

Orangeburgh German-Swiss Genealogical Society

Oktoberfest 2014

October 10th and 11th, 2014

Program Schedule

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2014

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| A. S. Salley Archives open for research | 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM |
| Registration – Family Life Center | 4:00 – 6:15 PM |
| Exhibit Area open – Family Tables, Vendors, Other Societies | 4:00 – 6:15 PM |
| President’s Dinner (advance purchase required)..... | 6:30 PM |
| Speaker: Dr. Michael Byrd, <i>White Poverty and Poor Relief in St. Philips and St. Matthews Parishes, 1725-1775</i> | |

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2014

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| Exhibit Area open – Family Tables, Vendors, Other Societies | 8:30 AM – 3:00 PM |
| Registration (coffee, juice, pastries, and fruit available) | 8:30 AM |
| Annual Business Meeting | 9:00 AM |
| <i>Ya’ll Come: Early Marketing of South Carolina in Europe, William Delk</i> | 9:30 AM |
| <i>Westward Ho: Outmigration via the Federal Road</i> , video by Larry Holman | 10:00 AM |
| Break | 10:45 AM |
| <i>DNA Basics: yDNA and Beyond</i> , Lynn Teague | 11:00 AM |
| Lunch (advance purchase required) | 12:00 – 1:00 PM |
| <i>Progress at the Salley Archives</i> , Eric Powell | 1:00 PM |
| <i>Working with Your Autosomal DNA Test Results</i> | 1:15 – 2:00 PM |
| Individual DNA Consultations* | 2:00 – 3:00 PM |
| Lynn Teague, Margaret Waters | |
| (*or small group discussions as participants desire) | |

Some family tables, vendors, and other societies may not be available the entire time.
Meal purchase deadline is October 3, 2014.

Revised 11 October 2014

Y'all Come: Early Marketing of South Carolina in Europe

Outline

- I. Y'all - a Southern inspired word for the plural personal pronoun which is now part of proper English.
- II. Beginning in 1680, William Penn and others wrote pamphlets promoting the colony of Pennsylvania.
 - A. Immigration of large number German-Swiss to NY, NJ, and NC preceded large-scale immigration to SC. Overall, PA received 10 times the number who settled in SC.
- III. In 1706, the "Golden Book" was published in Frankfurt, Germany, promoting the colony of Carolina. Immigrants who responded were sent to places other than SC.
- IV. In 1731 Purry wrote "*A Description of the Province of South Carolina, drawn up at Charles Town in September 1731,*" which was published in newspapers in Switzerland and also as a pamphlet. This resulted in immigration in 1732 to Purrysburg and in 1735, several hundred German-Swiss immigrated to Orangeburg. So that which began in Purrysburg continued through several parts of South Carolina over the next 35-40 years.
- V. In 1740, a promotional pamphlet promoting Sax Gotha was written by Hans Jacob Riemensperger.
- VI. In 1753, another pamphlet promoting Sax Gotha was written by Johannes Tobler.
- VII. Therefore, active marketing of SC ... the "Golden Book", three pamphlets, newspaper articles, almanacs, and personal letters had a major impact in encouraging German-Swiss to immigrate to SC.

References:

Knittle, Walter Allen, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1937, Reprinted 2004.

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Otterness, Philip, *Becoming German*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 2004.

Schelbert, Leo, *America Experienced*, Picton Press, Rockport, ME, 1996.

Wokeck, Marianne S., *Trade In Strangers*, The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, PA, 1999.

PROPOSALS

BY

MR. PETER PURRY,

OF NEWFCHATEL,

FOR

ENCOURAGEMENT

OF SUCH

Swiss Protestants

AS SHOULD AGREE TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO CAROLINA, TO SETTLE
A NEW COLONY.

AND, ALSO,

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

DRAWN UP AT CHARLES-TOWN,

IN SEPTEMBER, 1731.

PROPOSALS, ETC.

THERE are only two Methods, *viz.* one for Persons to go as Servants, the other to settle on their own Account.

1. Those who are desirous to go as Servants must be Carpenters, Vine Planters, Husbandmen, or good Labourers.

2. They must be such as are not very poor, but in a Condition to carry with them what is sufficient to support their common necessity.

3. They must have at least 3 or 4 good Shirts, and a Suit of Clothes each.

4. They are to have each for their Wages 100 Livres yearly, which make 50 Crowns of the Money of *Newf-chatel* in *Swisserland*, but their Wages are not to commence till the Day of their arrival in *Carolina*.

5. Expert Carpenters shall have suitable Encouragement.

6. The time of their Contract shall be 3 Years, reckoning from the Day of their arrival in that Country.

7. They shall be supply'd in part of their Wages with Money to come from *Swisserland*, till they imbark for *Carolina*.

8. Their Wages shall be paid them regularly at the end of every Year; for security whereof they shall have the Fruits of their Labour, and generally all that can be procured for them, whether Moveables or Immoveables.

9. Victuals and Lodgings from the Day of their Im-

barkation shall not be put to their Account, nor their Passage by Sea.

10. They shall have What Money they want advanced during the Term of their Service in part of their Wages to buy Linnen, Clothes and all other Necessaries.

11. If they happen to fall Sick they shall be lodg'd and nourished Gratis, but their wages shall not go on during their Illness, or that they are not able to Work.

