further off than ever......the people who from the beginning were averse to it, ground their present opposition upon my captivity; whilst those who appeared to approve & patronise it, (& I begin to have my doubts about the veracity of their sentiments, especially the Gov't h's), wuld not yet be prevailed upon to write that letter to General Greene, which was intended to hasten my exchange......for our country' sake hasten back to us

*The first two papers here given should have been published with the first installment of the Laurens diplomatic papers in this magazine for January, 1900, but they have only lately been discovered—among some other Laurens papers.

**Ternant, Jean Baptiste (France). Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector Continental Army, 25th September, 1778, with pay from 26th March, 1778, and served with the Pulaski Legion; taken prisoner at Charleston, 12th May, 1780; brevet Colonel, 13th October, 1788; subsequently was by act of 22d April, 1784, appointed Colonel of Armand's Partisan Corps or Legion to date from March 26, 1788; the date of Armand's promotion to Brigadier General; served to close of war. (Died April, 1816.)**—Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army (F. B. Heitman). See also Year Book, City of Charleston, 1897, Appendix.
with all the necessaries requisite, & make that, one of your primary objects, for I begin to fear, this winter will be lost to us & perhaps part of the spring. . . . however, you may depend I shall go to the utmost of my power and abilities in advancing the business as soon as I am exchanged . . . . a favorable opportunity lately offered, to get some foundations for the scheme (tho', not the best) & at the same time to persuade the people, I had given up all views relative to it,—that was Col: Armand proposing to attach me to his corps, of which I was to have the command during his absence . . . . the matter has been referred by Congress to General Washington, & I dont know yet what will be the issue of it . . . . I do not send you letters to my friends, for I have scarce any in the Capital; & you will not go at all nigh the place where the remains of my family reside . . . . besides, you have been so amply furnished with letters to so much greater people, that mine would rather appear insignificant however as some individuals may chance to mention you my name, tell them, I am un bien bon american & mean to continue so. . . . —for news I must refer you to Col: Armand—adieu my Dear friend, be sure of my warmest wishes for you & of the truest attachment that any man ever felt for another:—

Ternant

Endorsed: Letter from
Col. Ternant
Philadelphia
Jan7 29-1781.

48 The admiration of these Frenchmen—witness Du Plessis, DeCorny, Lamorliere, Ternant—for John Laurens is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration the character of the man and the Frenchman's inborn love for the hero. Not only was he the idol of enthusiastic Frenchmen, but even his enemies had for him an admiration akin to that which the Federal soldier had for Stonewall Jackson. The Royal Gazette, (Charles Town, S. C.) for Saturday, Sept. 7, 1782, says:

"By accounts from the country we learn, that Mr. John Laurens, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the rebel army, and son of Mr. Henry Laurens, now in London; was lately killed near Combahee river, in attempting to impede the operations of a detachment of his Majesty's troops.

"When we contemplate the character of this young gentleman, we
The absolute failure of all other resources for completing the deficiency of the Alliances Crew, reduces me to the necessity of applying to you for authority to engage such of the recruits of this State as may be qualified for the marine service. The inclosed return from Capt. Barry will shew you that the number wanting is but small—I am persuaded that you will think that the men cannot anywhere be so advantageously employed—when I inform you that Congress ground their hopes of a vigorous continuance or honorable termination of the War, upon the success of my mission—

have only to lament his great error on his outset in life, in espousing a public cause which was to be sustained by taking up arms against his Sovereign. Setting aside this single deviation from the path of rectitude, we know no one trait of his history which can tarnish his reputation as a man of honour, or effect his character as a gentleman. His generosity of temper and liberality of opinion, were as extensive as his abilities; as a soldier, he fought for glory, and as a citizen he pursued what he thought to be the interests of his country—He constantly condemned every oppressive measure adopted against the Loyalists, and always contended that a steady and disinterested adherence to political tenets, though in opposition to his own, ought to render their possessor an object of esteem rather than of persecution. His humanity can be no better illustrated than by mentioning what we are well assured was the case, that he highly reprobated the refusal of Matthewes, the Rebel Governour, to the proposal from this garrison, respecting the purchase of a quantity of rice; on this generous principle, that it was cruel to withhold from those persons whom the Assembly of the Province had banished, the provisions which were necessary for the support in a foreign country, of the slaves they were to carry with them.

"While we were thus marking the death of an enemy who was dangerous to our Cause from his abilities, we hope we shall stand excused for paying tribute, at the same time, to the moral excellencies of his character—Happy would it be for the distressed families of those persons who are to leave this garrison with his Majesty’s troops that another Laurens could be found!"

"44 This was quite true. Had not France come to the assistance of the American States in 1781 they would not have attained their in-
and that there is no other obstacle to the instant dispatch which the exigency demands than the want of the men above mentioned—

The eagerness with which you always pursue the general interest leaves me no doubt of your ready concurrence in the measure proposed and gives me confidence in soliciting your counsels and influence with respect to any auxiliary mode that may be used on this important occasion.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from J. L.
to Gen' Lincoln.
Boston 3d feby. 1781.

[MABUT & LABOUCHERE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Monsieur

Nous avons recu avec un plaisir infini la lettre obligeante dont vous nous avez honorés le q de ce mois, nous aurions bien désiré, Monsieur, avoir pu vous prouver lors de votre passage à Nantes les sentiments d'attachement et de veneration dependence, and the aid that France gave in 1781 would probably never have been given but for the work of John Laurens among the politicians of Europe. It was European politics, not American valor, that secured the Independence of the American States just when they did attain their independence.

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

Monsieur:

We have received with infinite pleasure the kind letter with which you honored us on the 9th of this month. We should have greatly desired, Monsieur, to be able to prove to you at the time of your trip to Nantes, the feelings of attachment and veneration by which we have for a long time been penetrated for you and your respectable family. Be assured that there is none more sincere, and that nothing could add more to our happiness than to find frequent occasions to convince you of them. You will please, then. Monsieur, dispose of us in any way in which you think we could be of any service whatever.

Your packet to the Congress has been sent and commended to the
dont nous sommes penetrés depuis long temps pour vous et pour votre respectable famille; Soyez persuadé qu'il n'en est pas de plus sincere, et que rien ne saurait ajouter davantage a notre bonheur que de trouver souvent des occasions pour vous en convaincre. Veuillez donc, Monsieur, disposer de nous dans toutes celles ou vous croirez que nous pouvons vous etre bons a quelque chose.

Votre paquet pour le Congrés a été remis et recommandé au captn du Paquebot l' actif, qui n' attend que les derniers ordres du Docteur franklin pour partir.

Il nous paroit fort difficile, Monsieur, de pouvoir etablir des prix positifs pour la partie considerable de draperie et de toiles dont vous nous donnez la notte, il faudroit pour cet effet faire un traitté avec des fournisseurs et nous n'en connoissions pas ici qui fussent en etat d'entreprendre la livraison de la totalité dans un court espace de temps, ou bien nous n'aurions pas nous meme une grande confiance dans leur exactitude a remeplir un pareil engagement ; d'ailleurs nous regarderions cette maniere de traitter comme fort desavantageuse pour les interets dont vous etes chargé, parceque ces fournisseurs fontt oujours leur calcul sur un pré favorable pour eux, et nous ne pensons pas que ce fut la voye la plus courte pour vous procurer promptement la totalité de ces articles;

Captain of the Packet-boat Active, who is waiting only for Dr. Franklin's last orders to sail.

It would seem to us very difficult, Monsieur, to fix a definite price for the considerable part of the cloths and linens the list of which you give us. It would require for that purpose a consultation with the furnishers, and we do not know here which of them would be able to undertake the summing up of the whole in a short space of time, nor would we ourselves have much confidence in their exactness in filling such an engagement; besides, we should regard that style of procedure as very detrimental to the interests which you represent, because these contractors always make their calculation upon a basis favorable to themselves, and we do not think that would be the shortest way for you to obtain promptly the total amount of these articles. We should in your place prefer to employ an honorable house, and one whose means and credit would be sufficient to collect these different kinds of goods at the place of ship-
nous préférerions à votre place, de charger une maison honnête, et dont les moyens et le crédit sont suffisants de rassembler ces différentes marchandises au lieu où l'embarquement devoit se faire; Cette maison par ses relations étendues donnerait à la fois des ordres dans toutes les fabriques, car il ne se trouve pas ici des magasins suffisants pour pouvoir y faire une pareille emplette, et dans tous les cas le fournisseur, comme le commissionaire, devrait s'addresser nécessairement aux fabriques; nous sommes acoutumés d'opérations de cette importance; Celle qui nous fut confiée il y a 4 ans par le Conseil de la Caroline fut exécutée avec une promptitude et une exactitude qui nous mérita des remerciements particuliers de la part de Monsieur votre père qui nous l'avait procurée, et ce fut en donnant en même temps des ordres dans toutes les fabriques que nous fumes en État de renvoyer le navire du cap Cokran, entièrement chargé deux mois après son arrivée ici nous n'oserais pas vous promettre, Monsieur, de rassembler dans une si courte espace tous les articles contenus dans votre lote, mais si vous nous donniez positivement l'ordre de les acheter nous ne perdrons pas un instant, et nous les comètrions à la fois dans les differens lieux où il faut nécessairement s'addresser pour les procurer, nous agirions alors comme

Such a house would, through its extensive connections, give at one time orders for all the fabrics, for there are not found here store-houses sufficient to enable them to make so complete a collection, and in any case the contractor, like the salesman, should necessarily attend to the goods. We are accustomed to operations of such importance. That which was entrusted to us four years ago by the Council of Carolina was executed with a promptness and accuracy that won for us special thanks from Monsieur your father who had secured it for us, and it was by placing at the same time our orders for all the goods that we were able to despatch Capt. Cokran's ships completely loaded two months after his arrival here. We would not venture to promise you, Monsieur, to collect in so short a space all the articles contained in your list, but if you would give us positively the order to buy them we would not lose an instant, and we would order them at once in the different places where it is necessary to send to procure them. We would act then as we are in the habit of doing always, that is to say we would do everything in our power to fix the price in every possible case, accepting the usual
nous sommes acoutumés de faire toujours, est à dire que nous ferions tout ce que seroit en notre pouvoir pour en établir les prix au plus cas possible, en nous contentant pour tous nos soins de la comission ordinaire de deux pour cent, et de cette manière le Congrès y trouveroit certainement une économie considerable nous ne vous parlerons pas, Monsieur, de l'ex-actitude et de la fidelité que nous mettons dans toutes nos opérations, c'est un devoir auquel les gens d'honneur ne sauroient se soustraire, et a cet egard nous croyons meriter la reputation dont nous jouissons.

Nous joignons icy, Monsieur, un memoire sur les differens objets que vous demandezz, nous y avons mis tous les eclaircissemens que nous avons pu pour prouver depuis la Reception de votre lettre nous nous occupons a prendre des informations plus etendues, afin de nous mettre en etat d'execute promptement cette commission au cas que vous jugerez a propos de nous en charger, quoique il en soit, et de quelque maniere que vous jugerez a propos de nous employer ne fut ce meme que pour vous procurer des Renseignemens vous pouvez compter Monsieur, que nous sommes entierement a vos or-

commission of two per cent., for our trouble, and by that means the Congress would certainly find a considerable saving. We will not mention to you, Monsieur, the accuracy and fidelity which we use in all our transactions. It is a duty which men of honor never mind, and in that respect we believe that we deserve the reputation we enjoy. We send herewith, Monsieur, a memorandum of the various matters that you demand. We have made all the explanations that we could, in order to prove that since the receipt of your letter we have been busy obtaining the most extensive information in order to put ourselves in a condition to execute promptly that commission should you see fit to entrust us with it; whatever it may be and in whatsoever way you may see fit to employ us, were it even only to procure information for you, you may be assured, Monsieur, that we are entirely at your disposal, and that we could have no greater satisfaction than to be able to convince you on all occasions of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which we have the honor to be, Monsieur,

Your very humble and very obedient Servants,

Nantes, April 17, 1781. Babut & Labouchere.

Col. John Laurens.
dres, et que nous n’aurions pas de plus grand satisfaction, que
de pouvoir vous convaincre dans tous les occasions des senti-
mens distingués, et Respectueux avec lesquels nous avons
l’honneur d’être.

Vos très humbles et très
Monsieur obéissants Serviteurs
Babut & Labouchere

Nantes le 17 Avril 1781.
Monsieur le Colonel John Laurens

Endorsed by John Laurens : from
Babut & Labouchere
Nantes 17 Avril 1781

Endorsed by Henry Laurens : Babut & Labouchere—
Nantz 17th April 1781—

[47. 46]

[MADAME DILLON TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Addressed : a Monsieur
Monsieur Le Colonel
Laurance.
a L’hotel d’angleterre
rue de richelieu
a Paris

Paris le lundy 14 May
je n’ai aucun droit pour pretendre a vos bontés, Monsieur,
que celles que vous avezz pour tous les gens que vous pouvez
obliger, c’est sur quoi je fonde ma confiance, et vous pouvez

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

Paris, Monday 14 May
I have no right to tax your good offices, Monsieur, it is only upon
those that you have for everybody whom you can oblige that I base
my confidence, and you can do me a great kindness. I have three
me rendre un grand service. j’ai trois frères et des amis dans l’armée de M. le Conte de Rochembo, je desire de leur faire tenir des lettres. voudriez vous vous en charger? et voudriez vous me dire quelle jour et a quelle heure je puis aller vous les remettre moi-meme. Si un diné de famille ne vous éfroyoit pas, si vous vouliez demain, Monsieur, me faire l’honneur de venir diner avec moi a 3 heures et demi, vous me combleriez de joy, et ce seroit mes parans et mes amis en amérique que je chargerois de vous marquer ma reconnoissance sans en rien perdre dans mon coeur.

j’ai l’honneur d’etre, Monsieur, votre très humble et très obeissante servante

Dillon Martinville

rue de grenelle f. St. Germain
No 231

je serai chez moi demain depuis 9 heures du matin jusqu’a midy et depuis trois heures jusqu’a six.

Endorsed : Note from Madame

Dillon

14th May 1781—

brothers and some friends in the army of M. the Count de Rochembo (sic.) I am anxious to forward letters to them. Would you take charge of them? and would you tell me what day and at what hour I may come to deliver them to you myself? Should a family dinner not frighten you, if you would to-morrow, Monsieur, do me the honor to come and dine with me at half-past three you would give me the greatest of pleasure, and I will charge my relations and friends in America with showing my gratitude to you without losing anything of it in my heart. I have the honor to be, Monsieur, your very humble and very obedient servant,

Dillon Martinville,

Rue de Grenelle, faubourg St Germain

No. 231

I shall be at home tomorrow from 9 o’clock in the morning until noon, and from three o’clock until six.
Monsieur

Nous avons reçu la lettre dont vous nous avez honorés le 11 de ce mois qui nous donne avis de votre traitte de £2400 qui a reçu tout l'accueil quelle merite et nous la porterons au compte de Monsieur votre pere.

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

Sir

We have received the letter with which you honored us on the eleventh of this month giving us notice of your remittance of £2400, which has received all the welcome due to it, and which we have put to your father's credit.

Although the matter of the supplies has taken a different turn, we are not less appreciative, Monsieur, of the good intentions which you had in our behalf. Please be assured that our attachment and our veneration for you and for all that concerns you are based upon considerations purer and more distinguished than those of self interest; give us the opportunity, Monsieur, of showing you proofs of these feelings; they are unfeigned.

You flatter us with the hope of seeing you soon at Nantes. Please remember, Monsieur, the promise you made to come and stay with us. That will ensure to us the pleasure of being for a longer time together and of being able to renew more especially the feelings of respectful devotion with which we have the honor to be, Monsieur.

Your very humble and very
obedient Servants,

Nantes, 15 May 1781

Babut & Labouchere

To Col. John Laurens,

Paris.
Quoique l’affaire de la fourniture ait pris une tournure différente, nous ne sommes pas moins reconnaissants, Monsieur, au bonnes intentions que vous aviez en notre faveur veuillez être bien persuadé que notre attachement et notre veneration pour vous et pour tout ce que vous appartient sont fondés sur des titres bien plus purs et plus distingués que ceux de l’int eret, mettez nous a meme, Monsieur, de vous donner des preuves de ces sentiments, elles ne sont pas equivoques.

Vous nous flattez de l’esperance de vous voir bientot a Nantes vous voudrez bien vous repeller, Monsieur, de la promesse que vous nous avez fait de venir prendre votre loge- ment chez nous, cela nous prouvera la satisfaction d’etre plus longtemps ensemble, et de pouvoir vous renouveller plus particuliérement les sentimens du devouement respectueux avec lesquels nous avons l’honneur d’etre, Monsieur.

Vos tres humbes et tres obeissants Serviteurs
Babut & Labouchere

Nantes le 15 may 1781

Mr Le Colonel John Laurens
a Paris

Endorsed : Babut & Labouchere
Nantes 15th May 1781

[M. NECKER TO JOHN LAURENS.]

J’ ai eté bien faché d’avoir eté retenu trop longtemps pour temoigner a Monsieur le Colonel Laurens tout l’interest que je prend a son heureux voyage S’il etoit encore a Paris de- main & qu’il fut libre Mad. Necker seroit tres aise qu’il voulut bien luy faire l’honneur de diner chez elle.

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

I am sorry to have been so long prevented from showing Col. Laurens all the interest that I take in his successful voyage. Should he be still in Paris tomorrow and at leisure Mad. Necker would be
Je joins ici une lettre pour Mr le Chev’r de Chatelux & une pour M. de La Fayette dont je vous prie Monsieur, de vouloir bien vous charger.

Si je puis vous être bon à quelque chose dans ce pays je vous prie de disposer de moi et d’être persuadé que j’ai senti toute l’honnêteté de votre caractère et la sagesse de votre conduite. Agréez je vous prie, Monsieur, tous mes compliments.

cê Mardy 16 May.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Note from
Madame Necker 49
16 th May 1781——

[50.50]

[LIST OF EFFECTS SHIPPED FROM FRANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES
23D MAY 1781.]

23 May

Effets à Embarquer

1781

Artillerie

4 mortiers et leur affuts
1200 Bombes
2 obusiers et leur affuts

much pleased if he would do her the honor of dining with her.

I send herewith a letter for the Chevalier de Chatelux and one for M. de La Fayette which I beg you, Monsieur, to be kind enough to take charge of. If I can be of any service to you in this country I beg you to command me, and to be assured that I have recognized all the honesty of your character and the wisdom of your conduct. Accept, I beg of you, Monsieur, all my respects.

Tuesday 16 May

49 This note was written by Monsieur Necker, and Mr. Laurens was misled by his reference to his wife to think that it was a note in the third person from Madame Necker herself.

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

Goods for Shipment

28 May

Artillery

1781

4 Mortars and their carriages
1200 Shells
2 Howitzers and their carriages
MISSION OF COL. LAURENS TO EUROPE.

400 obus
13032 Fusils, dont 32 d'officiers
1,050,000 Balles de 18 à la L en 583 Caisses
200,000 Pierres à Fusil
200,000 L de Poudre
2000 L Mèches à Canon
Sabres et Fourreaux

Effets de Campement
1000 Tentes, dont 800 d'Inférie
200 de Cavalerie

Habillements et Equipements

| Chapeaux | { p\textsuperscript{é} officiers 1 $B$ | 1704 |
|          | { p\textsuperscript{é} Bas officiers 2 | . . . . . . | 240 |
|          | { p\textsuperscript{é} Soldats 12 | . . . . . | 1320 |
|          | Bleu de Roy | | 89 |
| drap | { Blanc | 183$\frac{1}{2}$ |
|       | { Noizette | 30$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| drap de Lodève blanc pour soldats 12 $B$ | 1566$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| drap et | { Sedan écarlate | 50$\frac{1}{2}$ |
|       | { Chamois | 21$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| etamine | 1 $B$ | Etamine Blanche | 100 |
| drap bleu de Lodève 21 $B$ | 2,675 |

Toile 6

| Bleuatre, p\textsuperscript{é} chemises, 9 $B$. | 4044 |
| Grise p\textsuperscript{é} doublure, 11 $B$. | . . . . . . | 5007 |
| de Beaufort, 6 $B$. | 2149 |

Coutil

| Blanc de \( \frac{1}{3} \) 1 $B$. | 859 |
| id. | | 44 $B$ | 15019 |

400 Howitzer Shells
13032 Guns, of which 32 for officers
1,050,000 Balls, 18 to the lb, in 583 cases
200,000 Gun-flints
200,000 lbs Powder
2000 lbs Cannon fuses
Sabres and scabbards

Camp Goods
1000 Tente, of which 800 for Infantry
200 for Cavalry
Moleton blanc—25 B. 5996
Bazin blanc, rayé—3 B. 2259
Bougrand, p—habits—1 B. 79 pieces
Bas (de laine 6 B—2920)
d e f (de fil gris 2 B 1200)
Tricot blanc—10 B. 2570
Serge blanche—6 B. 3792
Cadis blanc—2. 1029
Chemises—24 B. 4800
Couvertures—13 B. 1300
Bretelles de fusil—1 B. 1000
50.000 Eguilles—1 B
du 26 (Chemises 6 B quènes—1200
May (Tricot blanc—23 B ètu 60124

Clothing and Equipments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hats (for officers)</td>
<td>1 B.</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats (subalterns)</td>
<td>2 B.</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats (soldiers)</td>
<td>12 B.</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth (King's blue)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth (White)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth (Nut-brown)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Lodève cloth for soldiers</td>
<td>12 B.</td>
<td>1586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth (Scarlet Sedan)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunting (Chamois)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunting (White)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Lodève cloth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Lodève cloth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen (Pale blue)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen (Grey)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linen (Beaufort)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticking (White)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticking (ditto)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Swanskin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White barred Dimity</td>
<td>3 B.</td>
<td>2259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckram, for coats</td>
<td>1 B.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings (Woollen)</td>
<td>6 B.</td>
<td>2920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings (Grey thread)</td>
<td>2 B.</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings (White tricot)</td>
<td>10 B.</td>
<td>2570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings (White serge)</td>
<td>6 B.</td>
<td>3792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings (White caddis)</td>
<td>2 B.</td>
<td>1029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirts</td>
<td>24 B.</td>
<td>4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed-covers</td>
<td>13 B.</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun slings</td>
<td>1 B.</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 needles</td>
<td>1 B.</td>
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On 26 May

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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White tricot</td>
<td>23 B.</td>
<td>60124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Endorsed: List of Effects Shipped from France for the United States 23d May 1781

[LOUIS DE CHAUMONT TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Monsieur

Le déplacement de M. Necker qui anéantit toute la mauvaise volonté qu'il m'avait voué en ma qualité de bon ami des américains, m'a fait prier M. Cottin d'annuler la cession que je lui avais fait des Marchandises que j'ay à Brest dans

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

Monsieur:

The removal of M. Necker, which disposes of all the ill-will that he has expressed towards me on account of my strong friendship for the Americans has made me desire M. Cottin to cancel the assignment that I had made to him of the merchandise that I had at Brest in M. Berrol's hands, and which I had sent there to duplicate the goods that I had delivered to Mr. Franklin and which were shipped on my vessel "le Marquis de La Fayette," because I consider the matter of clothing of such importance that its failure might produce a most unfavorable crisis in our affairs. It suits me just at this juncture, Monsieur, since M. Necker is dismissed that these goods pass to my credit in America, and I beg that you will co-operate with me in shipping them with you. I agree that if they should be absolutely necessary for your troops you may so dispose of them, and should such necessity not exist you will kindly have them turned over to M. Holker to be held on my account. I hope we may soon hear of the arrival in America of my ship "Le Marquis de La Fayette," but should any mischance befall her my foresight in duplicating by other channels what is so necessary to your armies will prove, Monsieur, how much devoted I am to the good cause and how much I ought to rejoice that M. Necker is no longer in a position to thwart my good intentions.

I have the honor to be with respect,

Monsieur

Your very humble and very obedient Servt.

Louis de Chaumont

To Col Laurens
les mains de M. Berrol, et que j'y avais fait arriver pour doubler Celles que j'ay cédé a M. franklin et qui sont embarquées sur mon Vau le Marquis de la fayette parce que je regardois l' object des vestesmeutes d' une telle importance que leur defaut aurait pu occasioner une crie tres defavorable a Nos affaires, il me convient, actuellement, Monsieur, que M. Necker est renvoyer, que les marchandises passent pour mon compte en amerique, et je vous prie d'y co-operer en les embarquant avec vous, je consens si elles sont d'une necessité absolue pour vos troupes que vous en disposiez, et si cette necessité n' existe pas vous voudrez bien les faire demettre a la disposition de M. holker pour m'en tenir compte, j'esperre que nous apprendrons bientot l'arrivée de mon Vau le Marquis de la fayette a l'amerique, mais si il etoit arrivée malheur, ma prevoyance de doubler par autres envoys ce qui est si Necessaire a vos armées prouve, Monsieur, combien je suis devouee a la bonne cause et combien je dois me rejouer que M. Necker ne soit plus a mesure de traverser mes bonnes intentions

J'ai l'honneur d'etre avec respect
Monsieur
Vostre tres humble
et tres obeissant Serv.

M. le Colonel Laurens
Louis de Chaumont

Endorsed: Letter from Mr Chaumont
supposed written at Paris

[52.52]

[John Laurens to Count de Vergennes.]

Permettez, Monsieur Le Comte qu'au moment de mon de part je vous rappelle la promesse que vous avez bien voulu faire, de presser les departemens de la finance et de la marine

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

Permit me, Monsieur Le Comte, on the eve of my departure, to remind you of the promise that you were kind enough to make to urge upon the Departments of Finance and of the Navy the remittance of
pour l'envoi futur de secours pecuniaires que le Roi a accorde a ses Allies. L'effet de l'envoi actuel depend entierement de la facon dont il est secondé pour en tirer l'avantage que l'on se propose, il sera absolument indispensable de la soutinir et de le faire suivre de tres près par les autres sans cela, il ne deviendrait qu'un faible palliatif. Je renouvelle donc mes instances, Monsieur Le Conte, pour que le second envoi parte d'ici au mois de juillet au plus tard; il arriverait pour lors a une epoque dans laquelle les operations tant militaires que politiques en ressentiroient le plus grand bien. La Reuissite de la Revolution tient a l'apropos de ce secours; la gloire et l'interest de la nation francaise, la dignite du Roi, votre gloire personnelle Monsieur Le Conte demande cette reuissite, votre genie superienre doit en decider.

Je vous suplie Monsieur Le Conte d'agreer les vœux ar- dens que je fais pour tout ce qui peut contribuer a la gloire de votre administration et a la prosperite de votre personne.

*Endorsed*: Copy of a Letter supposed
to Count de Vergennes—
relating to the French Loan
from J. Laurens—

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

the future subsidies which the King has granted to his allies. The effect of the present remittance depends entirely upon the manner in which it is followed up for securing the advantage that is proposed. It will be absolutely indispensable to support it and follow it very closely by others. Without that it will become merely a weak palliative. I therefore renew my suggestions, M. Le Conte, that the second remittance should leave here in the month of July at the latest. It would reach us, then, at a juncture when the military as well as the political operations would derive from it the greatest benefit. The success of the Revolution depends upon these subsidies; the glory and the interest of the French nation, the dignity of the King, your own personal reputation, M. Le Conte, demand that success, your superior genius ought to ensure it.

I beg you, M. Le Conte, to accept the ardent wishes that I express for the glory of your administration and for your personal prosperity.
LETTER FROM GEN. CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN TO MR. THOMAS MORRIS, MAY 30th, 1790.

[This letter was written during the time of the holding of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and adds much to the history of that famous Convention. Mr. Thomas Morris, to whom it was addressed, was the son-in-law of Gen. Gadsden, and on the bottom of the third page of the letter, beneath the signature of Gen. Gadsden, is the following endorsement in a handwriting different from Gen. Gadsden's: "Mary Gadsden Morris only daughter of Thomas Morris Married Alexander Hume April 1817."]

Addressed: Mr. Thomas Morris
Mercht!
Charleston

Columbia 30th May 1790

Dr. Morris.

Yesterday I read yours of the 21st am glad to hear you left all well at Spring Farm, & think you are right in intending to remove them to Town in a day or two—Yesterday morning the Com** of the whole finished their Business & reported to the Convention, some particular matters, the most material, that of ye adjustm't of the general Agreement of reducing the representation to one half as near as cou'd be, being left to a select Com** of 14 to prepare & report to the Convention wch is adjourn'd to to Morrow 11 o'Clock (two Hours later than our Usual adjournm't) in order to give that Com** sufficient Time properly to range & digest that Business. The Outlines of the Constitution as far as agreed upon, I am far from thinking a Bad one, The fixing of the Seat of Govermn't is rather a matter of Convenier.cy, which I am sorry the last Assembly lost the most favorable Oppy of bringing it back to Charleston, The two Laws respecting this
GEN. CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN TO MR. THOMAS MORRIS. 45

matter wch I had never read a Syllable of till I came here, being clearly in their Favor—However that being a matter of Conveniency only, if the Constitution in other respects is satisfactory, I shall not complain. I was in hopes when the Come of the whole broke up, that we were in a fair way of compleating our Business by Saturday next, & in good Humour or of not encroaching at most above a Day or two on the following Week, but am now apprehensive from a Conversation last evening wth one of the select Com, that a most unreasonable advantage to the Back Country in regard to representation will be reported to the Convention & attempted to be carried. This must throw us back, occasion Heats, & take up no little Time, & in the mean Time the Impatience and Desertion of our lower members, as it has already given them the first Ground1, so it will I am afraid compleatly place us at their mercy in that Point— I wished to take off 4th of the representation, 4th being in my Opinion fully suff: to begin with, however was well satisfy'd wth the Gen! agreemt for One half, but I must Question whether before we have done, there will be even One fourth struck off— No Body to blame but ourselves for all this— What remains of us will endeavor to do the best we can— Inclosed is a Letter for M™ Gadsden, My Love to Polly. Where is Tom? I have not had a Line from him since I left Town, I am uneasy about liim, is he unwell?— My Love to him & his Children—

I am Dr! Morris

¥ ¥ Affecte Father

P. S. Thank yon for the Christ Gadsden papers

1 This advantage was permanent. The course of the Up-Country delegates in the Constitutional Convention of 1790 amounted almost to a political revolution. And it is a singular coincidence that just one hundred years later (1890) another political revolution was accomplished by the people of the Up-Country. In each instance the power and influence of the Low-Country was curtailed. And yet the original sin did arise through fault of the Low-Country people, for time and again they tried to extend the parish system throughout the entire Province, but the measure was always defeated by the British ministry in England.—See McCrady's History of South Carolina Under Royal Government.
Arms: Ermine; a bordure engrailed, gules.

Crest: From a plume of five ostrich feathers or, gules, argent, vert and argent, a falcon rising of the last.

Motto: Malo mori quam foedari. (I would rather die than be disgraced.)

*These arms were taken from the seal of Col. John Barnwell, the emigrant, and they are the same as those of the Barnewall family of Crickstown, County Meath, Ireland, the parent stock from which the noble houses of Kingsland and Trimlestown branched, and which was established in Ireland by Sir Michael de Barnewall, one of the companions in arms of Strongbow.—Burke's General Armory (8d ed.).
John Barnwell, the progenitor of the Barnwell family of South Carolina, came to South Carolina from Dublin, Ireland, in 1701. In South Carolina he at once took a high position and was soon made Deputy Secretary of the Colony and Clerk of the Council and distinguished himself as a volunteer under Col. Wm. Rhett against the French and Spaniards in Sewee Bay in September, 1706, but having taken sides with the Dissenters in the Church Acts troubles of 1704-7 was turned out of his offices; but the Dissenters gaining control of the Assembly in

b For most of the data from which this genealogy has been prepared the Editor (A. S. Salley, Jr.) is indebted to Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell of Charleston. The handsome genealogical chart of the Barnwell family, recently prepared and published by Barnwell Rhett Heyward, A.B., LL.B., of Albany, New York, has also been freely consulted. The cut of the Barnwell arms here given is the same one used in the printing of that chart, and was kindly loaned by Mr. Heyward.

c "Cosson pray in yor neXT let me know wither there be any such man liveinge neare Charles towne which they call Mr. John Barnwell he went from hence about Seaven yearers agon; out of a humor to goe to travel, but for no other Reason, he is the Son of a verry good gentleman and Gentlewoeman, and hath Extrordinary friends and Rela-

shons in this Kingdome, and therefore let me know how he lives and in what Condition."—Postscript to a letter from John Page, alderman of Dublin, subsequently Lord Mayor of Dublin, to John Harleston in South Carolina, dated Dublin, December 1, 1708.

d "March the 26th 1709

"Honnoured Sr

It was your Desire by this oportunity to know if thare was such a man liveing neare Charles towne as Mr John Barnwell, how he Liv\’d, & in what Coudi ion thare is such a man & I know him verry well, & I am hartely sorry that you should Proceed soe far in his behalf as I understand you have, he was one that flew in the face of the Governmmt. & headed a Mobb against the Chief Justice M\& Nicolas Trott, who is my Perticuler Ffriend in Carolina, this Barnwell was
1707, he was made Comptroller of the Colony; subsequently settled a plantation at Port Royall and was a member of the Commons House of Assembly and subsequently of the Governor's Council, and a Deputy Surveyor-General; was Colonel commander, of the first expedition, 1712, against the Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina whom he defeated

Deputy Secretary & Clark of the Council, which was pretty Considerable in Carolina, & threw this misdemeanors he was Turned out of all, I suppose his coming in at present would not admit him to live in Charles town, which has mad him settle a Plant at Port Royall near a 100 miles from town, and thare he lives on what he has Cot by the government hom he see Groosly abused, Judge Trott Respected this Barnwell very much, & was as a father to him Before this Riot & instructed him in his Places where of he was very incapable, he Invited him & his wife to my Weding & set him at table with the Governor & Capt of men a were that lay in out harbor that same time, & with the best of the Country, & in this nature he has Return'd his kindness, which he may Doe as well to you & the rest of his Ffriends in serving him at present

"this Barnwell had this Designe in his head some time before But would not vent it till the Man of warr sail'd Lest they shonld stop his Proceedings, Barnwell would not have had see many Rioters to assist him but by reason of this, which was that the Judge then had the Church of England Establishd by act of Assembly & sent home for Ministers & Devided Parrishes & paid them out of the publick which has made the Decenters his Enemies Ever since, & they Entred Into a sociation to stand one by the other see that there was noe Satisfaction to be had from one without all, Judge Trott is now on his voyage to England in Persute of this Riot & has Letters of recomindation to the Arch-Bishop of London by the Clergye of the Church of England & by the best of the Country of his uprightness, and alsoe had record maid by Coll. Wm. Rhett & Coll. Bisbe Justices of the Peace concerning this riot, which I would have you to see. I understand you have made Ffriends in Ireland and England in the Behalfof Mr Barnwell, therefore I shall desire you to Let this all fall in befriending Mr. Barnwell & Doe me that favor to assist the Judge If it his in your Power to raise him friends & I shall take it as Done to my Self Sr,if you can any way assist the Judge Direct for him to Nicholas Trott Esq att the house of Mr John Lee Merchant in Aldermanberry London. Sr I suppose the Judge will better Inform you of Mr. Barnwell out of England than I can pray excuse me for the present your self, & to my Cosen & Sister till the Dublin Vessell arrives for this opportunity is very short pray Sr Give my humble Service & my Wifes to my Cossen &
and made a treaty with, earning for himself the sobriquet of "Tuscarora"; was colonel of South Carolina forces in the Yemassee war, 1715, and was agent for the Province in

we are Sorry to here of her Sickness pray give both our Services to my Sister & Except the saime for your Self ffrom Sr your most
Humble Servant to Comand
John Harleston

"my Brother & Sister gives their Service to you & pray Excuse me for troubling you with this; it is because I would not have you to Interceed for Barnwell any Longer being of such an Ill principal"

"Dublin the 18th of Oo'ber 1709

"Cossen Harleston
I am favored with yor of 26th of March last and alseoe yor of the 26th of May following which came by ye Dublin Shipp, I am sory to heare that Mr John Barnwell shold be guilty of siding with the decenting party against yor Government, and against the Gentleman who was soe verrv kind to bime, he hath sent a testimoniall hear under Seaverall of ye Gentlemens hands in his neighborhood, which gave him a large incomium, and doe likewise Certifie that he is of the Church of England and that he hath his Children Christened by ministers of that principle and doe bring them upp in the same faith, he corresponde with one m' William Marshall a grosser who lives in St Bride Street neare his unckle who showed me the testimoniall and his Leter, wherein he writs for his Coat of Armes, his uncles are extraordinary friends of mine; and therefore would not impart to them or any other person what relation you give of hime; Least he should heare that it should be through yor information; I shall not conceranme my selfe further with hime I beleive that Gentleman Judge Trott is come for London in reguard my friend Mitchell gives me an accompt that there is a gentleman come from Carolina who hath brought some Letters which we have not as yet received I have writ to m' Mitchell to doe hime all the Servis he can possible pray give of Service to Cossen balls I am glad to heare of theire wellfare, and of the increase of yor family; My spouse continues verrv Sickly, but I bles God I have her still, in the land of the living, yor Sister I thank God, enjoys her health very well, I am
yor Affectinat Kinsman and Servt
John Page
1709"

"m' barnwill has verey good frenaed here but I dout know whether they kow of his misdemenars, one of his oncools me cos loves as well as
London during the Revolution of 1719. He m. Anne Berners, tradition says a sister of an English merchant then residing in Charles Town; d. at Beaufort in June, 1724.

**Issue:**

2

i. Margaret Barnwell, b. Feb. 13, 1704; m. John Whitmarsh, who d. without issue; m. again Richard Stevens (Issue); buried Aug. 18, 1750.

3


4

iii. Anne Barnwell, b. Aug. 7, 1707; m., March 29, 1726, Thomas Stanyarne, who d. without issue April (buried 6), 1731; m. again, Dec. 16, 1733, Dr. Ambrose Reeve, who d. (Issue); m. again March 6, 1752, Col. Thomas Wigg, who d. without issue by her; m. again Col. John Gibbes by whom she had no issue; d. in 1770.

5

iv. Mary Barnwell.

6


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He does his one brother, me cos and I was almost a mouth this somer at his houe in the contry but wee did not sey a word of him being we cod not sey anny thing that wod be plesing, cos pages sarvis and min to Sister harleston and your self which is all at presant"—Extract from a letter from Ann Harleston to her brother John in South Carolina, dated "dublin october the 5th 1709"

* See also McCrady's *South Carolina under the Proprietary Government; The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, April and July, 1898, his journal.

† Their grand-daughter, Margaret Stevens, dau. of their son Richard Stevens, m. Sir John Orde, Admiral of the English Navy, subsequently Governor of Dominica. No issue survived.

‡ Their daughter Sarah Reeve m. Robert Gibbes (who was the son of her mother's fourth husband, Col. John Gibbes) and their son, Thomas Stanyarne Gibbes, m. Anne Morgan of New Jersey. Among their descendants is William Waldorf Astor, of England.

vii. John Barnwell, b. March 8, 1711.

viii. Elizabeth Barnwell, m. Thomas Tattnall, ancestor of Governor Tattnall, of Georgia, and of Commodore Josiah Tattnall, C. S. N.; d. 1744.

3

(3) Nathaniel Barnwell, [John 1.] b. in Charles Town March 3, 1705; m., at John's Island, April 7, 1738, Mary Gibbes, daughter of Col. John Gibbes and Mary Woodward, his wife, and grand-daughter of Governor Robert Gibbes; was Aide to Gen. Oglethorpe in the Florida Expedition in 1740; was a member of the Commons House of Assembly; buried in Beaufort Feb. 20, 1775.

h Their daughter Sarah Ann Tattnall, m., first, Samuel Peronneau and, second, Thomas Boone, Governor of the Province of South Carolina, 1761-64. Issue extinct.


"Died, at Beaufort, Port Republic, on the night of the 4th instant; in the 80th year of her age. Mrs. Mary Barnwell, relict of colonel Nathaniel Barnwell, dec. The very many virtues and engaging qualifications, in social life, secured to this venerable lady the esteem of an extensive acquaintance, and real affection of an ancient and respectable connection. She has left a numerous progeny, to unite in general sympathy; and her remains were interred in the family vault, with all that degree of respect which she justly merited"—South Carolina State Gazette and Timothy's Daily Advertiser, Friday, Dec. 11, 1801.

j Mary Woodward was the dau. of Col. John Woodward and Elizabeth Stanyarne, and grand daughter of Dr. Henry Woodward whose romantic history is told in McCrady's History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government.

k McCrady's History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 208-213, 223.
10 i. Nathaniel Barnwell, b. Aug. 10, 1739; buried Nov. 17, 1739.


12 iii. Anne Barnwell, b. Sept. 23, 1743; m.(2d wife) Col. Thomas Middleton (Issue),1 who d. Dec. 17, 1766; m. again, May 2, 1772, Col. Stephen Bull (subsequently General), of Sheldon (Issue).m


19 x. Elizabeth Barnwell, b. June 19, 1753; m. in London, May, 1772, Richard Gough n (Issue); d. 1817.

1 See Vol. I. of this magazine, p. 263. Their dau. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Fuller and was the mother of Rev. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore, the distinguished Baptist clergyman. Anne Middleton, another dau., m. James Stuart and was the mother of John A. Stuart, the brilliant editor of the Charleston Mercury for many years.

m Ibid, p. 81.

n See DeSaussure's Equity Reports. Richard Gough was one of the captains of the regiment of Light Dragoons raised by the Assembly of
BARNWELL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

21 xii. Edward Barnwell, b. Nov. 16, 1757; d. April 15, 1808.
23 xiv. Sarah Barnwell, b. April 15, 1764; m., May 5, 1784, James Hazzard Cuthbert (Issue).

14

(14) Nathaniel Barnwell [Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. Feb. 3, 1746; m., Dec. 1, 1768, Elizabeth Waight; volunteered under Col. Thomas Middleton in the Cherokee War, 1760-61, and was taken with rheumatism from exposure and was a cripple for life; died in 1798.

Issue:
24 i. Elizabeth Barnwell, b. May 6, 1770; buried July 5, 1770.
25 ii. Nathaniel Barnwell, b. 1772; d. 1801.
26 iii. William Waight Barnwell, b. 1774; d. 1798.

25


South Carolina in 1779: was subsequently a captain of militia in Marion's brigade, 1780-83; member of the General Assembly of S. C.; ancestor of Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, member of Congress of U. S., United States Senator, member Secession Convention of S. C., and member Confederate States Convention and Provisional Congress, and father of Col. Alfred Rhett, commander of Fort Sumter, 1863.

o Dropped the Gibbes.

p See January, 1900, issue of this magazine, p. 81.
27 i. Stephen Bull Barnwell, b. 1799; d. 1814.

28 ii. Eliza Natalia Barnwell, b. 1801; m., 18—, Thomas Heyward Cuthbert (Issue); d. 1831.

26

(26) William Waight Barnwell [Nathaniel 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. 1774; m., 17—, Sarah Porteous; d. 1798.

Issue:

29 i. Nathaniel Barnwell, b. 1797.

29


Issue:

30 i. Mary Wigg Barnwell, b. Oct. 27, 1816; d., unm., 1833. The eldest branch became extinct with her death.

15

(15) John Barnwell [Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. July 15, 1748; m., Jan. 30, 1766, Elizabeth Fenwicke, who d. in the same year; m. again, May 8, 1777, Anne Hutson, dau. of Rev. William Hutson, pastor of the Independent Church, Charles Town; was elected captain in the 1st Provincial regi-

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*a See *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, January, 1900, p. 82.

*r* Her mother was Mary Woodward Chardon, widow of Isaac Chardon and dau. of Col. Richard Woodward, brother of Col. John Woodward before mentioned, making the second strain of Woodward blood in the Barnwell family.
ment of South Carolina, June 4, and commissioned June 17, 1775; participated in the capture of the powder on Capt. Maitland's vessel in Savannah River, July, 1775; resigned Dec. 11, 1775; was subsequently captain and then major in Col. Benjamin Garden's militia regiment (Granville County) and was captured when Charles Town fell in May, 1780, and was sent on board the prison-ship Pack-Horse; was released by general exchange in June, 1781, and returned to Beaufort District where he was soon after made, by Gov. Rutledge, brigadier general of the new (4th) militia brigade established at that time; subsequent to the Revolution was major general of the second division of militia and a State Senator; d. in 1799.

Issue:

32 ii. Nathaniel Barnwell, b. May 25, 1779; d. 1795.
33 iii. Mary Hutson Barnwell, b. July 18, 1781; m., June 20, 1805, Robert Means (d. Nov. 1832); d. Aug. 31, 1851. (Issue).
36 vi. Sarah Barnwell, b. April 7, 1788; d. unm. 1866.

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v Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. 3, p. 79.

w Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution, p. 182.

x Year Book, City of Charleston, 1897. p. 351 et seq.

y Gibbes' Documentary History of the American Revolution (1853), p. 76.

z Ibid, pp. 122-128
vii. Esther Wigg Barnwell, b. June 6, 1790; d. in infancy.

viii. William Washington Barnwell, b. June 17, 1793; d. in infancy.

31


Issue:

39 i. Eliza Barnwell, b. Nov. 8, 1807; m. Robert Woodward Barnwell (215); d. Sept. 3, 1891.

40 ii. Charlotte Bull Barnwell, b. March 31, 1810; m. (2d wife) Stephen Elliott, sometime Bishop of Georgia; d. 1895. (Issue).

41 iii. Mary Howe Barnwell, b. March 4, 1812; m., Nov. 10, 1829, Middleton Stuart (b. Aug. 22, 1806; d. June 6, 1840); d. July 20, 1876. (Issue).


45 vii. Emily Howe Barnwell, b. 1820; d. unm. April 30, 1894.

²² See issue of this magazine for January, 1900, pp. 81-83. Born 1782; died 1863.

Issue:

46 i. John Gibbes Barnwell, b. April 3rd, 1839.


(26

48 iii. Stephen Elliott Barnwell, b. July 10th, 1842; d. March 27th, 1890.


50 v. William Habersham Barnwell, b. Feb. 11th, 1848.


54 ix. Robert Habersham Barnwell, b. Sept. 9th, 1854.


58  SO. CA. HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Issue:
56  i. John Gibbes Barnwell, b. April 11, 1869.
58  iii. Isabel Elliott Barnwell, b. Dec. 31, 1873.
61  vi. Katherine McIntosh Barnwell, b. June 4, 1884.

48

(48) Stephen Elliott Barnwell [John Gibbes 5, John Gibbes 4, John 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. July 10, 1842; minister Protestant Episcopal Church; member Beaufort Artillery, C. S. A.; m., 1873, Matilda Cushman, who d. —; m. again, Sept. 17, 1879, Elizabeth Cleland; d. March 27th, 1890. (Killed together with infant son, Dudley, in tornado at Louisville, Ky., through falling of the steeple of the church).

Issue: Second wife.
63  i. Stephen Elliott Barnwell, b. Aug. 11, 1880.
64  ii. Middleton Stuart Barnwell, b. Sept. 9, 1882.
65  iii. Dudley Barnwell, b. June 10, 1886; d. March 27, 1890.

50

(50) William Habersham Barnwell [John Gibbes 5, John Gibbes 4, John 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. Feb. 11, 1848; member Beaufort Artillery, C. S. A.; m., May 2,
1898, Anne Serurier Mazyck; minister Protestant Episcopal Church. Resides at Statesburg; S. C.

Issue:

71 v. Emma Elliott Barnwell, b. Dec. 11, 1886.
72 vi. Elizabeth Barnwell, b. June 21, 1892.

51


Issue:

77 iii. Emma Elliott Barnwell, b. Dec. 10, 1884.
78 iv. Elliott Habersham Barnwell, b. Feb. 8, 1887.
79 v. Frank Lyon Barnwell, b. April 23, 1893.
80 vi. John Blair Barnwell, b. March 15, 1895.
81 vii. Helen Strudwich Barnwell, b. March 25, 1898.

54

Issue :

82  i. Edwin Hulbert Barnwell, b. Sept. 3, 1880; d. April 2, 1884.

83  ii. Reginald Huntington Barnwell, b. June 28, 1884.

84  iii. Edwin Odin Barnwell, b. May 28, 1888.


21

Edward Barnwell [Nathaniel², John¹.], b. Nov. 16, 1757; m., June 8, 1788. Mary Bower Williamson,bb who d. March 12, 1789; m. again, July 29, 1790, Mary Hutson Wigg (b. March, 1774), dau. Wm. Hazzard Wigg;cc was captain of militia in Revolution; d. April 15, 1808.

Issue : First wife.


Second wife.

87  ii. Bower Williamson Barnwell, b. June 6, 1791; d. April 14, 1798.

88  iii. William Wigg Barnwell, b. March 21, 1793; d. March 30, 1856.


bb dau. of Wm. Bower Williamson and Mary Flower, whose mother, Elizabeth Woodward, was dau. of Col. John Woodward, making the third strain of Woodward blood in the Barnwell family.

cc Her mother was Esther Hutson, dau. of Rev. William Hutson, whose wife was Mary Woodward, dau. of Col. Richard Woodward, making the fourth strain of Woodward blood in the Barnwell family.
vi. Elizabeth Wigg Barnwell, b. April 4, 1798; m. Nathaniel Barnwell (29), who d. 1817; m. again Arthur Gordon Rose (issue); d. Oct. 13, 1830.


x. Caroline Barnwell, b. March 9, 1805; m. Thomas Moore Rhett (1794-1860); d. May 5, 1876. (Issue).


Issue: First wife.

i. Catherine Osborn Barnwell, b. April 27th, 1809; m. Rev. Win. Hazzard Wigg Barnwell (217); d. June 12th, 1886.


v. Robert Barnwell, b. 1817; d. 1817.


viii. Margaret (Meta) Harriet Barnwell, b. May 15, 1822; d. unm. April 19, 1900.


Second wife.

x. Archibald Smith Barnwell, b. May 22, 1833.


xii. Woodward Barnwell, b. June 3, 1838.


112 xv. Stephen Bull Barnwell, b. April 15, 1843; killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, Nov., 1862, unm.

113 xvi. Eliza Anne Barnwell, b. March 18, 1846. Third wife.


100 Edward Barnwell [Edward 4, Edward 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1], b. July 22, 1813; cotton factor, and eminently successful rice planter, Pon Pon, S. C.; m., April 7, 1835, Margaret Manigault, who died April 14, 1864; d. Jan. 11, 1885.

Issue:


118 iv. Gabriel Henry Barnwell, b. Sept. 11, 1840.

119 v. Elizabeth Osborn Barnwell, b. June 20, 1842; d. May 5, 1858.

viii. Margaret Manigault Barnwell, b. Feb. 1, 1847; d. April 14, 1867.
ix. Alice Barnwell, b. Nov. 12, 1848; d. Nov. 30, 1848.
x. Richard Osborn Barnwell, b. Nov. 10, 1849; d. unm. 1882.
xi. Gabriella Manigault Barnwell, b. Sept. 25, 1851; m. Harvey Cameron Francisco. (No issue).
xiii. Walter Izard Barnwell, b. April 16, 1854.
xvii. Ralph Izard Barnwell, b. Feb. 4, 1862; m. Eliza Ripley; d. March 20, 1891. (No issue).


Issue:


Charlotte Morris Barnwell, b. July 28, 1876; m., Dec. 5, 1895, Marion Wesley Brown. (Issue).


Issue:

i. Elizabeth Barnwell, b. Feb. 15, 1873; d. July 5, 1873.


viii. Marion Barnwell, b. ——; d. June 4, 1892.

ix. Edith Barnwell, b. May 3, 1887.


5
Issue:


150 3. Margaret Manigault Barnwell, b. Aug. 20, 1875; d. March 5, 1895.

151 4. Louisa Wilkinson Barnwell, b. Nov. 11, 1876.


101


Issue: Second wife.


155 2. Mary Richardson Barnwell, b. June 1, 1845; m. Nathaniel Heyward Barnwell (120); d. s. p. Sept. 30, 1895:


107


Issue:

159 i. Elizabeth Barnwell, b. Aug. 11, 1863; d. Aug. 1864.
160 ii. William Riley Barnwell, b. April, 1866; d. May, 1868.

109


Issue:

162 i. Woodward Barnwell, b. Oct. 12, 1874; d. Aug. 21, 1876.
163 ii. Louise Dickerson Barnwell, b. Oct. 26, 1876.
165 iv. Archibald Smith Barnwell, b. March 1, 1881.

Issue:


2. Robert Gibbes Barnwell, b. June 18, 1818; m. Mrs. Isabella C. (Miller) Robertson, widow; sometime associate editor De Bow's Review; sometime U. S. Consul at Amsterdam, Holland; d. April 7, 1899. (No issue).


His mother, Sarah Reeve, was the daughter of Anne Barnwell, whose father was Tuscarora John Barnwell.
xii. Mary Barnwell, b. Sept. 11, 1832; d. Feb. 27, 1840.


xiv. Benjamin Smith Barnwell, s. 8, 1834.


Issue:

i. Walter Barnwell, b. Dec. 22, 1868.

ii. Leonora Barnwell, b. Nov. 18, 1870.

iii. James O'Neill Barnwell, b. May 23, 1876; d. Dec. 29, 1877.


Issue:

i. Thomas Choate Barnwell, b. Aug. 15, 1892.

ii. Florence O'Neill Barnwell, b. Aug. 9, 1894.
175


Issue:

190  i. Morgan Gibbes Barnwell, b. June 27, 1858.

190

(190) Morgan Gibbes Barnwell [George Gibbes⁶, William Wigg⁴, Edward³, Nathaniel², John¹], b. June 27, 1858; m., Nov. 4, 1883, Elizabeth Marie. Resides at Tuxedo, New York.

Issue:


180

(180) James Ladson Barnwell [William Wigg⁴, Edward³, Nathaniel², John¹], b. Feb. 8, 1834; m., April 10, 1853, Eliza Harris, of Connecticut, who d.; m. again, Oct. 17, 1871, Elizabeth Barnwell (240). Resides in Beaufort, S. C.

Issue: First wife.

(193)  i. Mary Barnwell, b. Nov. 27, 1855; d. July 8, 1856.


(195)  iii. Sarah Gibbes Barnwell, b. Sept. 30, 1858; d. July 8, 1859.


Second wife.

vii. James Ladson Barnwell, b. April 24, 1874; d. May 6, 1892, while a cadet at the South Carolina Military Academy.


181


Issue: Second wife.

i. Mary Sue Barnwell, b. Oct. 11, 1872; m. April 27, 1892, Wyatt Aiken. (Issue.)

ii. William McCaslan Barnwell, b. Dec. 28, 1876.

iii. James Foster Barnwell, b. May 25, 1878.

182


Issue:


v. Charles Heyward Barnwell, b. Nov. 15, 1868.

vi. Bower Williamson Barnwell, b. March 24, 1871; m., Oct. 18, 1897, Martha D. Carlough.

vii. Louis Morgan Barnwell, b. April 30, 1873; m., Nov. 13, 1899, Julia Courtenay.

viii. George Gibbes Barnwell, b. May, 31, 1876.


Issue:

i. Charles Heyward Barnwell, b. Nov. 17, 1894.

(22) Robert Barnwell [Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. Dec. 21, 1761. He was a member of his brother John’s militia company at the time of Prévost’s invasion of South Carolina in 1779. This company and another under Capt. John Raven Mathews, were stationed at Capt. Mathews’s plantation on John’s Island, and, through the treachery of Thomas Fenwick, were surprised by a detachment of British troops.

ff Johnson’s Traditions of the Revolution, p. 183 et seq.
ss Vol. I. of this magazine, pp. 184, 186, 187.
Capt. Barnwell's company was surrounded and after surrendering most of the men were bayonetted to death. Robert Barnwell received seventeen wounds from which he finally recovered and served with his company at the siege of Charles Town. At the fall of Charles Town he was sent aboard the prison-ship Pack-Horse, but was released by the general exchange of June, 1781. He was a delegate to Congress, 1788-89; member South Carolina Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution, 1788; Member Congress from the Second Congressional District (Beaufort and Orangeburg) 1791-93; Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1795-97; President of the State Senate, 1805-6; m. Elizabeth Hayne Wigg; d. Oct. 24, 1814.

Issue:

213 i. Elizabeth Barnwell, b. Aug. 4, 1797; m. Dr. Thomas Fuller, of Beaufort; d. Feb 13, 1872. (Issue).


216 iv. Nathaniel Berners Barnwell, b. Nov. 20, 1802; d. 1811.


Hh Her mother was another dau, of Rev. William Hutson and Mary Woodward, making the fifth strain of Woodward blood in the Barnwell family. See Note cc.
(215) Robert Woodward Barnwell [Robert 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1], b. Aug. 10, 1801; was graduated at Harvard with first honors, 1821; member South Carolina House of Representatives for Prince William's Parish, 1836-28; Member Congress, 1829-1833; President South Carolina College, 1835-41, where he occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics; was appointed by Governor Means United States Senator to succeed F. H. Elmore, deceased, June 4, 1850, and served until December 18, 1850, when he was succeeded by R. Barnwell Rhett, elected by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of John C. Calhoun, deceased; was a member of the Convention of 1860, from the Parish of St. Helena, was balloted for President, and signed the Ordinance of Secession; Commissioner with James L. Orr and James H. Adams to President Buchanan from S. C. Convention, 1860; was member Provisional Congress of Confederate States, 1861; Confederate States Senator from South Carolina, 1861-65; Chairman of Faculty, University of South Carolina, 1866-72; m., Aug. 9, 1827, Eliza Barnwell (39), dau. of John Gibbes Barnwell (31); d. Nov. 24, 1882.

Issue:


221  ii. John Gibbes Barnwell, b. June 16, 1831; Major of Art., C. S. A.; Librarian S. C. College; d. unm. 1888.


ix. Nathaniel Berners Twins, b. March 5, 1845.
x. James Stuart Barnwell (C.-S. A., d. unm. July 7, 1864.)

(228) Nathaniel Berners Barnwell [Robert Woodward 4, Robert 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1], b. March 5, 1845; Cadet C. S. A.; attorney at law; m., Jan. 5, 1875, Eliza Maxwell Longstreet (d. Oct. 16, 1878); sometime Master in Equity of Richland County; killed by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was carrying in his carriage, Jan. 5, 1883.

Issue:


ii. Nathaniel Berners Barnwell, b. June 12, 1877. Attorney at law, Charleston, S. C.

iii. Mary Elliott Barnwell Twins, b. Sept. 27, 1878.

iv. Eliza Longstreet Barnwell 27, 1878.
217

(217) **William Hazzard Wigg Barnwell** [Robert ³, Nathaniel ², John ¹], b. July 28, 1806; graduated at Harvard College, 1824; m., Nov. 26, 1829, Catharine Osborn Barnwell (98), dau. of his first cousin, Edward Barnwell (86); for 20 years rector of St. Peter's Church, Logan Street, Charleston, which he founded and organized, as well as Grace Church, Charleston, and distinguished as leader of the Low Church, or Evangelical, Party in Diocese of S. C.; d. Feb. 17, 1863.

**Issue:**


238  ii. Edward H. Barnwell, b. Nov. 27, 1832.

239  iii. Catharine Osborn Barnwell, b. Feb. 28, 1835.


242  vi. William Finley Barnwell, b. Nov. 28, 1840; Lieutenant of Regulars, C. S. A.; accidentally killed Nov. 20, 1861; unm.


244  viii. Ann Barnwell, b. Dec. 28, 1843; m., Feb. 28, 1867, Edmund Mazyck, M. D. (Issue). Resides at Tryon, N. C.


247  xi. Mary Elliott Barnwell, b. March 20, 1850.

(237) Robert Woodward Barnwell [William Hazzard Wigg^1, Robert^3, Nathaniel^2, John^1], b. May 23, 1831; graduated with 2nd honour at S. C. College in 1850, James H. Rion taking 1st honour; studied at Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Erlangen; m., June 23, 1858, Mary Carter Singleton (d. June 25, 1863), dau. John Singleton of Richland District; sometime Professor and Chaplain South Carolina College; in charge of South Carolina Hospitals during the Confederate War; d. June 23, 1863.

Issue:

249  i. John Singleton Barnwell, b. April 2, 1859. Resides Aiken, S. C.


251  iii. Edward Barnwell, b. April 12, 1862; d. May 30, 1864.


Issue:

253  i. John DuBose Barnwell, b. Feb. 16, 1890.

254  ii. Sarah Scarborough Barnwell, b. Nov. 21, 1891.

238

(238) Edward H. Barnwell [William Hazzard Wigg 4, Robert 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. Nov. 27, 1832; m., Nov. 20, 1860, Harriet Butler Hayne, dau. Col. Isaac Hayne; Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. A. Resides at Yazoo City, Miss.

Issue:

256 i. William Hazzard Barnwell, b. Nov. 12, 1861.

257 ii. Isaac Hayne Barnwell, b. Feb. 21, 1864.


256


Issue:

BARNWELL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

265
ii. Mary DeBernier Barnwell, b. Aug. 5, 1889.

266

257


Issue:

267
i. Antoinette Cocks Barnwell, b. April 24, 1889.

268
ii. Sarah Williams Barnwell, b. March 12, 1891.

269
iii. Frank Hayne Barnwell, b. March 2, 1893.

270
iv. Isaac Hayne Barnwell, b. May 19, 1895.

259


Issue:

271
i. Edwardina Barnwell, b. 1887.

260


Issue:

272
i. Elizabeth Hayne Barnwell, b. June 2, 1894.

273
ii. Emily Louise Barnwell, b. Nov. 18, 1895.

274
iii. Stephen Elliott Barnwell, b. July 2, 1897.

243


Issue:

275 i. Emily Hazzard Barnwell, b. April 15, 1873; m., May 24, 1900, Theodore DuBose Ravenel.

276 ii. Katharine Hazzard Barnwell, b. June 22, 1875.

277 iii. Hettie Hutson Barnwell, b. Sept. 16, 1877.

278 iv. Helen Barnwell, b. March 27, 1879; m., Nov. 15, 1900, James Monroe Johnson, Jr., of Marion, S. C.

245

(245) Joseph Walker Barnwell [William Hazzard Wigg 4, Robert 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. in Charleston, October 31, 1846; spent year of 1864 at the South Carolina Military Academy, taking part in all the campaigns of the corps of Cadets during that time, and was wounded in the leg at Tullifinniy, December 7th, 1864; graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1867-68; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and took a course at the University of Göttingen; was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from Charleston County, 1874-6; was for many years Democratic County Chairman of Charleston County; was chief of staff of Governor Hagood; was elected State Senator for Charleston County in 1894 to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. A. T.
Smythe, whose term expired in 1896; was elected to a full term (four years) in the State Senate in 1898; 1st vice-president of the South Carolina Historical Society, 1893; m., Jan. 23, 1883, Harriott Kinloch Cheves, dau. Dr. Charles Manly Cheves, who d. Jan. 17, 1900.

Issue:

279  i. Langdon Cheves Barnwell, b. Feb. 6, 1886; d. Dec. 18, 1886.

280  ii. Harriott Kinloch Barnwell, b. Aug. 20, 1887.


(246) Allard Barnwell [William Hazzard Wigg 4, Robert 3, Nathaniel 2, John 1.], b. Nov. 13, 1848; served in the South Carolina militia at the close of the Confederate War; m., June 17, 1873, Selina McCarthy Graham, dau. William Graham, of Beaufort County; minister Protestant Episcopal Church; d. Oct. 21, 1899.

Issue:

284  i. Catharine Osborn Barnwell, b. May 1, 1874; m., Nov. 15, 1895, John Clyde Hoke, of Macon, Ga.


John Barnwell [John 1], b. March 8, 1711; m., Oct. 31, 1737, Martha Chaplin; was one of the gentlemen volunteers in Oglethorpe's expedition to Florida in 1740.

Issue:

3. Anne Barnwell, b. Dec. 11, 1742; m. William DeVeaux; d. 1798. (Issue).

One of their sons was Col. Andrew DeVeaux, the noted South Carolina Tory of the Revolution, who captured the Bahama Islands, and afterwards married Ann Maria Verplank, of New York, and ancestor on the female line of the Verplanks, of New York, and the Hare-Powells, of Philadelphia.
302  


tax. Mary Barnwell, b. July 18, 1759.

tau. Phoebe Sarah Barnwell, b. Sept. 9, 1763;  
m. Dr. Archibald Campbell of Beaufort; d. 1810.  (Issue).jj

302  

20, 1756; m., April, 1776, Jane Hay Cuthbert. kk

Issue:

305  
i. John Berners Barnwell, b. May 26, 1777;  
d. July 15, 1841.

306  
ii. Mary Cuthbert Barnwell, b. Sept. 29,  
1779; d. unm.

307  
iii. James Cuthbert Barnwell, b. May 26,  
1782; d. unm.

308  
iv. William Hazzard Barnwell, b. July 15,  
1787; d. unm.

309  
v. Nathaniel Sams Barnwell, b. Aug. 21,  
1788; d. unm. 1800.

310  
vi. Robert Barnwell, b. Feb. 10, 1790; d.  
umm.

311  
vii. Edward Wigg Barnwell, b. Jan. 12, 1793;  
d. unm. Oct. 1853.

312  
viii. Cuthbert Barnwell, b. July 18, 1797; d.  
umm. Sept. 3rd, 1853.

313  
ix. Jane Hay Barnwell, b. 1786; m. Prentiss  
Willard, who d.; m. again William  
Mathewman (who d. s. p.); d. 1817.

jj Among their descendants was the gallant Capt. Paul Hamilton,  
of Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Staff, killed during the siege of Vicksburg

kk His descendants are generally known as the "Berners Barnwells."
305

(305) John Berners Barnwell [John Berners, John, John], b. May 26, 1777; m., Sept. 22, 1804, Eliza Christiana Stoll (b. 1784; d. June, 1865); d. Jan. 15, 1841

Issue:


316  iii. Sophia Susan Barnwell, b. March 5, 1808; d. Sept. 11, 1811.


318  v. John Berners Barnwell, b. April 9, 1810; d. Dec. 13, 1811.

319  vi. Rebekah Louisa Barnwell, b. May 1, 1811; d. unm. Sept. 13, 1840.


325  xii. Cuthbert Barnwell, b. May 29, 1820; d. June 1, 1821.

326  xiii. William Norton Barnwell, b. Nov. 12, 1821; d. Nov. 6, 1826.

327  xiv. Sophia Mary Bourquin Barnwell, b. Sept. 4, 1823; d. in infancy.

328  xv. Eliza Berners Barnwell, b. April 20, 1826; d. in infancy.

\textbf{Issue}:

329  
\textit{i.} James Hazzard Cuthbert Barnwell, b. 1842; d. unm. 1879.

330  

331  

332  
\textit{iv.} Robert Barnwell, b. March 15, 1847.

333  
\textit{v.} Mary E. Barnwell, b. April, 1849.

334  
\textit{vi.} William Bernice Barnwell, b. April 17, 1851.

335  

336  

337  
\textit{ix.} Nathaniel Lee Barnwell, b. Nov. 8, 1859; m., Oct. 22, 1884, Pearl Amy Pournelle. (No issue).


\textbf{Issue}:

338  
\textit{i.} William Carl Barnwell, b. April 9, 1895.

339  
\textit{ii.} Essell Barnwell, b. April 5, 1897.
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Issue:


342  iii. Infant, b. and d. Nov. 11, 1876.


344  v. Emma Albertine Barnwell, b. June 1, 1880.


349  x. Mary Eugenia Barnwell, b. March 9, 1891.


334


Issue:

351  i. Lucy Anna Barnwell, b. Jan. 7, 1881.

352  ii. William Lee Barnwell, b. April 17, 1883.
iii. William Frederick Barnwell, b. July 23, 1884.


v. Mattie Maud Barnwell, b. Aug. 29, 1891.


Issue:

i. Cuthbert Barnwell, b. May 17, 1844.


iii. Mortimer Beresford Barnwell, b. Dec. 11, 1847.


Issue:

364 i. John Berners Barnwell, b. Aug. 27, 1870.
365 ii. Maud Amanda Barnwell, b. Sept. 12, 1872.
366 iii. May Belle Barnwell, b. Sept. 21, 1874; m., June 7, 1894, Adolph Jerger.
368 v. Ida Gertrude Barnwell, b. Aug. 29, 1881.

359


Issue: First wife.

370 i. Charles Mortimer Barnwell, b. Oct. 29, 1873.
372 iii. Theodore Barnwell, b. Sept. 26, 1877.

Second wife.

375 vi. Caroline Amanda Barnwell, b. May 21, 1884.

Addenda.—The following additions and corrections to the Barnwell genealogy were secured too late to go in the proper places:

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ERRATA.—On p. 345 of the October, 1900, issue of this magazine it was stated that the names of Sir John Colleton and Hon. Daniel Moore did not appear on the Wallace list of the members of the Governor’s Council of South Carolina, published as an appendix to McCrady’s History of South Carolina under the Royal Government. This was a mistake, as both names appear on that list. The only omission from Prof. Wallace’s list, so far discovered, is the name of William Bull, Jr. (See this magazine for January, 1900, p. 82.), appointed June 30, 1774.

BULL.—In foot-note 2, page 76 of the January, 1900, issue of this magazine the statement was made that Mr. Milton Leverett, of Columbia, had a seal of the first Lieutenant Governor Bull, containing the Bull arms and crest and a scutcheon of pretence. As the arms of a gentleman’s wife properly belong to a scutcheon of pretence it was supposed that the arms on the scutcheon of pretence were those of Mary Quintyne, Governor Bull’s wife, but it was not so stated because no Quintyne arms could be found. It has since been ascertained that the arms on the scutcheon of pretence correspond with those of the Woodward family, proving that Mr. Leverett’s seal was made for Gen. Stephen Bull whose first wife was a Woodward. Gen Bull was a grand-son of the first Lieutenant Governor Bull, and the great-grand-father of Mr. Leverett.
"The Fulton Family" is a recent contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy, prepared by Hugh R. Fulton, Esq., a member of the Lancaster bar. The period covered by the history extends from the birth of John Fulton, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1713, down to the year 1900. It embraces in its genealogical references, in addition to the Fultons, the Kerr, Wilson, Hutchison, Sherer, Ramsay, Thompson, Dickey, and other Pennsylvania families. For the first time we have the complete record of the family of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. The biographical notes on Dr. David Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina, are invaluable.

An Early South Carolina Invention.—The following interesting notice is taken from the South-Carolina State Gazette and Timothy's Daily Advertiser, September 12, 1800:

Charleston, September 11, 1800.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Mr. William Hutson has constructed a Gin for me, which is moved by oxen or horses, having eight pair of rollers—He warranted this Gin to produce four hundred weight of Clean Cotton in a day, but from an actual experiment, I am satisfied that it can, in that time, (10 working hours) produce much more. This Gin is substantial, and so simple in all its parts, that if put out of order, it may be repaired by any tolerable carpenter—The force sufficient to work it is a yoke of oxen or two horses, with a change.

September 12.

Mr. Hutson's advertisements of machinery and cotton gins appear in subsequent issues of the paper.

The Story of Emily Geiger's Ride Refuted.—In the notes to the October issue of this magazine reference was made to the Greene Sumter correspondence published in the Year Book, City of Charleston, 1899, and of their value to the student of the campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas. Those letters, taken in conjunction with others covering the same
period, published in Gibbes' "Documentary" histories, completely refute the traditionary story of Emily Geiger's ride from Greene's camp in the forks of the Enoree and Broad rivers to Sumter's camp on the Wateree as told in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the Revolution, in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, in Chapman's Annals of Newberry District, and in Chapman's school History of South Carolina. Those letters show that during the entire time that Greene was west of Broad river, including the time that he was in between the Enoree and Broad, that Sumter was on the same side of the river not many miles away and communicating almost daily with Greene by means of regular couriers. This matter was discussed at length by the editor of this magazine in a paper published in The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., October 14, 1900.

Gen. John Barnwell.—On page 55 mention was made of Gen. Barnwell's services in the State militia; the following extracts will amplify and illustrate more fully the statements there made:

"PROMOTIONS"

"John Barnwell, brigadier of the 5th brigade of militia of this state, to be Major-General of the second division, vice Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, appointed to the Federal Army.

"John M'Pherson, lieutenant-colonel of the 20th regiment of militia, to be Brigadier-General of the fifth brigade, vice John Barnwell, promoted.

"Major Talbird, of the 20th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel thereof, vice John M'Pherson promoted."—City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Feb. 16, 1799.

"DIVISION ORDERS.

"The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the state of South-Carolina, announces with much regret to the militia thereof.

1 John Drayton. Edward Rutledge had been Governor, but had died on January 23rd, 1800. He had been elected Governor by the Legislature of South Carolina, December 6, 1798, and at the same time John Drayton had been elected Lieutenant Governor.
the death of the honorable John Barnwell, major-general of the second division: To the memory of the civil and military services of so respectable a citizen, it is becoming to enter into suitable mourning; and the Officers of the Second Division in this state, are requested to wear military mourning, on all public occasions, for two weeks from the date hereof.


"PROMOTIONS.

"Richard Winn, Major General of the Second Division of the militia of this state, vice John Barnwell, deceased.

"John Pearson, Brigadier-General, vice Richard Winn, promoted."


Felder.—Mrs. Louisa C. Frederick, of Orangeburg, S. C., has published a genealogy of "The Felder Family" of South Carolina. Price 75c.

Queries.

Landgrave Smith.—Can any one give me the names of the first wives of the first and second Landgraves Smith? The second Landgrave’s second wife was Mary Hynne, who came to Carolina as a companion to Madame D’Arsens. Her brother, Edward Hynne, married Barbara Smith, her step-daughter, and moved to Cape Fear. Can any one give me information as to the descendants of these Hynnes? I would like also to obtain information as to the descendants of Elias Jaudon and Thomas Hamilton, who married the sisters Dixon.—B. R. Heyward, Albany, N. Y.

Pickens.—Can any one give information of Sarah Pickens, wife of William Henry? Who were her parents, sisters and brothers? Her daughter was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1804 (according to the family Bible). Any information concerning the Pickens family will be gladly received.

Respectfully, M. P.
Sims.—Can some one give information of the various Sims families of South Carolina? Sims is old Saxon, and means "shelf or cornice." The Simses are descendants of Simeon, and were originally Welsh. Early in 1700 Mathew Sims came to Hanover County, Virginia, from Somerset, England. He was called "James River Matt," to distinguish him from his nephew, who was called "Roanoke Matt." He came to Union County, South Carolina, after the Revolution, and has many descendants living there now. There was a Dromgoole Sims in Darlington County, a Congressman, and man of some prominence in his day. Dr. J. Marion Sims was from Lancaster County, but if related to each other, they do not seem to have been of the Mathew Sims family. William Gilmore Simms spelled his name differently, and may have been of another family still. Will any one give us some Sims genealogy? Some of the name moved to Alabama and Mississippi. Were there ever any Simses in Edgefield District, South Carolina?—Sims.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1900.

Among the contributions is an original letter from Rev. Alexander Garden, dated "Sc Carolina, Charlestown, Mar. 20th, 1742-3." The contributor, Geo. A. Gordon, A. M., supplements the letter with some account of the Rev. Alexander Garden, rector of St. Philip's Parish, 1719-1754, and Commissary of the Bishop of London for North and South Carolina and the Bahama Islands, 1726-1756. Mr. Gordon falls into error in saying that Alexander Garden, the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist, the author of Flora Caroliniana, was a son of Commissary Garden. Dr. Garden was the son of Rev. Alexander Garden, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Charles Town, and so far as is known was no relation to the Commissary. Mr.

1 Alexander D. Sims. See Year Book, City of Charleston, 1884, p. 346.

2 Yes, William Gilmore Simms' ancestry was entirely different. It was Scotch-Irish, and was always Simms.
Gordon probably got his information from Appleton's *Encyclopædia of American Biography*, which is usually wrong in its sketches of South Carolinians. Major Alexander Garden, the author of the *Anecdotes of Revolution*, was the son of Dr. Garden, the naturalist.

*The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for October, 1900.
Contains a pleasant notice of the July issue of this magazine.

*The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October, 1900.

*Historical Collections* of the Essex Institute for October, 1900.

*Publications* of the Rhode Island Historical Society for October, 1900.

*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for October, 1900.

*Records* of the American Catholic Historical Society for September, 1900.

*The American Catholic Historical Researches* for October, 1900.

*Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for October, 1900.

*The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly* for October, 1900.
Contains an appreciative notice of the first two issues of this magazine.

*Annals of Iowa* for October, 1900.

*The Iowa Historical Record* for October, 1900.

*The Washington Historian* for October, 1900.

*The Lost Cause*, October, November and December, 1900.

*The Sewanee Review (Quarterly)* for October, 1900.

*Publications* of the Southern History Association (Bimonthly) for September and November, 1900.

The September number contains an account of the battle of King's Mountain that was prepared by William Martin, son of Gen Joseph Martin, in 1848. He gathered his information from Col. Cleveland, Joseph Sevier and others who participated in the battle, but, neverthe-
less, the account differs in several particulars from that given by Cleveland, Campbell and Shelby in their official report of the battle, which is to be found as an appendix to Simms' History of South Carolina, editions of 1840 and 1842, and from Draper's account in King's Mountain and Its Heroes. Col. Charles McDowell is erroneously called "Gen. McDaniel." No mention is made of Col. Edward Lacey's command from South Carolina, but Col. James Williams is credited with the command of the South Carolina forces, which is not true.

Williams commanded only a small body of the South Carolinians, for Lacey, Hill and other South Carolinians refused to have anything to do with him on account of his conduct toward Sumter. (See McCrady's History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780). There is also an error in the introduction to this paper, in ascribing Dr. Weeks' General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West to the Report of the American Historical Association for 1894. It appeared in the Report for 1893.

This number also contains a full page notice of the July, 1900, issue of this magazine, erroneously styled the "S. C. Historical Magazine," in which it is stated that "if Nathaniel Greene is to be believed in his hundreds of emphatic references to the unreliability of Carolina militia" &c. Well, Nathanael Greene is not to be believed in that matter. The South Carolina militia were subject to the orders of Gen. Thomas Sumter, who believed in the Fabian policy which had kept Cornwallis in Carolina and upset the British grand plan of "carrying the war from South to North" long after Gates with his Continentals had been routed at Camden, and which had proved successful in South Carolina long before Greene with his patronizing and condescending airs had come into South Carolina to rob Thomas Sumter of the fruits of the work which he and these very same militiamen, whom Greene so derided, had accomplished. Greene could not have his way against Sumter and resorted to criticisms of the militia to justify his own failures.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, July to September, 1900.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the semi-annual meeting held in Boston, April 25, 1900, forming Part 3 of Vol. XIII.


Historical Account of some of the more Important Versions and Editions of the Bible, by Charles W. Darling, A. M. 1894.

The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters. An address at the dedication of the building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, October 19, 1900, by Charles Francis Adams, LL.D.


Premium List of the Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, November 1st to 10th, 1900.

List of Books, Pamphlets and Maps received at the Library of the Department of State from January 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1900. New Series—No. 21.


THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society is still advancing and its work continues to attract attention. Several valuable donations have been made to its collections since our last issue. Dr. W. H. Huger has presented the MS "Records of the St. Thomas' Hunting Club, 1785-1795." Rev. John Johnson, D. D., has presented a number of pamphlets and Gen. Edward McCrady has presented a full set of the Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. The following new members have been enrolled: W. H. Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. J. J. Bossard, Sumter, S. C.; C. K. Singleton, Acton, S. C.; R. B. Scarborough, Conway, S. C.; B. J. Ramage, Sewanee, Tenn.; The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. A. J. Stokes, Charleston, S. C.; Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Hudson, Bennettsville, S. C.; Samuel E. White, Fort Mill, S. C.
WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO HAVE
a number of sets of the first volume (1900) of the
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine bound,
and if members desire their sets bound they may return us
their magazines (January, April, July and October, 1900),
accompanied by sixty (60) cents to pay cost of binding and
remailing, and we will have them bound and returned.

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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.
(The fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th.) 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.
PAPERS OF THE FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, JUNE-NOVEMBER, 1775.

[Continued from the January number.]

[82.]

[CAPT. SAMUEL WISE TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Addressed: To
The Honourable the Council of Safety—
address

To the Honourable the Council of Safety
Honourable Gentlemen

I am Extremely sorry any incident should have arisen that would oblige me to send the Commission you were pleased to honour me with unto Mr. Drayton, for having entered into the service, with a heart full of Zeal for the Legal freedom of myself & fellow subjects of this Province in particular and the Constitutional Rights of America in General, so nothing less than being dishonoured by a suspicion of want of Integrity to the great Cause of Constitu-
tional Liberty, wuld have induced me to have taken this step, & I hope your Honours will be pleased to consider the bitterness of my feelings when Mr Drayton Refused to tell me the name of the Man who had thus disgraced me, but as my friends here seem to think that I have been rather hasty, if your Honours too should be of that Opinion, I shall be Exceedingly Greived, for it was never my intention to give the least offence, and beg leave to Submitt myself and Cause to your honours Judgment

I am with great Respect

your Honors

moste Obedt Humble servant

Charlestown

30 Sepr 1775

Sam! Wise

Endorsed : Capt Sam Wise

30 Sepr 1775.

Read in Council 1st Octob.

Referred to Mr Drayton—

[83.]

[THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.] In General Committee.

70 Samuel Wise was senior captain in the Rangers (See vol. I, p. 189). His resignation, as above, was not accepted. In September, 1776, the Rangers were taken upon the Continental establishment as a full infantry regiment, and on November 23rd Lt. Col. Thomson was appointed Colonel; Major Mayson was appointed Lt. Col., and Capt. Wise Major (Gibbes' Documentary History of the American Revolution, 1776-82, pp. 43-46). Maj. Wise was killed at the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779.

71 On July 6, 1774, a convention of the people of South Carolina met in Charles Town and passed resolutions condemning the British Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, and looking to protection against oppressive measures. Before adjourning this Convention selected a committee of ninety-nine “to act as a General Committee to correspond with the committees of the other Colonies, and to do all matters and things necessary to carry out the resolutions of the convention.” It was stipulated that twenty-one of this committee should
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 99

Charles-Town, 2d October, 1775.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Council of Safety, to direct a proper Intrenchment to be made, with all possible Expedition, on the Neck, at a proper Distance from Charles-Town; as a secure Retreat for the Inhabitants, should they be driven from the said Town.

A true Copy.

Pet: Timothy, Sectr

Endorsed: P. Timothy
2d Octobr 1775

[84.]

[COMMISSION TO GEORGE GALPHIN.]

To George Galphin—of Silver Bluff. Esq

By the Council of Safety for South Carolina convened at Charles Town the 2d October 1775— — —

By virtue of Authorities vested in us by the provincial Congress of this Colony met at Charles Town in June last & confirmed by the Representatives of the United Colonies in America Assembled at Philadelphia in July following:

We do nominate & appoint
You the said George Galphin Esquire to be a Commissioner for Indian affairs in the Southern department. And you are hereby authorized & empowered to treat with the said Indians in the name & on the behalf of the united Colonies in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians and to prevent their taking any part in the present Commotions & you are to follow and obey all such Orders &

constitute a quorum and that the power of the General Committee was to continue until the next general meeting. This committee was continued until the formation of the independent government in March, 1776. Up to the formation of the Council of Safety in June, 1775, it was practically the executive power in South Carolina. After the formation of the Council of Safety its offices were chiefly advisory 'though it still retained some executive powers.
directions in Indian affairs as you may now or shall from time to time hereafter receive from the Representatives of the United Colonies, from the provincial Congress or from the Council of Safety for this Colony for the time being—And for all & every Act which you shall do or cause to be done by virtue of this Commission—this shall be your Warrant & Indemnification. Given under our hands & Seals at Charles Town aforesaid on the said 29th Octob 1775—

Endorsed: Copy 29 October 1775—
To George Galphin

[85.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Charles Town So Carolina 3d October 1775—

Gentlemen

We beg leave to refer you to our Letter of the 29th Ult? which went by the hands of Mr. Tebout from hence to Beaufort where Capt. Joiner was to take & convey it to you immediately— We have not heard from you by the last mail & have nothing particular to trouble you with by the return but a Copy of the Commission which we have judged proper to give to Mr. Galphin & Mr. Wilkinson respectively—which, 'though we do not presume to offer it as a plan, may serve to give you information.—

We find that the Cherokees mentioned in our last were killed & wounded in your Colony, we think it very necessary to Advertise & offer a reward for discovery of the perpetrators—If you are of this opinion we will readily second you in the measure—

Endorsed: Copy 3d Octob 1775

72 On the margin of the commission is written: "To Edward Wilkinson of Keowee, Esquire," and the inference is that an exact copy was sent to Wilkinson. See No. 85.

73 See January, 1901, magazine, p. 24.
[86.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Gentlemen.

I am ordered by the General Committee to inclose a Resolution Entered into this day in Commee on the Case of James Brisbane Esquire to which we beg leave to refer—the Commee. request you to lay the Resolution before the proper board or Commee, in your Town in order that our Enemies may not receive shelter & comfort among our friends—

I am Gentlemen

Your most Obedt Servt

Charles Town

3d October 1775—

Under Cover as usual to W. Erven

Esquire

& sent to Philip Will to go by Post

Council of Safety at Savanna—

Endorsed: Copy 3d Octobr 1775—

To the Council of Safety

at Savanna

[87.]

[COL. JOSEPH GLOVER TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To

The Honl Henry Laurens Esqr

President of the Council of Safety

Charlestown

Sir

Octobr 2d 1775

Several Men, Who's Names are Subscriber To the within Assosiation on Edisto Island, To form themselves into a Volunteer Comp'y agreeable to a Resolution of the Provincial

---

*James Brisbane was one of the congratulators of Lord Cornwallis on his victory at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, and was among those whose property was confiscated and persons banished by the Jacksonborough Assembly of 1782.*
Congress, have made Application To me to Procure, Commissions for the following Gentlemen to Command them Viz. Joseph Jenkins To Be their Captain Archibald Whaley First Lieut\2, Joseph Fickling Junr Second Lieut\1 and Jeremiah Eaton Third Lieut\3, or Ensign I have Apply\d To the Governor Sometime ago for Those very Commissions, with some others which he refused to grant, I, therefore, Now Pray the Council of Safety will Direct Commissions To be Made Out for the Above Gentlemen If Approved of By them—I believe, it will Be Necessary for me To return the Inclos\d Paper, to the Officers, when The Council of Safety have done with it.

I am

N:B: Sir
Please Procure also an Ensigns Commission for the Edisto Island, Old Militia, Company with Regard your very Hum\1 Serv\1
Joseph Glover

They have Choose Mr John Adams to be Ensign of that Company

We the Subscribers do agree to Form ourselves into a Volunteer Company Under the Command of the Following Officers M\1 Joseph Jenkins Captain M\1 Archibald Whaley First-Lieutenant M\1 Joseph Fickling Junr Second Lieutenant The Uniform to be a Blue Coat with White Cuffs and Lappels with Jacketts & Breches of White, with a Fann Tail Hatt, To meet at least once a Week to goe through the Exercise We Farther Agree to the Orders of the Above Officers till such time Commission is Granted

\textit{75 See January, 1901, magazine, p. 6.}
\textit{76 From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1899. The roll accompanying the letter was published in the same paper. The roll belonged to the collection left by the late Wm. Gilmore Simms, but is now owned by Maj. John Jenkins, of Charleston.}
FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. 103

Nath! Adams  John Adams  John McMahan  
Charles Elliott  Wm Stanyarne  Ricd Cox  
Samuel Eaton  Samuel Evans  William Mikell  
Nath! Morgan Jn†  William Wilson  David Adams Jn†  
James Crawford  Jeremiah Fickling  Whitemh Seabrook  
Wm Furguson  John Fickling  
Ja† Murray  Wm Evans  
Benjamin Jenkins  Joshua Eaton  Ezekiel Wise  
George McNorny  John Gregory  John Hanahan  
John Theüs  Micah Jenkins  Thomas Elliott  
John Wilson  Thomas Whaley  
John McLeod  Thomas Wescoat  Joseph Maxey  
Richd Jenkins  Benja Edings  Robert Maxey  
William Bonsall  William Reynolds  
Florence Flinn  George Cheney  
Isom Lowrey  Stephen Dulzer  
Wm Hanahan  John Docherty  
Jeremiah Eaton  Jno White  
Charles Flinn  John Desberry  
Thos Skinner  

On reverse of page: Mr Jeremiah Eaton is also appointed as Third Lieutenant.