12. They shall serve after Recovery, the time they had lost during their Sickness.

13. What goes to pay Physicians or Surgeons, shall be put to their Accompt.

As to those who go to settle on their own Account, they must have at least 50 Crowns each, because their Passage by Sea, and Victuals, will cost from 20 to 25 Crowns, and the rest of the Money shall go to procure divers things which will be absolutely necessary for the Voyage.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

DRAWN UP AT CHARLES-TOWN,

IN SEPTEMBER, 1731.

THE King of *Great Britain* having about 3 Years ago purchased this Province of the Lords Proprietors thereof, has since studied to make Agriculture, Commerce and Navigation, flourish in it. His Majesty immediately nominated Col. *Johnson* a worthy Gentleman, to be Governour thereof; who, at his Departure for *Carolina*, receiv'd divers Orders and Instructions, but in particular was directed instantly to mark out Places in a proper Situation for building Eleven Towns, *viz.*

Two on the River *Alatamaha*,
 Two on the River *Savanna*,
 One at the Head of the River *Poupon*,
 Two at the River *Santee*,
 One at the River *Watery*,
 One at the Black River,
 One at the River *Wacomau*, and
 One at the River *Pedee*.

The District of each of these Towns is to contain the Extent of 20,000 Acres of Land, formed into a

Square, bordering on the River, and divided into shares of 50 Acres for each Man, Woman, or Child, of one Family; which may be augmented as the Planters shall be in a Condition to cultivate a larger Quantity of Ground, and every one of them shall have an equal Share of the better and worse Lands, and also the same right on the River.

Each Town shall be formed into a Parish, the Extent whereof shall be about 6 miles round the Town on the same side of the River; and as soon as a Parish shall contain 100 Masters of Families, they may send Two Members to the Assembly of the Province, and enjoy the same Privilege as the other Parishes of the Province.

The Ground of each Town shall be speedily marked out, and shall belong in common to all the inhabitants, till it shall be distributed in particular Shares to each of them. There are to be 300 Acres of Land near the Town which shall be common for ever, without being charged with Rent, and no Person shall, by Virtue of any former Grant, take Possession of any Land within 6 Miles of each Town.

The rent shall be 4s *per Ann.* for every 100 Acres, except that for the first 10 Years the Lands shall be entirely free, and all those that shall settle in the said Towns shall enjoy the same advantages.

His Majesty further grants to every *European* Servant, whether Man or Woman, 50 Acres of Land free of all Rents for 10 Years, which shall be distributed to them after having served their Master for the Time agreed on.

In consequence of these Instructions M. *Purry* was permitted to go and chuse on the Borders of the River *Savanna* Land proper to build the Town of *Purrysburg* upon; and having found it such as he wish'd, the Gov-

ernment made him a grant thereof under the Great Seal of the Province, dated the 1st of *Sept.* 1731. and at the same Time publish'd throughout the whole Country a Prohibition to all sorts of persons to go and settle on the said Land, which is already called the *Swiss Quarter*.

In order to facilitate the Execution of this Undertaking in the best manner, the Assembly granted to the said M. *Purry* 400*l.* *Sterling*, and Provisions sufficient for the Maintenance of 300 Persons for one Year, provided they be all Persons of good Repute, and *Swiss* Protestants, and that they come to *Carolina* within the Space of 2 Years.

The River *Savanna* is one of the finest in all *Carolina*, the Water good, and stored with excellent Fish: It is about the Largeness of the *Rhyne*, and there are 2 Forts already built upon it, one of which call'd *Pallacholaas*, is 100 Miles from the Mouth thereof, and the other call'd *Savanna Town*, about 300 Miles; and altho' there is not usually above 20 Men to garrison the first Fort, and about 40 in the other yet the *Indians* have never dared to attack them.

The Town of *Purrysburg* will be situated 30 Miles from the Sea, and about 7 miles from the highest Tide; the Land about it is a most delightful Plain, and the greatest part very good Soil, especially for Pasturage, and the rest proper enough for some productions. It was formerly call'd the great *Yamassee Port*, and is esteem'd by the Inhabitants of the Province the best place in all *Carolina*, altho' never yet possessed but by the *Indians*, who were driven from thence by the *English* several Years ago, and have never dared to return thither. All sorts of Trees and Plants will grow there, as well as can be wish'd, particularly Vines, Wheat,

Barley, Oats, Pease, Beans, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Tobacco, Indico, Olives, Orange trees and Citron trees, as also White Mulberry trees for feeding of Silkworms. The Lands will not be difficult to clear, because there is neither stones nor brambles, but only great Trees, which do not grow very thick; so that more Land may be clear'd there in one Week, than could be done in *Switzerland* in a Month. The custom of the Country is, that after having cut down these great trees, they leave the Stumps for 4 or 5 Years to rot, and afterwards easily root them up, in order to manure the Land.

'T is very certain, that *Carolina* is in general an excellent Country. 'T is true, the Ground is sandy; but then 't is a sand impregnated with Salt and Niter, so that it brings forth in great Abundance, as the like Soil does in divers parts of *Europe*: But what is more particular to *Carolina*, there are a great Number of Plantations that have been continually Cultivated for near 60 Years, which yet still produce great plenty without ever being Manured by the least Dung, for they never lay any on their Grounds: The Planter only turns up the superficies of the Earth, and all that he plants and sows therein quickly grows and matures: Those who understand ever so little of Agriculture will be obliged to own, that if the Lands in *Europe* were not constantly manured, their strength would be so exhausted, that at length the Crops would not pay for the Seed. But a Man who shall have a little Land in *Carolina*, and who is not willing to work above 2 or 3 Hours a Day, may very easily live there.

Another consideration deserving our Notice is the Progress of the first Colonies, their sudden Advancement, the Riches of the present Inhabitants, the great Number of public Expences for which they provide,

the great Trade which they carry on at present, and lastly their Misfortunes and Losses ; which are entirely repair'd. The better to comprehend these matters, we shall only make the following observations. 1. That there were no people in *Carolina* till about 60 Years ago, for the *English* did not begin to send any thither till the Year 1670. 2. That they had at first very fatal Beginnings, being afflicted with Sicknesses, and even the Plague, which daily diminish'd the Number of the people. 3. That cruel, destructive Divisions sprung up among them. 4. That they had a very bad Government under the Lords Proprietors, being almost without Order, Justice or Discipline. 5. That at a certain time the pyrates interrupted their Trade and Navigation. 6. That they have often had great Droughts. 7. That a terrible Fire consumed almost all *Charles Town*. 8. That they have been at great Expencc in Fortifications, public Edifices, Churches, &c. 9. That they have often sustain'd long Wars with the *French*, *Spaniards*, and particularly with the *Indians*, who once united altogether to destroy the whole province. 10. That notwithstanding all these misfortunes, the People of *Carolina*, except those who give themselves up to Debauchery, are all rich, either in Slaves, Furniture, Cloaths, Plate, Jewels, or other Merchandizes, but especially in Cattle ; which shews the Goodness of the Country they inhabit.

The most part of those who came first thither were very poor and miserable ; Several of those who are most considerable went but as Servants.

The Trade of *Carolina* is now so considerable, that of late Years there has sail'd from thence Annually above 200 Ships, laden with merchandizes of the Growth of the Country, besides 3 Ships of War, which

they commonly have for the Security of the Commerce, and last Winter they had constantly 5, the least of which had above 100 Men on Board. It appears by the Customhouse Entries from *March* 1730, to *March* 1731, that there sailed within that time from *Charles-Town* 207 Ships most of them for *England*, which carried among other Goods 41957 Barrels of Rice about 500 Pound Weight per Barrel, 10754 Barrels of Pitch, 2063 of Tar, and 1159 of Turpentine; of Deer Skins 300 Casks, containing 8 or 900 each; besides a vast Quantity of *Indian* Corn, Pease, Beans, &c. Beef, Pork, and other salted Flesh, Beams, Planks, and Timber for Building, most part of Cedar, Cypress, Sassafras, Oak, Walnut and Pine.

They carry on a great Trade with the *Indians*, from whom they get these great Quantities of Deer Skins, and those of other Wild Beasts, in Exchange for which they give them only Lead, Powder, coarse Cloth, Vermillion, Iron Ware, and some other Goods, by which they have a very considerable Profit.

The great Number of Slaves makes another part of the Riches of this Province, there being above 40,000 Negroes which are worth one with another 100 Crowns each.

There are between 5 and 600 Houses in *Charles Town*, the most of which are very costly; besides 5 handsome Churches, *viz.* one for those of the Church of *England*, one for the Presbyterians, one for the Anabaptists, one for the Quakers, and one for the *French*. If you travel into the Country, you will see stately Buildings, noble Castles, and an infinite Number of all sorts of Cattle. If it be ask'd what has produced all this? the Answer is, '*T is only the rich Land of Carolina.*

There is not the least Appearance but that the Pros-

perity of this Province will still increase ; and, with the Blessing of Heaven, in a few Years be the most flourishing of all *America* ; not only because the King has much at heart the Improvement of this new Country, but because People come thither from all parts. His Majesty has lately sent thither 74 pieces of heavy Cannon, with Powder, Ball, &c. and Governor *Johnson* is setting out from *Charles-town* to mark out the Land, whereon to build two good Forts, one at *Port-royal*, and the other upon the River *Alatamaha*, betwixt which is the River *Savanna*. The People of the *Palatinate*, those of *New-York*, *New-England*, and other parts, sell all that they have to come to *Carolina* ; which has raised the Price of Lands within 50 miles about *Charles-town* to four times the Value in 4 or 5 Years time : It will probably be the same about *Purrysburg*. However, it is a certain Truth, that the same Quantity of Land at *Charles-town* which might be bought for a Crown about 40 Years ago, cannot at this time be bought for 200*l. Sterling*, nor even for 300*l.* in those places which are well situated for Trade.

The good Dispositions which are making daily for a regular Administration of Justice, cannot fail of bringing the Country into Reputation, and drawing thither still great numbers of People. Artificers are so scarce at present, that all sorts of Work is very dear ; Taylors, Shoemakers, Smiths, &c. would be particularly acceptable there. A skilful Carpenter is not ashamed to demand 30*s. per Day* beside his Diet ; and the common Wages of a Workman is 20*s. per Day*, provided he speaks *English*, without which he cannot be understood, and consequently not so useful as others ; and when a Workman has but 10*s. per Day* he thinks he labours for almost nothing, though he has his Maintenance besides. But this is *Carolina Money*.