Endorsed: Coll Jos Glover

2d Octob 1775 presented to Council the
3d
Commissions signed


[PAPERS TRANSMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY BY CAPT. EZEKIEL POLK.]

So. Carolina  Thaddeus Reed  
&  New acquisition  Robert Davies  Came before me and Voluntarily made Oath that he will not Lift arms against the
Americans in their present Contest with Great Britain, nor do any thing by word nor Action, that he shall Know to be against the American Cause.

Sworn before me this 30th Sep' 1775
Ezek! Polk ss

Endorsed by Polk: Reed &
   Davies'
   Oaths

South Carolina

New acquisition

William West appeared before me and made Oath that he will not Lift arms against the americans in their present Contest with Great Britain, nor do any thing by word or action which He shall Know to be against the american Cause

William West
Sworn to before me this 2d October 1775
Ezek! Polk ss

Endorsed by Polk: West
Deposition

South Carolina

New acquisition

At a meeting of the Committee of this District on the 4th October 1775
Ordered, that in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Council of Safety of the 20th Sep' 1775 One large and commodious stockade fort be Built, in this District, as Near to the Centre of the Regiment, as Conveniency will permit.

A true Copy by order of Committee
Ezek1 Polk president

In June, 1775, the Provincial Congress elected Ezekiel Polk, then lieutenant colonel of the New Acquisition regiment, second captain in the regiment of Rangers (Ramsay's Revolution of South Carolina, Vol. I, pp. 34 and 36. Collections South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. 2, p. 24.) He organized his company and joined Major Mayson's camp at Ninety Six, Sunday, July 23, 1775. (vol I. of this magazine, p. 68),
Sir.

Since closing our packet which you will receive with this we have Resolved to send to Keowee in order to be properly distributed among the Cherokees One Thousand pounds weight of Gun powder & 2000 lbs. Lead of which you will be pleased to inform Mr. Wilkinson immediately & that he may expect it on the 20 Inst or a day or two sooner—we apprehend he will have sufficient time to make the distribution & for meeting you somewhere in the way to Salisbury & that you may both arrive at that town before the Day appointed—but in order to save time we repeat our desire that you will send a Messenger to him without delay & draw upon us for the expence.

By order of the Council
of Safety

H L
Presdt—

G G Esquire—

Endorsed: Copy to Geo Galphin
4 Octob. 1775
by a Man from Ph.
Wills—

after having had his progress to that point interrupted by Capt. Robert Cunningham's party of Tories. After remaining in Major Mayson's camp just a week he marched his men out of it on Saturday, July 29th, and sent them to their homes, and sent Maj. Mayson a letter announcing that he had quit the service. (Vol. 1, p. 70, Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, p. 414.) He afterwards adjusted his troubles with the Council of Safety and raised a company of volunteer militia and did good service in the “Snow Campaign” of November and December, 1775. Subsequent to the fall of Charles Town he was colonel of one of the regiments of “State Troops” under Gen. Sumter's command. He was a brother of Col. Thomas Polk, one of the Revolutionary leaders in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and of the same family as President Polk.
[RETURN OF CAPT. THOMAS WOODWARD’S COMPANY FROM AUG. 1ST TO SEPT 20TH 1775.]

A Return to the pay Master of the officers non commissioned and privates of the Eight Company of Rangers commanded by Colo William Thomson from the 1st Day of August to the 20th of Sept 1775.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days at 70/</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Woodward Capt</td>
<td>51 Days at 70/</td>
<td>186 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Lieut Richard Winn</td>
<td>51 Ditto 45/</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieut John Woodward</td>
<td>Ditto 45/</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serje John Smith</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>41 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Boyd</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>41 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum William Wilson</td>
<td>Ditto a 20 pr Month</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Owens</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Picket</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Owens</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carr</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Henderson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Oaks</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benj Mitchell</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Henderson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henderson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benj May</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Frazier</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wimpey</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charnel Durham</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Anderson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Rayford</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathew Rayford</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought Over Dm</td>
<td></td>
<td>1089 16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1529 3 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78 For the first return of this company, to August 1st, 1776, see Vol. I. of this magazine, pp. 122-123.
Thomas Woodward maketh Oath, That the above Pay Bill is just & true to the 20th Septem? 1775—
Sworn to before me this 4th day of Oct? 1775
Tho: Charlton

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO EUROPE IN 1781.

[Continued from the January number.]

[53.]

[JOHN LAURENS TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.]

Brest. 28th May 1781.

I do myself the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that I embarked this morning early on board the Resolue, that she weighed anchor with the vessels under her convoy and made an effort to put to sea—but a calm proceeding we were obliged to re-anchor in a position for embracing the first favorable moment that may offer this evening or to morrow morning—In the mean time an extraordinary Courier arrived from the Court, in consequence of which the specie that had been shiped on the Kings account was ordered to be relanded—this change was occasioned by the reflection that the probability of our arrival at Philadelphia wd. subject this money to an expensive and dilatory land transportation—or to new risks at sea—in order to deliver it at Rhode Island—53 The reason of my mentioning this to Yr Excelc? is that the same sum will be transmitted by another convoy—in a short time, probably at a more early date than the epoch which I mentioned in my last for a farther remittance on account of the United States—which will furnish the opportunity we wish for—and I entreat Yr Excelc? to pursue the matter with the Court—that we may obtain an execution of their promise—on this subject—it is to be observed that it wd be much less pernicious to the interest of the common cause to have the interval between the second and third remittance protracted—than that between

53This reference is undoubtedly to money which the French government was sending to the Chevalier de Ternay, whose fleet was then bottled up at Newport, R. I. (See McCrady's History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780.)
the first and second—the advantages of an early credit are obvious—

I am informed that there is a farther arrival of supplies from Paris—for the Continental acq and that part of our Howitzers are expected from Nantes—if the latter arrive in time we shall embark them—the Remainder will arrive in the course of the next month—and as they are a very important object, furnish an additional reason for hastening a convoy—

Mr Jackson has transmitted me as yet nothing more than the Invoice of the Cargo which Capt Gillon had laden on board the Indian on acct of the State of S Carolina—the articles in general coincide with our present demands—those that do not are rejected—as soon as I was apprised of the ample supply of blue Cloth by the Marquis de la Fayette I wrote to stop the purchases of that article in Holland—that we might not make unnecessary provision—I have not as yet heard of Mr. Gillons arrival at Amsterdam—nor has he written to me—nor am I acquainted with the reasons of this unexpected delay—

As my father from the Circumstances of his Captivity added to the misfortune of his possessions being in the hands of the enemy must necessarily be in want of money—I must request Yr Excelc? to furnish him from public funds—he has been hitherto supplied by his friend Mr Manning—but private resources in time of war, may become precarious.

Mem. to destroy a letter to Congress—which will be returned by Moylan of L'Orient—

I am

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter to
His Excelc? Doctor Franklin.
Brest
29th May 1781———
[MEMORANDUM FROM BABUT & LABOUCHERE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Quantité suffisante de drap bleu pour 20 mille habits de soldat, avec la doubleure nécessaire

Ou pourroit les procurer en draps de Lodeve et des environs, il y eu a eu 4/4 ou une annee de large qui couteroient rendus icy aux environs de 7 1/2 l'anne d'autre en 5/4 de large des meme fabrique qui couteroient 8 1/2 10s

Ou se sert aussi pour la troupe de draps de vire qui ne sont pas tout a fait aussi forts, Ils ont 4/4 ou une aune de largeur et on les etabliroit icy de 5 1/2 10/ à 7 1/2 l'anne

On peut employer pour Doubleure de la sergette Blee qui a 17 à 18 pomes de large qui coute 24s l'anne

Ou bien d'une autre etoffe eroissee qu'on nomme ladiz de 21 à 22 pomes de large qui couteroit 23s l'anne

Idem de drap Blanc pour 20 mille Vestes & Surtout

Ou employe ordinairement du drap qu'on appelle tricot qui a 5/8 d'annee, ou 26 pomes de large et qui couteroit 3 1/2 l'anne

---

Draps et Doubleures pour habits d'officiers

Ou trouvera tout ce qui sera necessaire en draps de Sedan qui ont 5/4 de large Le Bleu vaudra de 15 1/2 10 à 23 1/2 10s l'anne Le Chamoir...

Idem

grandson, William Temple Franklin, and that is a letter which was written at sea on June 9, 1781. Franklin's reply to that letter, dated Passy, November 8, 1781, is published in Wharton's Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence, Vol. 4, p. 837.
Le Blanc . . de 14th 10/ a 22th 10.
L'Ecarlatte . . de 18 à 28th l'anne.
On peut employer pour Doubleures des habits d'officiers
du Ras de Castor Blanc Lise de 22 pommes de large qui vaut 2th 18 à
3th l'anne du Pas de maroe de 22 pommes de large qui vaut de 40 a
42nd de la serge de mande Croisée de
18 pommes de large . . 28nd l'anne
Colle eu Ecarlotte vaut 45 a 48nd.

Drap de Eussie ou
Toille pour 20 mille pantallon.

On ne kouve point icy du drap de
russie, mais on a deja employé pour
res pantallon une toille qu'on
nomme pertres que les Espagnol em-
ployent beaucoup et qui coute ac-
tuellement 25nd l'anne

Pour 20 mille Chemisse

Les créés larges qu'on tire de mar-
laix conviendroient et l'on s'en est
deja servi pour cet usage, Elles cou-
teroient au plus 34nd l'anne

5000 pieces toile pour Tenter
1000 de pour marquiser
1000 de pour border les ten-
ter

Cette quantité nous paroit
forte pour qu'on finesse se la
procurer dans un court Es-
pace, Il faut necessairement
demander ces toiller eu flan-
ders ou elles se fabriquent
each piece contient 60
annes et fa largeur est d'une
aune, Elles re vreiment icy
aux environ de 45nd l'anne
Pour rassembles tous les objets cy dessur il faudroit au moins 3 ou 4 mois depuis l’instant que les ordres seroient donnés ; Il y a un article dont nous n’avoue pas encore parté, Cest Celuy des Couverturer, nous doutons qu’il fut possible d’en procurer 40 mille dans un si court Espace, mais ou pourroit en tirer a la fois de tous les Endroits ou il s’en fabrique, nous pensons qu’il leur faut d’environ 6 pies de long sud 4 ½ de large mesure de france, Elles reviendront icy de 7 a 9th piece suivant la qualité———

*Endorsed by John Laurens* : Note relative to Cloth Babut & Labouchere

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens* : Memorandum from Babut & Labouchere respecting cloth for the American Army——

[List of Articles of Clothing Procured from France by John Laurens.]

HABILLEMENTS de 10,000 hommes en habits, vestes et Culottes, Dont 10,000 habits revers, parements et colets rouge, boutons de metal blancs unis.

10,000 Vestes de tricot doublées de Cadis ou Serge, boutons de metal blanc *unis*.

10,000 Coulottes doublées de toile ⅝, boutons d’Etoffe.

Savoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habits en drap bleu teint</th>
<th>5000</th>
<th>10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habits en drap brun</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestes en tricot blanc</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culottes en tricot blanc</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Détail des Marchandises Nécessaires pour la Confection des objets cy dessus

Pour les 5000 habits en drap bleu
MISSION OF COL. LAURENS TO EUROPE.

8125 an .. drap bleu teint à 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$
1250 an .. drap rouge pour parement revers et Colets a 1-6
13333 an /3 Serge Blanche pour doublure à 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$
2500 an toile rousse pour poches et droits fils a 1 an
7500 douz. gros boutons de métal blanc unis a 1 douz. 6
3750 douz. dits petits a oz boutons

Pour les 5000 habits bruns
8125 an Drap bleu
1250 an Drap Rouge
13333 an $\frac{1}{3}$ Serge blanche
2500 an toile rousse de $\frac{1}{4}$
7500 douz. gros boutons de métal
3750 douz. dits petits

Pour 10,000 vestes et 10,000 culottes
28333 Tricot blanc à raison de 2 an 5-6
17500 and Cadis blanc pour doublure des vestes à 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$
13333 Toile $\frac{1}{4}$ pour poches et droits fils des vestes et poches et doublure des culottes à 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$
10000 douz. petits boutons de métal blanc pour vestes a 1 douz. ceux des culottes était d’étoffe

Lesquels 10,000 habits, 10,000 vestes et 10,000 habits seront faconnées

Savoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a Paris</th>
<th>a Montpellier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>habits 7000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vestes 5000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culotes 5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pour opérer la Conjunction de cet habillement avec
la Celerité désirée et en effectuer le
1 Envoy de 2000 habits, vestes et culotes pour le 1er Juillet
2 Envoy de 3000 habits, vestes et culotes pour le 1er Aout
3 Envoy de 5000 habits, vestes et culotes pour le 1er Sr.
Ou a affecté la distribution de travail.

Savoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habits bleu</th>
<th>Habits brun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veste</th>
<th>Culote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

à Paris

Le Premier Envoy de

2000 habits bleu
2000 v estes
2000 culotes

Les 2000 habits bleu de Paris
Les 2000 v estes de Montpellier
Les 2000 culotes

Le Second Envoy sera fait

2000 habits bleu
2000 v estes
2000 culotes

Le troisième Envoy sera fait

3000 habits bruns
3000 v estes
3000 culotes

RECAPITULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habits bleu</th>
<th>Habits brun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veste</th>
<th>Culote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Premier Envoy de Paris 2000
Second Envoy de Paris 2000
3000 de Montpellier

5000 habits bleu
MISSION OF COL. LAURENS TO EUROPE.

Troisième Envoy de Paris......3000
Troisième Envoy de Montpellier.2000

5000 habits brun

Premier Envoy de Montpellier.2000
Second Envoy de Montpellier.1000
Troisième Envoy de Montpellier.2000
Second Envoy de Paris 2000
Troisième Envoy de Paris 3000

10,000 vestes

Premier Envoy de Montpellier.2000
Second Envoy de Montpellier.1000
Troisième Envoy de Montpellier.2000
Second Envoy de Paris 2000
Troisième Envoy de Paris 3000

10,000 culotes

Par Consequent Les
Envoys Seront Composées
Savoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habits</th>
<th>Bleu</th>
<th>Bruns</th>
<th>Vestes</th>
<th>Culotes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Le premier de</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le second de</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le troisième de</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesquels dix mille habillements Completés Monteront suivant le détail cy après à la Somme de
Savoir
8125 an Drap bleu teint... à 8 10f ... 69062 L 10 —...
8125 an Drap brun... à 8 ... 65000 — —...
2500 an Drap rouge... à 8 — 10 ... 21250. — —...
18666 an drap brun... à 8 65000 — —...
28333 an drap rouge... à 8 — 10 ... 21250. — —...
18666 an drap bleu... à 8 — 15 ... 32666 — 13 — 4
29500 an drap brun... à 8 65000 — —...
28333 an Tricot blanc... à 2 — 18 ... 82165 — 14 —...
18333 an toile de f... à 1 — 8 ... 25666 — 4 —...
15000 douz. Gros boutons... à ... 5 ... 3750 — —...
17500 douz. Petit id... à ... 3 ... 2625 — —...

335,373 11 4

Faconnée de

10,000 habits à 1. — 14f... 17000
10,000 vestes à ... 18f... 9000
10,000 culotes à ... 8 ... 4000

30,000

365,373 11 — 4

Nous Soussignés, Jean Holcker d'une part et Sabatier et Després d'autre part avons fait le présent marché pour effectuer l'habillement de dix mille hommes d'après le détail ci-dessus aux Clause et Condition ci après, Savoir.

Nous St Sabatier fils et Després nous Engageons de fournir aux prix ci-dessus détaillés, les draps, tricots, cadis, Serges et toiles, et de veiller à la confection tant à Paris qui à Montpellier, des habits, vestes et culotes pour être Livrer aux Espoques ci-dessus designées, et pour l'exécution des quelles il a été fait tous les dispositions.

Nous n'obligeons en sus de rendre compte au dit St. Holcker tant des prix des façons qu'il resulteront après la confection, que des quantités en chaque genre de marchandises qui y auront été Employés. Il nous sera tenir compte des frais de voiture et droits à défant de passeports sur les tricots à cadix qui nous seront envoyé de Lodeve l'y pour la confection de la partie des vestes et culotes qui etoit y être executée.
Les frais d’emballage nous seront alloués sur les facteurs que nous en remettrons.
En sus des prix du montant de la dépense générale il nous sera alloué 2 p. ./.0 de commission
Et moy Sr Holcker engage envers les Srs Sabatier fils et Després de leur payer le montant de cette fourniture.

Savoir

La somme de trente mille livres moutant apercues façons entrois payments de dix mille livres chacque,
Le premier le 20 du présent mois.
Le second le 20 du mois de Juin prochain
Et le troisième le 20 du mois de Juillet prochain
Et quant in moutant des Marchandises je promet et m’engage de ramettra anx dites Srs Sabatier fils et d’après un billet au porteur du montant des marchandises payable dans un an à compter de la datte de la réconnoissance des personnes chargées de la confection des dites habillementes, à la charge de l’escompte à demy pour cent par mois.

Fait double à Paris le neuf may mille septcent soixante et dix sept Signé holcker fils, Sabatier fils et Déspres.

Nons Soussignés réconnoissons avoir autorisés M. holcker fils à contracter en son nom, mais pour notre compte la marché cy dessus avec M. Déspres et Sabatier fils, nous promettons & nons nous engageous de le mettre en état de remplir les engagements qu’il a contracté par icelui et de lui fournir à cet effet l’argent nécessaire pour acquitter le billet au porteur qu’il pourra faire comme si nous les avions fait nous même en foy de quoy nous avons signé le présent.

Fait à Paris ce 12 Juin 1777. B. franklin, Silas Deane, Signés.

Nons Soussignés Srs Jean holcker fils d’une part et Sabatier fils et Després d’autre part sommes convenus de faire effectuer en sus des dix mille habits portés au présent traitté cinq mille habits, vestes, et culotes dont deux mille cinq cent habits en drap bleu teint et deux mille cinq cent en drap brun, parements, revers et colets rouges, vestes et culotes blanches
Endorsed: List of Articles necessary
for the clothing 10,000
soldiers—
Procured from France by
J. L. for the United
States——

[56,]

[List of Warlike Stores Demanded of France by John
Laurens.]

Etat Ulterieur des objets demandés par le Colonel Laurens.

Effets d'habillement.

15000 Convertures de laine larges et fortes.
6000 Chapeaux de soldat

Effets de Campement

De la Toille à bonnette pour deux mille tentes de soldat.
Une quantité de toille proportionnée de la qualité pour tentes
d'officiers.
De la toille à pourvir—en proportion—

Effets d'Artillerie.

5000 fusils.
2500 Epées pour les serjens d'infanterie
800,000 pierres de fusil—
10 Moulles à balle pr faire 20 battes à la fois.
Endorsed by John Laurens: Etat Ulterieur
de Demandes—p'
le Comte des Etat Unis—

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: List of Warlike stores
demanded by J L from
the Court of France, for
the United States——

[57.]

[ESTIMATE OF CLOTHING TO BE PURCHASED IN HOLLAND BY JOHN
LAURENS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.]

Officers cloathing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 yards of superfine deep blue cloth equal in width and quality to English cloth</td>
<td>16/6 sterling per yard</td>
<td>£ 1650—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 yards of superfine white cloth equal to English cloth</td>
<td>16/6 sterling per yard</td>
<td>1320—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 yards of buff colour'd cloth equal to English cloth</td>
<td>16/6 sterling per yard</td>
<td>82. 10—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 yards of scarlet ditto equal to English cloth</td>
<td>18/6 sterling per yard</td>
<td>92. 10—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 yards of sattinet or fine shaloon white, equal to English</td>
<td>2/ per yd.</td>
<td>400—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 yards of buff ditto....a 2/—</td>
<td></td>
<td>13—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 yards of scarlet ditto....a 2/3 —</td>
<td></td>
<td>28— 2. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 bts of deep blue sewing silk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 bts white ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 bts —buff—ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 bts scarlet—ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bts black ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 bts of best sewing silk a 28/ b t</td>
<td></td>
<td>120- 8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 bts of deep blue best scarf twist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 bts of white ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 bts of buff ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historical and Genealogical Magazine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 lbs of scarlet ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 lbs of best scarf twist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 yards of buckram a 9 d yd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 lbs fine thread for Taylors a 3/ lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35000 yards of fine linen for shirts not exceeding 2/8 sterling p£ yd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4666.. 13..2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212½ groce of shirt buttons for yz Collars a 1/6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.. 18..9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 lbs of Thread for making up the linen ........................................... a 10/6...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39.. 7..6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 dozen pair of fine white worsted hose a 60/ yz dozen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2250—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550 dozen p£ of strong white thread d£ a 48/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1320—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 dozen p£ of strong grey thread d£ a 36/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 plain Beaver hats........a 15/—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued £13,262.. 7.. 11.

Amount Continued........... £13,262.. 7.. 11

**Soldiers Cloathing**

15000 yards of strong and serviceable deep blue cloth—equal in width and quality to English cloth of the Yorkshire manufacture at 7/6 sterling per yard—1½ yard making a coat. 5625—

25000 yards of strong and serviceable white cloth equal in width and quality to English cloth about 5/ sterling per yard—2 yards and a half to make a waistcoat and pair of overalls. N B.—Should the cloth be narrower the quantity and price must be in proportion—— 6250—

22,500 yards of strong white shalloon or flannel for lining at about 1/. 1125—

2000 lbs of blue thread

500 lbs of red ditto
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 lbs of white ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4500 lbs of thread suitable to ye clothes</td>
<td></td>
<td>a 2/6 bt</td>
<td>562. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linens.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200 pieces of strong bleached 7/8—dowlas for soldiers shirts</td>
<td></td>
<td>a 30/</td>
<td>9300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3500 pieces of unbleached 9/8 Russia sheeting at about 37/6 per piece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3800 pieces of ravens duck a 27/. N.B. if ravens-duck cannot be procured—light canvas—or other proper cloth for tents of equal quality with the ravens duck—and a proportionate quantity—1000 pieces of brown drilling for Officers Marquées a 20f—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 pieces of strong oznaburghs for the borders of tents—each piece to contain 100 yds. a 8d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3333. 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 pieces of light sail cloth fit for Waggon covers a 35/ p&quot; p²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52313. 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 lbs of unbleached thread for the Russia sheetings .a 1/8 p&quot; bt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83. 6. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 lbs of thread for making ye dowlas a 3/6 p&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>262. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 Groce shirt collar buttons a 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40. 16. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 Groce of larger ditto for shirt sleeves a 1/4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46. 13. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Groce of narrow white worsted binding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Groce of narrow yellow ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Groce of narrow binding for trimming coats at 3/6 ye Groce . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 dozen pair of strong and warm woolen mittens a 8/ p&quot; dozen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit Price</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 dozen large worsted hose</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>18/</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 Blankets</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>5/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 hats</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of the purchase in Holland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£61,831.10.11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be deducted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,100 pieces of dowlas</td>
<td>4650</td>
<td>30/</td>
<td>4650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750 pieces Russia sheeting</td>
<td>2487.10</td>
<td>37/6</td>
<td>2487.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900 pieces Ravens duck</td>
<td>2565</td>
<td>27/-</td>
<td>2565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 pieces brown drilling</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20/</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 pieces oznaburges—a</td>
<td>1666.13.4</td>
<td>8d yd</td>
<td>1666.13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 pieces of sail cloth</td>
<td>1274.3.4</td>
<td>a 35/-</td>
<td>1274.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for waggon covers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of ye purchase in Holland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£49,087.7.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 yards of white Cloth for facings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal to English at 7/6 per yard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850 yards of scarlet ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 yards of buff ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>7/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate of Tonnage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

700 yards of white Cloth for facings
equal to English at 7/6 per yard
850 yards of scarlet ditto at 8/
250 yards of buff ditto at 7/6.

Estimate of Tonnage
### MISSION OF COL. LAURENS TO EUROPE.

Cloathing for 10,000 men. 100 bales
10,000 hats. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 bales
10,000 blankets. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 62 bales
Officers cloathing } ——— 80 bales
including linen } ———

292 bales
Linens......275 cases

567 Packages

**Endorsed by John Laurens:** Estimate of Cloathing to be purchased in Holland.

**Endorsed by Henry Laurens:** Estimate of Cloathing to be purchased in Holland for the American Army.

[58.]

**[RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO JOHN LAURENS FROM THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.]**

**Addressed:** Lieu. Col. Laurens——

By the United States in Congress Assembled—
September 5. 1781

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Hon. J. Laurence special Minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles delivered in a report—Whereupon

---

57 This report, dated Philadelphia, September 2, 1781, is published in Wharton's *Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence*. Vol. 4, p. 685 et seq. The estimates therein referred to by Col. Laurens are presented in the foregoing papers numbered 55, 56 and 57.
Resolved.

That the conduct of Lieut Col Laurens in his Mission to the Court of Versailles as Special Minister of the United States is highly agreeable to Congress and entitles him to public approbation—

Resolved./

That Lieut Col Laurens have leave to join the Army agreeably to his request—

Extract from the Minutes
Cha Thomson secr

Endorsed by John Laurens: Act of Congress.
5th Septem 1781.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Act of Congress 5—Sept 1781 approving Lt Col Laurens's conduct as special Minister to the Court of France & permitting him to rejoin the Army.

[59.]

[JOHN LAURENS TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.]

Philadelphia 6th Septem 1781.

Having placed my ambition and happiness in the service of my country—Nothing can be more precious to me than the act of Congress by which they are pleased to express their acceptance of my late efforts to serve the U. S.

I entreat Yf Excell to be persuaded that I am invariably devoted to the general interest—and that I shall ever esteem the approbation of Congress delivered in the name of the people as the most exalted Recompence that a Citizen can receive on any occasion—

I feel myself under peculiar obligations to Yf Excell for the indulgent manner in which You have communicated the sense of Congress in Yf Letter of the 6th

This testimony is the more dear to me, on acc of your distinguished public & private Character—I shall religiously
MISSION OF COL. LAURENS TO EUROPE.

preserve it as a monument of Yr Desire to encourage the servants of the people in their Duty—and them with principles of public
I have the honor
with the greatest veneration
attachment

Yr hb
Servt L

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Copy of a Letter from J L
to the President of Congress
Philadelphia 6th Septem 1781.

[60.]

[On the same day—September 6, 1781—Colonel Laurens submitted an additional report which is published in Wharton's Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence, Vol. 4, pp. 700-701. In the last paragraph of that report he says: "I had recourse to the State of Rhode Island for horses, &c., the particular account of which will be given to the board of war." The following is Col. Laurens's rough memorandum on the subject. It is written on the inside of the wrapper to a copy of one of his letters.]

four horses and two sulkies—
one sulkey left and one horse exchanged at Danbury
One horse exchanged at K's ferry & a packsaddle left at Morris Town—and
two exchanged—
A traveling waggon with four Harness complete—left at philade!

58This letter is somewhat mutilated—the endorsement by John Laurens and some words near the end being torn away.
GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO¹ TO MAJ. ALEXANDER GARDEN.²

21 Dec

Charleston
South Carolina

Philadelphia 17th Decem't. 1797³

Sir

I am very sensible of the honour you do me, and send you in return my warmest thanks, as well to your amiable handsome Lady, with my respects; I am sorry to hear that the time

¹ Kosciusko, Thaddeus (Poland). Colonel-Engineer, 18th October, 1776; 'brevet Brigadier-General, 13th October, 1783, to signify that Congress entertain a high sense of his long, faithful and meritorious services.' Served to close of war. (Died 16th October, 1817.)—Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army (F. B. Heitman).

Kosciuszko served in South Carolina as colonel of engineers, on Gen. Greene's staff, and planned the American approaches to the British works at Ninety Six during Greene's siege of that post May 22d-June 20th, 1781.

² Major Alexander Garden, born December 4, 1767 (St. Philip's Register), was the son of Dr. Alexander Garden the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist (See Ramsay's History of South Carolina, vol. II. p. 489. January, 1901, magazine, p. 93), the author of Flora Carolimana. His mother was Elizabeth Peronneau, of Charles Town, who died at Cheltenham, England, in March. 1805, in the 67th year of her age (City Gazette, July 25, 1805). Dr. Garden, who was born about 1728, and came to South Carolina about 1750, was the son of Rev. Alexander Garden of the parish of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a clergyman of high respectability, who, during the rebellion of 1745, was distinguished by his exertions in favor of the family of Hanover, and still more so by his humane interposition in behalf of the followers of the House of Stuart after their defeat at Culloden (See McCrady's History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 415-16), and was never pastor of the Scotch Church in Charles Town as stated in the January issue of this magazine.

Major Garden was educated at Westminster and the University of Glasgow, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn as barrister in 1779; returned to South Carolina in 1780, and became a cornet in Lee's Legion. and from March, 1781, to the close of the Revolution
was so ungenerous to diminish the number of my acquaintences, however to those steal in life be pleased to present my compliments, more particularly to Capt. Grimke, Shonbrick, Mr. Scott in James Island, or to his wife, where I was treated with affection, friendship and nursed like their one child—do not forget Major Edwards who have done me the honour to write Colo Washington, Major Moris, and to their ladies I beg Mrs. Moris to send a dish of coffee and such as I tasted at Accabie—I have

The honour to be

Your

Most humble and obedient

Servant T: Kosciuzko

served as a volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Greene; married, at John's Island, May 13, 1784, Mary Anna, daughter of Robert Gibbes; died childless February 24, 1829. He adopted Alexander Gibbes (son of Wilmot S. Gibbes) who took the name of Garden.

He was the author of Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War (Charleston, 1822), and Anecdotes of the American Revolution (Charleston, 1828), which constituted a "second series." An abridged and vitiated edition of both was reprinted in Brooklyn in 1865.

Kosciuzko was at that time on a visit to the United States. (See Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.)

John F. Grimke, who mustered out of the Continental Army as lieutenant-colonel of the South Carolina artillery regiment (4th).

Thomas Shubrick, sometime captain in the 2d South Carolina Continental Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Greene in 1781.

Evan Edwards, Major of the 4th Pennsylvania Continental Regiment from January 17, 1781, to his retirement, January 1, 1783; settled in South Carolina at the close of the Revolution.


Major Lewis Morris, Jr., formerly of Gen. Greene's staff, who remained in South Carolina after the Revolution, and was one of the original members of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. He was the son of Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, N. Y., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. "Morris, Lewis, Jr. (N. Y.) Brigade Major New York Militia, 7th June, 1776; Major Aide-de-Camp to General Sullivan, 4th August, 1776, to November, 1779; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel Continental Army by the act of 9th September, 1778, "for bringing forward to Congress the account of the repulse of the British forces on Rhode Island on the 24th of August last, and who, on the late expedition, as well as on several other occasions, behaved with great spirit and good conduct." Aide-de-Camp to General Greene, November, 1779, to close of war."—Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army (F. B. Hoeftman.)

Accabbe—a beautiful old plantation home near Charleston, formerly owned by the Elliott family. Maj. Morris married a Miss Elliott.
COL. MILES BREWTON AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

This conspicuous leader in South Carolina in the days of the Proprietary and Royal governments came into the Province with his parents and two surviving sisters on the 12th of July, 1684. He was then in his ninth year. Who his parents were the writer has not been able to ascertain, but it is possible that his father was that "Robert Bruton," of Andiver, who at the age of eleven years embarked, passage paid, on the Virgin of Hampton, 60 tons burden, John Ware, master, for the Barbadoes, March 30, 1640. Upon reaching man’s estate Miles adopted the occupation of goldsmith which then embraced all forms of banking. In 1709 he was captain of one of the two militia companies in Charles Town, and when Thomas Broughton and Robert Gibbes contested for the governorship he displayed considerable gallantry in the riot occasioned thereby. On Saturday, December 7, 1717, he was nominated and appointed Powder Receiver for the Province by the Commons House of Assembly, and this position he held until his death. He was foreman of the Grand Jury that was organized October 28, 1718, to try Stede Bonnet and his pirate associates, who had just been captured by Col. William Rhett. In July, 1740, he was appointed on the committee authorized by the General Assembly to investigate the charges against the South Carolina regiment in Oglethorpe’s St. Augustine expedition of 1740, and in July, 1741, signed the excellent report made by that committee. He was three times married. The name

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of his first wife has not been ascertained. His second wife was Mrs. Susannah Porter, widow of Mathew Porter, who d. July 25, 1741. He next married, February 24, 1743, Mrs. Mary Paine, widow of James Paine, formerly Mrs. Mary Bellamy, widow of Timothy Bellamy. He d. July 12, 1745.


The will of Mathew Porter, dated Nov. 15, 1717, and recorded June 20, 1718, mentions his wife Susannah. (Probate Court, Book 1711-18, p. 78.)

"On Saturday last died Mrs. Susannah Brewton, Wife to Coll. Miles Brewton, much lamented by all her Acquaintances; She was about Seventy Years old, Six and Thirty of which she spent in this Province."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, July 30, 1741.

"We hear, that Colonel Miles Brewton was lately married to the Widow Paine, a very worthy Gentlewoman."—The South Carolina Gazette, Monday, March 14, 1743. See also St. Philip's Parish Register.

The will of Timothy Bellamy, made Feb. 25, 1725, mentions wife Mary and daughters Sarah, Ann and Mary." (Probate Court, Book 1671-1727, p. 239). "Then was Married James Pain & Mary Bellamy by Ditto Do."—St. Philip's Register. "Mary Pain" and Sarah Crawford were appointed guardians of Ann Bellamy by Lt. Gov. Bull, Feb. 5, 1739. (Probate Court, Book 1736-40, p. 648.)

March 5, 1745/6 "Mary Brewton widow of Miles Brewton of Charles town in the Province of South Carolina Gent, late Mary Bellamy," widow of Timothy Bellamy, deceased, conveyed to Mathew Roche, husband of her daughter Ann Bellamy, certain property. (R. M. C. Book BB, p. 386.) On the same day Mathew Roche conveyed lot No. 28 in Charles Town to "Mary Brewton, widow of Colonel Miles Brewton of Charles Town aforesaid Gent. late Mary Bellamy," widow of Timothy Bellamy. (R. M. C., Book FF, p. 170.)

"The will of 'Mary Brewton of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina Widow,' made Feb. 22, 1759, and proved Jan. 14, 1761, mentions her sons James and John Paine and her brother Thomas Legare. (Probate Court, Book 1760-87, p. 11 et seq.)

"Friday was sev'n night, about One in the Morning expired in his Sleep, Colonel Miles Brewton, Powder-Receiver of this Province,
He was sometimes called Michael, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the name Miles.

**Issue:** By first wife.

1. Robert Brewton.
2. Jane Brewton.
3. Elizabeth Brewton.
4. Ruth Brewton.
5. Mary Brewton.
6. Rebecca Brewton.

1. **Robert Brewton** [Miles1.], b. 1698; m., ——17—, Milicent

and in the 70th Year of his Age. What is very remarkable, it was just that Day 61 Years, since He and his Two surviving Sisters first accompanied their Parents into this Country. This Instance joined to many others, that might be produced of ancient Settlers, (some few of whom were prior, and several not much later) might be urged as a pretty strong argument to remove too common though mistaken Prejudice entertained by our Northern Neighbours against Us, as if we were a Colony of Youths, and that Grey-Hairs would not flourish in this Climate; whereas, it might be easily demonstrated. as well from Principles of Reason, as from Experience, that in Proportion to the exact Number of Inhabitants, the Balance of aged Persons would turn out in our Favour. But this is by the way; As it is undoubt-edly the Duty of every rational and accountable Being earnestly to endeavour like the Good Old Man deceased to persevere in a constant and uniform Course of Virtue; so, every Man, who from a well ordered conversation here, has formed any pleasing hope, that his Peace and Happiness are seated above, would, I believe ardently, desire, like Him also, to vanish from the Earth, and to find such an easy and placid Passage into a glorious Immortality.

"Swift was his Flight, and short his Road, He clos'd his Eyes, and saw his God."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, July 22d, 1745.

The will of "Miles Brewton of Charlestown in Berkley County in the province of South Carolina Gold Smith," made Aug. 11, 1748, mentions wife Mary, sister Susannah Brewton, sister Elizabeth Burt, son Robert Brewton, daughter Ruth Pineckney, daughter Jane Bruce, daughter Rebecca Roach, grandson Miles Brewton, grandson Robert Brewton, grand daughter Anne Brewton, and grand-daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Jones. (Probate Court, Book 1740-47. p. 298 et seq.)

Most of the dates given in this paper are taken from the St. Phil-
COL. MILES BREWTON AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

———-, who d. April (buried 14th), 1728; m. again, April 15, 1729, Mrs. Mary Loughton, widow of William Loughton; sometime church-warden for St. Philip's Parish and later for Christ Church Parish; sometime captain of one of the two militia companies of Charlestown (The S—C. Gazette, May 6, 1732); elected to Commons House of Assembly for St. Philip's Parish at election held Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 2d and 3d, 1736; m. appointed to succeed his father as Powder Receiver; d. Aug. 17, 1759. His widow d. Nov. 2, 1761.

Issue: First wife.

8 ii. Mary Brewton, b. Nov. 3, 1720.
9 iii. Elizabeth Brewton, b. March 26, 1724.

Second wife.

10 iv. Miles Brewton, b. Jan. 29, 1731.
11 v. Frances Brewton, b. June 11, 1733.
12 vi. Anne Brewton, b.—17--; buried Oct. 10, 1750.
14 viii. Susannah Brewton, b. 17--; d. Sept. 4, 1755.*

ip's Parish Register; some are from the Christ Church Parish Register, and others are from the Gazettes. The first Mrs. Brewton's maiden name is said by members of the family to have been Millicent Bulloch.

The second Mrs. Brewton's maiden name is said to have been Mary Griffith. The will of William Loughton, made Dec. 7, 1727, and proved July 17, 1728, mentions his wife Mary, "father-in-law" John Bee, "loving mother Mary Bee" and uncle Thomas Fairchild. John Bee was his step-father, not father in-law. The term was often applied to step-fathers at that early date. William Loughton was buried Dec. 12, 1727.

m The South-Carolina Gazette, Nov. 6th and 13th, 1736.

n Yesterday Morning died, in the 62d Year of his Age, Robert Brewton, Esq; Powder-Receiver of Province; a Gentleman who was deservedly esteemed and is sincerely regretted. Mr. Jacob Motte, Jun. is appointed to succeed him in his Office."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Sat., Aug. 18, 1759. (See also Probate Court, Book 1758-63, p. 222.) Jacob Motte, Jr., was his son-in-law.

*" On Monday last died, Miss Susannah Brewton, a young Lady
2.

Jane Brewton [Miles 1.], b. ———— ; m. Joseph Holbeatch, who d. Nov. (buried 8th), 1720; p m. again, Feb. 2, 1722, John Bruce. a

Issue:

15. i. John Bruce, b. Jan. 4, 1732; m., Feb. 14, 1751, Ann Sanders; d. 1763. r (There were perhaps other children, but no records of them have been found.)

3.

Elizabeth Brewton [Miles 1.], m., July 10, 1722, Edward Croft.

Issue:

16 i. Edward Croft, b. April 16, 1723; buried April 27, 1723

17 ii. Susannah Croft, b. June 22, 1724; m., Nov. 23, 1741, Thomas Boone (Issue).

whose Death is truly lamented by all that knew her, as she was possessed of all those qualifications that could render her respectable."—The S—C. G., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1755.

p. The will of Joseph Holbeatch, made November 3, 1720, and proved Nov. 24, 1720, mentions wife Jane, daughter Jane, a probable posthumous child for whom the mother was appointed guardian, but in case she should marry again then Michael Brewton was to supersede her. Michael Brewton was appointed full and sole executor. Witnesses: Robert Brewton and Robert Hume. I don't think this daughter Jane was a daughter of Jane Brewton, for the will directs the executor to pay three hundred pounds to the daughter within a year after testator's decease, and no guardian was appointed for her, which indicates that she was already of age, which would have made her about the same age as Jane Brewton.

q "Then was Married John Bruce and Jane Holbeatch by Licence by Mr. Garden." - St. Philip's Register, February 2, 1722. The will of John Bruce, of Christ Church Parish, made September 15, 1764, and proved June 7, 1765, mentions wife Ann and dau. Jane (Probate Court, Book 1760-67, p. 554).

r His only dau. Jane m. William Scott, Jr., March 19, 1778.
18. iii. Elizabeth Croft, b. March 31, 1726; m., June 15, 1745, Archibald Knox.


23. viii. Mary Croft, b. March 26, 1733.


4.

Ruth Brewton, [Miles], b. 1704; m., Jan. 6, 1724/5, William Pinckney (b. 1703; d. Dec. 2, 1766), subsequently captain in the Charles Town battalion of militia, then captain and later

a "Tuesday last died aged 63 years, after a very tedious indisposition, William Pinckney, commissary-general (and a native) of this province.

b "'Tis said, Benjamin Simons, Esq; will be appointed to succeed Mr. Pinckney as commissary-general."— The South Carolina Gazette, Monday, Dec. 8, 1766.

c "The Inhabitants of this Town increasing every Day, the two Companies of Foot have been lately divided into four, whereof Capt. Adam Beauchamp has the first, Mr. Joseph Massey was appointed Captain of the second, Mr. William Pinckney Captain of the third, and Mr. Childermas Croft Captain of the fourth Company. The said four Companies passed Muster on Tuesday last, when the new Captains at the head of their respective Companies read their Commissions, and concluded the Day in regaling and merriment."— The South-Carolina Gazette, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1735.

d "The repeated Advices that we have received of the Designs of Spain against this Province, and the Certainty of the Accounts of the great Armament that was making last Year at the Havannah, and which we are assured is still continued there determined several Gentlemen of Worth and Distinction in Charlestown to accept Commissions in the Militia, and to make themselves Masters in the best Manner they could of the Military Discipline, that they might be the better enabled to act vigorously in Defence of the Province, and to repel the Attacks of any invading Power. To this End his
major in the Charles Town regiment, Deputy Secretary of the Province, and Commissary-General; d. Sept. 15, 1770.

Issue:

1. Mary Pinckney, b. June, 1726; buried June 6, 1828.

Honour the President" (William Bull, president of the Council) "has been pleased to form the Town Militia, which about 6 Years consisted only of two Companies, and since of Four, into the first Regiment of this Province, of which the Hon. John Fenwick Esq: one of the Members of his Majesty's Council is Colonel. The Hon. John Braithwaite Esq; also one of his Majesty's Council is Lieutenant Colonel. The Hon. Charles Pinckney Esq; Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly is Major."

"This Regiment is divided into Six Companies of which the following are Officers.


"We hear that his Honour the Lieutenant Governor has lately appointed the following Officers for the Regiment of this Town.

The Honourable Coll. John Fenwicke Major-General The Honourable Charles Pinckney Esq; Colonel, in the room of Coll. Fenwicke.

Othniel Beale, Esq, Lieutenant Colonel in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Brathwaite.


"Last Saturday died at Ashepoo, aged 66 Years, Mrs. Ruth Pinckney (a Native of this Province) Widow of the late William Pinckney, Esq; Commissary-General of this Province." —The South Carolina Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1770.
ii. Thomas Pinckney, b. Aug. 6, 1728; sometime lieutenant in the British regular army; d. March 2, 1770.\(^w\)


iv. Charles Pinckney, b. March 9, 1731; was admitted to practice law in the Court of Common-Pleas at Charles Town, July 22, 1752\(^x\); m., Jan. 2, 1753, his first cousin Frances Brewton (11); was elected to the Commons House of Assembly for Christ Church Parish at the election held Oct. 29th and 30th, 1754\(^y\); was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Governor in Council Oct. 25, 1756\(^z\); was elected to the Common House for St. Philip's Parish at election held Tues. and Wed., Sept. 23d and 24th, 1760\(^aa\); was re-elected at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 12th and 13th, 1762\(^bb\); was appointed a magistrate in 1767\(^ee\); was appointed J. P. for Berkeley County by Governor, Oct., 1765\(^dd\); was elected to C. H. for St. Philip's at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 4th and

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\(^w\) "On Friday last died at Ashepoo, Thomas Pinckney, Esq.; late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 60th or Royal American Regiment; who served in America all the last War, was at the Sieges and Reduction of Louisbourg, Martinique and Havanna, wounded in the Battle on the Plains of Abraham, and always behaved as a brave and gallant Officer."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, March 8, 1770.

\(^x\) The South-Carolina Almanac and Register for 1763. McCrady's History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, p. 481.

\(^y\) The South-Carolina Gazette, Nov. 14, 1754. \(^z\) Ibid, Nov. 4, 1756.

\(^aa\) Ibid, Sept. 27, 1760. \(^bb\) Ibid, Oct. 23, 1762.


\(^ee\) The South-Carolina Gazette And Country Journal, Oct. 20, 1767.
5th, 1768; was reelected at election held Tues. and Wed., March 7th and 8th, 1769; was appointed J. P. for Berkeley County by the Governor Wed., Oct. 18, 1769; was reelected to C. H. for St. Philips's at election held Tues. and Wed., March 17th and 18th, 1772; was appointed, by the Governor, in June, 1772, colonel of the Charles Town regiment of militia in place of Col. Othniel Beale, resigned; was reelected to C. H. at election held Tues. and Wed., Dec. 15th and 16th, 1772; was a member of the Convention of Wed., Thurs and Friday, July 6th, 7th and 8th, 1774, and was put upon the General Committee of Ninety-nine (See p. 98) as one of Charles Town's members, and at the meeting of that Committee on Friday, July 8th, was elected chairman; was elected a deputy to the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina for Charles Town (Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael) at the election held Jan. 9, 1775; was on the same day appointed J. P. for Charlestown District by Lt. Gov. Bullo; was elected president of the Provincial Congress when it met at the Exchange Jan. 11, 1775; was

** The South Carolina Gazette, Mon., Oct. 10, 1788.  
** Ibid, Thurs. March 10, 1789. 
** Ibid, Thurs., March 26, 1772. 
** Ibid, Thurs., June 4, 1772. 
** Ibid, Dec. 17, 1772. 
** Ibid, Mon., July 11, 1774. 

The South Carolina Gazette, Jan. 2d and 28d, 1775,  
** Ibid, Jan. 28, 1775. 
** The Congress met at 10 A. M., elected its President and moved to Mr. Valk's "Long Room," where it deliberated until 1 o'clock P. M., when it moved to the hall of the Commons House of
reappointed on the General Committee as one of Charles Town's members, and was, on Jan. 15, with the other members of the General Committee for Charles Town, placed on the Committee for Carrying into Execution the Continental Association and for receiving and determining upon Applications relative to Law Processes; was on Jan. 18th elected Chairman of each of the foregoing committees at their respective meetings; retired from the presidency of Pro. Cong. at its second session, beginning June 1, 1775, and was succeeded by Henry Laurens; was elected a member of the first Council of Safety at this session of the Prov. Congress; was elected to second Provincial Congress from Charles Town at election held Mon. and Tues., Aug. 7th and 8th, 1775; was elected by the House of Representatives of South Carolina, March 26, 1776, a member of the Legislative Council of South Carolina, and was by that body elected a member of the Privy Council; was appointed by President Rutledge, with all the other members of the Council of Safety, a Justice of the Quorum, April 16, 1776; was elected State Senator for the combined Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael at election held Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 30th and

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Assembly, where it deliberated until Tuesday evening, Jan. 17th, (Sunday not excepted) when it adjourned. qq See vol. I of this magazine, p 41.

rr The South-Carolina Gazette, Thurs., Sept. 7, 1775. ss Ramsay's History of the Revolution in South Carolina, p. 93. tt The South-Carolina &
Dec. 1st, 1778, and when the Senate met he was elected President thereof; was re-elected to the Privy Council for two years, by the Legislature, Feb. 24, 1779; took British protection after the fall of Charles Town in April, 1780, and in consequence thereof his property was amerced 12 per cent. by the Jacksonborough Assembly of 1782; d. ——, 1784. (Issue.)

29 v. Mary Pinckney, b. Nov. 7, 1733; buried Sept. 21, 1749.


31 vii. Anne Pinckney, b. July 5, 1736; m., Jan. 18, 1756, Daniel D'Oyley. (Issue.)

32 viii. Elizabeth Pinckney, buried June 11, 1738.


34 x. Rebecca Pinckney, m., May 12, 1763. Benjamin Webb, son of William and Deborah Webb. (Issue.)

American General Gazette, April 17, 1776. uu Ibid, Dec. 1778. vv The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina, Dec. 8, 1779. w Ibid, Feb. 24, 1779. xx Sabine, in his American Loyalists (Boston, 1847); lists Col. Pinckney as a Loyalist and speaks of his defection from the Whig cause. Col. Pinckney did not desert the Whig cause. He took British protection after giving his parole. He did this, as many others did, to save his property from British confiscation and his family from British insult. Gen. Andrew Pickens and Col. Isaac Hayne did the same thing, but broke their paroles and violated the terms of the agreement as to protection, and they so acted because the protection offered had not been afforded and they considered the compact broken by the British. Hayne was hanged for it, and Pickens doubtless would have been hanged had he been captured. The amerckement was a sort of direct tax on such estates as had been protected.

yy "On the 31st past died, at George Town, in the 19th Year of her Age, of a sore Throat, Mrs. Sarah, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Brown of that Place Merchant; and Daughter of William Pinckney, Esq; Deputy-Secretary."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Nov. 6, 1752.

zz The will of William Webb, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, made


5.

Mary Brewton [Miles 1.], b. — —; m., March 28, 1733, Dr. Thomas Dale; buried May 25, 1737. Thomas Dale subsequently m., Nov. 23, 1738, Anne Smith, who d. Jan. (buried 28) 1743; m. again, June 30, 1743, Hannah Simons.

Issue:

38 11. Mary Dale, b. May 23, 1737; buried May 25, 1737.

Jan. 2, 1749, and proved Dec. 9, 1751, mentions wife Deborah, sons William and Benjamin and daughter Deborah. The will of Deborah Webb, widow, made Oct. 12, 1767, mentions sons William and Benjamin, daughter Deborah Pinckney, son William's children: William, Deborah, Sarah, Ann, Rebecca, Elizabeth and an unnamed daughter; and grand-daughters Sarah and Elizabeth Pinckney. (Probate Court, Book 1774-78, p. 239.) The last named, Elizabeth Pinckney, m., Feb., 1784, William Bellinger, of St. Bartholomew's.

aaa "Then was Buried Mary Dale and her Child in one Coffin"—MS copy

St. Philip's Parish Register in possession of Colonial Dames of Charleston.

December 4, 1733, "Miles Brewton of Charles Town" conveyed to "Mary Dale Wife of Thomas Dale of the same Place M. D. and Daughter of the said Miles," a lot in Church Street, Charles Town. Witnesses: John Baker, Rebecca Brewton and Charles Pinckney. (R. M. C. Book N., p. 238.)

The will of Dr. Thomas Dale, dated July 7, 1748, and proved Oct. 19, 1751, mentions his wife Hannah and brother Thomas Simons, Jr., and directs that his collection of dried plants and other specimens of natural history be packed up and sent to his friend Dr. John Frederick Gronovius at Leyden.

The will of Hannah Dale, widow of Dr. Thomas Dale, made April 9, 1751, and proved April 26, 1751, mentions her three children: Thomas Simons Dale, Jane Dale and Francis Dale, and directs that they be sent to their grandfather, Mr. Francis Dale, apothecary, in Hoxton, England. Dr. Dale was for years one of the Judges in South Carolina. (See local news in Gazettes, 1732-1740.)
6.

Rebecca Brewton [Miles ¹], b. — — ; m., Jan. 16, 1733/4, Jordan Roche (buried May 29, 1752), sometime member of the Commons House of Assembly for St. Andrew's Parish.bbb

Issue:

39 i. Rebecca Roche, buried May 26, 1737.
40 ii. Mary Roche, b. Aug. 18, 1737; buried July 7, 1738.
41 iii. Anne Roche, b. 1738; buried Feb. 18, 1741.
42 iv. Rebecca Roche, b. Dec. 8, 1740; buried July 15, 1742.
43 v. Thomas Roche, b. Dec. 18, 1742; buried Aug. 4, 1744.
44 vi. Jordan Roche, b. Oct. 23, 1744; ccc buried Sept. 6, 1756.

7.

Robert Brewton [Robert ², Miles ¹], seems to have moved away from South Carolina and very little has been gathered about him. On February 19, 1746, Robert Brewton, Jr., of St. George, "Bermuda ats Some Islands" executed to his "Honour'd & Loving Father Colonel Robert Brewton of Charles Town" a power of attorney.ddd In his will, made July 16, 1773, Miles Brewton (10) mentions his "half-brother Robert Brewton" and "the sons of Robert Brewton." These sons evidently came back to Charles Town, for John Brewton was long identified with the place, as will be shown

bbb The South-Carolina Gazette, Nov. 18, 1780.
ccc The St. Philip's Register gives this date. The Christ Church Register gives Oct. 23, 1745, but gives date of baptism as April 21st, 1745, which is manifestly incorrect.

ddd Register of Mesne Conveyances, Book H H, p. 46.
later, and a child of George Brewton was buried by the rector of St. Philip's Church, Oct. 23, 1780.

Issue:

45 i. John Brewton.
46 ii. George Brewton. (Issue).
47 iii. Elizabeth Brewton.

8.

Mary Brewton [Robert 2, Miles 1], b. Nov. 3, 1720; m., Jan 6, 1742, Joseph Jones.

Issue:

48 i. John Jones, **killed at Savannah Oct. 9, 1779.**
49 ii. Milicent Jones, m., Oct. 30, 1768, John Colcock. **(There were probably other children but records of them could not be secured.)**

9.

Elizabeth Brewton [Robert 2, Miles 1], b. March 26, 1724; m., Sept. 27, 1741, Mumford Milner; **d.** Sept. 17, 1786.

Issue:

50 i. Jeremiah Milner, b. June 13, 1754; **d young.**

† See extracts from will of Elizabeth Milner (9).

See "Joseph Jones to Mary Brewton, Spinster, January 6th Anno Domini 1742."—MS copy Christ Church Parish Register in collection S. C. H. S.

fff Mentioned in will of his uncle Miles Brewton (10).

**See** extracts from wills of Miles Brewton (10) and his wife.

"John Colcock, Esq; to Miss Millicent Jones, Daughter of Mr. John Jones, deceased."—Marriage announcements in The South-Carolina Gazette And Country Journal, Tues., Nov. 1, 1768. Also St. Philip's Parish Register.

hhh "Mumford Milner to Elizabeth Brewton, Spinster, September 27th A. D. 1741."—MS copy Christ Church Parish Register in collection S. C. H. S.

***"On Sunday last, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Milner, widow of the deceased Mr. Mumford Milner."—Death announcements
10.

Miles Brewton [Robert 2, Miles 1.], b. Jan. 29, 1731; m., May 19, 1759, Mary Izard;† was member C. H. of A. 1763 (S. C. Almanac, 1763) for St. Bartholomew’s; was elected to Commons House of Assembly for St. Philip’s Parish at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 8th and 9th, 1765 (The South-Carolina Gazette, Sat. Oct. 12, 1765); was elected to the C. H. of A. for St. John’s Colleton, at a special election held Sept. 19, 1770;‡‡‡ was elected for St. Michael’s at election held Tues. and Wed., March 17th and 18th, 1772 (The S-C. G., Thurs., March 26, 1772); was re-elected at election held Tuesday and Wed., Dec. 15th and 16th, 1772 (The S-C. G., Thurs., Dec. 17, 1772); was a member of the Convention of July 6th, 7th and 8th, 1774 (The S-C. G., Mon. July 11, 1774); was elected to second Provincial Congress at election held Mon. and Tues. Aug. 7th and 8th, 1775; took passage with his family for Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1775, and the vessel was never heard of again.***

in The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser, Wed., Sept. 20, 1786. The will of Elizabeth Milner, made March 25, 1782, and proved Sept. 25, 1786, mentions niece Milicent Colcock, God Daughter Milicent Colcock, great nephew Charles Colcock, niece Elizabeth Brewton, daughter of late Robert Brewton (when eighteen or married), grand niece Elizabeth Milner Colcock, nephew John Colcock.

‡‡‡ “Yesterday Miles Brewton, Esq; was elected a Member of the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, for the Parish of St. John, in Colleton County, in the Room of Benjamin Smith, Esq; deceased.”—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1770.
*** “Since our last, Miles Brewton, Esq; and his Family, Mrs. Benjamin Guerard, Mr. Charles Crouch, Printer, and several others,
He built that elegant old colonial residence, now known as No. 25 King street, about the time of his marriage, and it was probably one of the handsomest houses in America at that time, costing £2,000 sterling. There he entertained Josiah Quincy, Jr., in 1773, and Lord William Campbell in 1775. (McCready's Hist. S. C. under the Royal Gov., p. 607.)

After his death it fell to his sister, Mrs. Motte; from her to her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Alston; then to Mrs. Alston's daughter, Mrs. Pringle; then to Mrs. Pringle's son, Hon. Wm. Alston Pringle, to whose heirs it now belongs. It was used as Col. Balfour's headquarters in the Revolution, and as Gen. O. O. Howard's headquarters in the States' Rights war.

Issue:

51. Miles Brewton, lost at sea, 1775.
52. Joseph Izard Brewton, lost at sea, 1775.
53. Child lost at sea, 1775.

The will of "Miles Brewton son of Robert and Mary Brewton of Charles Town in the Province aforesaid Merchant," made July 16, 1773, mentions wife Mary, son Miles, son Joseph Izard, half-brother Robert Brewton, niece Milicent Colcock, nephew John Jones, the sons of Robert Brewton, half-sister Elizabeth Milner, sister Frances Pinckney, sister Rebecca Motte, and a possible posthumous child; brothers in law Charles Pinckney, Jacob Motte and Daniel Blake. (Probate Court, Book 1774-78, p. 298 et seq.)

The will of "Mary Brewton wife of Miles Brewton of Charles Town," made Aug. 24, 1775, mentions the will of her grand-mother Mary Bull, late of the Parish of Prince William; Daniel Blake, Arthur Middleton, John Bull, Ralph Izard, her father Joseph Izard, David Graeme, her sister Elizabeth Blake, her cousin Mary Butler, her cousin Sarah Guerard, Mrs. Rebecca Motte, Mrs. — Colcock, "Mrs. — Miller the widow of Mr. Mumford Miller," her son Joseph, "Mrs. Frances Pinckney the wife of Colonel Charles Pinckney" and their dau. Mary Pinckney, and Mrs. Anne Graeme, wife of David Graeme. (Ibid, p. 435 et seq.)
Frances Brewton [Robert ², Miles ¹], b. June 11, 1733; m., Jan. 2, 1753, her first cousin Charles Pinckney ³³ (28).

Issue:

54  i. Charles Pinckney, b. 1753; buried Dec. 4, 1753.


57  iv. Charles Pinckney, b. Oct. 26, 1757; was educated under Dr. David Oliphant; studied law under his father, and was admitted to the Bar; was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina, to fill a vacancy, for Christ Church Parish, in 1779; was captured by the British at the fall of Charles Town in 1780 and sent aboard the prison-ship Pack Horse; was released by the general exchange of June, 1781; was elected by the Legislature delegate to the Continental Congress in March 1784 (The S-C. Gazette and Public Advertiser, March 24, 1784); re-elected in Feb. 1785 (The S-C. Gazette & Public Advertiser, Feb. 12th and 16th. Gazette of State of S. C., Feb. 14th); re-elected in Feb. 1786 (Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser, Feb. 17th.); was elected to S. C. House of Reps. for Christ

³³ "On Tuesday last, Mr. CHARLES PINCKNEY was Married to Miss FRANCES BREWTON."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Jan. 8, 1752. St. Philip's Register.

The will of Col. Charles Pinckney, dated April 18, 1770, and proved Nov. 10, 1784, mentions wife Frances, sons Charles, Thomas, William Robert, and Miles Brewton, and dau. Mary; appoints wife Frances, brother-in-law Miles Brewton, cousin Charles Cutesworth Pinckney, friend Peter Manigault, and son Charles (when 21) executors.
Church Parish in Nov. 1786 (The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser, Nov. 30th); was elected March, 1787, by the Legislature, delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention and to that convention he submitted a draft of a constitution which, with the Virginia plan, was submitted to the committee that subsequently reported the constitution that was finally adopted, and many of the ideas of Pinckney's draft were incorporated into the committee's constitution; m., April 27, 1788, Mary Eleanor Laurens; was a delegate from Christ Church Parish to the State Convention of May, 1788, that adopted the Federal Constitution; was elected Governor by the Legislature in Jany. 1789; was a delegate from Christ Church Parish to the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was made President of the Convention; was reelected Governor by the Legislature in Jan. 1791 and served to the meeting of the Legislature in November, 1792, the new Constitution providing for the meeting of the Legislature in November instead of January and for the election of Governor in years of even figures instead of years of odd figures; was returned to the House of Reps. from

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"The following gentlemen, are elected delegates to meet in federal convention, at Philadelphia, in May next, viz. the Chancellor Rutledge, Hon. Major Butler, General Pinckney, Col. Henry Laurens, and Charles Pinckney, Esq."—The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser, March 10, 1787. It is a little singular that at the time of the Declaration of Independence one of South Carolina's delegates in Congress was unable to sign because of sickness—Thomas Lynch, Sr.—and that again at the adoption of the Constitution another should have been absent—Henry Laurens.
Christ Church in Oct. 1792, taking his seat in that body immediately upon retiring from the Governorship (The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser, Oct. 11, 1792); re-elected in October, 1794 (The C. G. & D. A., Oct. 21st.); was a candidate before the Legislature in 1796 for United States Senator to succeed Pierce Butler, resigned, but withdrew at the last moment and was elected Governor on Dec. 8th (The C. G. and D. A., Dec. 12, 1796); was elected United States Senator Dec. 6, 1798 for the unexpired term of John Hunter, resigned, and also for the full term beginning March 4, 1799 (City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Dec. 14, 1798); resigned in 1801 to go as minister to Spain under appointment of President Jefferson, and while on this mission he negotiated the treaty by which Louisiana (which included the present State of Texas) was purchased; was returned to the S. C. H. of R. from Christ Church Parish at a special election held Tues., Oct. 22, 1805, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Arnold Wells.
(City Gazette, Oct. 24th); was elected Governor by the Legislature in Dec. 1806, and served to Dec. 1808; was elected to the H. of R. of S. C. from the combined parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael Oct. 1810 (Charleston Courier Oct. 12th); re-elected at election held Mon. and Tues., Oct. 12th and 13th, 1812; was elected to the 16th Congress from the Charleston District in 1818, retiring March 3, 1820; d. Oct 29, 1824 (See Courier 30th). He was the founder of the Democratic party in South Carolina and the leading exponent for many years of the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. In 1820 he opposed the Missouri Compromise bill in Congress in a very able speech (Niles' Register, vol. 18, pp. 349-350). "His opposition showed equally his firmness, his foresight, and sagacity. He distinctly foresaw the effects of the measure, and earnestly warned the South against them." (See also O'NCall's Bench and Bar of South Carolina, vol. II, p. 138.)

58 v. Thomas Pinckney, b. May 2, 1760

59 vi. Mary Pinckney, b. June 14, 1761; m., Oct. 27, 1785, Thomas Elliott.

60 vii. Child buried June 4, 1764.


62 ix. Miles Brewton Pinckney, b. Dec. 18, 1768; admitted to the bar 1792; was secretary to his brother Charles during his third term as governor, 1796-98.

PPP "Last Thursday night Thomas Elliott, Esq; (son of Benjamin) was married to Miss Mary Pinckney, daughter of Charles Pinckney, Esq; deceased, of this City."—The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser, Sat., Oct. 29, 1785.

Rebecca Brewton, [Robert,2 Miles.1], b. June 15, 1737; m., June 28, 1758, Jacob Motte (b. Oct. 15, 1729; d. Jan. 20, 1780), son of Jacob Motte, Public Treasurer of South Carolina; d. January 10, 1815. By the terms of the will of her brother Miles Brewton (10) she heired his plantation on the Congaree river in St. Matthew's Parish, Orangeburgh District, called "Mount Joseph." She was living there in 1781 with her three daughters and Mrs. John Brewton, widow of her nephew John Brewton (45), when the British took possession of her house for a military post. They threw up works around the house and occupied the house itself as barracks. Mrs. Motte and her family were permitted to remain in the house until Gen. Francis Marion, with a portion of his militia brigade, and Lt. Col. Henry Lee, with a detachment from his legion of regulars, appeared before the post on May 8, 1781, and began its investment, when she was requested by the British officers to retire to her Overseer's house near by.

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"Died, on Wednesday last, at Ashepoo, in Colleton district, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Webb, wife of Benjamin Webb, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Charles Pinckney, esq."—City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Sat., March 3, 1800

Her daughter Frances Pinckney Webb married William R. Bull, of Barnwell, and was the mother of William R. Bull, of Orangeburg, Mrs. Donald D. Salley, Mrs. N. M. Salley and Mrs. Cannon. (See January, 1900, magazine, p. 90).

The will of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, made Oct. 31, 1806, and proved Nov. 21, 1815, mentions her daughters Frances Motte Pinckney and Mary Brewton Alston.

This place has been erroneously styled "St. Joseph" by some writers, but Miles Brewton, in his will, calls it "Mt Joseph," and in Mrs. Ravenel's Eliza Pinckney, p. 289, one of Mrs. Thomas Pinckney's letters is published, dated "Mount Joseph July 1780."
COL. MILES BREWTON AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS. 149

siege was carried on until the 12th, when the Americans, by permission of Mrs. Motte, who furnished some combustible arrows for the purpose, fired the roof of the house and compelled the British commandant, Lieutenant McPherson, to surrender to Gen. Marion. The following account of Mrs. Motte's patriotic conduct is given by her grand-son, the late C. C. Pinckney, Esq., in a letter to the Columbia Carolinian, dated at Flat Rock Sept. 27, 1855:

"Mrs. Motte was informed by Lieut. Col. Lee that the destruction of her house might be necessary. To this she immediately and cheerfully consented, assuring him that the loss of her property was nothing compared with the advancement of their cause; and, to facilitate their operations, presented them with some combustible arrows, with which to set fire to the house.

"These arrows had been brought from the East Indies by a sea captain, and presented to his employer, Miles Brewton, a wealthy merchant of Charleston, and brother of Mrs. Motte. Mr. Brewton and family having been lost at sea, in 1775, the arrows fell into his sister's possession, and were fortunately carried by the ladies, when dismissed from the fort, to their more humble abode.

"The arrows were discharged from a rifle; the two first did not ignite; the third set the roof on fire, and as the piece of artillery in possession of the Americans commanded the only access to the roof, the British surrendered immediately. The Americans rushed in; extinguished the fire, and saved the house—an act of gratitude to the owner for her patriotic devotion."

Mr. Pinckney's recollection of what his grandmother told him is corroborated by a letter written by his first cousin, Mrs. Frederick Rutledge, in which she gives, with considerable minuteness of detail, her recollection of what she had heard Mrs. Motte say. In this letter, quoted by Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel in her Eliza Pinckney, pp. 299-300, she quotes Mrs. Motte as saying that she took from "the top of an old wardrobe" a quiver of East Indian arrows, which, when struck burst into flame. She goes on to say that "Mrs. Motte always used the case which held the arrows as a knitting
needle case." Mrs. Ravenel adds: "The present writer remembers the case well; it was a long bamboo quiver, with figures in dark brown, carved upon the lighter brown beneath." The late Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., in his Life of Thomas Pinckney, p. 81, gives the same version of the patriotic action of his great-grandmother, Mrs. Motte. Lord Rawdon, in his report to Lord Cornwallis, states that the house was fired by "fire arrows." Maj. Alexander Garden, of Greene's staff, in his Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War (1822), gives the same story.

It appears, therefore, that the best evidence is against the fanciful story of an Indian bow and arrows having been presented to Marion and Lee by Mrs. Motte. The only reliable authority who asserts that a bow played any part in the matter is Judge Wm. D. James, who was an officer in Marion's brigade and was present at the siege of Fort Motte, as "Mount Joseph" was now called. In his life of Marion he says, pp. 120: "When told it was necessary to burn the house, in order to take the fort expeditiously, she at once requested it should be done, and, as the means of effecting it, furnished an Indian bow and arrows." But the testimony of Mrs. Motte through her descendants, and the history of the Brewton arrows, seem even better evidence than that of Judge James. But there is another statement by Judge James that deserves more consideration, for it seems to show very clearly that the "fire arrows" did not cause the blaze on the roof. He continues, pp. 120-21, "This deed of Mrs. Motte has been deservedly celebrated. Her intention to sacrifice her valuable property was patriotic; but the house was not burnt, as is still stated by historians, nor was it fired by an arrow from an African bow, as sung by the poet.—Nathan Savage, a private in Marion's brigade, made up a ball of rosin and brimstone, to which he set fire, slung it on the roof of the house."

On the day of the surrender the British and American officers dined together with Mrs. Motte as her guests, and
she dispensed her hospitality alike to friend and foe after the manner of a true South Carolinian.

Issue:

64  i. Jacob Motte, *bap.* Oct. 25, 1759; buried Oct. 28, 1759.
66  iii. Elizabeth Motte, *bap.* Aug. 27, 1762; *m.*, July 22, 1779, Major Thomas Pinckney, of the 1st S. C. Continental Regiment; *d.* in England in 1794.
68  v. Abraham Motte, *bap.* July 16, 1764; *d.* young.
70  vii. Rebecca Motte, *bap.* Jan. 9, 1778; *d.* young.

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**45.**

**John Brewton** [Robert*²*, Robert*²*, Miles*¹*], *b.* — — — ; *m.*, Jan. 7, 1771, Mary Weyman, dau. Edward Weyman; sometime ensign,*uuu* then lieutenant and then captain in the

*ttt* "*MARRIED.*] In this town, last Thursday evening, JOHN MIDDLETON, Esq; to Miss FRANCES MOTTE, daughter of the deceased Jacob Motte, Esq."—*The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Sat., Aug. 2, 1783.

*uuu* *The South-Carolina Gazette*, June 4, 1772. McCrady's *South-Carolina in the Revolution*, 11.
Charles Town Regiment of militia; d. 1777. His widow m., June 19, 1784, Thomas Foster. A sketch of her is given in Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, 1822.

The will of "John Brewton of Charles Town in the State of South Carolina, Merchant," made May 11, 1777, mentions wife Mary. Witnesses: Elizabeth Milner, Milicent Colcock, William Johnston. (Probate Court, Book 1774-78, p. 442.) He was in co-partnership for some time with his uncle Miles and Daniel D'Oyley as "Miles Brewton & Co." (See The South-Carolina Gazette, Oct. 11, 1770.

"The Creditors of Capt. John Brewton, late of Charles-Town deceased, are requested once more, to deliver in their demands to Mary Brewton, Executrix.

P. Bonnetheau, Executor."—The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina, Sept. 23, 1777.

"Last Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas Foster, Merchant, was married to Mrs. Mary Brewton, widow of the deceased Mr. John Brewton, and eldest daughter of Edward Weyman, Esq; of this City."—The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser, Wednesday, June 23, 1784.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Waters.—In the July 1900 issue of this magazine, p. 266, some account was given of Philemon Waters. The register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, records the burial, Oct. 6, 1766, of Elizabeth, child of Philemon Waters.

Gen. Pinckney's Famous Reply.—On April 26, 1798, the City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser, of Charleston, published several of the documents transmitted to the State Department by the United States envoys to France. Among them was the famous document dated Paris, Oct. 27, 1797, which contains Gen. Pinckney's spirited reply to Talleyrand's secret agent M. X*(M. Hottinguer), "No; no; not a six-pence."

The Second Landgrave Smith.—There is a difference of opinion as to the date of the arrival of the first Landgrave Smith in South Carolina. The following extract from The South-Carolina Gazette of May 11, 1738, shows that his son the second Landgrave came into the colony in 1684, in his 21st year, and that would seem to show that his father came at the same time:

"Landgrave Thomas Smith departed this Life on Tuesday last in the 75th Year of his Age, having been 54 Years in this Province."

Chevalier Mauduit Duplessis.—In the January 1900 issue of this magazine, p. 23, a letter was given of Chevalier Mauduit Duplessis. The following account from The City
Gazette, or the Daily Advertiser, Charleston, S. C., Monday, April 25, 1791, of the assassination of this noble Frenchman at the time of the Haytian revolution will be of interest: (See also Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War. The name is Mauduit DuPlessis, not Duplessis Mauduit as Garden puts it.)

"The unfortunate officer who was killed at Port-au-Prince, by the soldiers of his regiment, as mentioned in the City Gazette of the 14th instant, was the chevalier MAUDUIT DUPLESSIS, who served with reputation, in the late American army."

Another Early Cotton Gin Invention.—In the last magazine the cotton gin of Mr. William Hutson was mentioned. The following account of another gin, brought out a few months earlier, is given in the City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser of July 3, 1800:

"A Cotton Gin, to work with two pair of rollers, was completed on the plantation of Thomas Hall, esq. in Christ-Church parish, about the 20th of June last, which requires only a small horse with a boy to govern the impelling power, and two young men or lads to supply the machine with cotton, as it feeds itself, and will gin out thirty-five pounds of cotton in the hour. This machine was originally constructed by Mr. Eves of New-Providence, with improvements on former plans, and after four days work, is found to surpass what was contemplated or expected."

Barnwell — The following additions are offered to the Barnwell genealogy given in the last magazine:

The ruins of the old fort built by Col. Barnwell at the scene of his triumph over the Tuscarora Indians in 1712, and thereafter call Fort Barnwell, are still easily traced, and the site is soon to become the property of the Rowan County Memorial Association. The ruins are on the banks of the Neuse in Craven County, N. C., and a postoffice near by is called Fort Barnwell.

Elizabeth Barnwell (9) was married to Thomas Tattnal, April 25, 1734. (St. Andrew's Parish Register).
Martha Barnwell (299) was married to David Guerard Sept. 16, 1770. Elizabeth Barnwell (300) was married to Jacob De Veaux June, 1768.

"Sunday Se'nnight Mr. David Guerard, was married to Miss Martha Barnwell, Daughter of John Barnwell, Esq; of Port-Royal."—The S-C. G., Thurs. Sept. 27, 1770.

"On Thursday, John Barnwell, jun. esq; to Miss Anne Hutson, Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hutson."—Marriage notices in The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina, Monday, May 12, 1777. (15)

"On Saturday last was reviewed, by General John Barnwell, at Tulifnney-hill, the Beaufort district Regiment of Granville County, commanded by col. John McPherson, when there appeared upwards of 400 men under arms, among which were two well uniformed companies of artillery and light infantry; and an additional number of well mounted cavalry, commanded by major James McPherson."—City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Saturday, May 12, 1798.

MIDDLETON.—The following additions are offered to the Middleton genealogy published in this magazine in July 1900:


Page 247 : Henry Bentivoglio Van Ness Middleton, Count Bentivoglio, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 10, 1843; was educated at Paris, Heidelberg and the South Carolina Military Academy; was in Confederate service in the Marion Artillery and Signal Corps at Charleston, 1861-1864, where, as acting adjutant at Fort Sumter on Feb. 20th 1864 he was put on General Orders No 23 by Gen. Beauregard for gallant conduct; in January, 1865, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, for distinguished valor and skill, in Co. I, First S. C. Volunteers (Hagood's), of which he was subsequently 1st Lieutenant and Captain and in the latter capacity was surrendered at Appomattox.
COLLETON.—The following additions to the historical sketch of the Colletons of South Carolina, published in this magazine for October, 1900, are offered:

"On the seventh day of December 1750 was Born Susannah Snell being a posthumous child of the Honble. John Colleton Esq. & Susannah his wife."—St. Philip's Parish Register.

She was baptized on December 13th, following.

"Jan. 5th. 1778, Othniel Giles & Jane Colleton, widow, were married per license."—St. Philip's Parish Register.

Charles Colleton, p. 341, did not marry Elizabeth Flavell, but Elizabeth Peterson. They were married Jan. 29, 1732. (St. Philip's Parish Register.)

The following page of an old account book was found in the garret at Pooshee plantation house:

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1725      To am† bro‡ Over  £342. 7..10½
Dec. 14   To 10tw Sugar        £ 1.11..3
          To 3yd3 Checkt lin²      1..13..9
          To 1½ oz: thread         —.13..9
          To 1tw Currants         —. 6..3
                    4.. 5.—
15 To 6 Quarts Rum                      1..13..9
17 To 1 gallon D°                        1.. 2..6
20 To 6 Quarts D°                       1..13..9
22 To 6 Quarts Rum                      1..13..9
          To 7 Quarts D°          1..19.£½
27 To 6tw sugar                         £1.. 2..6
          To a negro              1.—.—
          To 1 Quier paper        —.10.—
                    2..12..6
Jan'y     1 To 6tw sugar            1.. 2..6
8 To 4tw sugar                          —.15.—
12 To 4tw D°                            —.15.—
17 To 6 Quarts Wine                     £1..17..6
          To 2 yds Ozenbrigs       —.12.—
          To 9½tw flower          —.10.—
                    2..19..6
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1 From the private collection of Yates Snowden, Esq.
Middleton. Many years ago John Middleton lived in Laurens District, S. C. His wife was Margaret Anderson; he had a brother whose name was Andrew, who lived at Martinsville, S. C. John and Margaret had three or more children, William, Andrew and James. Andrew had a son, Matthew. Wanted, the history of this branch of the Middleton family.—Mrs. P. H. Mell, Auburn, Ala.

Can anyone give the maiden name of Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, the wife of James Calhoun and paternal grandmother of John C. Calhoun?—J. A. Stewart, Louisville, Ky.
beginning of our State's history to the close of the year 1780. The third of these books, just out, is the most interesting of all. It covers five of the most exciting, interesting and important years in our history, and, although there have been some valuable memoirs and documents published that throw much light on the stirring events of those years, yet their history had never before been presented in a thorough, scientific and scholarly manner. The philosophical manner in which Gen. McCrady handles the questions that brought on the revolution; his account of the beginning of the struggle in South Carolina, where very few people demanded or desired anything more than their constitutional rights under the British government, and his treatment of the various phases that the struggle assumed in South Carolina cannot fail of producing interest in the book among scholars and publicists all over the English speaking world. For the first time we are given an idea of the scope of the revolution that took place within a revolution when the people of the up-country of South Carolina arose in 1780, after the fall of Charleston, and under the genius of Thomas Sumter, assisted by those most valiant subordinates, Colonels Hill, Neel. Bratton, Lacey, Thomas, Hampton, Taylor and Myddleton, broke the triumphant march of Cornwallis and detained him when he had hoped to "carry the war from South to North" and meet Sir Henry Clinton in Virginia, catching Washington's depleted army between them and crushing out the rebellion at once. That was a grand achievement of Sumter; it paved the way for King's Mountain and Cowpens, and rendered Yorktown possible, and yet there were those who slurred at his achievements and called his movements guerilla warfare. There will still be doubting Thomases and scoffers, but the evidence is in and the case is with the jury, and we predict that Thomas Sumter's name will now receive the niche it deserves in the temple of fame.

There is perhaps no other American of great distinction whose life and works are so little understood as are the life and works of John C. Calhoun. And the reason of this is that reliable material for students to work from is not easily accessible, while the false and misrepresenting material is to be found in all quarters. In presenting this set of letters by and to Calhoun Prof. Jameson places the student of Calhoun's life and works under everlasting obligations to him. The accompanying "Chronology of John C. Calhoun," by Prof. J. Q. Dealy, of Brown University, and the "Calendar of the Letters of John C. Calhoun heretofore printed" are exceedingly valuable additions. As an introduction to the letters Prof. Jameson publishes an abridged account of the Calhoun family from the MS of Col. W. Pinkney Starke, which, like all family histories founded upon family traditions instead of original research, is full of errors. Col. Starke says that in 1733 James Calhoun and Catherine, his wife, and their four sons, James, William, Patrick and Ezekiel, came from Donegal, Ireland, to New York and proceeded thence to Western Pennsylvania, where they settled not far from the Potomac river, but that fear of Indians soon drove them to what is now Wythe County, Va., where they settled on Crab and Reed creeks; that the defeat of Braddock exposed the western frontier of Virginia to the Indians and that in consequence thereof the Calhouns again moved. This time to the up-country of South Carolina in 1756, settling in Ninety Six District on a tributary of Little River, since known as Calhoun Creek. To begin with, Ninety Six District was not created until 1768. There are six conveyances of land, amounting in all to one thousand acres, from various parties to Patrick Calhoun between July, 1763, and July, 1778, recorded in the Mesne Conveyance office in Charleston. The first three of these deeds locate the lands on Long Cane Creek, and the fourth locates the land on Calhoun's Creek. On July 23d, 1763, Joseph Woods conveyed five hundred and fifty acres on
Long Cane to William Calhoun. On April 2, 1777, Hugh Colhoun, "yeoman," and his wife "Jannet" of "Long Cane Settlement," Ninety Six District, sold John Ewing Colhoun, of "the same place (Stud! at law)," 200 acres "on a branch of the N. W. Fork of Long Canes, called Calhoun's Creek near Fort Boone," which had been granted to Hugh Colhoun in 1760 and 1768. One of these deeds gives Long Cane as a tributary of the Savannah River. Long Cane runs into Little River and so do both forks of Calhoun Creek. From this it would seem that the present Little River above Long Cane and the present Long Cane were regarded then as forks of Long Cane. This Hugh Colhoun, who, in 1777, lived in the same neighborhood with Patrick, William and James Calhoun, made his will, Nov. 30, 1792, and recited that he was of "Fawny, County Tyrone, and Kingdom of Ireland, Farmer (but now in America, State of South Carolina, and Parish of Saint James's Santee, Charleston District);" mentioned his wife Jane, sons John, James, William and an unnamed son, and daughters Sarah and Elizabeth, and brother John. The following notice probably concerns this last John:

"Departed this life on the 24th June, in St Andrew's Parish, near Charleston, So. Ca. Mr. JOHN CALHOUN, formerly of Bushfield, L. Derry, Ireland."—City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Sat., July 11, 1829.

What relation these Calhouns were to the others if any, the records have not yet revealed.

Patrick Calhoun was first elected to the Commons House of Assembly from Prince William's Parish, which then took in the Long Cane settlement, at the election held March 7th and 8th, 1769. From that time until his death he was constantly in the House, and the proceedings of the House show that he was one of the ablest men in that body. He was a ready debater, and his words were well chosen and strong.

Col. Starke is undoubtedly guilty of exaggeration on page 71 when he says that Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel (That is the way he spelt it himself, not Waddell as Col. Starke spells it) taught 4000 pupils. It would have taken him forty years to reach that number, giving him one hundred each year, and it
is hardly likely that he taught so many as one hundred each year while his school lasted. His specialty was to thoroughly train a few boys at a time.

On page 76 Col. Starke asserts that in 1798 the only newspaper published in this State was the weekly South Carolina Gazette. At that time there were three daily papers published in Charleston: the South-Carolina State Gazette, And Timothy & Mason's Daily Advertiser; the Columbian Herald; or, the New Daily Advertiser, and the City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser. The Carolina Gazette was a weekly issued by the City-Gazette, the first number appearing January 1, 1798. The Georgetown Gazette was also a weekly, issued at Georgetown, S. C., and there were doubtless other weeklies issued in other towns of the State. The South-Carolina Weekly Museum, and Complete Magazine of Entertainment and Intelligence, was, as its name implies, a literary weekly issued in Charleston in 1798. (Then in its third year).

On the same page Col. Starke states that at that time “no post-office had been established in the Calhoun neighborhood.” The Carolina and Georgia Almanac for 1798 shows that Cambridge, the county seat of Ninety Six District, and in the “Calhoun neighborhood,” was one of the four “post towns” of South Carolina: Columbia, Camden and Greenville being the other three.

On page 83 Col. Starke says that while John Ewing Colhoun was a United States Senator he corresponded with the head of the Colquhoun's in the Highlands, who “endeavored to persuade the American to restore the spelling of the name of the ancestral clan,” and that the Senator went so far as to spell his name Colhoun. Now, the editor of this magazine possesses the original autograph roll of Captain Charles Drayton's company of volunteer militia, organized in Charles Town August 16, 1775, whereon John Ewing Colhoun, who did not become Senator until March 4, 1801, signed his name John Ewing Colhone. (See vol. I. of this magazine, p. 135.) On May 19th of that same year he had witnessed a paper for Patrick Calhoun, and had therein written his name Colhoun. (R. M. C., Book S, No. 4, p. 259). He probably came down to
Charles Town in 1775 to study law, and the Revolution evidently interfered with his studies, for he was not admitted to the bar until 1783. In the meantime he had, in the fall of 1781, been sent to the House of Representatives (the famous Jacksonborough Assembly) from Ninety Six District. In February, 1785, he was elected a member of the Privy Council by the State Legislature. (*The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Sat., Feb. 12, 1785. *The Gazette of the State of South Carolina*, Mon., Feb. 14, 1785.) He was several times in the Legislature between 1785 and 1800, and in December, 1796, was supported for Governor. On December 8, 1800, he was elected by the Legislature United States Senator for the full term beginning March 4, 1801, beating Jacob Read, the incumbent, by a vote of 75 to 73. Mr. Colhoun was the Republican or Democratic candidate and Mr. Read was the Federal candidate. Mr. Colhoun died October 26, 1802.1

As there seems to be a scarcity of genealogical matter about the Calhouns, the following will may prove of interest:

> "In the Name of God Amen I Ezekiel Calhoun of the province of South Carolina & County of Granville being weak of Body but sound of Memory blessed by God do this Day vizt the third of September in the year of Our Lord God 1759 make and Publish this my Last Will & Testament in manner following (that is to say) first I give to my Son John Calhoun my Gun & Saddle and the Bal’d faced Horse & I also Bequeath to my Dear Wife Jean Calhoun the Thirds of all my Goods & Chattels and Personal Estate whatsoever except my Lands, I also allow an Equal Division to be given of the Rest and Remainder of all my Goods and Chattels & Personal Estate whatsoever to my Son John Calhoun Patrick Calhoun Ezekiel Calhoun & likeways to my Daughter Mary Calhoun Rebecca Calhoun Cathren Calhoun Jean Calhoun: also I give all my Lands I Claim & possess upon Long Canes, with all my Pattan Lands at Reed Creek, being in the

---

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

Mr. W. W. Simons, in his list of United States Senators, published in the *Year Book* of Charleston for 1884, puts the date of his death as November 3rd., and *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography* gives the date as November 26th, and both are evidently wrong.
Colony of Virginia, and County of Augusta to my three sons above named to be equally divided to each one of them: I also allow to my dear Wife Jean Calhoun (when the lands are Valued & divided) her third part thereof in Money or in the Lands, which they shall see Causes to give, & I likeways allow each one and every one of my four Daughters above named their Equal parts with my sons viz: of the Value of all my Lands when they are Valued and divided, either in Money or the Lands, which my sons shall Choose. I likeways allow my Dear Wife above named to have the management of all the Plantation I now dwell upon and the Care of all the Children in her own hands while unmarried according to the Intent of this will, but if married as the Exor shall see cause or think proper that she shall remain there or not any Longer, & also if my wife now proves with Child whether it be Son or Daughter shall have an Equal Division as one of my sons or Daughters aforesaid and in like manner as aforesaid, And I make and Ordain her my said Wife Executrix & my Brother Patrick Calhoun Exor of this my Will in Trust for the Intents & purposes in my will contained, & I make my two Brothers James Calhoun and William Calhoun Overseers of this my will to take care & see the same performed according to my true Intent & meaning In Witness whereof I the said Ezekiel Calhoun have to this my Last Will & Testat set my hand and seal the day and year above written

Signed sealed & delivered by the said Ezekiel Calhoun [L. S]

Ezekiel Calhoun as and for his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us who were present at the signing

Alexander Noble
John Wilson.
Robert Norris

Proved by Virtue of a Dedimus before Thos: Bell Esqr the Twenty fifth Day of May 1762 at the same time Qualified Patrick Calhoun & Jean Calhoun as Exor and Executrix.—Probate Court, Book 1760-67, p. 201.

The son Patrick was probably that Ensign Patrick Calhoun who went with Capt. James McCall into the Cherokee country in 1776 to try to capture Alexander Cameron, the British Indian Agent, and who was captured, tortured and finally killed by the Indians. (McCrudy's South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780, pp. 189-190.)

On December 15, 1808, the Governor (John Drayton) appointed several aides on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Among them was John C. Calhoun (City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Jan. 4, 1809).
Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898.
The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January, 1901.
Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, January, 1901.

Contains a reference to the Greene-Sumter correspondence published in the Year Book of 1899.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, January, 1901.