Most of their Shoes are brought from *England*, and generally sell for 40s. *per* pair: Not but that they have Hides enough, and very cheap, an Ox's Hide being sold for 30s. neither are they destitute of the Means to Tan them: for they make very good Lime with Oyster-shells, and the Bark of Oak-trees is so plentiful, that it costs nothing but the trouble of gathering: They want therefore only a sufficient Number of good Tanners and Shoemakers.

I might say the same of Leather dressers, since they send every Year to *England* above 200,000 Deer-skins undrest. Yet *Carolina* produces Oker naturally, and good Fish-oyl may be had from *New-York* or *New-England* very cheap: So that they might be drest and made up into Breeches in the Country, for which those Skins are very proper, being warm in Winter and cool in Summer.

There is not one Potter in all the Province, and no Earthen-ware but what comes from *England*, nor Glass of any Kind: So that a Pot-house and a good Glass-house would succeed perfectly well, not only for *Carolina*, but for all the other Colonies in *America*. There is a kind of Sand and Earth which would be very proper for these Purposes, as also Wood and Fern in abundance, had they but Workmen to make use of them.

The Woods are full of wild Vines, bearing 5 or 6 Sorts of Grapes naturally; but for want of Vine-dressers, &c. scarce any Wine is drank there but what comes from *Madera*, which are indeed cheap, for a Bottle of excellent Wine cost last Winter but 2s. *Carolina* Money to those who bought by the Hogshead. There is something so singular in these Wines of *Madera* that we cannot forbear mentioning it; which is, That Heat preserves them, and Cold spoils them: For as in *Europe* they are

obliged to put their Wine in cool Cellars; these, on the contrary, must be put into the warmest Places. If they begin to be sour, they are exposed to the greatest Heats of the Sun to be recovered: So that to keep them good, you are to do what you would in other Parts to make Vinegar. This seems to be the greatest Paradox in the World, but nothing is more certain: and strange as it may seem, Col. *Bleek* caused a Vault to be made over his Oven, purposely to keep his Wine in all the Year.

The Cattle of *Carolina* are very fat in Summer, but as lean in Winter, because they can find very little to eat, and have no cover to shelter them from the cold Rains, Frosts, and Snows, which last sometimes 3 or 4 Days; Only the Cattle design'd for the Butchery are fed, and they bad enough, with Potatoes, Straw, and Grain; but they always lie in the open Field, for there is not one Hovel in all the Country, either for Oxen or Cows. If you object this to the Planters, they answer that such Houses or Hovels would do very well, but that they have too many other Affairs to think of that. The last Winter being very severe, about 10,000 horned Cattle died of Hunger and Cold. Notwithstanding this, the People will not change their Conduct, because they do not understand the manner of ordering Cattle, nor even know how to mow the Grass, in order to make it into Hay, of which they might have great Plenty for Fodder. Their Ignorance in this respect is very great, which is the reason that Butter is always dear, being sold last Winter at 7s. 6d *per* Pound, and in *Jan.* and *Feb.* last it was sold at *Charles-town* for 12s. *per* Pound: In a word, nothing would be more easy than for Persons who understand Country Affairs to grow rich in a little time. There is so great a Number of Cattle, that a certain Planter had last Spring 200 Calves marked, which he let run in the

Woods with other Cattle: No-body looks after them, or takes any other Care, but to bring them together in the Evening to lie in a Park near the House.

At certain Times they kill a great many to send the Flesh salted to several other Colonies, where there is little Pasturage, particularly to the Isles of *Antilles*, and in general to all those of the *Torrid Zone*.

Horses, the best Kind in the World, are so plentiful, that you seldom see any body travel on foot, except *Negroes*, and they often on horseback; so that when a Taylor, a Shoemaker, or any other Tradesman, is obliged to go but 3 Miles from his House, it would be very extraordinary to see him travel on foot.

There is likewise in this Country a prodigious Number of Swine, which multiply infinitely, and are kept with very little Charge, because they find almost all the Year Acorns, of which there is 5 or 6 Sorts, as also Nuts, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Herbs, Roots, &c. in the Woods: So that if you give them never so little at home they become fat; after which you may salt and send great Quantities of them to the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *St Christophers*, *Jamaica*, &c. which produce very good Returns either in Money or Merchandizes.

Of all Animals in that Country, none are a less Charge than Sheep, for they subsist only on what they find in the Fields; yet are always in good Case, and bring forth their Lambs regularly; and there is a particular Sort, whose Wool is not inferior to the finest *Spanish Wool*.

Flax and Cotton thrive admirably, and Hemp grows from 13 to 14 Foot in Height, but as few People know how to order it, there is scarce any cultivated; besides, they want Dung, which is very necessary for that purpose, few Plants weakening Land so much as Hemp does: However, this is one of the Articles which would

produce most Profit, because the Parliament has allowed so much *per Ton* upon all Hemp which comes from the *English* Plantations in *America*, in order that in Time of War they may have no need of Hemp from *Russia* and *Poland*; besides this Encouragement, which is to last for 30 Years longer, there is an Exemption from some other Duties on Importation; which, joined together, makes an advantage of about 40 *per Cent.* over that of Hemp from other parts.