Contains address of Gen. James Grant Wilson at the Centennial of the birth of Bancroft, the historian, at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4, 1900. This Centennial was held at the suggestion of Mr. McDonald Furman, of South Carolina.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1901.

Contains an article on the "Lithographic Portraits of Albert New- sam, by D. McN. Stauffer. Among the portraits listed is one of William C. Preston: "Rectangular, half-length, front face. S. S. Osgood, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith., Phila. Title—Wm. C. Preston. Size 9.8x7.11 ins."

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1901.

On page 326 is published a "Certificate of Col'o Wm. Campbell, respect'g King Mountain Expedition," the following extract from which is interesting:
"I was directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to take command of the Militia ordered to suppress the Tories, who were at that time rising in Arms, and to apply to that purpose the same Means and Powers which I was invested with for carrying on the Cherokee Expedition, under which Directions I March'd a number of mounted Militia to Kings Mountain, in South Carolina."

On page 328 is published a very interesting letter from John C.
Calhoun to John Rodgers, dated "Washington, March 28, 1825" in which Mr. Calhoun gives some account of his family on both his father's and mother's sides.


Contains a page notice of the October issue of this magazine, a review of Fox's "A Cumberland Vendetta," by Prof. Frederick Tupper, Jr.; one of "Southern Echoes," by McDonald Furman, Esq., and one of Benson's, "Who Goes There," by Mr. Edward L. Wells.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association January, 1901.

The Sewanee Review, January 1901.

Contains a notice of the late Prof. Charles Hunter Ross, C. E., Ph. D., of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who had gathered a great amount of material about Henry Timrod. The editor of the Review regards it as a misfortune that difficulties about copyright and ill health prevented Prof. Ross from publishing an edition of Timrod's poems, as the Memorial Edition "falls short of the standard Dr. Ross had set himself."

Historical Papers published by the Historical Society of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

The Lost Cause, January, 1901, and February, 1901.

The Archeological Collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society. By J. P. MacLean. Being Tract No. 90, in vol. IV.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, January, 1901.

Annals of Iowa, January, 1901.

The Iowa Historical Record, January, 1901.

The American Catholic Historical Researches, January, 1901.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, January, 1901.


The Jubilee of Landmark Lodge No. 76 A. F. M., Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11, A. L. 5900.

The Condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Since the January issue of the magazine the following new members have been added to the roll of the Society: Messrs. Wm. E. Guerard, Savannah, Ga.; M. W. Brown, Adams Run; A. M. Rhett and H. S. Holmes, Charleston, and Mrs. Katherine J. Randolph, Sullivan's Island.

NECROLOGY.

Herman Baer, M. D., died at his residence No. 16 Bull Street, Charleston, S. C., on the evening of January 27, 1901. He was born in Germany in 1830, in the village of Hernheim. At the age of seventeen he came to America, and settled in Charleston, where, for several years, he worked as a typesetter. Then for several years more he acted as a tutor, first in the family of the Crosslands, of Bennettsville, then in the family of Gen. Wade Hampton. He next taught a country school, and, in 1854, entered Wofford College, from which he graduated in 1858. In 1859 he filled the chair of French and Hebrew at Wofford, and during this time he contributed an excellent historical paper on "The Palatines" to Russell's Magazine, of Charleston. He was graduated from the South Carolina Medical College in 1861, and in the same year entered Confederate service as a surgeon, serving throughout the war in the 2d Alabama regiment. Returning to Charleston after the war he began the practice of medicine, and was part owner of a drug store. In 1874 he gave up the practice of medicine and devoted himself to his wholesale drug house, which he operated to the day of his death. Dr. Baer was a ripe scholar, and took a substantial interest in all matters pertaining to local literature and history. He joined the South Carolina Historical Society in 1900 and took a lively interest in its work.
PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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. Volume IV. Charleston: Published by the South Carolina Historical Society. 1887. Unbound, $2.00; Bound, $3.00.


The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine for January, 1900. $4.00

Bound volumes at 60c. extra.

25% discount to members.
WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO HAVE a number of sets of the first volume (1900) of the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine bound, and if members desire their sets bound they may return us their magazines (January, April, July and October, 1900), accompanied by sixty (60) cents to pay cost of binding and remailing, and we will have them bound and returned.

Address

A. S. SALLEY, Jr.,
Sec. & Treas. S. C. Hist. Soc.,
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 is $3 per annum. (The fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th.) 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.
Pay Bill of Captain Sam. Wise's Company, in the Regiments of Rangers, Commanded by Col. William Thomson, from 1st Sept. till 1st Day October 1775——

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Officers &amp; Privates</th>
<th>20 Days. at 70/ £ Day</th>
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<td>Samuel Wise Captain, till the 20th (then resigned)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Donaldson, 1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>30 Days. @ 45/ £ do</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>Joseph Pledger, 2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>30 ditto @ 45/ £ do</td>
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<td>Trustum Thomas 1 Sergeant</td>
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<td>Benjamin Hicks, 2nd Sergeant</td>
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<td>1. Burgess Williams</td>
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<td>2. Thomas Dean</td>
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<td>3. Thomas Cochran</td>
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<td>4. Isham Gardner</td>
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<td>5. Edmund Hodge</td>
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<td>8. Bentley Pearson</td>
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*See magazine for July 1900, pp. 189-90, for first return of this company.*
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>John Booth</td>
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<td>Daniel Welch</td>
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<td>Dixon Pearce</td>
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<td>Peter Hubbard</td>
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<td>Isham Hodge</td>
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<td>John Stubbs</td>
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<td>Thomas Conner</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Lewis Conner</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Silvanus Cooper</td>
<td>£0</td>
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<td>John Wilson</td>
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<td>Peyerim Hoff</td>
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John Donaldson Maketh Oath, That the above is a just & true Pay Bill of the first Company of Rangers to the first day of October 1775—

Sworn before me

this 4th day Oct' 1775

Tho: Charlton

Endorsed: Captain Samuel Wise

Pay Bill from 1st Sept' to 1st Oct' 1775.

Endorsed also: Capt' Wises

Pay Bill—
To Coll Henry Laurens
These

Sir

As I am about to put myself on my Travels deo Volunte on Sunday next I could do no less in Justice to myself than address a Line to you who attentively hear'd the Charge brought against me for acting the Honest Freeman and my defence. to enquire whether you as a private Gentleman or as Chairman of the Committe have seen a Letter addressed to Lord N—th by a Rice Planter dated Frontier of Carolina Augt 24 1775 And if so what your private Judgement of that Piece is—on the whole whether the Contents thereof indicate any Principles dangerous or that the author thereof can with Propriety be termed one of most dangerous of the Enemies to the Freedom of these Collonies.—If you have heard nothing of it there may be some mistery—it was delivered at the House of Peter Timothy in August for Publication if approved of by the Committe—

If you have any Letter to Wrights Neck you may depend on their being taken care off I mean to go & stay there for some Time if can be quiet there Fare you well I am Sir

Your most humble servant

Oct. 6th 1775— James Brisbane

Henry Laurens Esq:

80 See April 1901 magazine, p. 101.
Sir.

In answer to your Letter of this Morning I do assure you that I never saw nor heard of the Rice Planter's Letter which you allude to, therefore I can form no opinion concerning its merit—I may venture to say it was never laid before the General Committee nor Council of Safety—because I have never been once absent from their meetings since April or beginning of May last.
you say you are to stay some time on Wright's Neck, do not attempt it without permission, rather remain where you are without going abroad till Wednesday next & then apply to the General Committee, perhaps, nay I think probably, upon a proper Representation of your Case they may indulge you to remain there (I mean at your Plantation) if not altogether, yet for some reasonable time beyond their late prescription, in hopes that you will not be instantly driven away I will not bid you farewell, but assure that that in all proper consider-
ation I am Sir
Ansonburgh 6 Octbr 1775. your humble servt.

Endorsed: James Brisbane
6 October 1775 & an-
swer same day—

[93.]

[COL. W. THOMSON TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Addressed: To

The Honourable the Council of Safety.

Charles-Town.

Amelia 29th Sept 1775.

The Honourable the Council of Safety.

Gentl.

I yesterday return'd from Ninety six, & think it unneces-
sary to write of particulars, as I make no manner of doubt

81 The copy of Laurens's reply to Brisbane was written on the back of the outside sheet of Brisbane's letter.
Mr. Drayton has already given you the same. I have left seven Companies behind at Ninety six, in order to take a Tour farther into the Country.

An alarm has been given that an Indian of the Cherokees had been killed & two wounded in Georgia, which has disturb’d the minds of the back Inhabitants much. And Mr. Drayton’s opinion in this Case, concurs with my own, it is, that as the Rangers were raised in defence of the Country, the back settlers would think hard if they were not with them in case of danger. We have therefore order’d them to march for some time up amongst them but not to proceed within fifteen Miles of the Indian Line, for fear of alarming the Indians, & in order to appease the minds of the Inhabitants in those parts.

After which we have given leave of absence for a few days in order to recruit themselves & Horses, which is really requisite, when they are to meet at the Camp in Amelia which will be on the 24th October.

After Mr. Drayton had finish’d with Col: Fletchall, I took a ride to Fort Charlotte, & examin’d the whole; I think it is in very good order for defence & that there is a very good Company in it. While I was there I had the pleasure of seeing Fort-James on the Georgia side, taken possession of by some of the Georgians and Carolinians—at my return to Ninety six, I met with Mr. Wilkinson from the Cherokee Nation who informed me that one of the Indians was killed & two wounded by some of the Georgia People. I immediately gave orders to Lieut. Taylor of Fort Charlotte to take a party of Men with him & go in search of the Persons whom the Indians mistrusted had committed the fact & whose names this Mr. Wilkinson mentioned to me. Inclosed you have a General return of my regiment of Rangers from the time of enlisting to the 20th Instant82 which is as correct

82 In his History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, the Editor of this magazine was unable to give, in his sketch of the 3d Regiment (Thomson’s), any rolls of this regiment because he did not know of the existence of such rolls in the Historical Society’s collection.
I could possibly make it from the returns given in by the different Captains. Capt: Wise on that same Day resigned his Commission to Mr. Drayton and as he will inform you more particularly on that & every other Head I think it unnecessary to add any more—

I remain

Gentlemen

Your most obed! hum serv!

Wm Thomson

Endorsed: Col: W. Thomson
29 Septem 1775
Read in Council
of Safety 7 October—

[94.]

[First general return of Thomson's regiment.]

A General Return to the Honorable the Council of Safety, of Colonel William Thomson's Regiment of Rangers from the time of enlisting to this 20th day of September 1775, inclusive—Viz:

---

83 Several of "the returns given in by the different Captains" have been printed in former issues of this magazine and one in the present issue.

84 He withdrew his resignation subsequently. See April 1901 magazine, pp. 97-98.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Privates</th>
<th>Names of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers &amp; Privates</th>
<th>Dates of Commissions and Attestations</th>
<th>Age of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers &amp; Privates</th>
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<th>Size of men.</th>
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A General Return of Col? Thomson's Regiment of Rangers, Cont'd

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"Died, on Friday the 20th of April last, in Pendleton county, Major Samuel Taylor. Throughout the revolution he proved himself a staunch whig, and an active brave soldier."—City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, May 15, 1798. He began as second lieutenant of his company. (See January 1901 magazine, p. 9.)
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A General Return of Col. Thomson's Regiment of Rangers. Cont'd

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<th>Name of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates</th>
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2. James Randolph... 25, Do " 25 " Virginia 5 x 9 57, 6, 8
3. James Anderson... 25, Do " 20 " South Carolina 5 x 5 57, 6, 8
4. Benjamin Hodge... 25, Do " 19 " Do 5 x 9 57, 6, 8
5. William Partridge... 25, Do " 18 " Do 5 x 7 57, 6, 8
6. Henry Wyley... 25, Do " 20 " Ireland 5 x 4 57, 6, 8
7. John Snelling... 25, Do " 19 " South Carolina 5 x 9 57, 6, 8
8. Elijah Peters... 25, Do " 21 " North Carolina 5 x 11 57, 6, 8
9. Lewis Broadway... 25, Do " 18 " Do 5 x 6 57, 6, 8
10. Lewis Coon... 25, Do " 19 " South Carolina 5 x 6 57, 6, 8
11. Jesse Killingsworth... 25, Do " 20 " Do 5 x 7 57, 6, 8
12. Hext Chappell... 25, Do " 19 " Virginia 5 x 10 57, 6, 8
13. Charles Devor... 25, Do " 26 " Pennsylvania 6 x 1 57, 6, 8
14. Joseph Wells... 25, Do " 34 " North Carolina 6 x 1 57, 6, 8
15. Conrad Coon... 25, Do " 21 " South Carolina 5 x 10 57, 6, 8
16. Gardner Williams... 25, Do " 26 " Virginia 5 x 6 57, 6, 8
17. William Lee... 25, Do " 21 " North Carolina 6 x 1 57, 6, 8
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## A General Return of Col. Thomson's Regiment of Rangers. Cont'd

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£1028, 10s.

A General Return of Col. Thomson's Regiment of Rangers. Cont'd

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Doct: Rogers from 1st July to the 20th September Inst: 82 Days @ 45/-

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The above General Return is an exact Copy taken from the respective Returns delivered in to me—

Amelia 29th September 1775.

Wm Thomson.

Endorsed: Col? Thomson's Return of the Regiment of Rangers—

see endorsement on

Mr Kershaw's general Account—

Returned in behalf of

Mr Chesnut Pay Master

13th October 1775—

88 It will be observed that very few of the men of this regiment were born in South Carolina. This is owing to the fact that the regiment was raised in the up-country of South Carolina which had not been settled twenty years before. It will also be observed that more of them were born in Virginia than elsewhere, which goes to show that Virginia furnished the greatest number of the up-country's settlers, and this is one reason why the people of the up-country are such good people.
### First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party

A General Return of the Pay due to the Regiment of Rangers, Commanded by Colonel William Thompson Esq.

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<td>£750</td>
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<td>June 18 to Oct 20th</td>
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<td>Alexander Rogers Surgeon</td>
<td>June 18 to Oct 20th</td>
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<td>June 18 to Oct 20th</td>
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<td>Sept 1 to Oct</td>
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<td>July 1 to Oct</td>
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<td>Captain Kershaw's Pay</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct</td>
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<td>Aug 1 to Oct</td>
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<td>Captain Richardson's Pay</td>
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<td>Captain Peyre Im Hoff Pay</td>
<td>Oct 1 to Oct</td>
<td>£8430.18.5</td>
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<td>Captain Heatly Pay</td>
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Total: £29758.7.6
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<td>By ditto sent to Captain Woodward</td>
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Errors Excepted

for John Chesnut Paymaster

Joseph Kershaw

---

80 See *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, vol. 2, p. 40.
Endorsed: Mr Kershaw's
General Return
of the Regiment of
Rangers—afterwards
extended to the 20 Octobr
1775—the whole Amount
for Officers & Men
to that day———
£16884 13. 8
Ordered in Council of
Safety to be paid &
Paid accordingly———

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
LETTERS OF RALPH IZARD.

COMMUNICATED BY WORTHINGTON C. FORD, OF BOSTON.

[R. IZARD TO JEFFERSON.]

The Elms, South Carolina, 27th April 1784

Dear Sir,

I am much flattered by a very friendly letter which I received a few days ago from you. Nothing can be more pleasing than expressions of regard from those we esteem and love. You are so good as to promise me a letter now and then; be assured that I shall at all times be happy to hear from you. We have had repeated accounts of the disagreeable situation of Congress at Annapolis. That the States should be so inattentive to their interest is much to be lamented; this is a matter I never think of but with a mixture of indignation and sorrow. How can the negligence of Maryland be accounted for? Is she ignorant of the advantages to be derived from the residence of Congress? or does she suppose, as the citizens of Philadelphia foolishly and presumptuously did, that it is impossible for them to go anywhere else? At the commencement of the war I was well aware that at the end of it we should have difficulties to contend with. The inattention and even disrespect shewn to the federal government by almost every State in the Union, will be productive of the most serious and I fear fatal consequences, and was not one among the number of which I was at the time apprehensive.

You will have heard that our Legislature has passed the 5 per cent law. Considerable opposition was given to it by some of the ablest and most respectable men of the country. It was however carried by a majority of three to one; and I hope the conduct of the other States will make it unneces-
sary to repeal it till our public debt is paid. Our Legislature have likewise shewn themselves remarkably moderate towards the refugees. The confiscation and amercement laws are in a great measure done away. In this also I hope the other States will follow our example. Would to God I could say that tranquility was perfectly restored to this State. Dissensions and factions still exist, and like the Hydra, when one head is destroyed, another arises. The British have deprived us of a great deal of our property. The inconveniences arising from their conflagrations and robberies will, however, in a short time be forgotten. The animosity and hatred planted by them in the breasts of our citizens against each other, is the most serious injury they have done us. Some joined the enemy from inclination. Others, in the most difficult times, from compulsion, and believing the cause desperate and almost totally lost. Nine out of ten of those who received British protection I suppose to be of the latter description and had in the beginning shewn themselves both in council and in the field friendly to our cause. These can not, except in a few instances, forgive those who refused to bend to the power at that time existing in the State, and chose to commit their lives and property to the issue of the contest.

I entirely concur with you in opinion respecting the cession of the back lands, and spoke of it several times during the course of last winter. The expedient you mention to settle the difference with our young sister, I think a good one; but I fear she will not have wisdom enough to adopt it.

I am settled upon an agreeable spot, about 18 miles from Charles Town. A plantation long neglected, but pleasantly situated and capable of great improvement. This I am attempting; and my inclination would lead me never to enter again into public life.

[Rest on farming.]
Dear Sir,

I have lately received your favour of the 29th Jan. and at the same time 4 volumes of the Bibliotheque Physico-Economique, for which I am much obliged to you. As soon as I received your letter of 22d May 1784, I laid the contents of it before our Chamber of Commerce and desired their sentiments on the points you mentioned. Enclosed is a copy of their report which has already been transmitted to you. I send you likewise enclosed a copy of a paper which contains the sentiments of Mr. Hall, the collector of the customs, a very well informed merchant in Charleston on the same subject. Another copy of this paper I enclosed you in my letter of last January, which I hope got safe to your hands. It will give me great pleasure to learn that those papers were received time enough to be of service to you in your negotiations.

The backwardness which you mention of Great Britain toward America is very astonishing. It seems to be a continuation of the same bad policy which has already brought them into so much trouble, and which I think will bring them into more. If they were simply to check the extensive credit hitherto given and limit their exports to this country within moderate bounds, they would act wisely. But she is grasping at too much when she aims at the entire monopoly of the carrying trade. This has occasioned much ill will towards her in several parts of this country, particularly in New England. It is said that Great Britain has encouraged the piratical states to attack our vessels. If this could be proved, I should prefer a war against her rather than against Algiers. But it is a melancholy fact that we are not in a condition to go to war with anybody. You are of opinion that we should go to war with the Barbarians rather than become tributary to them. The latter is certainly disgrace-
ful; but how shall we avoid it without falling into greater evils? The reverses of America, under the present management, do not appear to be adequate to the discharge of the public debt. Where then shall we find resources to carry on war—a war too without a prospect of prizes to encourage adventurers. The injury that was done to the commerce of Great Britain during the late war, was not effected by the Continental frigates, but by privateers, and very few of those would be fitted out against Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers. The Emperor's proceedings must before this time be manifested respecting Holland. The navigation of the Scheldt is certainly an important object. But if there should be a war, I think there must be deeper designs than the Scheldt. That matter is of no consequence to Russia. Holland may be deserted by some of her allies who wish to see the Stadtholder sovereign of that country. The dismemberment of Poland has happened in our day, and I think it probable that there may be an active partition of that country on the death of Poniatowsky. There are many other arrangements which ambition and policy may dictate; and the war with Holland may be the mask under which the execution of them may be effected. For a valuable consideration the Czarina and the King of Prussia may even consent to make the empire hereditary in the House of Austria.

These things are at a distance from us and we can think of them and hear of their being executed without much emotion. But our own affairs trouble me a good deal. We owe a large sum of money, and we are not taking proper measures to pay it. This is neither consistent with our interest, nor our honor. Our governments tend too much to Democracy. A handicraftsman thinks an apprenticeship necessary to make him acquainted with his business. But our back countrymen are of opinion that a politician may be born such (sic) as well as a poet. I live as much as possible in the country and shall continue a member of the Legislature as long as my constituents think that I can render them
Dear Sir,

I received a few weeks ago in the city your favour of so old a date as the 26th Sept. and am glad to find that the commercial papers which I sent you had at last got to your hands. England is not disposed to enter into a treaty with us upon principles of equity and is determined to exclude us from the West Indian trade as much as possible. This is a very troublesome piece of business and the adventurers, particularly those from the northern States, have sustained and will continue to sustain considerable losses. The conduct of France with regard to her islands, unfortunately encourages the British government to persist. This appears to me impolitic, in many points, but particularly so in one. There are many well wishers to Great Britain in every State on this Continent, at all times ready to trump up imaginary causes of dissatisfaction, and to draw invidious comparisons between the past and present times. The present state of the commerce of America with the West Indies certainly cannot be added to the catalogue of advantages which she has derived from the Revolution, and I should imagine that France would find her account in not letting America feel even that disadvantage. I have considered attentively, and I think impartially, what has been said on the propriety of the mother country's enjoying the monopoly of the commerce of her colonies, as a compensation for protection, and I think the arguments plausible, but by no means conclusive. If France were to remove all restraints on this subject, G. Britain would unquestionably be compelled to follow her example.

Our western posts are not to be delivered up, and the reason given is, because in some of the States the legislatures
have thrown obstructions in the way of the recovery of debts. I am sorry that such a pretext has been given; but before the passing of the laws complained of, G. Britain did not show any disposition to give up the posts. Certain it is that if the courts of law were to be opened for the recovery of debts generally and without restrictions, and property made liable to be seized and sold by the sheriff for cash, many persons would be ruined, who have property to four times the value of their debts. The British merchants and the Tories who lost little or nothing by the war, are in possession of the greatest part of the specie in the country and would enrich themselves at the expense of the real friends of America who risked everything for her defence. This would doubtless be an evil of considerable magnitude; but in my opinion it would be better that the treaty should be fulfilled and the law take its course, than that a reproach should be cast on so many States of the Union. It is to be lamented that at the negotiation of the general treaty of peace it had not been provided that no greater obstruction should be thrown in the way of the recovery of British debts than those of the citizens of America, instead of the words which now stand in the treaty. The reasonableness of such a proposition must have been obvious to the British negotiators and could not have been opposed. I have great doubts with regard to the utility of the posts in question. If the Spaniards had had the country ceded to them which those posts are intended to command, I believe it would be no disadvantage to the United States. But I am sorry the British should keep possession of them, and that we should be in so weak a condition as to be unable to compel them to do us justice. * *

R. Izard.

[R. Izard to Jefferson.]

Dear Sir,

Charleston, 4th April, 1787

I have lately been favoured with your letter of 18th November, which went to New York, and from thence came
to me here by the post. You mention the Hague, and are so obliging as to wish me there: for this mark of your friendship be pleased to accept of my thanks. Had the funds of the United States allowed them to make the appointment you allude to last year, I would have accepted of it, and devoted three years of my life to their service. At present I feel much disinclined to it and most heartily wish that Mr. Madison may be elected, whenever the finances of Congress will admit of it. He is a member of the Continental Convention which is to meet in Philadelphia next month for the purpose of revising the articles of Confederation. If the powers of Congress can be so far extended as to give efficacy the decisions of that body, the measure will assuredly contribute to the security and happiness of the Continent. At present our affairs are by no means in a desirable state.

I agree with you perfectly in opinion respecting the propriety of our cultivating the closest and most intimate connexion with France. We have already derived great benefit from her, and much greater may still be expected. We are under considerable obligations to you for your exertions respecting the commerce of every part of the continent, and I am confident that very beneficial consequences will result from a continuance of them. The copy of the letter from M. de Calonne to you which you enclosed shews the good disposition of the ministry towards us. Much remains however yet to be done, and I am happy to think that whatever extension is given to the commerce of America may, by good management be made beneficial to France. I should be very glad if their manufactories could supply us as well, and as cheap as those of England with the coarse articles which are absolutely necessary in this country: I mean negro cloaths, blankets and implements of husbandry. When I was in Paris I secured from London a yard of negro cloath called there White Plains, and a broad hoe, and gave them to M. Abeille, who was a member of a society for the promotion of commerce. The cloth is near a yard wide, perfectly white,
very substantial, and comfortable wear for negroes, and is from 12 to 14½ pence sterling per yard, by the piece. The broad hoes are from 17 to 18 shillings and 6 pence, a dozen, and very good blankets 4 shillings and 3 pence each. I have just copied these articles, with their prices from an invoice lately received from Messrs. Mannings and Vaughan in London, for the use of my plantations: they were all remarkably good. M. Abeille told me that the manufacturers of France would soon be able to supply us with the articles I have mentioned, as good and as I wish this could be done; and if it could I am persuaded that four-fifths of the planters in this State would deal with France in preference to England.

You say that France could consume our whole crop of rice. This might easily be done if the matter were put in a proper train. It would give me much pleasure to see it, and returns made entirely in the manufactures, wines &c. of France. It is supposed that France contains 24 millions of inhabitants. If each of them were to consume two pounds of rice in a year, the amount would be 96,000 barrels of 500 lbs., which is more than our annual export of that article since the war. I have seen your letter to Mr. Jay in which you mention the comparative goodness of our rice with that of Italy, and you think ours is not sent to market in as good order as theirs. In this I am persuaded you are mistaken. When I was in Italy, I visited some of the best rice plantations in that country, and was surprised to find how inferior their management of the grain was to ours after they had got it into the barn yard. You may observe how much whiter our rice is than theirs, which must be owing to that circumstance. Our rice is more broken than theirs, which is occasioned by other causes; they clean it less than we do, and their grain is thicker in proportion to its length, resembling barley, which makes it less liable to be broken by the pestle. I have seen the grocers in Paris employed in picking out the whole grains from the broken ones. This is a needless trouble as one is just as good as the other. I suppose you have observed
the same thing, perhaps that may have led you to think that our rice was not in as good order as the Italian. I am desirous of trying how their rice would succeed in this country; and for that reason should be obliged to you if you could procure and send me any quantity of the seed from one to ten bushels. It might be easily shipped for this port from Marseilles; and the best seed should be chosen. I was in hopes that you might have been able to have induced the Portuguese to receive our rice on the same terms they did before the war. Lisbon used to take from us annually 20,000 barrels, and now there is none sent there, which is a considerable disadvantage to us. If Honfleur is made a free port, by proper management the greatest part of the rice which would otherwise be sent to Cowes, might be drawn there. It might be made a depot for all the goods of Europe consumed by America, and the ships of this country and of France, might return at once with whatever they wanted, without having the trouble of going farther up the Channel. This would be a stroke at the carrying trade of England and diminish in a considerable degree the nursery of their seamen. France would unquestionably be benefited by this. In my opinion a proper judgment of her prosperity can never be formed abstractedly; that of England must be her scale. Upon this idea my opinion was formed respecting the restrictions on our trade to the West India Islands. If they were entirely removed from those of France, England would be under the necessity of following the example, and her seamen would be diminished. Her strength and prosperity depend entirely on the number of her seamen: but France has internal resources, and a great marine is only necessary for her, because her rival is possessed of one. * * * The war bore particularly hard on this State. Most of us have been considerably injured and I have had my share of the public calamity. I find myself in debt about £8,000 sterling, with an estate which ought not to feel any inconvenience from such a sum. * * *

Ra: Izard.
Charles Town 3d April 1789.

* * * My acknowledgments to you for the very able and active part you have taken respecting the staple commodity of this country. The price of rice is considerably lower here now than it has been since the peace. One great cause of this, I suppose, must be the total loss of the Portugal market, which is now supplied from Brazil. This is a loss to us which there seems to be no hope of recovering. Dr. Turnbull, a physician of eminence in this city, resided several years at Constantinople and other parts of the Turkish dominions. I have had many conversations with him on the subject of rice, and he is of opinion that Constantinople alone might take off the whole of our crop at a better price than is obtained at present. The Barbary corsairs deter our merchants from venturing into the Mediterranean. Before the Revolution, several ships loaded with rice went from hence to Constantinople and sold their cargoes well: at present, I do not know if they would be admitted there, as we have no treaty with the Grand Seignor. The French, however, might for some time be the carriers. Will you be so good as to turn this matter in your thoughts? It is an object of considerable magnitude, and may be of infinite service to this country.

You have without doubt had a list transmitted to you of the members of both branches of the new government. The bad weather and equinoctial winds have detained me here, but I expect to embark to-morrow for New York. Every man of common sense and common affection for America must be strongly affected by the consideration of the humiliating state into which we are plunged. The evil has arisen principally from the want of an efficient and energetic government, pervading every part of the United States. By whatever appellation therefore, gentlemen may choose to be distinguished, whether by federal or by anti-federal, I hope we
shall not be wasting time with idle discussions about amendments to the Constitution, but that we shall go to work immediately about the finances, and endeavor to extricate ourselves from our present embarrassed and disgraceful situation. * * *

R. Izard.
IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arms: Arg. six leopards' faces, vert, three, two and one.
Crest: A dolphin embowed, ppr.1

The Izards, "one of the oldest and richest families in the province", came early to Carolina and there separating into two branches, those of St. James and St. George's, attained great wealth and prominence in public and social affairs. They descend from:

Ralph [?] Izard, of London, gentleman (of a family seated, and it seems holding lands, in the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, whither they had come from the Midland counties 2). He m. Elizabeth, dau. of — — Pryor [?], of Baldock, Surrey. Their children (it is believed) were 8:

i. Ralph Izard, founder of the Carolina family.
ii. John Izard, of Baldock, Surrey, gent., m. Ellen [dau. of John Harwood, of London, mercht., by Katherine Middleton, his wife 4 (?)].

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a By Langdon Cheves, Esq.
1 From plate. The arms are impaled with those of Argyll on the seal of Lord Wm. Campbell, Governor of South Carolina. The seal of Ralph Izard, of the Elms, to a deed, 1767, bears these arms, but the crest, a helmed and plumed head, of Izod of Tudington.
2 Gen. Izard says "from Worcestershire, where the names Ralph and Bridget Izard appear in inscriptions of a church near their lands." There were Izods at Tudington, Gloucestershire, and Izards in Oxfordshire in Queen Elizabeth's time, where Edmund Shillingford alias Izard is mentioned. (Chancery Cases) In 1763 The South-Carolina Gazette calls on "Abarina Izard, daughter of Edmond Izard, lately of Beekley, Oxfordshire, to apply", &c.
3 His name is believed to have been Ralph, and her surname Pryor. Ralph, Benjamin and Dorothy were certainly their children, John and George are supposed to have been. Ralph Izard was a freeholder in Middlesex and of the jury 10 Dec. 1684, in the trial of George Porter, Esq. for the murder of Sir James Hacket. (Howell's State Trials). Deane v. Izard, 1 May 1688, concerns leases of houses in London. (Vernon Ch., 159.).
4 Or of Wm. Birkhead; see Hester Browning's will, 17 Sept. 1709:
iii. George Izard, of London, gent., who came to Carolina in 1701, and had grants of land there, but seems to have returned to England.

iv. Benjamin Izard, of Wassamassaw, Berkley County, S. Carolina, gent., who settled in Carolina, got grants of land there, was a taxpayer in 1704, and Road Commissioner in Sept. 1721. He m. Elizabeth — — (who d. in 1726), and died in 1724, apparently leaving a son:

i Benjamin Izard, of Wassamassaw, planter, 7 June 1733. Road Commissioner 5 March 1736/7. (Statutes, vol. 3, p. 361; vol. 9, p. 96.) He probably died unm. and s. p.

i. Dorothy Izard, m. Calverly Bewicke, of Close House, Northumberland, Esq. (son of Thomas Bewicke, Esq., of Close House and Urpeth Lodge, Sheriff of Durham, 1655, and Jane, dau. of Sheffield Calverly, Esq.), and had issue:
   [i Robert, of Close House, b. 1689, High Sheriff of Northumberland, 1729. ii Calverly, of London, b. 1694. (Burke's Commoners 3, p. 499.)]

"the children of my two sisters" [Mary Birkhead and Katherine Harwood] "being four, viz: Henry Harwood, Ellen Izard, Isabella Eccleston and Hester Mocklow; my niece the sd Ellen Izard, the wife of John Izard of Baldock." (South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine I, p. 228.)

6 Feb 6, 1700 Nicholas Trott, Esq., late Govr. of Bahama Islands, now in London, power of attorney to Hon. James Moore, Govr. of South Carolina. Witnesses: George Izard, Pierre Guionneau, &c. Proved at Charleston 19 May 1701 by George Izard, &c. (Bk. 1698-1704, p. 329.)

6 Letters of administration 22 Feb. 1724 to Elizabeth Izard, widow and relict of Benjamin Izard, late of Berkley Co., planter, dec'd, who lately died intestate, &c., warrant to Capt. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Lawrence Saunders, Mr. John Postell, sen., Mr. Jas. Postell and Mr. John Postell, jun. (Bk. 1722-26, p. 106.) Inventory of goods of Elizabeth Izard, late dec'd, shewn by Ralph Izard and Walter Izard, Esqrs. of sd. dec'd, warrant 9 March 1726 (same appraisers). (Bk. 1722, p. 76).
Ralph Izard, of Berkley County, South Carolina, Esq., J. P., member of the Commons, President of the Indian Commission, &c., was born and educated in England, and coming to Carolina in 1682, settled in St. James' Parish and acquired, by grant, purchase, and his marriage with the widow of Arthur Middleton, Esq., large plantations, and soon entered the public affairs of the province. In 1690 he was a leader of the party who urged and aided Sothell in deposing Governor Colleton and assuming the administration, and in May 1791 the Proprietors appointed him upon the Commission to report on the rival governments. He was early in the Commission of the Peace and probably in the Commons before 1688; was member for Berkley in 1692-1693 (and of the committees on grievances and system of government), in 1696, 7, 8 and in Sept. 1698 was re-elected at the head of the poll, and from that time until his death was a leading member of the House and all its chief committees. Mr. Izard was a staunch Churchman; in June 1703 he excited the hostility of Landgrave Smith and the Dissenters by moving to enfranchise the Huguenots, and the next year introduced the bill to establish the Church of England in the province. He was a Commissioner under the Church Acts, of the Public Library, Free Schools and Indian affairs, and president of the commission of the Indian trade; and was closely associated in public affairs and in private life with Amory, Howes, Trott, Rhett, Beresford, Broughton, the Middletons and other leaders of the time.

He m. about 1686, Mary, widow of Arthur Middleton, Esq., by whom (who died about 1696?) he had issue:

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1 Ralph Izard arrived in Charlestown 8 Oct. 1682. (Grant Book 1082-92, p. 804.). Grants, Berkley County, all adjoining: 15 Sept. 1705, Ralph Izard 3800 acres bounding on Benjamin and George Izard's lands. Wm. Sanders and vacant lands, also 250 acres; Benjamin Izard 500 acres north of Ashley River, also 260 acres; George Izard 500 acres north of Ashley River. (Ibid 1693-1736, p. 210.).

i. Ralph Izard, his heir.

Mr. Izard m. 2nd, about 1708, Dorothy, widow of Christopher Smith, of Stock Prior, Berkley County, gent. by whom (who survived him and returned to England) he had no issue.

He died [at the Elms (?)] in January 1710/11, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

letter of attorney 6 Nov. 1697, to me from Wm. Middleton, formerly of London, mercht., &c. release Ralph Izard, of Berkley County, gent., executor in right of his late wife Mary Izard, als. Middleton, relict and widow of Arthur Middleton, &c. 17 April 1703. (Probate Court Records 1690-1704, p. 393.).

3 Will of Christopher Smith 9 July '1706, grand dr. Mary Beresford; grandchildren Christopher, Mary and Elizabeth Smyth, children of my son John Smyth, late of said province, dec'd, wife Dorothy, tract I live on called Stock Prior on Charlestown Neck 600 acres, &c. (Ibid, 1687-1710, p. 186. Statutes, 6, p. 282.).

Dorothy Izard, of Walford, County Hertford, but now in London, widow, appoint Arthur Middleton of Goose Creek in S. Carolina, Esq., my attorney to collect of Ralph Izard and Walter Izard, of S. Carolina, Esqrs., all sums due for annuity of £100. settled on me by my late husband Ralph Izard, dec'd, for my life &c., 2 Oct. 1780. (Ibid, 1729-30, p. 307.).

5 Feb. 11, 1710/11, Sheriff of Berkley County hold election in room of Ralph Izard, Esq., dec'd. (Commons House Journal. Statutes, 2, p. 374.). His will 4 June 1706, proved 24 Jan. 1710/11; Ralph Izard of Berkley Co., gent., &c., to son Ralph Izard land south side Goose Creek 681 acres, viz: 181 acres I reserved of the tract I sold Mr. Jacob Allen [Yeshoe, now Otranto] and 250 on which I now dwell [the Elms (?)] purchased of Capt. Gignilliat and 200 pine land, &c., with all the houses, &c., 1000 acres I purchased of Dr. Porchiere, 1300 acres at my Ladies swamp and 1000 acres granted to Arthur Middleton, Esq. dec'd, &c.; to son Walter — acres on Wassamasaw swamp, upon which I am now settled, and 200 acres between said land and my brother Benjamin's, also lots in Dorchester; my mother is at present in suite for an estate that was her brother Prior's and hath promised it to me if she recovers it; I give it to my son Ralph Izard: should my mother not recover her Brother's estate, I give unto my deare and honoured Mother Mrs. Elizabeth Izard £24 Ster. per an. to be paid her in England yearly during her life; to my loving Brother Calverly Bewicke of London £20 Ster. as a token; £10 for a piece of plate for the congrega-

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Hon. Ralph Izard, of the Elms, Esq., J. P., Lord Proprietor's Deputy, Member of H. M. Council and Attorney General of South Carolina, was born in Carolina about 1688 and received a good education, probably finished in England. In 1709 he acquired the "Stock Prior" and "Camp" lands and at his father's death a large estate. He succeeded his father in the Commission of the Peace for Berkley County, in the Commons (April 1711), and as Commissioner of free schools and Indian affairs. About this time he married Elizabeth Chastaigner, the daughter of a Huguenot gentleman of the lesser noblesse, and in 1712 was appointed Lord Proprietor's Deputy and sat in Gov. Craven's Council until 1716, when he was reelected to the House; was assistant justice for trying pirates on the commissions of 27 Nov. 1716 and 3 July, 1717; commissioner of the Indian trade 1716-19, and served in the Commons until his appointment to the new Council in June 1719. Mr. Izard loyally supported Gov. Johnson in the revolution that followed, though he had joined in the address to the King in 1717 and

Lords Supper; my exors. £4 each for a ring; all my goods, chattels, moneys, debts, slaves, stock and personal estate whatsoever in kingdom of England or elsewhere to my sons Ralph and Walter Izard at 21: Hon. Col. Thos. Broughton and Mr. Arthur Middleton, exors. (Ibid, 1721-24, p. 261.).

1 Christopher Smith, of Colleton Co., pr., grandson of Christo. Smith, late of Berkley Co., gent., dec'd, recites Act Assembly, 7 May 1709, empowering Ralph Izard and Dorothy his wife, relict and ex'ix o, Christo. Smith, dec'd, to sell his lands, with assent of Hon. Thos Broughton and Arthur Middleton, Esq., that £617 being due sd Dorothy by her mar. settlement, sd. Ralph Izard and Dorothy his wife, with such assent. and under said Act, did in 1709 sell to Ralph Izard, jun., 600 acres on Ashley River [Stock Prior at the Quarter House] and 1000 acres called Smith's Cowpen or Upper Stock [the Camp] and sometime after sd. Ralph Izard dyed and by his will made sd. Broughton and Middleton, ex'ors, who refused to act; that sd. Ralph Izard in his lifetime, 7 May 1709, became bound to me for £200 if in five years I release him and Dorothy his wife, ex'ix, from all demands: now Ralph Izard of Berkley Co., Esq., son of sd. Ralph Izard, hath accounted with me, &c., releases said lands, &c., 19 March 1714. (Pro. Ct. 1714. 17, p. 881. M. C. O., Bk. R, p. 477, 480.).
his judgment and desire must have been for the Royal Government. He was appointed to Gov. Nicholson's Council in 1721; was of the committees of correspondence and revision of the laws, and in the controversies over the currency, during Gov. Middleton's administration, between the Council and the Commons (anticipating the free silver ones of later years) Mr. Izard led the Council in favor of sound money. He was reappointed to Gov. Johnson's Council (and is named of the Council and J.P.Q.U. in 1734), but did not resume his seat. In March 1737 he was Attorney General, and later devoted himself to the care of his estates and the advancement of his children. He was able and useful in the state and a benefactor of the church. He m. about 1712, Madgalene Elizabeth Chastaigner, dau. of Alexandre Théseee Chastaigner, Esq., Sieur de Lisle 2; by her who survived him and d. in Nov. (?) 1746 3 he had issue:

1. Henry Izard, is heir.
2. Charles Izard, of the Camp, St. Andrew's Parish, Esq: born [at the Elms (?) ] 11 Jan. 1718/9, was a planter in St. George's and then at "the Camp"; m., 7 Oct. 1742, his cousin Mary, dau. of Walter Izard, Esq. (page — ), but d. a. p. in June (?) 1744 4, leaving a large estate to his widow, who m., 4 March, 1746, Thomas Broughton, Esq.

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2 Son of Roch Chastaigner, Escuyer, sieur de Lisle-Cramahe, and Jeanne de Chastaigner. He was member of the Commons 1698 and m. Elizabeth, dau. of Pierre Buretel, a Huguenot merchant of Charles-town, and Elizabeth Chintre, his wife. (Book Q p 145; C.C. p. 478.)

3 Will 10 Nov. 1746, pd. 12 Dec. 1746, Magdalene Elizabeth Izard, widow and relict of Ralph Izard, Esq., to loving son Henry Izard all my estate after legacies; to dr. Martha Fenwicke £3000; grand-dr. Margaret Izard £1000, half my plate, jewels, &c.; my grand-son Ralph Izard; son Henry Ex'or.

4 Charles Izard, birth Jan 11, 1718/9, married Mary Izard Oct. 7, 1742, by Rev. Mr. Mellichamp. (Izard Bible). Will 25 April 1744, pd. 16 July 1744, Charles Izard of Berkley Co., Esq: my wife Mary Izard £7000 (besides £1000 Ster. settled on her), slaves, furniture, &c., use of Camp plan'n in St. Andrew's: ex'ors to plant Jack's Savanna
IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

iii. John Izard, bapd. 7 Aug. 1730; d. an infant.  
 ii. Charlotte, b. 30 Sept. 1720 (St. Philip’s Reg.), d. unm. (?) about 1744.  
 iii. Anne, b. 10 April 1722, buried 9 Oct. 1722 (St. Philip’s Reg.).  
 iv. Martha, m., about 1745, Hon. Edward Fenwicke, of H. M Council, and had issue [Elizabeth, b. 11 Mar. 1746/7 (Ibid) and possibly others], and d. about 1749.  
 v. Catherine, bapd. 27 Jan. 1728/9; d. infant.  

Hon. Mr. Izard died at the Elms in Nov. (?) 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

in St. George’s for use of my mother Magdalen Eliz. Izard for life then said 640 and 400 acres. negroes. &c., to his issue by wife Mary, or if none, to heirs. &c.; mother and brother Henry, ex’ors. (Bk. 1740-47, p. 186; Invty. 7 Aug. 1744. 98 negroes. 2 wheel chair, waggon, carts, horses, &c.; plate, watch, gun, sword and belt, &c., £234 27.)

5 Catherine, dau. of Mr. Ralph Izard, bapd Jan’y 27, 1728/9. John the son of Mr. Ralph Izard of Goose Creek, bapd Aug. 17, 1730. (St. Andrew’s Reg.).

6 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol I, p. 233 note 5: “William Middleton & Mary Izard, spr. of Goose creek, mar’ed April ye 21’st 1730. St. And: Reg.” She is supposed to have been a daughter of this Ralph Izard. A mourning ring in the Izard family is marked “M. M. ob: 14 June 1735, æ: 22.”

7 Edward Fenwicke, of Charlestown, Esq., to Walter Izard, Ralph Izard and Thomas Broughton, ex’ors of Henry Izard, Esq., dec’d, bond £10000, 23 Mar. 1748. Charles Izard, Esq., dec’d, by will directed his ex’ors to pay his mother Magdalene Izard for life, &c., said Magdalene lately dyed and there being no issue of Charles Izard, said Henry Izard and Mrs. Martha Fenwicke, wife of sd. Ed. Fenwicke, were as brother and sister of sd. Charles, his next of kin, but before division sd. Henry Izard dyed, leaving by will sd. Walter Izard, &c., ex’ors, who as ex’ors of Chas. Izard have so divided, &c. (Bk. 1749-51, p. 124.)

8 Will 28 March 1740, proved 9 Dec. 1748, Ralph Izard, of St. James’s Parish, &c., Esq. To beloved wife Magdalene Elizabeth Izard my estate real and personal in Kingdom of Great Britain for life and one fourth personal estate in S. Carolina. Have already given my son
Henry Izard, of the Elms, Berkley County, Esq., J. P., Member of the Commons, was born in Carolina about 1717. He inherited a large estate and after completing his education abroad (as is believed) married a daughter of Gov. Johnson and settled down as a country gentleman, first at "the Camp", and after his father's death at "the Elms", representing his County in the Commons and in the Commission of the Peace, until his death. He gave to the church and the Ludlam School, was of the vestry, Commissioner of Taxes in 1738, and in Sept. 1742 was elected to the Commons for St. James's Parish, Berkley County, and served in the sessions of 1743, 1745, 1746, 1747 and 1748.

Henry negroes, &c., and may give him and my other children other fortunes for their advancement in the world, &c.; son Henry 845 acres at French Santee, 1353 called Kettleby's on Ashley River, and on his mother's death my estate real and personal in Gt. Britain and all plantations in St. James Goose Creek, 1696 acres, with my Capital messuage, House and out buildings in which I dwell [the Elms], also 1000 acres bought of Dr. Porchere and 50 of Geo. Burnett, on condition within 40 days after my decease, he convey to my son Charles Izard my six tracts called the Camp 1480 acre and 69 granted me since I settled the Camp on my son Henry [5 Sept. 1739.—Bk. Z, p. 47.]. Son Charles 1040 acres at Jack Savanna, 890 called Schenckingh's Bluff at English Santee and 580 opposite; remaining two thirds of personal estate to my four children Henry, Charles, Charlotte and Martha Izard; wife and sons' ex'ors. (Pro. Ct. 1740-47, p. 255). His estate 3 Jan. 1743/4 (at Goose Creek) 104 negroes; £14824 bonds and notes; plate, furniture, linen, china, books, prints, pictures, &c., the Coach, a 4 wheel chaise, a 2 wheel chaise, waggon, carts, &c., 5 white coach horses, horses, cattle, sheep, plantation tools, &c., 20 guns, muskets and blunderbusses, £8246; at Round Savan
ah, 47 negroes, stock, &c. £8799; at Wassamasaw 21 negroes, stock, &c., £2342.

1 26 Sept. 1739 between Henry Izard of St. James, &c., gent., eldest son and heir apparent of Ralph Izard, of the same place, Esq., Margaret Johnson, of Berkley County, spinster, eldest daughter and devisee of his late Excellency Robert Johnson, Esq., and Nathl Broughton, Alex. Broughton and Gabriel Manigault, Esqs., trustees, recites that a marriage by God's permission is intended shortly between said Henry Izard and Margaret Johnson, that sd. Henry will receive her marriage portion £1500. Ster., negroes &c., and her mother's jewels, &c. devised by her father and settles the Camp and thirty-three negroes. (Bk Z, p. 55.).
IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

He m., 26 Sept. 1739, Margaret, dau of His Excellency Colonel Robert Johnson, Governor of South Carolina, by whom (who was b. 22 Oct. 1722 and d. 12 June 1743) he had issue:

1. Ralph Izard, his heir.

Mr. Izard m. 2ndly., in 1745 (?), Charlotte, dau. of Nathaniel Broughton, of Mulberry, Esq., J. P., by whom (who survived him and d. 10 Aug. 1801) he had:

2 "On Sunday last dyed the Spouse of Henry Izard, Esq; one of the Daughters of the late Governor Johnson."—Postscript to The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, June 18, 1743. Dec. 2, 1743, Henry Izard to Nathl Broughton and Gabriel Manigault, Esqs. (Alex. Broughton being dead), recites mar. settlemt 26 Sept. 1739, that said marriage was solemnized and Henry Izard had issue by said Margaret one dau. Margaret and one son Ralph, now in full life; that his wife is since deceased and he is minded in pursuance of the will of Ralph Izard, Esq., his father, lately deceased, to convey the Camp to his brother Charles Izard, and settles his Capital Mansion House, &c., and plantation, &c., [the Elms] in which said Ralph Izard lately died (Bk. Z. pp. 68, 88, 97.).

3 Henry Izard, &c., by his will dated 1748, after legacies, directed division, on his son Ralph attaining 21, among his children then living and made his consuls Walter and Ralph Izard and brother-in-law Thos. Broughton ex’ors, and some short time after dyed, leaving issue: Margaret Izard, Ralph Izard, Charlotte Izard and his widow pregnant. Ralph Izard survived the other ex’ors and by will, 13 Sept. 1757, made Henry Middleton, Benj. Smith and Daniel Blake, ex’ors, and died, who proved his will and became also exors of Henry Izard; and Daniel Blake, who married sd. Margaret, dau. of Henry Izard, claims her share and Ralph Izard, now of the Kingdom of Great Britain, gent. only son of sd. Henry Izard, claims all, because sd. Margaret and the testators other children all died before he attained 21, and, 30 June 1763, appointed Peter Manigault, Esq., his atty., &c., sd. Daniel Blake for £21000 releases his claims in right of Margaret his late wife, under her father’s will or settlement on Margaret her mother, or will of her grand-mother Magdalen Eliz. Izard, &c. 10 July 1764. (Bk. 1763-67, p. 135.).
ii. Nathaniel Izard, b. 29 June, 1746; d. 7 July 1746. (St. Philip's Register).


Mr. Izard died in 1748/9, and was succeeded by his only son:

Hon. Ralph Izard, of the Elms, Esq., J. P., Member of Congress and Senator of the United States; was born at the Elms, his father's seat near Charlestown, 23d Jan. 1741/2; at twelve he was sent to England to Hackney school, and finished his education at Cambridge university. He then returned to Carolina to the care of his estates; was much in New York, where in 1767 he married the niece of Gov. Delancey, and in 1769 revisited Europe. In 1771 he went to live in England, purchased a house in London and enjoyed the pleasures of society, the friendship of many distinguished men and gratified his tastes for literature, painting and music. In 1774 he visited France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

1 Ralph ye son of Henry Izard & Marg't his wife, was born Jany ye 23, 1741/2. (St. Andrew's Reg.).

2 "On Friday, the first of May, RALPHizard, Esq.; of this Town, was married in New York, to Miss Alice De Lancey, second Daughter of Peter De Lancey, Esq; of Westchester."—S. C. Gaz. And C. J., June 9, 1767.

3 In 1783, Izard vs. Middleton (1 DeSau., p. 116) Mr. Izard testifies: "in 1766 he and the late John Izard, Esq., of South Carolina, being young men and heads of two collateral branches sprung from one common ancestor, who early settled in this country, agreed that if either die without male issue, he will £5000 to the survivor for the purpose of keeping up the name and consequence of the family: John Izard was then a healthy young man and married to a young lady who had already borne him one child and complainant was unmarried. He executed such will when he embarked for Europe in 1769 he was then married and had two daughters alive; he narrowly escaped with his life from a shipwreck on his return in 1770; John Izard already possessed a large estate with only a wife; he has since died and bequeathed to his sister Mrs. Arthur Middleton", &c.

4 "This Day Ralph Izard, Esq; and Family, embarked for New-York, in the Brigt. Bolton. Capt. Harr."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, May 9, 1771.
IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

and passed sometime at Rome. Returning to England during the strained relations with her Colonies, he strove to avert the conflict, but finding all efforts vain, retired with his family to Paris. He intended proceeding to America, but was (30 Dec. 1776) appointed by Congress Commissioner to Tuscany. Finding it inexpedient to proceed thither, he opened negotiations from Paris; meanwhile aiding Mr. Gillon in securing funds for ships of war and Mr. Lee in the French treaty. This delay in Paris and controversies with Franklin and Deane led to his recall, but when his explanatory dispatches were received Congress approved his course. He reached Philadelphia in Aug. 1780, repaired to Washington's headquarters and assisted in procuring Gen. Greene's appointment to the Southern army. He was soon after chosen a delegate from South Carolina to Congress, where he remained until the Peace. His family joining him from Paris in 1783, he returned with them to Carolina and devoted himself to the redemption of his estate (which had been under confiscation and was in a deplorable state of ruin). He declined a canvas for Governor of the State, but served in the Legislature and on the adoption of the new Constitution was chosen Senator; was president pro tempore of the Senate during the first session of the 3d Congress, and stood high in the friendship and confidence of Washington. In 1795 he retired from public life to the care of his estates, but a few years after his health failed and he died at his mansion in Charleston, 30 May, 1804. Mr. Izard was a man of high ability and spirit, of fine appearance, finished manners and

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5 Where the fine picture of Mr. and Mrs. Izard by John Singleton Copley was painted in the winter of 1774-5. Portraits of Mr. Izard were painted by Zoffani and Benj. West and later by Col. Trumbull and of Mrs. Izard by Gainsbrough.

6 Mr. Izard writes from "Greenspring" 30 Oct. 1781: "I am now at Mr. W. Lee's plantation near James River on my way to South Carolina." * * * * * "The House in which I am now writing is a very large Mansion, at least as large as ours at Goose Creek & in a much more ruinous condition than that was when you saw it." — Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1900, p. 24 et seq.
taste in art and literature, and excelled in horsemanship and manly exercises. His correspondence, with a memoir, was published by his daughter Mrs. Deas (New York, 1844), and a sketch of his life by Dr. Manigault in the *Magazine of American History*, Jan. 1890, p. 60.a

He m., 1 May 1767, Alice, dau. of Peter de Lancey, Esq., of West Chester, New York, by whom (who survived him and d. 1st April 1832, at Philadelphia7) he had issue:

i. Henry Izard, his heir.

ii. Ralph Izard, b. in Berners St., London, 5th Aug. 1772; d. there 13th Oct. 1772.

iii. Charles Izard, b. in Berners St. 15th Sept. 1773; d. 19 July 1784.

iv. George Izard, of whom presently, p. 222.

v. Ralph Izard, of whom hereafter, p. 225.

vi. William Izard, b. at New York, 1 June 1789; d. there Nov. 1789.

i. Margaret, b. in Charleston 12th Feb. 1768; m. 1 May 1785, Gabriel Manigault, Esq., of Charleston (member of Assembly and Convention of 1788); survived him and d. 3 May 1824 at Philadelphia, leaving issue. (See *Transactions Huguenot Soc. of S. C.*, 4, p. 81.).


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*a Some of his heretofore unpublished letters to Jefferson are given in this issue of this magazine. Other unpublished letters to and by Mr. Izard are in the collection of the South Carolina Historical Society.—A. S. S., Jr.

7 Died at Philadelphia April 1st 1832, Mrs. Alice Izard, widow of Hon. Ralph Izard, in the 87th year of her age. (Poulson's *Philadelphia Advertiser.*) She was the dr. of Peter de Lancey, Esq., of West Chester and Alice his wife, who was dr. of Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Lieut. Governor of New York, 1761. After her husband's death she lived much in Philadelphia where her salon and card parties were amongst the most elegant and attractive of society. The life of that time is described in her grand-daughter's letters (Charleston *News* 8 March, 1899) and hers to Mrs. William Lee. (*Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, vol. viii, p. 18 et seq.)."
IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

iii. Charlotte, b. 16th Feb. 1770, at New York; m., 1st May 1786, Hon. Wm. Loughton Smith, member of Congress from S. Carolina and U. S. Chargé at Portugal and Minister to Spain, and d. 8 Jan. 1792, leaving issue.¹

iv. Elizabeth, b. at Paris, 11th Oct. 1777; d. 1st Nov. 1784, at Charleston. (The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1784.)

v. Anne, b. at Paris, 1st Feb. 1779, m. Hon. Wm. Allen Deas, State Senator of S. Carolina, and d. in 1863, leaving issue. (Fitz Allen, Edward, George, Charles, the artist, and Charlotte, who m. Mr. Watts.)

vi. Caroline, b. in Charleston, 24th Sept. 1786; d. 22d June 1788.

vii. Henrietta, b. at the Elms, 15th May 1788; d. 24 May 1788.

viii. Charlotte Georgina, b. in Philadelphia, 16th Sept. 1792; m., 1st May 1809, Joseph Allen Smith, Esq. (who did much to establish good relations with Russia); survived him (who d. 29thNov. 1828), and d. at Philadelphia 15th Sept. 1832, leaving issue.²

Hon. Mr. Izard, dying 30th May 1804,³ was succeeded by his eldest son:

¹ A son Thos. Loughton Smith, who d. unm. s. p. and a dau. Anne Caroline, who m. 22d May 1820, Peter Pedersen, Danish Minister to the United States.

² One son Jos. Allen Smith (who assumed the name of Izard), b. in Philadelphia 17th Feb. 1810; m., 1st March, 1838, Emma M. Huger and d. s. p. at Richfield Springs, N. Y. 1 A. M. 27th July 1879.

³ Hon. Ralph Izard died at his seat near Charleston, S. C., 30 May 1804. (Philadelphia Advertiser)

"Yesterday, at 3 o'clock" [at his house on South Bay (Courier 31 May)] "in the afternoon, departed this life, at the age of 62, after a long, severe, and uninterrupted illness, the Hon. RALPH IZARD, Esq. for many years a member of the Legislature of South-Carolina, and of the old Continental Congress; late a Senator in the Congress of the United States,
Henry Izard, of the Elms, Esq., of the House of Representatives and Senator of S. Carolina, was b. at sea 15 May 1771; taken by his parents to England and brought up and educated there and in Paris and later (probably) at school in Charleston and College at Philadelphia. In 1792 he went to England and spent several years in London for the completion of his education and study of law, and also visited the Continent. Returning to Carolina, he resided at his country estates and in Charleston; was elected to the House of Representatives for Charleston in 1800-1802, to the Senate in 1807 and to the House again in 1821 and served until his death. He rebuilt the Elms house, which had been burnt after his father's death, and entertained the Marquis de LaFayette there on his second visit to America.

He m., 1st June 1795, Emma Philadelphia, dau. of the Hon. Arthur Middleton, of Middleton Place (South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. I, p. 245), by whom (who d. 1st May 1813) he had issue:

and one of their most distinguished citizens." — The Times. May 31, 1804. He was buried at the Church of St. James, Goose Creek and a tablet on the north wall marks the spot and perpetuates his memory. (Dalcho, 261). In the Church is a hatchment, said to have been used at his funeral, but the arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa. a bend cotised erm. (?) charged with an annulet; 2d and 3d, arg. six leopard's faces gu., indicate a bachelor esquire or gentleman quartering the Izard arms. His will 30th Dec. 1799: To wife Alice, furniture, plate, carriage and carriage horses, &c., 1000 guineas and 500 guineas per an., house at [N. W.] corner of Meeting and South Bay Streets [built by him, and an ornament to the city until burnt in 1828] for life; son Henry, mansion house called the Elms, furniture, &c., Elms plantation to sons Henry and George, and over to son Ralph, drs. Margaret and Georgina and dec'd dr. Charlotte's children, &c., son Henry, Camp plantation at £4000, &c. (Bk. D. 467).

4 Henry Izard born at sea 15 May 1771, going from Charleston to N. Y. Christened at N. Y. 3d June 1771. (Mrs. Izard's Bible).

IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.


ii. Henry Izard, b. 6 Aug. 1797; d. in 1807.

iii. Walter Izard, b 6 May 1800; d. in 1800.

iv. Walter Izard, b. 7 Aug. 1804, his heir.

1. Mary, b. 7 Nov. 1798; m. Thomas Middleton, Esq., of Charleston (South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. p. 260.), and d. s. p. 28th Sept. 1822. (She was drowned at Sullivan's Island in the great storm).

ii. Alice, b. 2d March 1802; m., 6 Jan. 1824, Joseph Heyward, Esq., and d. s. p. Oct. 1863, at Walhalla, S. C.


v. Martha, b. 18 April, 1813; d. same year.

Mr. Izard m., 2ndly, Claudia, dau. of Thos. Loughton Smith, Esq.2, by whom (who survived him and d. 26 July 1855) he had no issue. He died 30 Dec. 18263 and was succeeded by his only surviving son:

Walter Izard, of the Elms, Esq., who was born 7 Aug. 1804; educated in Charleston Schools (?) and at a Northern college as a civil engineer and followed that profession until his father's death when he became a planter at the Elms for a few years, and then removed to the upper country, settled on the Catawba River, and died there in 1835. His family removed to Columbia, where his children grew up.

He m., 10 Oct. 1827, Mary Cadwallader, dau. of Allen

1 Margaret Emma fourth daughter of Henry Izard and wife of N. R. Middleton, was born 3d Aug. 1811 and died 18 July 1836. (Tombstone St. Philip's Church-yard.)

2 The noted beauty, who (tradition says) sat at Gen. Washington's right at a State dinner in Charleston in May, 1791.

3 Henry Izard, Esq., died at Charleston, S. C., 80 Dec. 1826. (Pulson's Philadelphia Advertiser.)
Jones Green, Esq., of Rose Hill, near Landsford, S. C. She was b. 1808 and d. in Dec. 1889. Their children were:

i. Walter Izard, of whom presently.

ii. Henry Izard, b. 29 May, 1830; d. 16 Nov. 1830.

iii. Henry Izard, of Meridian, Miss., M. D., was b. at his father's Catawba River place 25 Sept. 1831, educated at Columbia schools, graduated at the S. Carolina College in 1851, and then Doctor of Medicine; removed to Mississippi, and practiced at Meridian. He was surgeon of Lipscomb's regiment, C. S. A., served through the war, and then resided at Meridian until his death there 28 April 1899. He m. Laura, dau. of Mr. Lipscomb, of Mississippi, and had issue:

i. George Izard, of Meridian, who is m. and has issue.

ii. Henry Izard, of New Orleans.

i. Irene Izard. (Others d. infants.)

iv. Col. Allen Cadwallader Izard, of Walterboro, S. C., was b. at the Catawba River place, Chester District, S. C., 13 July 1834, brought up and educated at Columbia; entered the U. S. Naval Academy in 1850, spent two years there, two more on the Portsmouth, was passed midshipman June 1856 (sixth in a class of 25) and served on the Brazil station and coast survey duty. He resigned in 1857, married and became a planter at his Colleton District estate until the war. He was lieutenant of Bellinger's company at Fenwicke's point, then captain of Co. I, 9th (afterwards 11th) S. C. Regiment; was promoted major after the battle of Pocotaligo and Lieut. Colonel Feb. 1863; he served on the Carolina coast, Florida campaign and then in Virginia around Petersburg and Richmond. At the end of the War Col. Izard retired to his ruined plantations, and died at Walterboro,
IZARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

S. C., 28 Feb. 1901, in the 67th year of his age. He m. at Columbia, S. C., in 1857, Julia Davie, dau. of Col. Richard Stobo Bedon, by whom (who survives him) he had issue:
i. Allen Cadwallader Izard, graduate of King's Mountain Military Academy, m. Miss Florence Behre and resides at Rock Hill, S. C.
iii. Julia Davie, m. Mr. Wm. T. Williams, of Savannah, Ga., and has issue.
iv. Mary Green Izard.
v. Alice Heyward, m. Mr. John Solomons, of Savannah.
vi. Josephine Bedon, m. Mr. A. B. Josey, of Columbia, S. C.
vii. Mattie Perry Izard.

Lucy Green Izard, b. 26 Feb. 1833; m. 7 Nov. 1850, Edward Barnwell Heyward, Esq., and dying, 20 June, 1859 (?), left one son, Walter Izard Heyward, Esq., of Marietta, Ga.

Walter Izard, of Goodes, Bedford County, Va., Esq., was b. 28 Sept. 1828, at Rose Hill, near Landsford, S. C. He grew up at Columbia, graduated at the South Carolina College in 1847 and followed civil engineering as a profession until a few years before the Confederate war. He served through the war, first as lieutenant in the 2d Virginia Cavalry and afterwards in the corps of engineers Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Izard married and settled in Virginia, and since the war has resided at Goode's in Bedford County.

1 Confederate Military History, S. C., mem. of D. C. Heyward, Esq. He was Postmaster of Walterboro in President Cleveland's second administration.
He m., 22d Oct. 1853, Sallie,1 dau. of John Goode, of Goode's, Bedford County, Va., Esq., by whom he had issue:

i. Walter Izard, b. 12 Oct. 1854; m. Annie Sale and d. 11 Feb. 1890, leaving issue:
   i. Walter Izard, b. 7 Nov. 1882.
   i. Lucy Izard, b. 21 Nov. 1881.

ii. John Izard, b. 17 Aug. 1856; m. Roberta Johnston and d. 22 Nov. 1899, leaving issue:
   i. John Izard, b. 27 April 1887.
   ii. James Johnston Izard, b. 29 July 1894.
   i. Alice de Lancey, b. 11 July 1888.
   ii. Mary Fowler, b. 11 May 1892.

iii. Ralph Izard, b. 19 March 1860; m. N. J. Lyons, and has issue:
   i. Sarah Lyons Izard, b. 14 May 1892.
   i. Lucy Izard, b. 31 July 1858; d. unm. 30 April 1874.

Hon. General George Izard, of Westover, S. C., Esq., Major General U. S. A. and Governor of Arkansas Territory (second surviving son of Senator Ralph Izard, p. 216), was born at Richmond in England 21st Oct. 1776; brought up in Paris; attended schools in Charleston and New York and graduated at Philadelphia College in Feb. 1792. Destined for a soldier, he was sent to England to the care of Hon. Thomas Pinckney, U. S. Minister, studied at a military school at Kensington, at Edinburgh (where Angelo taught him fencing and riding), for two years at Marburg and two

1 Descended from the Goodes of Whitby, Va. Her brother, Hon. John Goode, was a member of the Confederate and United States Congresses; was Solicitor General in President Cleveland's second administration, and is now (July 1901) president of the Virginia Constitutional Convention.

approval of the President and Secretary of War), withdrew to winter quarters. Peace was soon declared, but the operations of 1814 ending without material success, roused popular discontent and ignorant criticism and Gen. Izard, sensitive as he was "brave, ambitious and honorable", resigned and retired to Philadelphia, where he published his "Official Correspondence with the War Department" in 1816. President Monroe, who knew his ability and had tried to retain him in the army, appointed him 25 March 1825, governor of Arkansas Territory. He died at Little Rock 22 Nov. 1828.1

Gen. Izard m., 6 June 1803, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Shippen, of Farley, Bucks County, Penn., widow of — — Shippen. By her (who d. at Philadelphia 24 June 1826 2) he had issue:

i. Ralph Farley Izard, b. 180-; d. unm.
ii. George Izard, b. 180-; d. unm.
iii. James Farley Izard, b. in Pennsylvania in 1811; graduated at U. S. Military Academy and promoted 2d lieut. of Infantry 1 July 1828; was in garrison at Jefferson, Mo. and Ft. Niagara, then on topographical duty in 1831 and in the Black Hawk war. He became 1st lieut. of Dragoons 4th March 1832; served in the Florida war and was mortally wounded in a skirmish at Camp Izard on the Withlacoochee River, 28 Feb. 1836, while commanding the advance guard. He died there 5 March 1836 and was buried on the battlefield. A tablet in the Chapel at West Point perpetuates his memory.

Ralph Izard, U. S. N, of Beckley and Mt. Hope, Esq.

1 Died: at Little Rock, Ark., 22 Nov. 1828, Major General George Izard, of South Carolina, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas. (Philadelphia Advertiser)

2 Died at Philadelphia 24 June 1826 Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Izard, a native of the State of Virginia, wife of Gen. George Izard. (Ibid)


Mr. Izard m., 2ly., Eliza Lucas, dau. of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, U. S. Minister to France, by whom (who survived him and d. in 1851) he had no issue. While ascending the Hudson, in August 1824, he was taken suddenly ill and died on the 6th at the seat of Charles Augustus Dale, Esq., Livingston Manor, New York. 2

Having completed the St. James branch revert now to the second son of Ralph Izard, Esq., the immigrant, page 208.

Walter Izard, of Cedar Grove, St. George's Parish, Berkeley County, Esq., J. P., member of the Commons, head of the St. George's branch of the Carolina family, was born in Carolina, 15 May 1692, and educated there. He received a considerable estate from his father, which he greatly increased. He owned large plantations at Ashley River; the Cypress and Wassamasaw, in Berkeley County, and settled others in Colleton and Granville counties. He was captain in the Berkley regiment, 1712; served in the Yemassee war

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1 Her will, 27 Nov. 1849, left $25000 to the Bishop of S. Carolina, &c., to found the "Pinckney Asylum" for indigent ladies.


3 Walter Izard, birth May 15, 1692; Mary Izard, birth May 20, 1698, we were married May 19th 1718; our son Walter's birth Mar. 13, 1713-14; our son Joseph's birth May 23, 1715; our son Ralph's Augt. 2d, 1717; our son Francis, Sept. 1. 1719; our son that died July 14, 1722 [other children's births] my wife Mary departed this life July 20th 1780. (Copy by A. S. Izard, Esq., 20 July 1839 of paper at Mulberry.)
ment at St. Augustine. He was Justice of the Peace for Berkley County and member of the Commons for St. George's 1739, 1740, 1741 and 1742, and died in July 1745. Mr. Izard m., 28 Sept. 1738, Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Gibbes, Esq., and Amarinthia Smith, his wife (St. Andrew's Register), who d. s. p. 25 Jan. 1738/9. He m., 2dly, Anne, dau. and coheirress of John Bull, of Bull's Island, Esq. (S. C. H. and G. Mag., vol. I, p. 56), by whom [who was buried 25 Nov. 1754 (St. Philip's Reg.)] he left issue:

i Mary Izard, m., 20 May 1759, Miles Brewton, of Charlestown, Esq., member of the Commons and Council of Safety, and had issue, who, with their parents, perished at sea in August 1775 (S. C. H. and G. Mag., vol. II, p. 142, note kkk).

ii Elizabeth Izard, m., 21 March 1762, Hon. Daniel Blake, of Newington, member H. M. Council. She travelled much, lived long in Europe, spent her last years in the fine old mansion of Newington and d. in 1792, s. p. (S. C. H. and G. Mag., vol. I, p. 160-61, note).

2 July 17, 1740, Mr. Izard being very sick his attendance excused (Com. Jour.). Joseph Izard, of Berkley Co., will 20 July 1745; in good health; wife Ann Izard, use of plan'n I live on for life (she paying the Country tax and King's rents), negroes, furniture, tools, cattle, horses, except, &c. Rest to Ex'ors for use of children till 21; drs. Mary and Elizabeth, remaining personal estate, lands at Combahee and land their mother has at the Cypress, after her death; if other children, &c.; lands at Winyaw sold, 1200 acres to Col. Pawley; brothers Walter and Ralph Izard and Mr. Jas. Heartley ex'ors. Ralph Izard, Esq., produced paper, by Joseph Izard left in his custody some days before his death; admitted as to personality 16 Aug. 1745. (Bk. 1740-47, p. 249).

3 "Last Sunday se'n'night Mr. Miles Brewton of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Polly Izard, a Daughter of the late Joseph Izard, Esq: deceased."—The South Carolina Gazette. Saturday, June 2d, 1759.

4 Daniel Blake, Chas Tn and Elizabeth Izard, spr., Chas. Tn, m. March 21, 1762. (Hayne MS.) Mrs. Blake's portrait, graceful in gray satin and pearls, and letters, 1766-1791, still exist. (Eliza Pinckney, p. 286).
wife Joanna, dau. of John Gibbes, Esq., J. P.,
and sister to Mrs. Walter Izard, an only daughter
and heiress:

i. Elizabeth Izard, b. 23 Jan. 1753, m., 6 April
1769, Alexander Wright, Esq. (2d son of Sir
James Wright, Bart., Chief Justice and Gov-
ernor of Georgia *) and left issue.4

ii. Mary Izard, b. 19 Aug. 1725; m., 7 Oct. 1742,
Charles Izard, Esq. (See page — ). She m.
2d, 4 March 1746, Thomas Broughton, Esq.,
and d. s. p. 7 Oct. 1747 (?).5

iii. Rebecca Izard, b. 8 Jan. 1728; d. unm. (?)

Walter Izard, Esq., died in Nov. 1750 (?) and was suc-
cceeded by his eldest son:

Walter Izard, of Cedar Grove, St. George's, Esq., J. P.,
member of the Commons, &c., (called Walter Izard, junior,
and later Col. Walter Izard) was born in Carolina 13 March
1713/14, and well educated. On coming of age he received
a large estate, was appointed Justice of the Peace, and, in
1736, elected to the Commons for St. George's and sat until
1747. He represented St. James Goose Creek in 1755-56,

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3 His father was Hon. Robert Wright, Chief Justice and of the
Council of S. Carolina, whose father Sir Robert Wright, Kn., was
Chief Justice of the King's Bench at the trial of the seven Bishops.

4 "Last thursday Mr. Alex. Wright, son of his excellency Governor
Wright, of Georgia, was married, to Miss Elizabeth Izard, daughter
of the late John Izard, Esq; of this province, with a fortune of 80,000 l.
sterling."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, April 18, 1769. (Also
Bk. O No. 4, p. 110). Issue: 1. Jas. Alex. Wright (m. Caroline Mary,
dr. of John Simmons, Esq., and d. 1808 leaving: Jas. Alex. Wright
who succeeded as 8d Baronet, Eliza Izard and Susan Caroline), ii.
John Izard Wright (p. — ), iii. Charles Wright, captain R. N.
(Burke's Peerage, 1860.).

5 "We hear, that on Tuesday last, Thomas Broughton, Esq; was
married to the Relict of Mr. Charles Izard, an agreeable young lady of
great Merit and Fortune."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, March
10, 1746.

ii. Mary Izard, b. 31 July 1747, m., 19 Aug. 1764, Hon. Arthur Middleton, of Middleton Place, Esq., J. P., and d. 12 July 1814, leaving issue. (Ibid, p. 244.).

Colonel Izard died intestate, 16 January 1759 1 and was succeeded by his only son:

John Izard, of Cedar Grove, Esq., J. P., member of the Commons and Provincial Congress, was born 3 Sept. 1746 in Carolina and probably educated partly abroad. He was elected to the Commons for St. James, Goose Creek in 1744; was a member of the Convention or First Provincial Congress, and in the Commission of the Peace for Charlestown District 1775 and 1776. He was the head of the St. George's branch of the Izard family and possessed of a very large estate.

His alleged agreement with his cousin Ralph Izard, to leave £5000 to support the Family position, led to the suit of Izard vs Middleton. (See page 214.).

He m., 7 Dec. 1761, Isabella, dau. of John Hume, Esq. [who survived him and d. 22 Sept. 1782 (The Royal Gazette)], had one or more children, who died in infancy, and died s. p. 1st Oct. 1780. 2 His line merging through his sisters in

1 "Tuesday Morning died, WALTER IZARD, Esq; who was possessed of one of the most considerable Fortunes in this Province, and a Representative in the present Assembly for the Parish of St. George, Dorchester." (Ibid, Friday. Jan'y. 19, 1759.) 24 Jan. 1759 inventory, bonds, notes and cash in desk of Walter Izard, dec'd (including "Ed. Barnes bond settled by Col. Izard 15 Oct. 1757"), £49989; at Pon Pon, 63 negroes, horses, cattle, tools, &c., £12538.10; at plan'n on Ashley River, 89 negroes, &c., chair horses Rock, &c., riding horses Pacolet, &c., furniture, plate, &c., £2184.15; at old Combahee plan'n, 61 negroes, a decked schooner, &c., £12800.15; at Hobonny creek on Combahee, 66 negroes, &c., £12927.10. (Bk. 1758-61, pp. 139, 151.).

2 John Izard, St. George, and Isabella Hume, Chas Tn., m. 7 Dec. 1761. (Hayne MS.) Inter John, Walter and Eliz. Izard, 28 May 1766: John Izard, of St. George's, that Thos. Izard of parish afo'd., Esq.
Joseph Izard, b. 174--; d. inf. ante 1757 (?).

Francis Izard, b. 1749 (?); d. inf. ante 1757 (?).

Ralph Izard, his heir.

Walter Izard, of Spring farm, St. George's, Esq., J. P., was born in 175-, received a good education and then occupied himself with his estates. He was in the Commission of the Peace 1784, but ill health restricted his part in public affairs. Mr. Izard went to Philadelphia for his health in 1786, but soon returned, was at Newington in May, and died s. p. in July 1788. He m., in Nov. 1779, Mary, dau. of Hon. Edward Fenwicke, who, with her issue, predeceased him.¹

Sarah Izard, b. in 174--; m., 17 April 1763,² Lord

ters' negroes; ex'ors rent House and two lots in Broad Street (Bk. Q Q, p. 672, plat A 14, p. 123.) [Three story brick mansion now Miss Susan King's. The lot east of it at N. W corner of Broad and King Streets was sold in 1796.] till son Walter be 18, then it and plate to son Ralph; my children to have maintenance and liberal education out of estate, surplus invested in this Province or England; children Sarah, Rebecca, Ralph and Walter Izard at 21, &c.; bro. in law Daniel Blake and friends Henry Middleton and Benj. Smith ex'ors. (Bk 1767-71, p. 52) Invty. per. est. Ralph Izard 21 Feb. 1761, at plan'n called Burton 66 negroes, &c., furniture, pictures, &c., £16427.8; at Cow Savanna plan’n, 52 negroes, &c., £12876.8; at Combahee, 64 negroes, &c., £16699.10; near Combahee River 50 negroes, &c., £6786; at Tomotley, 56 negroes, &c., £12787.10; Bonds, &c., from his desk £69084.5. (Bk. 1758-68, p. 509.).

¹ Walter Izard, St. George, and Mary Fenwicke, spin. C. T. (married) Nov. 1779. (Hayne MS. Bk. N. No. 5, p. 880.). Will 14 June 1788, pd. 25 Aug. 1788, Walter Izard of S. C. to brother Ralph Izard, jun. all my estate after £1000 Ster. each to nephew Wm. Campbell and nieces Caroline and Louisa Campbell; my brother may sell lot in Town and Savanna lands left me by my uncle Daniel Blake, my Tomotly plan’n and the Pine lands; friend Thos. Gadsden £600, use of Spring farm, &c., for life; some token to my friends and relatives Mrs. Blake, Mr. Izard, Mr. Blake, Mrs. Eliz. Izard, Mrs. Arthur Middleton and Mrs. Wright: to Mrs. D. Blake, a clever horse, &c.; buried near my late amiable wife Mary Izard; my estate worth £12000 Ster. after all debts, gifts, &c.; my bro. ex’or. (Bk. B., p. 218.).

² "On sunday last the right hon. Lord William Campbell, 4th son to his present Grace the Duke of Argyle, and commander of his majesty's
Ralph Izard, junior, of Fair Spring, St. George's, Esq., J. P., member of the Provincial Congress, the Assembly and Constitutional Convention, was born in 175-, in Carolina and educated there and in England, where, in March 1774, he joined in the Petition against the Boston Port bill; returning to Carolina, he supported the American cause, was in the Commission of the Peace for Berkley County and, 8 Nov. 1775, was elected to the Provincial Congress for St. John's Colleton, in 1779 to the Assembly for St. George's, represented St. Andrews in the Assembly convened at Jacksonborough in 1782, and later 1788 in the House of Representatives and the Convention on adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Izard resided at Fair Spring until 1790, later at Schevening in St. Andrew's and his Town house in Broad Street. He built or began the fine mansion on Broad Street (next west of his own) afterwards the home of his daughter Mrs. Pinckney, and possessed a very large estate which he increased by the purchase of valuable rice plantations, Weymouth, Hickory Hill, Milton, White House, &c., on Pee Dee River.

He m., in 177-, Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Stead, Esq. (and Mary his wife dau. of His Excellency Col. Robert Johnson, Governor of S. Carolina) by whom (who d. at Fortres Monroe, Va., 20 May 1825 1) he had issue:

1. Ralph Stead Izard, his heir.
2. Rebecca Izard, b. in 177--; m., 23 Jan. 1797, John Izard Wright, of S. Carolina, Esq. (2d son of Alexander Wright, Esq., p. 230), survived him (who d. 18 April 1822) and d. in 1831 leaving issue.2

Lordship in a painful and lingering consumption which the physicians thought proceeded from the wounds he received at Sullivan's Island. (Mrs. D. Blake's letters.)

1 Mrs. Elizabeth Izard, widow of Ralph Izard, of Charleston, S. C., died at Fortress Monroe, Va., 20 May 1825. (Philadelphia Advertiser). Her Will 5 June 1828: to my grandson Ralph Stead Izard all my greek and latin books, late his Grandfathers, &c.

2 "On Monday evening was married, by the rev. Mr. Mills, John Izard Wright, esq. youngest son of Alexander Wright, esq. to Miss Rebecca
Mr. Izard d. in 180-, and was succeeded by his only son:

Ralph Stead Izard, of Schevening, St. Andrew’s, Esq., who was born [at Fair Spring (?)] in S. Carolina in 1783 and educated at home and perhaps later by study and travel abroad. He then resided at Schevening and Vaucluse in St. Andrew’s Parish and in Charleston and at his father’s death became possessed of a large estate and valuable rice plantations on Pee Dee River.

He died 16 February 1816, aged 33 years, leaving by his wife Esther, dau. of Hon. Thomas Middleton, of the Oaks, Esq., J. P. (S. C. H. and G. Mag., vol. 1, p. 253), (who sur-


2 Tradition tells that Mr. Izard and his bride on entering Scheveling’s noble oak avenue at their home coming, saw the house in flames and burnt to the ground.

3 Mary (Stead), wife of Gen. C. C. Pinckney, will 23 Aug. 1796, to my nephew Ralph Stead Izard, son of Ralph and Elizabeth Izard 70 guineas to buy him a horse. My sister Eliz Izard, her seven children, viz: Rebecca, Mary, Ralph Stead. Elizabeth, Patience Wise Blackett, Rosetta Margaret and Louisa Charlotte £100 each.

4 Died, on the evening of Monday, the 19 February, Ralph Stead Izard, Esq., aged 33 years. (City Gazette.) Will 8 May 1819, Esther Izard: son Ralph, all estate of my late husband Ralph Stead Izard, dec’d; my mother in law Elizabeth Izard, ex’ix and guardian of my children; my own estate, &c.; sister Elizabeth $1000; dr. Anne the silver; my brothers Henry and Tom $100 each; brother Arthur, the wine; son R. S. Izard the county seat on Ashley River called Vaucluse, reefer to him and dr. Anne. (Bk. E, p. 98.)
i. Ella Elizabeth Izard, b. in 1840; resides in Baltimore.

ii. Esther Middleton Izard, b. 1847; m., 3 April 1872, Mr. Charles W. Adams and had one son Ralph Izard Adams who d. unm. in 1900.

iii. Josephine Louisa Izard, b. 1850; m., 14 Oct. 1876, Wm. DeCourcy May, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland, and d. s. p. in 1895.

Mr. Izard died at Newport, R. I., 11 Sept. 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

Ralph Stead Izard, of Weymouth plantation, Pr. George's Parish, S. C., gentleman, was b. 31 March 1841; educated at the Military Academy at Sing Sing, N. Y., then at Vevey and Berne in Switzerland and Harvard College. At the breaking out of the War he volunteered in the Charleston Light Dragoons; was transferred to the Engineer department and served at the defence of Charleston, in Fort Sumter. and elsewhere till the end of the War and then became a planter at his father's estates near Georgetown, S. C.

He m., 9 Feb. 1871, Esther Jane, dau. of John Harleston Read, Esq., by whom (who survived him and d. 15 Nov. 1897) he left issue:

i. Ralph Izard, b. 9 Jan. 1872; educated at the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., and now in railroad service at Kenova, W. Va.


iii. Harleston Read Izard, b. 27. Oct. 1874; educated at the P. M. A. Charleston, S. C. Now in the U. S. Civil Service; stationed at Santiago de Cuba.

i. Rosa May Izard.

Mr. Izard died at Georgetown, S. C., 3 November, 1891.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Errata.—On page 93 of the January magazine and on page 126 of the April magazine Dr. Alexander Garden is referred to as "the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist, the author of Flora Caroliniana". What the Editor really meant to say was "Dr. Alexander Garden, the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist, after whom the Gardenia was named", and the only apology he can offer for the mistake is absentmindedness, for he has long known that Thomas Walter was the author of Flora Caroliniana, and he had had the book before him only a few moments before he wrote the first item.

Brewton.—The following additions are offered to the Brewton genealogy published in the April magazine:

"On Thursday last died Miss Susannah Brewton, a Maiden Lady, 84 years of age: She had been 70 years in this province."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Saturday, January 26, 1760.

This was one of the two sisters of Col. Miles Brewton.

"His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Thomas Cordes, Esq; Colonel of the Regiment of Foot in Berkley County, in the Room of Col. Robert Brewton, now Powder-Receiver."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, June 23, 1746.

"On Friday the 27th ult. died Mrs. Mary Brewton, widow of the late Robert Brewton, Esq:"—The South-Carolina Gazette, Saturday, December 5, 1761.

The St. Philip's Register records her burial on November 29th. She was the second wife of Col. Robert Brewton (1). His first wife's maiden name was Milicent Bullock. By deed, dated April 13, 1743, Robert Brewton, of Berkley County
and Robert Brewton, jun., of Charles Town, convey property to Daniel Badger reciting that John Bullock, of Charles Town, did come into possession of a Town lot on the North side of Tradd Street known as No. 39, and that by his will he devised the said lot to his beloved wife Mary Bullock for life and after her decease to his beloved daughter Milicent Brewton and said Robert Brewton, sen., in right of his said wife Milicent, and that said Milicent departed this life long since leaving issue by said Robert Brewton, sen., to wit: said Robert Brewton, jun., &c. (Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County, Book A A p. 130.)

January 4, 1722, "Robert Brewton, of Charles City & port in the province of South Carolina Gold Smith", conveyed to "John Frazier of the Afores' City & port Merchant" "all that Messuage or Tenemt Whereon the sd Robert Brewton now Lives" "being part of a Lott Distinctly known in the Modell of the sd City formerly Charles Town Number Thirty nine". Milicent Brewton mentioned in the jurat. (M. C. O., C. C., Book I, p. 11.)

October 21, 1730, Nicholas Trott and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Rhett, conveyed to Rev. Alexander Garden, rector of St. Philip's Church, Charles Town, John Fenwicke and Elcazer Allen, and Jacob Motte and Robert Brewton, Church Wardens of St. Philip's Church, "all that one third Part of a Town Lott Situate and lying and being In Charles Town aforesaid and distinctly known In the Modell of the sd town By the Number one hundred and ninety two". (M. C. O., C. C., Book I, p. 125.)

Rebecca Brewton (6), who married Jordan Roche, seems to have married again after his death in May 1752, Mr. Guthrie and by him to have had no issue. By deed, dated June 27, 1767, Robert Brewton of the City of Philadelphia but now in Charles Town, nephew and heir at law of Rebecca Guthrie late Rebecca Roche, widow of Jordan Roche, Esq., deceased, conveyed to John Mitchell part of lot 57 in Charles Town. (M. C. O., C. C., Book Y No. 4, p. 389.)
Robert Brewton (7), mentioned in the April magazine as having moved away from South Carolina, was a sea captain and seems to have claimed different places as his place of residence at various periods of his life. By the April magazine it will be seen that in February, 1746, he claimed St. George, Bermuda, as his place of residence, in the deed above mentioned he claimed Philadelphia, and February 20, 1768, Robert Brewton of Pennsylvania and Eleanor, his wife conveyed to Daniel DeSaussure lots in Beaufort granted in 1717 to Miles Brewton grandfather of said Robert and vested in him by the will of said Miles. (M. C. O., C. C., Book D No. 4, p. 41.)

"Friday last the Ship Polly & Betsy, Robert Brewton Master, from London was spoke with by Mr. Duvall, one of our Pilots, all well on board, and passed by this Bar, for Georgia, where she arrived on Sunday."—The South Carolina Gazette, Thursday, March 2, 1769.