Rice and *Indian* Corn produce at least an hundred-fold, and would do much more, if the Land were better cultivated. The Easiness of procuring such a Plenty of Grain, is the Reason that the Planters have or may have at all Times a Court-yard fill'd with Cocks, Hens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, &c. also a good Pigeon-house, without being at any Expencc. There is great Plenty of Game of all Sorts, but especially wild Turkeys, some of which are 30 Pound Weight, and those who love Fowling may easily take them. With this *Indian* Corn they make pretty good Bread, for it is much finer and better than in *Swisserland*, or in any other part of *Europe*, where it is commonly call'd *Turkey* Corn.

Persons may grow rich in *Carolina* without being at much Expencc or Labour, by planting white Mulberry Trees for feeding of Silk-worms, there being perhaps no Country in the World where those Trees grow better, nor where the Silk is finer than in *Carolina*. They grow so much in so short a Time, that we dare scarce mention it: Capt. *Scott* has one at the back of his House at *Port-Royal*, not above 7 or 8 Years old, the Body whereof is above 5 foot round. It would be difficult to believe this, if it was not confirmed by other Mulberry Trees of 4 or 5 Years old, at *Port-Royal*, *Westmesaa*, *Geoscreek*, and other Plantations, the Trunks whereof

are near a foot in Diameter. But as all the Planters apply themselves chiefly to the production of Rice, Pitch, and Tar, there is very little Use made of them. However, those who have been in *Provence* and *Languedoc* know, that the Strippings of a Mulberry Tree, that is, the Leaves of a Summer, are commonly sold for a Crown, and sometimes two, although the Silk of those two Provinces is but very indifferent; from whence it may be easily conjectur'd, what Riches *Carolina* would produce if this affair was well managed. All other Trees grow there in the same proportion, and much faster than in *Europe*, but particularly the Peach Tree; for the 3d Year it is commonly loaded with Fruit, and is a great Tree the 4th Year.

Some perhaps will object, that this Country is feverish and unhealthy, and all the Advantages which might be found in other Respects, would not make Amends for the loss of Health: Besides, that you are plagued there with several sorts of Insects, and especially with great Rattle-Snakes; so that you are in Danger of your Life every Moment.

To this we answer, that if People are sick there, 't is generally an Effect of their bad Conduct, and not knowing how to regulate themselves suitably to the Country where they live; for 't is very certain, that those who observe Precautions have as good Health there as they would in other places. But the better to understand this Affair; you must know that the uncultivated Lands of *Carolina*, as well as the other adjacent Provinces, which extend much further than *Canada*, being wholly covered with large Pine Trees, very cold in their Nature, and when the Vapours which they have attracted and retained come to be dispers'd by a Northerly Wind, you feel a Cold almost as sharp as in *Europe*; so that

in one Day you may find a considerable change of Air: This then, together with the Debauches made by Punch, strong *Madera* Wines, and the eating unripe Fruits, is the real source of the Sickneses there; for sensual Persons, who have not the power to deny themselves any thing, when they find that a hot Day is succeeded by a great Coolness towards Evening, expose themselves to it with great pleasure, without troubling themselves with the Consequence; and when this pleasure is succeeded by Rheumatisms, Feavers, or other Distempers, they never fail of pouring out Curses on the Country, rather than own their Carelessness or Excess. And 'tis very common for those newly arrived, to say, when they have got an illness, *That 't is a Tribute they must pay to the Climate.* But such as take care to keep their Breasts always warm, to shun the great Transpirations of the Air, to cover themselves well in the Night, especially in Summer, and in other Respects live regularly, will certainly enjoy as good Health there as in any other part of the World.

There are few Insects in *Carolina* that can reasonably be complain'd of, except a sort of Gnats, which they call *Muscatoes*; and there is scarce any of these except in low Grounds, or near the Rivers; but if a House is troubled with them, it is easily remedied, by opening the Windows about Sun-setting, and shutting them again a little before the close of the Twilight, the *Muscatoes* never failing to quit the House about that time: and for better Security, they make fine Gause-work about their Beds, which keeps them off.

There are People in *Europe*, especially in *England*, that tremble only at the name of a Rattle-Snake, imagining, that the Country of *Carolina* is so full of them, that there is no going into the Woods without Danger of

Life: But this is an Error as ill-grounded as the most part of the other Reports spread abroad to the disadvantage of this New World. At least, 't is certain, that this Serpent is very seldom seen, and if they are met, do very little Hurt, except they are provoked to defend themselves: Besides, they never fail of giving you Notice of their Approach by their Rattles, which may be heard at a considerable Distance. 'T is also said, that the Venom of this Serpent is mortal, and kills in a very short time, if not prevented by some Antidotes: But those Remedies are well known by every body in the Country. When Mr. *Purry* went with his small Company to chuse out a Spot of Land on the River *Savanna*, the People told them before their Departure from *Charles Town*, that they had great Reason to fear these Rattle-Snakes, the Country being full of them; and that they ought to keep a good Guard against them; however they did not so much as see one of those Serpents, nor of any other sort for 15 Days that they travelled about in the Woods, though it was in the Middle of Summer at a time when all Serpents are out of their Holes. It is very seldom that any Person is bitten by these Snakes, or by those of other Kinds, which are much more common, that it would be very difficult to find so much as one Person in all *Carolina* that has ever had this Misfortune. There are also some Crocodiles in the Rivers, but the People fear them no more, than if they were so many Fishes, since it was never known that they have hurt any Person whatsoever.

Those that may have any Desire to go and settle there may further take notice of 3 or 4 Observations:

1st, That *South Carolina* is not only situated in the same Degree of Heat, Fertility, and Temperature of Air, which is about 33 Degrees Latitude, as *Barbary*,

the Isle of *Candia*, *Syria*, *Persia*, *Mogolistan*, *China*, and in general all the best Countries in the Universe ; but it is also the only Country of all those the *English* possess that is situated in that Degree ; and there is all the Reason in the World to believe, that if there be now an Opportunity to have Lands there for nothing, this Advantage will not continue long. At least 't is very certain that those who shall come first, will have the Choice of Land, as also the Proximity of Rivers, much better than those that shall come afterwards.

2dly, That by means of the Wool, Cotton, Flax and Hemp, it will be easy to procure all Linnen necessary, as also good Cloth and Stuffs for Cloathing, without being forced to purchase them at a very dear rate from the Shops, as most of the Planters are at present. And what is still an Article very considerable, there will be no Danger of wanting Provisions in a Country so plentiful, unless some Accidents happen, which cannot be foreseen by human Prudence ; we may be assured that Hail-stones will not deprive the Inhabitants thereof.

3dly, That *Carolina* being of all the Neighbouring Provinces which the *English* possess on the Continent of *North America*, from 29 to 49 Degrees of Latitude, is not only the largest and most productive of Necessaries, but also the most Southward, and nearest to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and all the Islands of the *Antilles*, which have Occasion for salted Provisions, Bread, Wine, Fruits, Roots, and several other Things, we need not hesitate a Moment to prefer it to all the other Colonies on the North side. And besides the great Advantages which may accrue to the Inhabitants by the Fertility of the Land, and the Temperateness of the Climate, the Situation thereof for Trade will always draw Ships into its Ports, which there finding at a reasonable price and

in good Order, all that the other most distant Provinces can have, will hardly go so far, whilst any thing is to be had in *Carolina*.

4thly and *Lastly*, And what is of the greatest Importance of all is, that there is an entire Liberty of Conscience and Commerce for all that come thither, without paying any thing for it; Justice is duly administrated to all; and every body can say that what he possesses lawfully belongs to him in full Propriety. There are no Tenths, Imposts, Tailles, nor Capitation Taxes, nor any of those Burdens which render so many other People unhappy: In a word, you have all the Laws, Liberties, and Privileges there which are enjoyed in *England*: 'T is the Lower House that has the Disposal of the Money of the Province, and who vote the Taxes necessary for the publick Service, however with the Approbation of the Upper House, and that of His Majesty, represented by the Governor; and when one of the two Houses would have an Act passed, on any Subject whatsoever, after having examined and debated all the Clauses thereof, it is ingrossed and sent to the other House for their Concurrence. But this Act, or rather projected Act, has at that time only the Name of a Bill, that is to say, properly, an Act proposed. Now if this Bill is passed by the other House, it is carried to the Governor, who may either approve or reject it; and 't is not till the Moment the Governor gives his Consent thereto, that it takes the Form of a Law, and has all the Force thereof; for if either of the Houses or Governor rejects the said Bill, it drops of course. Therefore nothing better proves, that the Constitution of the Government of *Carolina*, as well as that of *England*, is founded on the Union between the King and the People, since they make only one and the same Body, of which his Majesty is always

the Head; from whence it may be concluded and boldly affirmed, that the *English* are the most free and happy People at this Time in the whole World.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do Attest, that all which is contain'd in this Account of *South Carolina*, is the real Truth, having been Eye-Witnesses of the most part of the Particulars therein mentioned. Done at *Charles-Town*, the 23d of *September*, 1731.

JOHN PETER PURRY, of *Neufchatel*.

JAMES RICHARD, of *Geneva*.

ABRAHAM MEURON, of *St. Sulpy*, in
the County of *Neufchatel*.

HENRY RAYMOND, of *St. Sulpy*.

Neither official firmness nor such tragedies had much effect. People continued to leave Switzerland—in families and groups, or by themselves. No one can calculate how many did so because of “Mr. Purry’s little book” and countless others like it which extolled the glories of a land flowing with milk and honey where a man could make a fortune in a few years.

Certainly one of the main attractions to German and Swiss settlers was the ingenious plan for which Governor Johnson gets credit, to establish a range of Townships on the outer reaches of the Colony and people them with indigent Protestants. The plan was a fitting solution to the problems of protecting the frontier, settling the Colony and ultimately making a profit. It is a matter of wonder that other colonial governments had not thought of it. Everyone knew that the refugees from the continent were creating a crisis. Compassion for the “poor Protestants” could be very useful in the struggle to secure the back country of South Carolina. The Township plan was initiated in 1731, offering any poor Protestant willing to settle in the specified Township, transportation, equipment and provisions together with a grant of fifty acres per person.