Rebecca Pinckney (34) Webb died in December, 1774.

"After a lingering illness, and exceedingly regretted by her numerous Relations and Friends, Mrs. Rebecca Webb, Wife of Benjamin Webb, Esq."—Death announcements in The South-Carolina and American General Gazette, Friday, December 16, 1774.

Jordan Roche (44) died August 18, 1761, and not in September, 1756.

"On Tuesday last died, Master Jordan Roche, only Son and Heir of Jordan Roche, Esq; deceased."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Saturday, August 22, 1761.

Joseph Jones, who married Mary Brewton (8), died in 1751 (Family Bibles examined by Prof. C. W. Hutson, College Station, Texas).

His son John Jones (48), who was killed at the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779, while serving as an aide, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh (South Carolina and American General Gazette, October 29, 1779), married Mary Sharp.
"On the 28th past, Mr. John Jones was married, to Miss Mary Sharp, Daughter of James Sharp, Esq; of Ponpon."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, January 11, 1770.

Milicent Jones (49), who married John Colcock, was born in 1744 (Family Bibles mentioned above) and died April 23, 1829 (Ibid.).

John Colcock died August 21, 1782 (Ibid.).

John Brewton (45), after the dissolution of the firm of "Miles Brewton & Co.", was associated with his uncle under the firm name of Miles and John Brewton (The South-Carolina Gazette, January 10, 1771).

In the account, on page 143, of the historic Brewton residence, 25 King Street a mistake was made in stating that the house had passed from Mrs. William Bull Pringle to her son Hon. William Alston Pringle. From Mrs. Pringle it passed to her daughter Miss Susan Pringle, the present owner.

Colleton.—The account of "another family of Colletons" in this Magazine vol. I, p. 341, seems to require some additions:

Major Charles Colleton, of Fairsight, Berkley County, Esq., J. P., came to Carolina about 1686, had considerable grants of land on Cooper and Santee rivers, and was a member of the Council and major of the provincial forces under Gov. Colleton. He was disqualified from holding office by Gov. Sothell, but afterwards served in the Commons, 1702-1704, and protested against the Church Acts. He seems to have been twice married and to have had by his first wife two sons:

1 Charles Colleton, of Berkley Co. esq. will 27 Oct. 1727, proved 4 March 1728, to wife Anne, negroes, cattle, &c., plant'n "Fairsight", 680 acres for life then 500 acres to son George and 180 acres to son Charles; sons Charles and James each 830 acres at Wassamasaw, &c.
i. Charles Colleton (of whom presently).


Maj. Colleton by his 2d. marriage with Anne 1 (widow of Henry Russell ?) had:

iii. George Colleton (of Berkley Co. planter) m., 29 Jan. 173\frac{1}{2}, Elizabeth Peterson, dr. of George Peterson, and Elizabeth Flavell. (M. C. O. A No. 4, page 53.) He probably d. s. p. He was buried 12 Dec. 1743. (St Philip's Register.)

i. Anne Colleton, m. Hugh Butler, esq., of Exeter plan'n, J. P.

ii. Mary Colleton, d. unm. and intestate 15 July 1747.

iii. Elizabeth Colleton, m., 17—, Dr. James Répault.

Major Charles Colleton d. in November 1727. His eldest son:

Capt. Charles Colleton, of Wassamasaw, in Berkley County, planter, m., 17—, Susanna dr. of Isaac Porcher, esq. and d. intestate 15 June 1728, leaving a son:

dr. Anne Butler &c, son George 408 acres, negroes, &c, drs. Mary and Elizabeth Colleton 1000 acres on Santee, &c.; grand dr. Anne Colleton, &c., children of deceased Henry Russell to have the legacies left by their father and my wife Anne keep the six negroes, &c. Thos: Broughton, esq. and wife Anne, ex'ors. [Inventy £5873:10] (Pro. Court Bk. 1727-29, p. 63.)

2 Ann Colleton of Berkley County, will 16 Nov. 1785, proved 10 March 178\frac{1}{2}, my four children Ann Butler, Mary Colleton, George Colleton and Elizabeth Repault all my share of land bequeathed by Henry Russell by his will, &c: my grand dr. Anne Colleton, &c., son Geo. Colleton and friend Jas. Le Bas, esq. ex'ors. (Pro Court Bk 1732-37, p. 309)

3 Letters administration estate of Charles Colleton late of St James parish, deceased, granted to Susannah Colleton his widow, &c. 1 April 1729. She afterwards m. James Singleton, of St. James parish. Her will 4 June 1784 mentions 'husband Jas. Singleton lately dece'd. intestate leaving two children: Peter and Susannah Singleton,' &c, my sons Charles Colleton and Peter Singleton &c [Peter Singleton d. unm: 1764 Susanna Singleton m. Joseph Porcher.]
Charles Colleton, of Wassamasaw, and then of Colleton County, planter, m. Susanna 4 dr. ('tis said) of John Gignilliat and had:

1. Elizabeth, born 21 Sept. 1760, and perhaps other children.5—Langdon Cheves.

To the Editor of the So: Ca: Historical and Genealogical Magazine:

There is an error of location in my article on the Colleton Family in South Carolina in the October 1900, number of your Magazine.

On page 336 it is stated on the authority of Johnson's Traditions that the fight between the British Cavalry under Major Fraser and Marion's infantry—when the latter were sheltered in the cedars on the avenue—took place at Fairlawn. This is erroneous. The fight which was one of the last of the war in South Carolina was had in the avenue and at the Mansion house of Wadboo.

The Mansion house at Fairlawn was occupied by the British as a post and in July 1781 it was under the pressure of the American advance under Sumter and Marion abandoned by the British who on their retreat burned the Parish Church on Biggon Creek. (James' Marion, p. 124; Simms's Marion, p. 256.)

Fairlawn was later again occupied by the British and on

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4 Deed 30 Dec. 1752 Charles Colleton of Wassamasaw, planter, and Susannah his wife to Samuel Peyre Recites that 1000 acres at Betaw on Santee was granted 21 March 1715 to Major Charles Colleton, the grand father of the said Charles Colleton (who died some time in November 1737) and by his will he devised said lands to his daughters Mary and Elizabeth Colleton for life and then to his eldest son and heir at law Charles Colleton, the father of the party hereto, who dying 15 June 1728 the remainder descended upon said Chas Colleton party hereto, as eldest son and heir: that said Mary Colleton, died 15 July 1747 and Eliza Colleton (who had married James Ripault) conveyed 30 July 1749 to said Chas. Colleton, &c. (M C O. Bk. D. No. 4. page 84, Bk. Y. Y. page 541.)

5 Eliza dr. of Charles and Susannah Colleton born Sept. 21, 1760. (St. Andrew's Reg.) A Porcher record says: "Susanne dr. of John Gignilliat and Mary Magdalen DuPré m. Colleton and had, .i Caroline Colleton, m. 1st Leacroft, 2d Ramsay :ii, Susan Colleton. m. Moorehead."
16th October 1781 was again attacked by a portion of Marion’s command under Col. Maham and captured and it was then apparently that the Mansion house was burned. (James' Marion, p. 148, Simms's Marion, p. 284.)

The affair at Wadboo took place near a year later on the 29th August 1782. A full account is given in James' Marion, p. 169 and in Simms's Marion, p. 319, and also in The Royal Gazette for Thursday 12th Sepr. 1782.

In the accounts given by James and Simms Wadboo is styled the property of Sir John Colleton.

This confusion of identity and ownership between Sir John Colleton who owned Fairlawn and his cousin John Colleton, Esq., who had owned Wadboo, no doubt, caused the mistake in Johnson's Traditions. The Mansion house at Wadboo was undestroyed at the time of the fight, for James states that the Mansion house and two extensive ranges of negro and other outhouses afforded shelter to Marion's force.

According to Simms, “the main body occupied an avenue of venerable cedars which neglected during the war, in their untrimmed state, stood overgrown with branches, their long boughs trailing almost to the ground.”

Simms states also that the British lost one officer (Capt: Gillies) and eight men killed; three officers and eight men wounded; five horses killed dead on the field, a few taken, and many wounded; that Marion lost not a man but that during the fight the driver of the ammunition wagon took fright and made off in a direction where the wagon was captured by a detachment of the enemy.

The contemporaneous account in The Royal Gazette (then published in Charleston under British control) gives a different version. It also states that Major Fraser of the South Carolina Loyalists with one hundred cavalry and a few militia being at Monck's Corner, and hearing that Marion with his brigade had taken post at Wadboo proceeded to attack him. To do so he made a detour, crossed Wadboo creek about four miles higher up the creek than Marion’s camp. (The old road...
and causeway on which he crossed still exist.) and having thus gained Marion's rear, drove in his picket guard and advanced against the main body which was found strongly posted under cover of houses and a strong fence. That for an hour and a half Major Fraser endeavoured to provoke his enemy to action but failed, and then retired having captured a wagon loaded with ammunition and all their baggage, having lost Capt: Gillies of the South Carolina Dragoons and one man killed and Capt: Dawkins of the same corps with three men wounded.

From which it appears that Marion's last fight was with native American Loyalists*.

It was under the cedars at Wadboo (which James states was his familiar encampment) that Marion gathered his brigade and took his last farewell of them when they were finally dismissed from military service.—Henry A. M. Smith.

An indenture made September 25, 1716, with George Peterson, of Charles Town, merchant, and Elizabeth, his wife, as parties of the first part, shows conclusively that Mrs. Peterson was a daughter of John Flavell. These were the parents of Mrs. George Colleton, as stated above.

"There lately died, at his Plantation in St. John's Parish, the Hon. John Colleton, Esq; one of the Members of his Majesty's Council."—The South-Carolina Gazette, August 13, 1750.

CALHOUN.—In Col. W. Pinkney Starke's account of the Calhouns, reviewed in the April issue of this magazine, the

* The terms “South Carolina Loyalists” and “South Carolina Dragoons” did not apply to these commands because they were composed of South Carolinians, but those were names given to extra battalions recruited for service in South Carolina. Their officers were from the British regular army and their men were recruited anywhere. Most of the British regiments that served in South Carolina were composed of men recruited in America though—in the Northern Colonies. The British had more Americans in their army than Congress had in the Continental army.—A. S. S., Jr.
statement is made that "Patrick Calhoun during his residence in Virginia married his first wife, who soon died without issue." How much that statement is worth may be judged by the following news letter, published in The South-Carolina Gazette for Monday, October 13, 1766:

"Long Canes, Sept. 24, 1766.

"Of a Miscarriage of Twins, on the 10th Instant, died here, in the 24th Year of her age, one of the most pious and accomplished young Women in these Parts, in the person of Mrs. CALHOUN, the Wife of Patrick Calhoun, Esq; and Daughter of the Rev. Alexander Craighead."

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

"MARRIED.] On Thursday evening, Mr. William Calhoun, merchant, to Miss Lydia Cattell."—The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser, Monday, November 26, 1792

In the Ladies' Home Journal for May, 1901, George Wolsey Symonds gives a story of "When John C. Calhoun Went-a-Wooing".

There is absolutely no evidence to show that the letter published in that article by Mr. Symonds as the only letter Calhoun ever wrote to his fiancée is the only one that Mr. Calhoun ever wrote to his sweetheart, Miss Floride Calhoun. It is the only one that Prof. Jameson published in his "Correspondence of John C. Calhoun" (p. 121), and he states in a foot-note that the text of the letter as he publishes it was "derived from the manuscript biography by Col. W. Pinkney Starke, into which it was copied"; that the original is not in the Clemson College MSS., and that he had never seen it. At any rate there is a sentence at the end of the letter given by Mr. Symonds that does not appear in the letter published by Prof. Jameson, and Prof. Jameson gives no asterisks to show that he left off anything. Whether Mr. Symonds had access to the original letter or not we are unable
to say, but we are informed that Mr. Symonds drew on Prof. Jameson's proof-sheets for his material, and we very much doubt if he has ever seen the original.

Timrod.—On the first day of last May a beautiful bronze bust of the South Carolina poet, Henry Timrod, was unveiled in Washington Park, Charleston, under the auspices of the Timrod Memorial Association, of South Carolina.

The monument is a bronze bust by Edward V. Valentine, sculptor, of Richmond, Va., who made the recumbent figure of Gen. Lee at Lexington, and whose busts of Hayne, Memminger and others in Charleston have given so much satisfaction. The Timrod bust is larger than life, as it stands on an elevation of nine and a half feet.

It is in the classic style, and will preserve to posterity the poet’s fine head and his features, with much impressiveness. It is a noble piece of statuary, and with the grey granite pedestal and base, on which it stands, it is an art memorial of which any city might be proud. Beautifully executed bronze panels adorn the four sides of the pedestal, and bear these inscriptions:

SOUTH PANEL:

HENRY TIMROD.

Born in Charleston, S. C.,
December 8, 1829.

Died in Columbia, S. C.,
October 6, 1867.

WEST PANEL:

Through clouds and through sunshine, in peace and in war, amid the stress of poverty and the storms of civil strife, his soul never faltered and his purpose never failed. To his poetic mission he was faithful to the end. In life and in death he was “not disobedient unto the Heavenly vision.”
EAST PANEL:

This memorial has been erected with the proceeds of the recent sale of very large editions of the author's poems by the Timrod Memorial Association, of South Carolina.

"Genius, like Egypt's monarch, timely wise,
Erects its own memorial ere it dies."

* *

NORTH PANEL:

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves;
Sleep martyrs, of a fallen cause.
Though yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.

* * * * * * * * *

In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossom of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone.

Stoop, angels, hither from the skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies,
By mourning beauty crowned!

* *

The design of the pedestal is the result of the thoughtful professional care of Mr. H. J. Hardenburg, the distinguished architect of New York. Base, sub-base and pedestal are of Winnsboro, South Carolina, granite, grey in color, and Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds, of Charleston, executed this work. The site embraces an area of 10 x 10 feet, and the memorial has been enclosed with a neat iron railing.

The Henri Bounard Bronze Company, of New York, executed the bust and the bronze panels.

The ceremony was a simple and beautiful one. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Right Reverend Ellison Capers, Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. The Hon. William A. Courtenay, ex-Mayor of Charleston, and President of The Timrod Memorial Association, consigned the monument to the "tender care" of the city of Charleston,
and it was, thereupon, unveiled by the Hon. James Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston, who accepted "the sacred keeping of this monument", in the name of the city.

A poem composed for the occasion was recited by the author, Mr. Henry Austin, of New York.

This was followed by addresses by Prof. Thomas Della Torre, of the Charleston College, and the Hon. John F. Ficken, ex-Mayor of Charleston, after which the ceremonies were closed with a benediction pronounced by the Rev. C. S. Vedder, pastor of the Huguenot Church, of Charleston.

**William Lowndes.**—An exceedingly interesting and valuable addition to South Carolina history is *The Life and Times of William Lowndes*, by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Mrs. Ravenel's style is charming, and her book furnishes very refreshing reading in these days of the so-called historical novels which are filled with the gush and ignorance of the literary hacks.

William Lowndes was one of the wisest, purest and truest men that this remarkable little State has ever produced and people who like to read of what is noblest and best in our history have to thank Mrs. Ravenel for presenting another opportunity to do so.

Mr. Lowndes's father, Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, second and last president of South Carolina under the independent government, was also a good man, and a seer as well; for he it was who predicted all of the woes that would befall the State if it adopted the Federal Constitution, and closed his final address to the South Carolina Legislature in 1788 on the question of calling a convention to act on the Constitution with the remark that he wished no other epitaph inscribed on his tomb than: "Here lies the man who opposed the Constitution, because it was ruinous to the liberty of America." But although Mr. Lowndes held such views and was one of the principal speakers* in opposition to the

---

*The only speakers in opposition were Hon. James Lincoln and Col. James Mayson, of Ninety Six District and Judge Henry Pendleton, of Saxe-Gotha election district, Orangeburgh District.*
resolution calling for a convention, yet he threw away the only chance offered him of keeping South Carolina out of the Federal union by voting with the Low-Country in the affirmative and thus securing the convention, for the vote stood: Aye 76, Nay 75. He refused to stand for delegate to the convention because he could not conscientiously vote to adopt the Federal Constitution, which his constituents favored. The Up-Country of South Carolina opposed adopting. The low country favored. Time seems to have proven the wisdom of the Up-Country's course.

Queries.

Can anyone give the names of the parents of John Carter, of Virginia, who married, first, Miss Armstead and, second, Miss Chinn? How was he related to Robert Carter, known as "King Carter"?—Mrs. J. E. Martin, Columbus, Ga.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for April, 1901.

*Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society and also of some printed papers.* (Richmond, 1901.)

*The West Virginia Historical Magazine* for January, 1901, and April, 1901.

*Publications* of the Southern History Association for March and May, 1901.

Volume XXVIII of the Southern Historical Society Papers.

*The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register* for July, 1900, and October, 1900.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the annual meeting held in Worcester, October 24, 1900.

Roll of membership of the American Antiquarian Society with a list of officers, June, 1901.
The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1901. Supplement to the same, containing memoirs of deceased members.
The Essex Institute Historical Collections for April, 1901.
The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for April, 1901.
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for April, 1901.
Volume XX of the New Jersey Archives. (Patterson, N. J., 1898.)
Records of the American Catholic Historical Society for March, 1901.
The American Catholic Historical Researches for April, 1901.
Monthly Bulletins of the Boston Public Library January to June, 1901.
A List of Books, Pamphlets and Maps received at the Library of the Department of State from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.
The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly for April, 1901.
The Iowa Historical Record for April, 1901.
Annals of Iowa for April, 1901.
The Lost Cause, March, April, May and June, 1901.
The Sewanee Review for April, 1901.

In his contribution "John Marshall, Southern Federalist", Prof. B. J. Ramage, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, says, in a foot-note, page 139, "Pinckney's toast, 'Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute', became the rallying cry of the federalists." We have repeatedly shown in this magazine that Gen. Pinckney had no connection with that toast. It was offered by Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, of South Carolina, at a banquet given to John Marshall by both houses of Congress on his return from France in 1798, and while Gen. Pinckney was still in Europe. What Gen. Pinckney said to Hottinguer in Paris had nothing to do with defense or tribute. Hottinguer had suggested that the Directory would treat with the American envoys if they would first bribe them by giving them personally £50,000 and then guarantee a loan to the French government. The question of a bribe was not discussed. The question of a loan was
discussed. That might have been considered as in the nature of a tribute to France, but the bribe certainly could not be as it was to be a secret transaction. When Hottinguer, in a subsequent interview, came directly to the point and asked the envoys what their answer was in reference to giving the bribe of $50,000 Gen. Pinckney answered, as any highminded gentleman would have done: "It is no; no; not a sixpence", and if he did not use an expletive before "sixpence", as some of his friends have said that he said he did, he certainly would have been justified in so doing. Pretty words for a toast do very well, but to resent an insult requires strong language.

_The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association for April, 1901._

Seventeenth and eighteenth annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology—Part 1 of each.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution 1899.


Contains a chapter on "The Irish in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee," by the late Patrick Walsh, of Augusta. Col. James Armstrong, of Charleston, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, is a member of the Executive Council of the American-Irish Historical Society.

Constitution and By-Laws of the New York State Historical Association, with proceedings of the second annual meeting. (New York, 1901.)

_The Ruggles, Kingsley, Ross and Goodwin Revolutionary Ancestry of Henry Stoddard Ruggles._

_The Real Lincoln_, by Charles L. C. Minor, with article by Lyon G. Tyler. Edited by Kate Mason Rowland. (Richmond, Va.: Everett Waddey Company, 1901.)

We have had occasion before to notice two admirable articles on Lincoln, by Dr. Minor, published in the 27th volume of the Southern Historical Society Papers. These articles together with one by the President of William and Mary College have been put in pamphlet form and edited by Miss Rowland. It is to be hoped that the pamphlet will be widely read in the Southern States where so many people are daily drinking in the absurd laudations of a man whose real character is seldom pictured.
Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, passed at the Regular Session of 1901. (Columbia, S. C. The State Company, State Printers, 1901.)

Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. No. 8. (Charleston, S. C. 1901.)

Contains the minutes of the sixteenth annual meeting held April 13, 1901; the address of the President at the annual meeting; a resumé of the transactions of the Society, 1897-1901; officers, 1901-1902; Constitution and By-Laws of the Society adopted April 18, 1901; list of the members of the Society since its organization in 1885, with the names of the Huguenot ancestors from whom each member descends; a “Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the Death of Mr. Petigru, to his Brother, Dr. Benjamin Huger; and a “Copy of Francis G. DeLiese line’s Narrative” of his services in the Revolution.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Since the April issue of the magazine the following new members have been added to the roll of the Society: Miss A. Louise Heyward, Flat Rock, N. C.; Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.; Indiana State Library; Cornell University Library; Clemson College Library; Mrs. Charles Stevens, Bonneau’s, S. C.; James T. White & Co., New York City; D. D. Colcock, New Orleans; J. T. Witherspoon, New Orleans; Philip Edward Porcher, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; Dr. Herman Baer, Charleston, S. C.; Jones Fuller, Ninety Six, S. C.; Wm. J. Vaughn, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Annie Colcock, McPhersonville, S. C.; S. J. Simpson, Spartanburg, S. C.; University of Chicago Press; Wm. L. Washburn, Aiken, S. C.; George W. Croft, Aiken, S. C.

The following donations have been received:

From the Boston Public Library: A number of pamphlets.

From Mr. Henry R. Laurens, a member: Letter from John Laurens to his father, Hon. Henry Laurens, dated London, "Carolina Coffee House 15th Nov. 1774."
From Dr. George L. Andrew, Chicago, Ill.: "INDENTURE made ye Nineteenth day of May In ye Twelfth Year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye Second by ye Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of ye Faith &c. And in ye Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty & Nine BETWEEN Nicholas Trott of ye Parish of St Philips Charles Town in Berkley County in ye Province of South Carolina Esq & Sarah Trott his Wife of ye one part And Edward Wigg of Granville County in ye Said Province of South Carolina Gentleman of ye other part". This document was picked up in Beaufort, S. C., by an officer in the Federal army just after the capture of that town in 1861, and was given by him to Dr. Andrew, then an inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission.

NECROLOGY.

Andrew Cheves Dulles, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home, 319 Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Friday, February 22, 1901.

Professor John Fiske, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, well known as a lecturer and historian, died at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass., July 4, 1901.

J. William Stokes, M. D., died at his residence on the Five Notch Road, near Orangeburg, S. C., Saturday, July 6, 1901. He was born in Orangeburgh District, S. C., in 1853, and was the son of James Stokes. He was educated in the common schools of Orangeburg County and at Washington and Lee University, where he was graduated in 1876; taught school for twelve years, in the meantime graduating
in medicine at Vanderbilt University; took up farming in Orangeburg County in 1889, assisted in organizing the farmers, and was president of the State Farmers' Alliance two terms; was elected State Senator for Orangeburg County in 1890 to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. James F. Izlar, resigned; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the 1st Congressional District in 1892; was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention in that year, and was one of the successful Democratic Presidential electors for South Carolina in that year; early in 1894 he unsuccessfully contested with Hon. James F. Izlar for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Hon. W. H. Brawley, of the 1st District; was elected to the 54th Congress from the newly created 7th District in the autumn of 1894, but the seat was declared vacant by the House of Representatives in May 1896, and he was re-elected at the special election held in the autumn of 1896 to fill the vacancy; was re-elected to the 55th Congress in 1896, to the 56th in 1898, and to the 57th in 1900. He became a member of the South Carolina Historical Society November 14, 1899, and always manifested a lively interest in historical work pertaining to this State. He introduced a bill into Congress April 25, 1900 looking to the publication by the general government of the colonial records of the various States, his prime object being to secure the publication of the most valuable colonial records of South Carolina now in MSS. in Columbia running great risk of being lost or destroyed.
PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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. | Charleston: | Published by the South-Carolina Historical Society | 1858. | $2.00

Collections of the | South-Carolina Historical Society. | Volume III. | Charleston: | Published by the South-Carolina Historical Society | 1859.

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

| Unbound, $2.00; Bound, $3.00.


The | Historical Society of South Carolina, | Papers — 1889. | Memoir | of | Professor F. A. Porcher, | late President of the Society. | Charleston, S. C | Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., printers, | 3 and 5 Broad and 117 East Bay streets. | 1889. | 25c.

8 vo. pp. 6.

Publications of the | South Carolina Historical Society | Journal of a voyage to Charlestown | in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. | Edited by | Prof. T. P. Harrison. | [Reprinted from Publications of the Southern History Association, April, 1898.] | Charleston, S. C. | Published by the Society. | April, 1898. | 50c

8 vo. pp. 18.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine for 1900. | $4.00

Bound volumes at 60c extra.

25 % discount to members.
WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO HAVE a number of sets of the first volume (1900) of the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine bound, and if members desire their sets bound they may return us their magazines (January, April, July and October, 1900), accompanied by sixty (60) cents to pay cost of binding and remailing, and we will have them bound and returned.

Address

A. S. SALLEY, JR.,
Sec. & Treas. S. C. Hist. Soc.,
Charleston, S. C.
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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. (The fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th.) 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.

[Continued from the July number.]

[96.

[CAPT. WILLIAM FULLWOOD'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.]

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do certify that we have chosen the Undermentioned Gentlemen for officers of a Company of Volunteers, to be immediately under the Command and Direction of the Committee of safety in the Province of South Carolina. we hope our choice may be approved of.

Cap! William Fullwood—Captain
Lieu! John Gambell 1st Lieu!
Lieu! James Davis 2d Lieu!

Given under our hands the 30th September 1775.—
Addressed: To
Council of safety
Charles Town

Beaufort 3d October 1775.

Gentlemen

We have Received a Resolve of the Council of Safety, Impowering us to put Fort Lyttleton into proper Repair and for which purpose you have granted Three Thousand two Hundred Pounds.—we have this day drawn on you in fav. of Tho. Heyward Junr Esq for a Thousand

Endorsed: Capt Wm Fullwoods
Volunteer Company
Commissions granted
October 1775.

[97.]

[COMMISSIONERS FOR FORT LYTTLETON TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

81 See issues of this magazine for October, 1900, p. 303, and January, 1901, p. 15 et seq.
pounds of said sum, as we shall have Occasion for so much soon to pay workmen which are to be Employ’d, in mean time you may be assured we shall use our best endeavours to Expedite the work.

We are Gentlemen

Your Hble servants

John Joyner
Tunes Tebout.
Andrew Agguew
Jas Cuthbert
D._ DeSaussure

Endorsed: Commissioners for Fort
Lyttleton 3d Octob 1775
Reported in Council
the 8th_____

[98.]

[CAPT. EZEKIEL POLK TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To
Col! Henry Laurens Esq.
President of the Council
of Safety
Fr Mr Burns } Charles Town——

2d October 1775

Sir }

I Flattered myself that I would Recive an answer to my Letter of the 12th Sept last by Mr Henry; I am partly in a State of inactivity, I Took my Company & five Companies of the Militia & Volunteers, in Order to Join Col! Thompson, but had not Marched far till we Received Certain Intelligence that Col! Fletchall had Decamped; I have made a Tour among the Tories on Kings Creek, some of whom seem Determined not to subscribe the association; I have Thought that forcing them to subscribe would not sufficiently
secure them, therefore have taken a middle course with them, as you will find by the Inclosed Deposition; I thought it prudent at this Dangerous Crisis to proceed in this manner as some have already Declared, that although the Want of Necesaries has Obliged them to Subscribe yet they would Join the other party if they must fight; I have sworn several of them in this manner; and Expect a number at my house to morrow for that purpose; this is their Voluntary act, and perhaps time may make them active on our side. I Received the Order of the Council of Safety of 20th Sept. which I will lay before the Committee To morrow for their Consideration;——

Sir I am with Zeal & Esteem
your most Obedt
Excuse Incorrectness Humble
I write in haste Servant
Ezek! Polk

o Col! Henry Laurens Esqr——

Endorsed: Capt Ezek. Polk
2d October 1775 Reed
& Read in Council the
12th Answ! 13

[99.]

[COL. RICHARD RICHARDSON TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Addressed: To
The Honorable Council of Safety
Cha? Town——

Mr. Favor Mr. Moore

Gentlemen

Mr. Isham Moore first Lieut. of Cap. Mattw. Singleton's Company, or Troop, of Light horse; wait on You, by whom I transmit the Return made to Me by Cap. Singleton. They

92 See the April issue of this magazine, p. 108 et seq.
were Embodied sometime before I was call’d out by the Hon:ble Mr. Drayton; and was on Service at their Own Expence the time Specified in the Inclos’d Return: You will no Doubt make such provission for the Return as are agreeable to the Resolutions &c and if the Officers and Company meet with Your Approbation will Comission them Accordingly—I shall take the Liberty of Transmitting Such Other Returns of Some other Troop of Light horse and militia as Make Returns to me; the Expence Upon the Whole will be Very Triffleing—I have the Honour

to be. Gentlemen Your Most
Obedient Hble Serv’t
Rich’d Richardson
Council of Safety St. Marks 7th Octr. 1775—

Endorsed: Colln Richardson
7th October 1775
Read 12th & offered
Read the 13th & Answ’d 83

[The accompanying return.]
A true Roll of the Company or Troop of Light-Horse Embodied under the Command of Captain Matthew Singleton, of Saint Mark’s Parish, on the High Hills of Santee, which was Out on the Provincial Service of South Carolina: under the Command of Colonel Richard Richardson: Commencing the 13th day of September 1775; and Discharged the 22d Day of the said Instant. 84

84 From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See The Sunday News, Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1899. The original roll of this company, handed in at its organization Aug. 28, 1775, was published in this magazine for July, 1900, pp. 184-186.
The above return of Two Lieutenants Two Sergeants one Drum and Twenty Eight Privates—Cap't Mat Singleton made Oath to be just & True 27th Sept 1775 before Wm Richardson J P

Endorsed: Capt M. Singleton's Company of Horse

[100.]

[CAPT. ROBERT LIDE'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.]

To the Honourable the Council of Safety of South Carolina

The humble Petition of Sixty of the Inhabitants on the North East Side of Pee Dee River, from Browns Creek to the Three Creeks, in St Davids Parish

Sheweth

That your Petitioners, conscious of the Injustice of Several Acts of the British Parliament, past in the Reign of his present Majesty, and being desirous to serve their Country by aiding and assisting their Brethren, the good people of this Colony, in their opposition of every foe, as becomes every good Citizen to do, have formed a Company of Volunteers and have chosen Robert Lide Esqr to be their
Captain, Mr. Thomas Powe to be their first Lieutenant, and Mr. William Watkins to be their second Lieutenant

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honours will be pleased to issue the requisite Commissions for the above Named Gentlemen as soon as may be, and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Philip Perry
Willis Studdivant
Owent Whittington
Jerrimiah Bowell
Joseph Allison
James Coleman
Josiah Cox;
Manuell Cox
John Cox
Francis Whittington Junf.
Joshua Stroud
Michael Mixon
Griffen Nunnery
Jacob Blackwell
Samuel Brown
Abel Lewis
Maurice Murphey Junf.
James Harris

Richard Whittington
Ephraim Whittington
Jessee Brown
William Warrington
Thomas Sweat
Solomon Studdivant
John Kennedy
James Findlay
Matthew Murphey
Tho. Baker
Francis Kennedy
Alexander Craig
William Sweat
William Cherry
Joseph Dobbs
Isaac Turbeveal
Rich’d Kerby
Reuben Jenkins
Theodorick Webb
Samuell Moore
Jessee Mixon
Tho. Davis
John Cone
Jordon Purkins
Joseph Harper
Isaac Purkins
Cornelius Mixon
John Rabon
Dale Baker
Charles Rabon
Nathan Sweat
Joseph Owens
William Bodirford
John Townsen
Light Townsen
Benja Baker
George Cherry
Isaac Wolf
David Lee
Jno. Heath
Jno. Mixon
Drury Lee

Endorsed: Volunteer Company
Robt Lide Captain
9th October 1775—85

Sir,—

I am ordered by the Council of Safety to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th Instant, and to acquaint you that they have issued the proper quantity of Gun Powder for the Colleton County Regiment & put it under the direction of Col. Glover to whom the Captains of the Militia & Volunteer Companies on Edisto Island must apply for their proportion.

Whenever you send a Boat, provided it shall be before the meeting of the Congress, the Council of Safety will order four four-pound Cannon together with a proper quantity of Corn Powder to be delivered for the service you point out, but they are informed that there are not any 4\(^2\) Shot in Charles Town—perhaps you may think it best to postpone this business to the meeting of Congress when other pieces of Cannon for which suitable shot may be found, may then be ordered.—

I am Sir

Charles Town 13 Octobr. 1775. Your most obedient servant

Benjamin Jenkins Esquire.—

Endorsed: Copy 13th Octobr. 1775
To Capt Polk\(^96\)
& B. Jenkins

[102.]

[OATH OF NEUTRALITY TRANSMITTED BY CAPT. POLK.\(^97\)]

South Carolina )
New acquisition ) Robert Black, Joseph Black, William
Wilson, Daniel Ponder, Nathaniel Harrison
John Black, Jacob Garner, James Black

\(^96\) The name of Capt Polk is scratched out by lead pencil, and beneath Henry Laurens's endorsement is written, by lead pencil, the word "Gunpowder" in the handwriting of Prof. William J. Rivers.

\(^97\) See No. 98, p. 261.
Came before me and Voluntarily made Oath that. they will not, (unless Compelled in Self Defence) lift arms against the americans in their present Contest with Great britain nor Do any thing by word or action which they shall know to be against the american Cause,

Sworn before me this } Robert Black
3d of October 1775— } Jacob Gerdner
Ezek! Polk as Joseph Black

John Black
Daniel Ponder
James Black
Nathaniel Harris
William Wilson

Endorsed: 5 Neutral affida-
-vits from Coll?
Polk. Rec'd 14 Octob 1775

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE OF COL.
JOHN LAURENS.

[In 1867 the Bradford Club, of New York, published a volume of "the army correspondence of Colonel John Laurens in the years 1777-8," which was edited, with a memoir of Col. Laurens, by Wm. Gilmore Simms. The letters here given do not appear in that volume. They are from originals in possession of the South Carolina Historical Society. Col. Laurens was at school in England when the Revolution began, but returned to Charles Town in April 1777, and soon went to the North, and was taken into Gen. Washington's official family as an aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. These letters cover various periods in his military career from that time until his death, August 27, 1782.]

[1.]

[William Manning to John Laurens.]

Addressed: John Laurens Esqr
Charles Town
S.C. Carolina

John Laurens Esqr

London 12 July 1777

Dear Sir

(1st Copy)

I have received your several favours of the 11th, 25th, & 27th Jan'y., 2nd, & 16th April, the letters they covered were delivered as directed, the last gave me most pleasure; I rejoice to hear of your safe arrival at Charles Town, & of your escape from the several perils my imagination had formed for you, I confess I expected to hear of you from some English port, concluding that you would be inter-
cepted by a Man of War; now my fears create new dangers for you, least your zeal shou’d hurry you too forward in the Military line, my only hopes are your being governed by your Fathers prudence, & Moderation.——As you take no notice of my letters of the 17th January, & 4th Febry, in answer to your two 1st I conclude they reached Bordeaux after you had embarked, Patty wrote at the same times, & oftener than I did; the 1st was to inform you of your having a Daughter, who has undergone much pain, & misery by a swelling in her Hip, & Thigh, I believe from a hurt by the carelessness of the Nurse, which she would not confess, for a long time, I did not expect she could live, & from Doc! Hills opinion I thought it impossible, but Mr Grindalls skill saved her, & she is now very well at Chelsea, for the change of air. From you desiring me to procure a passage for Patty, she is all impatience to sett out, I said little to stem these first emotions, but I have since talked to her on the risk she must run, & the hardships she must be exposed to, they seem to stagger her, though they have not yet (over) altered her resolutions, but if she will be guided by me, I would by no means have her venture till peace is restored to us, & even then I should not think it prudent to venture, without you come for her, I believe I could put her into very safe hands to convey her to St! Kitts about Xmas next, but shou’d the Ship be taken by an American Privateer, she may be exposed to horrid insults, & in her passage from St! Eustatia to Charles Town, as much is to be dreaded from English Ships of War, I can’t object to her joining you, if it can be done with safety, but I shall be very unhappy to part with her under our present disagreeable circumstances,1 altho’ Mr Daniel Blake2 has

1 Mrs. Laurens probably took her father’s advice and remained in England, and the following notice probably shows when Col. Laurens’s only child first came to Charleston:

"Wednesday last Mrs. Laurens, (widow of the late James Laurens, Esq;) Miss Patty Laurens and Miss Polly Laurens, (daughters of the Hon. Henry Laurens, Esq;) Miss Fanny Laurens, (only child of the brave Col. John Laurens, deceased)" and others "arrived here from London, in the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Angus."—The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser, Saturday, May 14, 1785.

2 See April 1900 magazine, pp. 159-60.
very politely assured me of his protection to her; you will conclude from this, that if she follows my advice she will remain here, if not my letter to your Father of the 1st of Jan? (of which you was bearer) expresses fully what I can at present do for her, I shall therefore only add that my fortune increases as fast as I have any right to expect, & in proportion will be her share, unless I shou’d live to be able to give each of my Daughters £10,000, which I flatter myself 7 or 8 years will effect, & further (at present) I don’t think of going, be it more or less, it will be yours by my Will, on your making an adequate settlement, if not it is conveyed to Trustees for her provision, I have as I mentioned to you, continued her on the same stipend with my other Daughters & from a Legacy of £300 bequeathed to her, by her Uncle Mr Ryan, which I hope will last untill a happy accommodation is brought about, & supply the expenses of herself, & Child; I shall not use the licence you gave me of breaking into your Father’s stock. Mr Manning is as usual unwell, Sally in the Country, Patty at Chelsea, Betsey, Jack, & myself keep house, & all join in our affectionate Compliments to you, & our best wishes attend all your undertakings, especially those that tend to peace—Harry spent the Days of Whitsuntide with us, & the nights with Mr Parsons; the Nursery, & Mr Manning’s illness filled (by sending me to another bed) our house, he is a fine fellow, Mr George Taylor was so pleased with him he gave him half a Guinea; I am going to Richmond presently,

I am

Dear Sir

Original p Family ) Yours affectionately
Trader (Via Bermuda ) Wm Manning

3 Henry Laurens, Col. Laurens’s younger brother, then at school in England.
July 15th 1777

Dear Sir

I went to Richmond & saw Harry well. Patty’s letter came under a cover to Jack while we were absent. on my return I sent it to Portsmouth to go by the Family Trader to Mt Wm Savage at Bermuda & I hope it will reach you

I am

Yours affectionately

Wm Manning

Endorsed: Wm Manning

London 12th July 1777—
Answ’d 9th Feby. 1778.

[2.]

[GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN LAURENS.]

Addressed: On public Service

To

Lieu Col John Laurens
at
Providence
Rhode Island.

Gw Washington

Endorsed on cover by Alexander Hamilton: To be forwarded with all speed—

Alex Hamilton
Aide De Camp

Head Quarters White plains 12th Augt 1778. 9 oClock P. M.

Dear Sir

The inclosed letter, for Count D’Estaing, is to be delivered to him, provided the British Fleet should not have been arrived, or being arrived, he should not have come to
an engagement with them: For, if the Count should have come to an engagement with the British Admiral before this reaches you, the intelligence, which the letter contains, will be useless to him, and therefore need not be communicated.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obt Serv*

G? Washington

Lieut Col? Laurens.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Gen. Washington—

White plains 12th Aug 1778

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

4 The following is a copy of the inclosure, in John Laurens's handwriting:

Extract of a Letter from Elizabeth Town dated the 10th of August 1778 from Brigadier General Maxwell.

"There is no doubt of the Fleet's being gone, as I mentioned before. Captain Randal from Chatham, came up from the Shore yesterday and confirms the same; Colo Beatty also returned from Staten Island and brought with him the inclosed list of their Fleet which was gone; but as it was their account (the Enemy's) he does not believe it to be so strong. Nobody allows there are above Two men of War lately come from England, and most say there is but one."

Endorsed by John Laurens: Extract of a Letter from Genl Maxwell

Added by Henry Laurens: Elizabeth town 10th Aug 1778
CAPTAIN WILLIAM CAPERS AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

Conspicuous in the history of South Carolina has been the name of Capers, and especially so in the ecclesiastical history of this commonwealth. The earliest appearance of the name, so far as has been ascertained, in our records is about 1692. There are two branches of the family: one founded by Richard Capers and the other by William Capers, and these were probably brothers. Richard's descendants lived for

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a March 27, 1788, Richard Capers of Christ Church Parish confirmed a title unto James White and Sarah his wife, niece of the said Richard Capers and daughter of John Simes, deceased, to 'All that tract or parcel of five hundred acres of Land which was formerly held or supposed to be held by the said John Simes deceased and was called Lebanon which formerly belonged to Captain William Capers deceased who was father of the said Richard Capers'. (Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County, Book T, p. 856.)

April 9, 1750, Richard Capers, of Christ Church Parish, Berkeley County, S. C., planter, conveyed to Daniel Huger 100 acres, part of a tract of 700 acres in Christ Church Parish formerly belonging to William Capers, father of said Richard, "the said seven hundred acres of land was devised by the last will & testament of said William Capers to his only son Richard Capers aforesaid". (M. C. O., C. C., Book G G, p. 189.) On March 9, 1715, Hannah White, sole executrix of John White, had conveyed this 700 acres to 'Capt. William Capers', of Berkeley County, planter. (M. C. O., C. C., Book V 5, p 391.) He was probably a captain of militia.

Several authorities have stated that the Capers family was a Huguenot one, but the Huguenot naturalization list contains no such name, and there is no other evidence to show that it was a Huguenot family, but the name is evidently English.

c March 15, 1694/5, 'Mary Capers Widdow Relict and Administratrix of Richard Capers Planter Late of this province Deceased. Mr William Capers, & Mr William Chapman all of Charles Town in Berkeley County' gave bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Capers's faithful administration of the estate. (Probate Court Records, Charleston County, Book 1692-98, p. 184.)
several generations on St. Helena Island, while William's descendants lived for several generations in Christ Church Parish and vicinity. It is of the latter's descendants that this genealogy treats.

Captain William Capers, who was long a vestryman of Christ Church Parish\(^d\), \(m.\) Mary ——, and \(d.\) about 1718. His widow \(d.\) April, 1720.\(^e\)

### Issue :

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date and Age Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mary Capers</td>
<td>(b.) May 6, 1696.(^f)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>William Capers</td>
<td>(b.) Dec. 15, 1698; predeceased his father.(^h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Elizabeth Capers</td>
<td>(b.) June 5, 1700.(^i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sarah Capers</td>
<td>(b.) April 5, 1701.(^j)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Richard Capers</td>
<td>(b.) April 28, 1712.(^k)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mary Capers** [William \(^l\).], \(b.\) May 6, 1696; \(m.\) John Simes,\(^l\) who was buried Aug. 30, 1716*; \(m.\) again, Oct. 24, 1717,* Thomas Boone\(^m\), \(d.\) Nov. 2, 1749.*

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\(^d\) Minutes of the Vestry. His name disappears from the minutes about 1818, and in 1820 his widow died.

\(^e\) "Mary Capers, widow, was buried April 28th Anno Domini 1720." — MS. copy Christ Church Parish register in collection of S. C. H. S.

\(^f\) "Mary Capers daughter of William & Mary Capers was born May 6th A. D. 1696." — Ibid.

\(^g\) "William Capers son of William & Mary Capers was born December 15 A D 1698" — Ibid.

\(^h\) The will of William Capers designated Richard Capers as "his only son". (See extract from deed of April 9, 1750 in note a.)

\(^i\) "William Capers Junr" was a witness to a deed from Isaac Motte, administrator of John A. Motte, to Charles Hill, June 26, 1712. (P. C. R., C. C., Miscellaneous Records 1714-1717, p. 9.)

\(^j\) "Elizabeth Capers daughter of William & Mary Capers was born June 5th A D 1700." — MS. copy C. C. P. R., S. C. H. S.

\(^k\) "Sarah Capers Daughter of William & Mary Capers was born April 5 A. D. 1701." — Ibid.

\(^l\) "Richard Capers son of William Capers & Mary his wife was born April 28th A D 1712 & Baptized March ye 28th 1714." — Ibid.

\(^m\) In his will he mentions his "Brother Richard Capers".
ISSUE: First husband.

6 i. Mary Simes, b. Jany. 13, 1715.*


Second husband.