Beyond the coast, Carolina was very sparsely settled in 1730. In that year John Hunter mapped a trip westward to the Indian country and on to the Mississippi. He carefully noted each day’s travel distance in time and in miles. From Charleston he moved up toward the Santee where the Huguenots located and then along the lower side of the river to the Broad and beyond. He notes trading posts and settlers and many Indian towns but the map is intriguing partly for the empty places above and below the Santee where scrawled notations indicate how little is known of these areas. To the South the frontier appears to begin almost at the little settlement of Wilton on the North side of the Edisto. Where this river divides into North and South branches, Hunter pens in the words, “very fine land.” *Amelia* appears as a known place as well as such familiar spots as *Congre*, *Sandy Run*, *6 Mile* and *12 Mile Creeks*, *Saluda Rio* and *Hollow Creek*. North of the Santee there are no trading posts or settlements. Where the Pedee River should be there is a note: “extra-ordinary good land not settled (1730).”

South Carolina was in effect, the town of Charlestown with its surrounding plantations and farms, the French settlers on the lower Santee and scattered inhabitants along the river mouths and marshland inlets. The town itself was neatly blocked off and filled with mostly wooden structures shuttered against the weather and the mosquitoes. Some few public buildings were more sturdily built. St. Philip's church was built of brick in 1711 and replaced an edifice "of black cypress on a brick foundation (ca. 1682)."¹³

The frontier was only a short ride in any direction and the townspeople concerned themselves a great deal with the threat posed by the various tribes of Indians who formed the Western boundaries. The Catawbas, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Creeks and the Choctaws were the nations whose peoples were on varying degrees of friendliness with the settlers, the traders and the government. The colonists had enslaved Indians in the early days of settlement and tended to over-react violently at any sign of unrest or hostility from the tribes. Their anxiety was further compounded by the disproportionate growth of the black slave population imported from the West Indies and Africa.¹⁴ The English inclination to treat the black as a chattel was aggravated by the certainty that having de-humanized him, he was the more suspect of treachery and violent revolt.

"Into this maelstrom of passion and land-grabbing", as Wallace put it, "was launched Governor Johnson's plan for defense and expansion by bringing new settlers into a series of townships girdling the entire frontier."¹⁵ The poor Protestants were to be settled there as a buffer against the Indian (and the Spanish or French), as manpower for defense against a possible Negro uprising, and hopefully, as consumers and productive laborers.

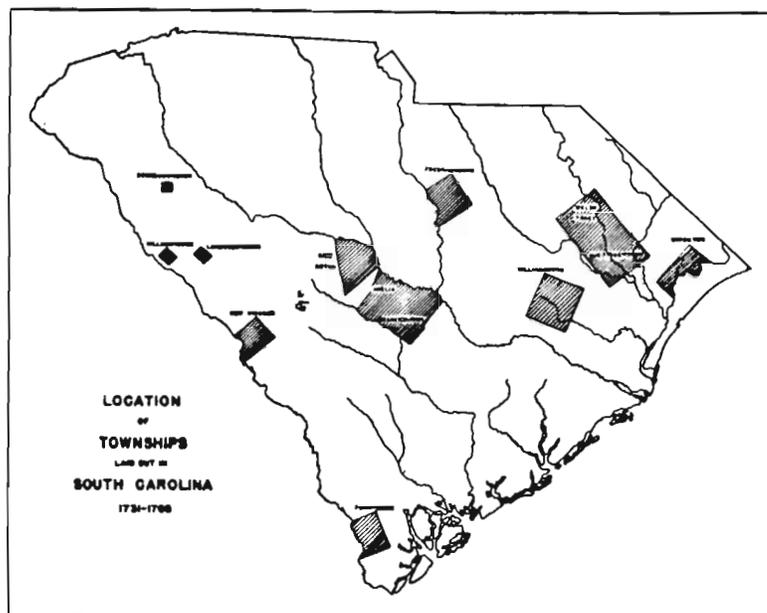
PURRYSBURG 1732

John Peter Purry was the first to seize the opportunity presented by the Township plan. He had already had a checkered and picturesque career as an entrepreneur. At one

¹³ Wallace, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 143.

¹⁴ The Assembly passed several laws in its first fifty years trying to entice white indentured servants into the colony as a means of safety against the growing number of negroes, but the planters refused to use such labor in the place of slaves.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 333.



Map from Julian J. Petty, *growth and distribution of population in South Carolina*.

time a Director of the East India Company, he had failed in previous commercial enterprises in Holland and Paris, had introduced wine-growing among Swiss settlers in South Africa, and had laid before the English king a proposition for colonizing far-off Australia.¹⁶ As early as 1724 he approached the same monarch about planting a colony in Carolina. The benefits he was to gain from the venture included a large land grant, status as a Colonel, and the position of "Judge" of the settlement.

With the establishment of the Township plan, Purry proposed again in 1730 to "settle 600 Swiss Protestants . . . within the space of six years . . . and that Purry be granted 12,000 acres for himself free from all quit rents."¹⁷ Later, by petition, this was raised to 48,000 acres. He was also to receive 600 pounds sterling for each 100 settlers he brought to his colony. To lure prospects, Purry wrote his "famous"

¹⁶ Notes of Dr. H. George Anderson, citing the *Historische-biographische Lexikon der Schweiz*. (Neuenberg, 1929) Vol. V, p. 50.

¹⁷ Henry A. M. Smith, "Purrysburgh." *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, X:4 (October, 1909) pp. 187 et seq.

little book which gave a glowing description of Carolina as a land full of castles and cattle. He offered his prospective adventurers the option of paying their way with 50 Crowns or going over as servants under a three-year indenture.