8 iii. John Boone, b. Feb. 25, 1720*; buried Dec. 15, 1721.*

9 iv. Thomas Boone, b. March 4, 1723*; m., Nov. 23, 1741,* Susannah Croft (See April magazine, p. 132).

10 v. Susannah Boone, b. Jany. 9, 1726*; m., May 14, 1745, Rev. Levi Durand.*

11 vi. William Boone, b. April 12, 1728.*


13 viii. Capers Boone, b. Aug. 23, 1732*; member second Provincial Congress of South Carolina, August 1775–March 1776.


5.

Richard Capers [William 1.], b. April 28, 1712; m., May 17, 1730, Ann Sinkler* (or perhaps Sinclair), who d. July 15, 1739*; m. again, Jany. 8, 1741, Elizabeth Bonhoste.

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n "Richard Capers was married to Ann Sincler, May ye 17th A. D. 1730."—MS. copy C. C. P. R., S. C. H. S.

o "1739 Ann, the wife of Richard Capers, Departed this Life July 15th, Anno Domini 1789—interred ye 16th."—Ibid.

p "Richard Capers to Elizabeth Bonhoste, spinster, January 8th A. D. 1741."—Ibid.

March 27, 1748, Richard Capers et al, executors of the estate of George Bennison, of Christ Church Parish, deceased, conveyed to Richard I'On a plantation of 500 which "John Bonhoist" had conveyed to George Bennison, July 4, 1722. (M. C. O., Book G. G., p. 49.)
who d. — — 174 — ; m. again, Aug. 2, 1744, Mary Ann Maybank; d. about 1774.

Issue: First wife.

15 i. Elizabeth Capers, b. Oct. 3, 1731.
16 ii. William Capers, b. Nov. 26, 1732.
17 iii. Richard Capers, b. 173 — .
18 iv. Gabriel Capers, b. 173 — .

16.

William Capers [Richard 2, William 1.], b. Nov. 26, 1732, m., Dec. 4, 1758, Catharine Dutarque, dau. of John Dutarque, of the parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis; probably d. before 1774 (See note r).

Issue:

19 i. William Capers, b. — — 175 — ; d. unm. between May 7, 1779 and Nov. 28, 1785.

q “Richard Capers to Mary Ann Maybank, August 2, A D 1744.” — MS. copy C. C. P. R., S. C. H. S.

In the deed of April 9, 1750, cited in note a, her name is spelled in three different ways: once “Maryan”, once “Marrian” and in all other instances “Marian”.

r “His will, made Jan. 12, 1774, mentions son Gabriel: grandson William, son of son William; grandsons Sinclair and William (minors) sons of son Richard. (Probate Court Records, C. C., Book 1774-78, p. 57.)

s “Elizabeth Capers the daughter of Richard Capers & Anne his wife was born October 3d Anno Domini 1731.” — MS. copy C. C. P. R., S. C. H. S.

t “William the son of Richard & Anne Capers was born November 26 A D 1732.” — Ibid.

u Annals and Parish Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, 1680-1884 (Charleston, S C., 1884), pp 28 and 30.

v The will of “Capt John Dutarque”, made Aug. 9, 1766, and proved Jan. 2, 1767, provides for the education of his grandson William Capers. (P. C. R., C. C., Book 1760-67, p. 689.)

The will of William Capers, made May 7, 1779, and proved Nov. 28, 1785, leaves all of his property to his aunt, Mrs. Martha Wigfall. A reference to the St. Thomas and St. Denis register shows that his mother had a sister Martha Dutarque, bap. March 9, 1752; m., Aug. 1, 1771, Benjamin Wigfall.
17.

Richard Capers [Richard ², William ¹], b. —— 173—; m., —— 175—, Martha Bordeaux (?); probably d. before 1774 (See note r).

Issue:

21  ii. George Sinclair Capers, d. 1809.

18.

Gabriel Capers [Richard ², William ¹], b. —— 173—; m., Nov., 1767, Martha Witherston, who d. in Sept., 1776; m. again, Nov. 11, 1777, Sarah Lloyd (d. March 26, 1808), of Charles Town; d. between March 6, 1799 and Oct. 21, 1802. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, January-August 1775, from Christ Church Parish, and was appointed by that Congress one of the Committee for Carrying into Effect the Continental Association in his parish; was reelected to the second Provincial

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r "William, son of Wm & Martha Capers, b. Oct. 13. 1758." — Extract furnished by Bishop Ellison Capers from his mother's Bible. See also Wightman's Life of William Capers, D. D. (Nashville, 1858), p. 18, the autobiography of Bishop William Capers. The Bishop also stated in that autobiography (p. 12) that his grandfather, Richard Capers (17), had but two sons, William and George Sinclair, and no daughter and that he died many years before his father, Richard Capers (5).

x "Mr. Gabriel Capers, to Miss Martha Witherston." — Marriage announcements in The South-Carolina Gazette; and Country Journal, Tues., Dec. 1, 1787.

y MS. diary of Col. Isaac Hayne, the Revolutionary martyr.

z Will, made March 6, 1799, and proved Oct. 21, 1802, mentions daughters Catherine, Mary, Martha, Sarah and Elizabeth.


Congress, August 1775-March 26, 1776 \textsuperscript{cc}, and from March 26, 1776 to October 1776 was a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina. \textsuperscript{dd} After the fall of Charleston in May 1780 he accepted British protection and a British commission (major of militia, probably) and on that account his property was sequestrated by the Jacksonborough Assembly of 1782. \textsuperscript{ee}

**Issue:**

22  
   i. Catherine Capers, \textit{m.} Hugh Paterson; \textit{d.}  
   March 30, 1808.\textsuperscript{ff}

23  
   ii. Mary Capers, \textit{d.} unm. Oct. 21, 1812 (?)\textsuperscript{gg}

24  
   iii. Martha Capers, \textit{m.}, Nov. 29, 1810, Hugh Paterson.\textsuperscript{hh}

25  
   iv. Sarah Capers, \textit{m.} David Jervey, M. D.

26  
   v. Elizabeth Capers, \textit{m.} (?\textsuperscript{ii}) Maurice Simons,\textsuperscript{hh}  
   sometime Register of Mesne Conveyances of Charleston District; \textit{d.} s. p.

\textsuperscript{cc} The \textit{South Carolina Gazette}, Sept. 7, 1775.

\textsuperscript{dd} Journal of the second session of the second Provincial Congress of South Carolina, Feb.-March, 1776, p. 152.

\textsuperscript{ee} Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina (Jacksonborough, 1782), p. 38.

\textsuperscript{ff} "Died, in Christ Church Parish, on Saturday, 26th ult. Mrs. Sarah Capers, relict of Gabriel Capers, Esq. of said Parish. And, in this city, on Wednesday, 30th ult. Mrs. Catharine Paterson, wife of Mr. Hugh Paterson, merchant, and eldest daughter of the said Gabriel Capers."—The \textit{Times}, Charleston, S. C., Tues. April 5, 1808.

\textsuperscript{gg} "Departed this life, on the 21st ult. Miss Mary Capers, of this city, in the 89th year of her age, after a long and lingering illness."—City \textit{Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser}, Nov. 10, 1812.

\textsuperscript{hh} "Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Hollingshead, Mr. Hugh Paterson, merchant, to Miss Martha Capers, daughter of the late Gabriel Capers, Esq. of Christ Church Parish."—Charleston \textit{Courier}, Mon., Dec. 8, 1810.

\textsuperscript{ii} Yeadon's genealogy of "The Marion Family", Simms's \textit{Magazine}, vol. II, p. 58.
William Capers [Richard 8, Richard 2, William 1.], b. in St. Thomas's Parish Oct. 13, 1758; m., Sept. 10 18, 1783, Mary Singeltary (b. Nov. 6, 1766), daughter of John Singeltary, who d. March, 1792; m. again, Nov. 11, 1793, Mary Wragg, of Georgetown, who d. Feb. 7, 1801; m. again, May 15, 1803, Mrs. Hannah (Coachman) Postell, widow of Col. Jehu Postell; d. on his plantation, "Woodland", on the High Hills of the Santee, Sumter District, S. C., Dec. 7, 1812. He was commissioned lieutenant in

Date supplied by Bishop Ellison Capers from his mother's family Bible.

"Married" Mr. William Capers, of Christ-Church Parish, to Miss Mary Singletary, daughter of John Singletary, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish."—The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1788.

Tombstone at Cainhoy. Also record furnished by Bishop Ellison Capers from his mother's Bible.

Authority of Mrs. A. J. Stokes, Charleston, S. C., a descendant.

"Died, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Mary Capers, the amiable consort of Mr. William Capers. Her exit is much lamented by her friends and severely felt by her relatives."—The Times, City Gazette & Merchant's Evening Advertiser, Charleston, Sat., Feb. 14, 1801.

"Married, near Georgetown, (S. C.) at Rural Hall, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Hugh Fraser, major William Capers, of Waccamaw, to Mrs. Hannah Postell, of Black river, relic of the late colonel Jehu Postell."—The Times, Charleston, Sat., May 28, 1803.

"Obituary.

"Died, on the 7th ult. at his plantation, in Sumter District, Major William Capers, a faithful, brave and active officer of the revolution: a patriotic and truly republican citizen: a man of amiable character in all the relations of life.

"Major Capers was early and decisive in espousing his country's interests, as he was constant and courageous to defend her rights. At the battle of Fort Moultrie he behaved with so much bravery and good conduct, as laid a foundation for the solid friendship that ever after subsisted between him and our illustrious Marion, as well as for the high notice of others, officers of distinction in the army. He was active in defending this city, not only in that battle, but also during
the 2nd South Carolina Continental Regiment (Motte's) Feb. 24, 1778, served through the Georgia campaign and the siege of Savannah, and resigned in Jany. 1780. He then entered the militia where he served to the end of the war in Marion's brigade, attaining the rank of captain. One fight in which his company and that of his brother Sinclair attacked a party of British and Tories on the Georgetown road near Whitehall is described in Johnson's *Traditions of the Revolution*, p. 583. He first lived on his plantation "Bull's Head", St. Thomas's Parish, but subsequently moved to a plantation, "Belleview", in Georgetown District, and later to "Woodland" plantation, Sumter District; was Inspector, with the rank of major, of the 6th brigade (Brigadier Gens. P. Horry, 1802, Robt. Conway) of South Carolina militia,

all the time that it was besieged, and was a companion of the brave and good Major Huger in the danger which proved the death of that very worthy and much lamented officer—There was scarce a battle of any distinction fought during the whole revolution, in this State, in which Major Capers was not; and in all he was the same—signalized more by his courage, patience and conduct, than by any marks of office.

"Independence secured and peace restored, he was called to the Legislature of the State; where, acting from the same principle, he was had in like honor as in war. But he disdained to serve himself under cover of his country's name; and when he thought that to be in office was to be in interest he declined to serve."

*** "By his neighbours, who were generally poor, he was better known as Father Capers than as Major, and so he was commonly called. As a husband and a father, the overwhelming sorrow of his widow and nine children feelingly speaks his worth—and as a master he was mild and merciful."

*** "In his illness (untill the morning before he died) he was generally delirious". *** "On the morning of the 6th ult. his senses were suddenly restored, and he began instantly to speak of his decease at hand". — *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Charleston, Wed., Jany. 13, 1818.

** Year Book, City of Charleston, 1895, p. 389.

tt July 11th 1783 Rev. William Hamet conveyed to William Capers, of Georgetown, planter, and others, trustees, a lot for the purpose of erecting a church thereon. (Records M. C. O., C. C.)
1802—1809. (For a longer sketch see Wightman's Life of Bishop Capers.)

Issue: First wife.

27 i. Sarah Capers, b. 1784; m. LeGrand Guerry, of Sumter Dist., who d. in 1811; m. again, Rev. Thomas D. Glenn, of Sumter Dist. (Issue by both marriages.)

28 ii. Gabriel Capers.

29 iii. Mary Singeltary Capers, d. young.


31 v. John Singeltary Capers, b. 1792.

Second wife.

32 vi. Samuel Wragg Capers, b. March 5, 1797.

33 vii. Elizabeth Capers, d. young.

34 viii. Mary Capers.

35 ix. Henrietta Capers.

Third wife.

36 x. LeGrand Guerry Capers.

37 xi. Benjamin Huger Capers.

38 xii. Richard Coachman Capers.

21.

George Sinclair Capers [Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1], b. — — 175—.

He was a captain of militia in Marion's brigade of South Carolina militia and State regulars. History records two actions in which he was engaged. On one occasion he headed one of Marion's scouting parties of twelve men into St. Thomas's Parish and encountered a party of twenty-six British "Black Dragoons" and cut them to pieces. (James's

uu The Christ Church Parish register gives the name of his grandmother Capers as "Ann Sinckler" (See 5). but among the founders of the St. Andrew's Society in 1729-30 (Year Book, City of Charleston 1894) was Dr. George Sinclair who was probably his great grandfather. This supposition is based purely on the fact of his first name having been George Sinclair.
Mention has been made of the other action in the foregoing sketch of his brother William (20). He died in Sumter District, S. C., in 1809 (Wightman’s Life of Bishop Capers, p. 177), and his widow died in 1813 (Ibid). I have been unable to ascertain whether he left issue or not.

Sarah Capers [Gabriel ³, Richard ², William ¹], m., Feb. 26, 1806³⁴, David Jervey, M. D. (b. Aug. 25, 1775; d. 1851); d. 1848.

Issue:*

39   i. Thomas Hall Jervey, b. Jany. 1807; m., Jany. 3, 1833³⁵, Angelina Dorrel; d. 1872. (Issue.)

40   ii. James Jervey, m. Susan Sarah Evans. (Issue.)

41   iii. Gabriel Capers Jervey, m. Eliza H. Capers, dau. John Singeltary Capers (31); killed at First Manassas. (Issue.)

42   iv. Richard L. Jervey, m. and had one dau. who d. unm.

43   v. Maurice Simons Jervey, m. Martha Fraser; d. s. p.

44   vi. Grace Hall Jervey, d. unm.

45   vii. Annie Jervey, d. unm.

³⁴ "Married in Christ Church Parish on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Daniel M’Calla, Dr. David Jervey, to Miss Sarah Capers, daughter of Gabriel Capers, esq. deceased."—Charleston Courier, Sat., March 1, 1806. (A Jervey family Bible gives the same information.)

*Data furnished by descendants.

³⁵ "On Thursday Morning last, by Rev. Dr. McDowall, Mr. Thomas Jervey of Christ Church Parish, to Miss Angelina youngest daughter of R. Dorrill, Esq. of this City."—The Charleston Mercury, Tuesday, Jany. 8, 1838.

Issue:

46 i. Thomas Humphries Capers.
47 ii. Eliza Capers.
48 iii. Mary Singeltary Capers, b. — — 1815.
49 iv. Wesley Coke Capers.
50 v. Susan Capers, d. unm.
51 vi. Gabriel Capers.
52 vii. Robert Francis Withers Capers.
54 ix. John Singeltary Capers.

William Capers [William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. on his father's Bull's Head plantation, St. Thomas's Parish, Charleston District, S. C., Jan'y. 26, 1790*; was educated at Dr. Roberts' academy, near Stateburg, Sumter District, and at the South Carolina College; entered the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church Nov. 25, 1808; m., Jan'y. 13, 1813*, Anna White (b. Feb. 20, 1795*), dau. of John White, Esq., of Georgetown, deceased, and Anna, his wife, who d. Dec. 30, 1815; m. again, Oct. 31, 1816*, Susan McGill (b. Aug. 31, 1797), dau. of William

** Data furnished by Mrs. A Lou Walpole, Mullet Hall, S. C.
* Data furnished by Bishop Ellison Capers from his mother's Bible. See also Wightman's *Life of Bishop Capers.*
and Ann McGill, of Kershaw District, and adopted dau. of Mrs. Peter Horry, widow of Gen. Peter Horry; was elected, May 7, 1846, a bishop by the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Petersburg, Va., and was consecrated at the Washington Street Church, Columbia, May 14th following; d. at Anderson, S. C., Jany. 29, 1855, aged 65 years and 3 days, and was buried in the church-yard of the Washington Street M. E. Church, South, Columbia. Over his grave is an oblong structure of granite covered by a marble slab, in the centre of which rests a pedestal supporting an obelisk of Italian marble, bearing appropriate inscriptions. There is also a stained glass window dedicated to his memory in Bethel Church, Charleston. (See autobiography in Wightman's Life of Bishop Capers.)

Issue:* First wife.

55  i. Anna White Singeltary Capers, b. Jany. 18, 1814; m., Dec. 23, 1830, Rev. Wm. Holmes Ellison, D. D., a distinguished Methodist minister, sometime Pres't Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga. (Issue.)

56  ii. Theodotus William Capers, b. Dec. 30, 1815; d. young.

Second wife.

57  iii. Francis Asbury Capers, b. Dec. 26, 1817; d. young.

58  iv. Francis Withers Capers, b. Aug. 8, 1819.


60  vi. Esther Anslie Withers Capers, b. Dec. 7, 1822; d. young.

61  vii. William Tertius Capers, b. at Milledgeville, Ga., Jany 20, 1825; entered Methodist

* Data furnished by Bishop Ellison Capers from his mother's Bible.
itinerancy in 1844; m., Dec. 20, 1853, Lucy Frances Austin. Was twice married. Was made D. D. Died Sept. 10, 1894, and was buried at Greenville, S. C. (Left no issue.)


Harriet Emma Maria Haslope Capers, b. July 31, 1830; m., Aug. 8, 1848, Rev. Samuel Barkesdale Jones, a distinguished Methodist minister of the South Carolina Conference. (Issue.)

Mary Singeltary Capers, b. June 28, 1833; m., 1855, Peter Fayssoux Stevens, subsequently bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. (Issue.)

Henry Dickson Capers, b. June 2, 1835.


Theodotus LeGrand Capers, b. Oct. 23, 1839, grad. with first honors in his class at college, June 1860, and was killed at Second Manassas, Aug. 30, 1862.

31.

John Singeltary Capers [William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. 1792; m. Martha E. White vy, who d. 1862; d. ——.

Samuel Wragg Capers [William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. in Georgetown District, March 5, 1797; m., May, 1817; Elizabeth Humphries, who d.; m. again, Oct., 1826, Sarah M. Brandt, who d.; m. again, Jan., 1831, Abathiah Harvey Thornton, who still survives, residing at Camden, S. C.; d. June 22, 1855, and was buried at Camden. He was a Methodist minister, having entered the itinerancy in 1828.

Issue: First wife.
70 i. Samuel E. Capers, b. 1818.

Second wife.
71 ii. Margaret Capers, d. when 3 years old.

Third wife.
72 iii. Richard Thornton Capers.
73 iv. Abathiah Elizabeth Capers.
74 v. Edmund LeGrand Capers, d. in infancy.
75 vi. Sidney Williams Capers.
76 vii. John Summerfield Capers, killed at Appomattox C. H., April, 1865.
77 viii. Mary Wragg Capers.
78 ix. Sarah Ann Gamewell Capers.
79 x. Caroline Martha Michel Capers, d. 1890.
80 xi. Emma Jane Dunlap Capers, d. 1878.
81 xii. Edwin Benjamin Capers.
82 xiii. Adella Henrietta Capers, d. in infancy.

There might have been other children, for this will is the only record of this branch of the family the writer has been able to procure.

Data furnished by a descendant.

Issue:

83 i. Abigail Capers, m. — Swift.
84 ii. LeGrand Guerry Capers, Confed Surgeon, d. at Vicksburg, Miss. (Issue.)
85 iii. John Edwards Capers.
86 iv. Martha Glover Capers.
87 v. Richard Coachman Capers.
88 vi. Sarah Capers, m. Gen. Swift, U. S. A.
89 vii. Child, d. young.
90 viii. Child, d. young.
92 x. Child, d. young.

Second wife.

93 xi. Amelia Freelove Capers, m., J. Lefferts Thorn.
94 xii. Josephine Capers, m. A. V. Young.
95 xiii. Francis LeGrand Capers, b. May 21, 1853; m., June 3, 1880, Emma N. Cole, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Lives Denver, Col.
96 xiv. Mary Connall Capers, m. Henry M. Newton.

Benjamin Huger Capers [William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. 18—; entered the Methodist itinerancy in 1826 and was located in 1836. He married and removed

Data furnished by Mrs. C. T. R. Mathews, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
to Mississippi and his children and grandchildren live in that State now.

58.

Francis Withers Capers [William ⁵, William ⁴, Richard ³, Richard ², William ¹], b. in Savannah, Ga., Aug 8, 1819; grad. College of Charleston with first honors in 1839; was elected, Feb. 24, 1843, 2d professor of the Citadel Academy in Charleston, with the rank of lieutenant, subsequently became a captain, but resigned in Nov. 1847 to become professor of ancient languages in Transylvania University, Ky.; succeeded Major R. W. Colecock as Superintendent of the Citadel Acdy. in 1853, with the rank of major; resigned in Sept., 1859, and accepted the command of the Georgia Military Academy at Marietta; was made, during the States' Rights war, brigadier general of one of the Georgia militia brigades, and was engaged in engineer service in Northern Georgia, and laid out and constructed the works around Resaca behind which Gen. Jos. E. Johnston delivered battle in May 1864; taught school in Augusta, Ga., after the war, and in Oct. 1867 became professor of mathematics in the College of Charleston which position he held until within two years of his death in 1892. He m., Aug. 24, 1848, Hannah Hawk Bascom, dau. of Alpheus and Cassandra Bascom, of Ky., who d. 1862; m. again, 1863, Susan R. Rutledge, of Charleston; d. Jany. 12, 1892, and was buried in Bethel Churchyard.

Issue:

98  2. Francis Withers Capers, b. July 13, 1852.

Thomas's History of the South Carolina Military Academy (Charleston, 1892).

ddd Data furnished by F. W. Capers, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
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101 v. Mary Percival Capers, b. April 26, 1858; d. July 24, 1858.

102 vi. Clara Stewart Capers, b. Dec. 29, 1861; m. Dr. Laurence B. Owens, of Columbia, S. C. (Issue: Frank.)

65.


66.

**Ellison Capers** [William 5, William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. Oct. 14, 1837; grad. S. C. Military Academy Nov. 18, 1857, and made assistant professor of mathematics and belles lettres in that institution the year following his graduation; m., Feb. 24, 1859, Charlotte Rebecca, fourth dau. of John Gendron and Catherine Marion Palmer, of "Cherry Grove" plantation, St. John's Berkeley, S. C.; asst. prof. math. S. C. M. A. 1859; was elected major of First Regt. of Rifles in autumn of 1860, and served with his regt. at Castle Pinckney, and on Morris, Sullivan’s, James, and John’s islands, and under Beauregard at capture of Ft. Sumter, and rose to rank of lt. col.; resigned in Nov. 1861 to assist Clement H. Stevens in raising a regt. for the war and when the regt. was raised he was made lt. col., and the regt. was mustered into Confederate service as 24th, S. C. Vol. Inf. April 1, 1862; became col. 24th upon the promotion of Col. Stevens in Jan. 1864; was commissioned brig. gen. March 1, 1865 and assigned to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by Gen. S. R. Gist; was elected Secretary of State of S. C. in Dec. 1866, and in
1867 entered the ministry of the P. E. Church, and was rector at Greenville, S. C., for twenty years, at Selma, Ala., one year and of Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., for six years; was given D. D. in 1889 by Univ. of S. C., and on May 4, 1893, was unanimously elected bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, which position he now holds. Resides at Columbia, S. C. (See Confederate Military History, vol. V, South Carolina, p. 383 et seq. for longer sketch.)

Issue:

103  i. Catherine Marion Capers, b. at the Citadel, Charleston, March 2, 1860; d. in infancy.

104  ii. Francis Fayssoux Capers, b. at the Citadel, June 5, 1861; educated Patrick School, Greenville, Carolina Mil. Acdy., Charlotte, N. C., and Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; m. Emmala Keels, of Greenville, S. C. Resides in Greenville, and is Sec. & Treas. Piedmont Investment Co. (No issue.)

105  iii. Susan Mc Gill Capers, b. in Columbia, S. C., Nov. 11, 1862; d. in infancy.


107  v. John Gendron Palmer Capers, b. April 17, 1866.

108  vi. William Theodotus Capers, b. Aug. 9, 1867.

109  vii. Ellison Capers, b. May 9, 1869.

Data furnished by Bishop Ellison Capers.

Dropped the Palmer.

ix. Charlotte Palmer Capers, b. at the Rectory, Greenville, Aug. 12, 1871; educated Greenville Female Col. and St. Mary's, Raleigh, N. C.; m. William Henry Johnson, of Charleston. (Issue: one son, James Reid Johnson, b. April 12, 1899.)

70.

Samuel E. Capers [Samuel Wragg ⁵, William ⁴, Richard ³, Richard ², William ¹.], b. — — 1818; m. ———; d. 1894.

Issue:
112  i. George Capers. Dead.
113  ii. William Reynolds Capers. Dead.
114  iii. Samuel Capers. Dead.
115  iv. Frank V. Capers.
116  v. Margaret Capers.

72.

Richard Thornton Capers [Samuel Wragg ⁵, William ⁴, Richard ³, Richard ², William ¹.], entered the Methodist itinerancy 1854 and was discontinued 1856; married Mary Hurd.

Issue:
117  i. Maynie Harvey Capers.
118  ii. John Swinton Capers. Dead.
119  iii. Annie Capers, m. Clifton Harvey.
120  iv. Sidney Capers. Dead.
121  v. Helen Capers.
Abathiah Elizabeth Capers [Samuel Wragg 5, William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], m. Dr. F. L. Zemp, of Camden, S. C.

Issue:

122 1. Francis L. Zemp, m. Emma Hamlin.
123 2. William Harvey Zemp, m. Alice Brunson.
124 3. Eugene Capers Zemp, m. Mary Blakeney.
125 4. Mary Adella Zemp, m. N. B. Rankin.
127 6. Charles Herbert Zemp, d. young.
128 7. Elizabeth Capers Zemp, d. young.
129 8. Frank M. Zemp, m. Kate DeLoache.
131 10. Ernest Russell Zemp, grad. South Carolina Military Academy 1890, and later obtained M. D. from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md. Married.
132 11. Annie Braxton Zemp, m. Dr. W. S. Stokes.


Issue:

133 1. Maria Wightman Capers, b. 1875.

Will of Edith Wightman Capers, made Oct. 21, 1884, proved Nov. 4, 1886, mentions daughter Maria Wightman Capers and sister May L. Wightman. (Probate Court, Charleston County.)
77.


Issue:
134 i. Mary Thomason, d. when 3 years old.
135 ii. John Summerfield Thomason, d. young.
136 iii. Samuel Capers Thomason.

78.


Issue:
137 i. Lalla Capers Stokes, m. Rev. W. C. Kirkland.
138 ii. Emma J. D. Stokes, m. James Nelson.
   (Issue: Abathiah Harvey Nelson, m. A. Wineburg.)

91.


Issue:
139 i. William Worth Capers, b. 1868.
140 ii. Louis Capers, b. 1869.
141 iii. Linda Dalavar Capers, b. 1872.
142 iv. Ella Maude Capers, b. 1873.
143 v. Grace Ferguson Capers, b. 1877.
144 vi. Edna Mitchell Capers, b. 1878.

Data furnished by Mrs. C. T. R. Mathews, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
97.


Issue:

148  i.  William B. Capers, b. March 16, 1880.
149  ii.  Sarah A. Capers, b. May 4, 1882.
150  iii.  Frank Capers, b. Oct. 15, 1884.
151  iv.  Edward Amory Capers, b. Sept. 19, 1887; d. young.

98.

Francis Withers Capers [Francis Withers 6, William 5, William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1], b. July 13, 1852; m., June 1, 1885, Henrietta Clark, of Macon, Ga. Resides Augusta, Ga.

Issue:

153  i.  Marian Bascom Capers, b. April 4, 1886.
154  ii.  Frank W. Capers, b. June 5, 1887.
156  iv.  Osgood Clark Capers, b. Feb. 16, 1890.
157  v.  Anderson Clark Capers, b. Dec. 6, 1892.
160  viii.  Rutledge Mann Capers, b. June 2, 1899.

Data furnished by F. W. Capers, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
John Gendron Capers [Ellison 6, William 5, William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. at "Box Cottage", Anderson, S. C., April 17, 1866; educated at Patrick's School, Greenville, Holy Communion Church Institute, Charleston, and the South Carolina Military Academy; admitted to the bar 1887; m., Dec. 1888, Susan Keels, of Greenville, S. C., who d. March 1890; m. again, June 18, 1895, Lilla Trenholm; practiced law first in Greenville, where he was captain Butler Guards and major 3rd Battalion; School Commissioner, Greenville Co. 1888-1890; practiced law in Columbia, 1893-1895, and edited Columbia Daily Journal, and was captain of Columbia Zouaves; assistant U. S. Attorney, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1895-1901; appointed U. S. District Attorney for S. C., July 24, 1901, by President McKinley.

Issue: First wife.
161 i. John Ellison Capers, died in infancy.
   Second wife.
164 iv. Frances Trenholm Capers.

William Theodotus Capers [Ellison 6, William 5, William 4, Richard 3, Richard 2, William 1.], b. at the Rectory, Greenville, S. C., Aug. 9, 1867; educated at Patrick's School, Furman University, the S. C. College and the Virginia Theological Seminary; m. Rebecca Bryan, of Augusta, Ga. Rector of Trinity Church, Vicksburg, Miss.

Issue:
165 i. Bryan Capers.
166 ii. Ellison Howe Capers.
167 iii. William Capers.
168 iv. Samuel Orr Capers.
109.


Issue:
169 i. Ellison Capers.
170 ii. Emmala Frances Capers.
171 iii. Catherine Capers.

ADDENDA.

The following record is taken from the Christ Church Parish register. All efforts to find out who "Amelia Capers" was the widow of have been futile; nor have the efforts to find out something of her subsequent career been any more successful:

"Peter Lequieu Bachellow & Amelia Capers, widow, were duly married by licence in Christ Church Parish according to the rites & ceremonies of the Church of England on the third day of July 1763 by the Rev. Samuel Drake."

The following records, supplied by Mr. James E. Jervey, of Sumter, S. C., came too late to be put in the proper place:

John Singeltary Capers (31) "was a Methodist preacher and died of malarial fever at Georgetown, S. C."

The children of John Singeltary Capers (31) and Martha E. White, his wife, were:
1. John Singeltary Capers, a Methodist minister, who was killed by a runaway horse. Unmarried.
2. Annie Capers, m. Josiah Doar. (Issue.)
3. Eliza Henrietta Capers (69), m. Gabriel Capers Jervey (41).
CAPT. WM. CAPERS AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS. 297

Issue:

i. James Edward Jervey (Resides Sumter, S. C.)

ii. William Capers Jervey (Twins)

iii. Sarah Capers Jervey.

iv. Annie Simmons Jervey.

v. Sophia Jervey.


vii. Mary Capers Jervey.

viii. Grace Hall Jervey.

ix. Louis D. Jervey.

x. Martha Jane Jervey.

iv. William Capers (68), m. Sarah English.

Issue:

i. Mary Capers.

ii. Ansley Capers.

iii. Mittie Capers.

iv. John Singeltary Capers.

v. William Capers.

The following records, supplied by Mrs. A. Lou Walpole, of Mullet Hall, S. C., came too late to be put in the proper place:

Thomas H Capers (46) entered the Methodist itinerancy in 1829 and was transferred to the Georgia Conference in 1830; m. in St. Louis, Mo., Miss Hamilton. Several children, two of whom are James Hamilton and William of Richmond, Va., and one of whom is Ella, who married and lives in Georgia. James Hamilton Capers has a son who also lives in Richmond and a daughter, Luna, who married Rev. Howard Sledd, of Virginia.

Eliza Capers (47) m., about 1827, George Whitefield Ellis, and died four years ago. (Issue.)

Mary Singeltary Capers (48) m. in Macon, Ga., in 1831, Benjamin R. Warner, of Connecticut. Eight children were born to them, two of whom, Mrs. A. Lou Walpole
(widow of Horace E. Walpole, to whom she was m. in 1856, and who d. in 1887, leaving two children: Kate Seymour, who m. F. Y. Legaré, and Horace E., who m. Miss A. J. Hay) and Benjamin Horace Warner, bachelor, live on John's Island, S. C. Mrs. Warner d. in July 1897, in her 83d year.

Wesley Coke Capers (49), a book-keeper; fought in the war with Mexico and in the Confederate army. He d. twenty odd years ago, unmarried.

Gabriel Capers (51), a farmer; m. and had issue.

Robert Francis Withers Capers (52), a book-keeper; m. but left no issue.

Stephen Olin Capers (53), a minister; d. unm. (?) John Singeltary Capers (54), a farmer; m. but d. without issue (?).
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Irish Settlers in 1772.—"The same Day" [Saturday] "arrived here 160 Irish Settlers from Londonderry, in the Ship Ann, Captain Miller."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1772.

"Last Sunday upwards of 200 Irish Settlers arrived here, in the Snow James & Mary, Captain Workman, from Larne. Some other Vessels, with a greater Number on board, were soon to follow this."—The South-Carolina Gazette, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1772.

Negroes Executed by Burning.—In his History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government Gen. McCrady mentions, on page 233, the case of a negro who was publicly burned to death in Charles Town, August 14, 1741, under the ancient law of England, imposed as a lex talionis by the Statute of Edward I, for setting fire to Mrs Snowden's house. Two more instances of such executions have been extracted from the gazettes, as follows:

"On Friday last two Negroes, viz. Dolly belonging to Mr. James Sands and Liverpoole, belonging to Mr. William Price, were burnt on the Work-house Green, pursuant to the sentence that had been passed on them a fortnight before; the former for poisoning an infant of Mr. Sands's, which died some time since, and attempting to put her master out of the world the same way; and the latter (a Negro Doctor) for furnishing the means. The wench made a free confession, acknowledged the justice of her punishment, and died a penitent; but the fellow did neither. A mulatto named Dick, formerly a slave to Mr. d'Harriette, but afterwards manumised, who stands accused as instigator of these horrid crimes, has disappeared."—The South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1789.

"On Tuesday the 28d past was shot, in the Woods, about Half a Mile from his own House, at the Three Runs, and expired in two Hours after, Captain Lazarus Brown, formerly a Captain of Rangers
in the Service of this Government, and reckoned the tallest Man in
this Province, being near Seven Feet high."—The South-Carolina
Gazette, Thursday, July 2, 1772.

"It was not that notorious Felon Robert Prine, that lately killed
Capt. Lazarus Brown. He was shot by one of his own Slaves, who has
since been convicted and burnt alive."—Ibid, Thursday, July 30, 1772.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON'S HUMOR.—The following advertisement by William Williamson, one of the members of the first Council of Safety of South Carolina, June–November, 1775, shows him to have been a man of humor:

"FOUND.

A Miniature Picture of a certain PERSONAGE; there is a strong pre-
sumptive proof that it is the property of a gentleman, who has
had a considerable estate left him; and it is supposed, that from the
first dawning of his reason, he has been assiduously instructed, to
entertain the most exalted ideas of the original. The real owner may
have the picture again, (as no man's property ought to be withheld
from him) by applying to

William Williamson."—The South-
Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal, Tuesday, May 2, 1769.

THE PENDLETON MESSENGER.—
Editor South Carolina Historical Quarterly:

The following notes in reference to the establishment of
the old Pendleton Messenger by John C. Miller, taken from
Dave U. Sloan's Fogy Days and Now, (1891), pp. 225-6, may
be of interest in relation to the history of the newspaper
press of South Carolina, viz:

"Miller started the first newspaper at old Pendleton, and called it
'Miller's Weekly Messenger'—a paper 12 by 14 inches in size; and one
day the old man had gone to dinner and left the forms all ready to be
struck, when Tolliver (sic) Lewis, a young lawyer, 'stepped into the
office, took out an E from the heading, and put in an A, making it
read, 'Miller's Weakly Messenger', and the old fellow did not find out
the trick until the whole issue had been printed.

"The name of the paper was some time afterward changed to the
Pendleton Messenger', and its size enlarged to 14 by 16 inches, price
per annum $3.00, cash, or $3.50, credit. The press used was one that
General Greene had in the Revolutionary War, and looked like an

a I do not believe that Greene had a newspaper press with his army.
Governor Rutledge had a press which he carried about with him and
which was used to print his proclamations and other State papers, and
at one time his government published The Parker's Ferry Gazette at
NOTES AND QUERIES.

old wooden loom, such as the women used in those days, and two buckskin balls were used to ink the type.

"After Miller's death, Dr. F. W. Symmes became editor of the Pendleton Messenger, and 25 years later his son, Seb Symmes, removed the old outfit to Hartwell, Ga., and together with a printer named Hogan, started the Hartwell Messenger."

It is stated that Miller was a refugee from England, arriving in old Pendleton about the beginning of the last century, and also that he brought with him type and printing material.

Montgomery, Ala.            Thomas M. Owen.

Senator Hunter's Resignation.—On page 146 of the April issue of this magazine the statement was made that Governor Charles Pinckney was elected by the Legislature, December 6, 1798, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John Hunter, resigned. Since then Senator Hunter's original letter of resignation has been seen in the office of the Secretary of State and the following copy made by the editor of this magazine:

Addressed: Honl

Honl
the President of the
Senate of So: Carolina

Sir
November the 26th 1798

Finding it Inconvenient, to serve any Longer in the Senate of United States, I take the Liberty to Resign that appointment, to the Bodey from whom I Received it;

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your Obedient
Sevt.,

Honl the
President of the
Senate of So Carolina

Parker's Ferry. Governor Rutledge was at times with Greene's army, and it was on that account, perhaps, that the impression prevailed that it was Greene's printing press that printed so many papers and documents during 1781-1782. And it seemed to have been the sad in the days just following the Revolution to credit Greene with everything good that was done in these parts in those two years, no matter who did it.—Editor.
Endorsed: Letter from the Honble John Hunter Esq respecting his resignation as Senator in Congress dated 26 November 1798.

Committee
General Barnwell
General Washington
Col. Postell

Queries.

Burn.—Samuel Burn came from Alnwick, on the borders of Scotland and England. It is said his wife was born in Charleston, and was the step-daughter of a Mr. Adamson. His daughter, Dorothea M. Burn, was the second wife of Dr. Richard Furman, who died in 1825, after having been, for many years, the Baptist pastor in Charleston. After Mr. Burn's death, his widow married Mr. Charles M. Donald, who (after marriage) was sent in a prison ship from Charleston to Philadelphia during the Revolution. Among the children by the M. Donald marriage, was Charles J. M. Donald, a prominent Governor of Georgia. Can any of your readers give information concerning the ancestry of Mrs. M. Donald, formerly Mrs. Burn?—M. Donald Furman, Privateer, S. C.

Publications Received


Within the last three years the Alabama Historical Society has taken on a new lease of life, and under the able management of Mr. Owen is doing much to preserve the historical records of Alabama. The present volume contains, besides a very interesting number of papers presented at the annual meeting of the Society held at Tuscaloosa June 19, 1899, the "proceedings and papers of the Spanish
Evacuation Centennial" held at St. Stephens, Ala., May 6, 1899. The proceedings of the Spanish Evacuation Centennial seem out of place in a volume of transactions of the Alabama Historical Society, and, although they could very properly be issued as a publication of the Society, it appears to us that they should have been issued as a separate publication. In the foot-note sketch of Charles Edgeworth Jones on page 128 it was wrong to speak of Major Joseph Jones as falling at the siege of Savannah October 9, 1779. It was Major John Jones who fell on that day, while serving on Gen. McIntosh's staff. (See the April issue of this magazine, p. 141, and the July issue, pp. 248-4.) The volume contains 251 pages, with a full index of 17 pages.


One of the fruits of Mr. Owen's work as Secretary of the Alabama Historical Society was the establishment by the State Legislature of Alabama of the Alabama History Commission. This Commission was similar to that created by the State Legislature of South Carolina in 1891, when it was desired to procure transcripts of the papers in the British Public Record Office, London. But the work of the Alabama History Commission extended further than that of ours. It was directed under the Act creating it "to make a full, detailed and exhaustive examination of all the sources and materials, manuscript, documentary and record of the history of Alabama from the earliest times, whether in domestic or foreign archives or repositories, or in private hands, including the records of Alabama troops in all wars in which they have participated, and also of the location and present condition of battlefields, historic houses and buildings, and other places and things of historic interest and importance in the State."

The Act further provided for the printing and binding in cloth of the report of the Commission. The report contains 447 pages, well indexed. It shows the sources from which the historical material relating to Alabama may be drawn. This report was so well received by the Legislature of Alabama at its last session that a department of archives and history was forthwith created, and Mr. Owen has been made Director. This department is now engaged in collecting material relating to the history of Alabama which will, in due course of time, be published or made accessible to students.


Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Northwest Flor-


This very handsome volume, sent by Mr. Frederic Amory, of Boston, traces the descendants of Hugh Amory, who was living at Wrington, Somersetshire, in 1605, and who died in 1626, giving full accounts of his son Thomas (1608-1667), a merchant of Bristol, who afterwards lived in Kerry, Ireland; his grandson Jonathan (1654-1699), who was first a merchant in Dublin, but who afterwards went to the West Indies, and finally came to Charles Town, South Carolina, where he became one of the leading men in the province; his great-grandson Thomas Amory (1682-1728), who was first a merchant of the Azores and then of Boston; his great-great-grandson Thomas Amory (1722-1784), of Boston, and his great-great-great-grandson Thomas Coffin Amory (1767-1812), of Boston. Chapter IV. deals with Jonathan Amory's life in Carolina and is very interesting. Chapter VII. contains, for the most part, correspondence between Thomas Amory (1682-1728) and his relatives and friends in Charles Town, and the, heretofore unpublished, local history given in these letters is invaluable. Much that is given in other chapters bears more or less on South Carolina and, upon the whole, the Boston Amorys are to be thanked for bringing out this volume. Handsome portraits of Thomas Amory (1682-1728), Thomas Amory (1722-1784), Mrs. Elizabeth (Coffin) Amory (1741-1822) and Thomas Coffin Amory (1767-1812) are reproduced in the book.

Part II of Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1899.


Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica. Officers, Committees and Members. 1901.

Report of the President of Yale University and of the
Deans and Directors of its several Departments for the Academic Year, 1900-1901.

Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1900-1901.

Monthly Bulletins of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston, July, August and September 1901.


The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, July, 1901.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting Useful Knowledge, January and July, 1901.

Publications of the Southern History Association, July and September, 1901.

The Essex Institute Historical Collections, July 1901.


The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1901.

The West Virginia Historical Magazine, July, 1901.

The Sewanee Review, July, 1901.

The Lost Cause, Louisville, Ky., July, August and September, 1901.

The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, July, 1901.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July, 1901.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Philadelphia, 1901.

The index to American portraits, contained in this number (G. to P.), contains the names of Henry Laurens, Hugh S. Legaré, George McDuffie, Edward G. Malbone and Joel R. Poinsett.

The American Catholic Historical Researches, July, 1901.

The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly, July, 1901.

The Iowa Historical Record, July, 1901.

Annals of Iowa, July, 1901.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

With this number The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, published quarterly (January, April, July and October) by the South Carolina Historical Society for the benefit of its members, closes its second yearly volume. The advantage to the Society of this magazine is apparent when we make the simple statement that since the commencement of the publication of the magazine the membership of the Society has increased from sixty odd to nearly three hundred. But this number is not large enough. The membership should be five hundred. If the Virginia Historical Society can muster eight hundred members the South Carolina Historical Society should muster five hundred. This Society has no endowment fund, no State aid and no life membership fund, so that it is entirely dependent on its income from annual dues of members and sales of its publications. We therefore appeal to the people of South Carolina and to South Carolinians living elsewhere, or to any one interested in the publication of materials pertaining to the history of South Carolina, to further the work that we are doing by joining the Society. The annual membership fee is three dollars ($3.) and each member receives free the quarterly magazine of history and genealogy. The current year began May 19, 1901 and ends May 19, 1902. Any one joining now will receive all four of the magazines issued during that period.

The library of the Society has lately been enriched by the donation to it by Dr. B. H. Teague, of Aiken, S. C., an honorary member, of a part of his valuable collection of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, curios, &c.

Mr. D. H. Means, of Columbia, a member, has presented a photograph of an early treaty with the Indians in the vicinity of Charles Town. The original is preserved in the "Indian Books" in the office of Secretary of State, Columbia.
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