The first shipload of 61 persons arrived at Charlestown in November of 1732 aboard the ship "Peter and James." Two more ships arrived in December carrying Mr. Purry and the remainder of the settlers. The whole number of persons according to Purry was 152. Each one over the age of twelve years was given 8 bushels of corn and peas, 300 pounds of beef, 50 of pork, 200 pounds of rice, a bushel of salt, an axe, one broad and one narrow hoe. For every five persons there was a cow, a calf and a young sow together with some shot and powder.

Purry's arrangement also reserved the land six miles in all directions from a pine tree in the middle of the township. This added an incredible 109,500 acres. No one was to be allowed to take up grants within this area, but those who had the power did so, including the Governor himself.

Troubles beset promoter Purry almost from the start. Some of the people took one look at the land they had traveled so far to have and then sold it before procuring a title and departed for other parts of the colony. The climate was vastly different than mountainous Switzerland and this made the strenuous physical labor of clearing the land more debilitating. The constant menace of malaria and other diseases discouraged others. Purry's son complained in a petition of 1738 that the intrusion of outsiders and the distribution of grants supposed to be reserved for the Purrysburgers prevented many from supporting themselves and caused them to disperse. Besides all that, their minister, the Rev. Joseph Bugnion did not suit the settlers. The pastors at Ebenezer report that "as they accused him of a wicked life, and of mixing in bad affairs they chased him away, and now they are without a minister."¹⁸

The little town on the Savannah grew in the 1730's and came to include over 600 inhabitants and more than 100 houses. Before the end of the decade it was already beginning to decline and Purry's promises were never really fulfilled.

¹⁸ Urlsperger, *Nachrichten*, Vol. I, p. 89. Translated in William J. Hinke, "The Origin of the Reformed Church in South Carolina." *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society*, III:8, pp. 369-70.

Purrysburg was the first settlement within the borders of South Carolina to include Germans as well as Swiss and some of these Germans were Lutherans.

The access to Purrysburg was by way of the Savannah River. The nearest settlement was therefore that of the Salzburger on the other side. Much of what we learn of German life in Purrysburg comes naturally from the Ebenezer pastors.¹⁹ Gronau and Boltzius involved themselves in the spiritual affairs of that town to a greater degree than they really wanted, and more than they did anywhere else in Carolina.

The Salzburg pastors visited the town soon after the arrival of the first group of settlers in 1734. They had learned from Purry back in England that there would be Germans in the group of predominantly French Swiss. They found three families of Lutherans who met together on Sundays and heard a judge from Berlin read to them from the "Postille" or Church Year sermons popular at the time. The Purrysburgers were overjoyed to see Lutheran ministers and envied the Salzburger having "their own" pastors. Joseph Bugnion, the Purrysburg preacher, is referred to as a French student who had little facility with the German language. Later in the year 1734 Boltzius returned to the town to baptize a child and administer the Lord's Supper. He reported favorably concerning the faithful attendance at the preparatory services, their reverence and eagerness to receive the Sacrament and their kind hospitality even though they had little wealth "as yet." Some wanted to send their children to Ebenezer for schooling and come themselves for spiritual blessing, but there was no place to house them there. Again in August, one of the pastors preached to a large and attentive congregation gathered in a house. By 1735 the journals report that many Purrysburgers are dying because of their wretched physical and spiritual condition. More of them desire to move across to Ebenezer.

With the growth of Purrysburg came a scattering of the little flock of Lutherans and a disillusionment on the part of the Ebenezer pastors with the spiritual health of that place. Late in 1737 they report that the people there are spread out on their plantations or in other business so that chances to preach and administer the sacraments are less frequent. When

¹⁹ The citations from the *Nachrichten* which follow are from Voigt, *op. cit.*, pp. 22 et seq.

they did go down to Purrysburg they attracted good attendance for the preaching. "The Evangelical Lutherans are, to be sure, the fewer in number, but yet equally as many, if not more, of the other inhabitants come, when they know of it (a service), unless they live too far out on the plantations."²⁰

The Lutherans at Purrysburg never did get their own pastor, or even a minister who could adequately handle the German tongue. The Ebenezer pastors did loan them many volumes of sermons and devotional works. In later years this practice was extended to other parts of Carolina to the great benefit of isolated Germans. In 1741 there are more frequent comments on the lack of piety—the Purrysburgers do not observe the holy days—and the developing materialism: "anxiety about nourishment and the lust for wealth destroy body and soul." One visitor to Purrysburg from Ebenezer says he would rather be "sick here (Ebenezer) than well among the rough people in Purrysburg."²¹

The contribution of the settlement to the development of Lutheranism was relatively minor. The dispersal of most of the inhabitants throughout the years that followed no doubt brought Lutherans and Reformed Germans to other areas. However the town itself was predominantly a community of French speaking Swiss. Among the Germans who did live there we note "Judge" Holzendorff, from Berlin, who did the reading at Sunday worship. He was of a prominent family from Brandenburg and was given place at Purrysburg at his own request having brought a recommendation from the Duke of Newcastle. He carried two servants who might also have been German. Other families mentioned include the names Winckler, Kueffer (Kieffer) Riger, Cronenberger, Mengersdorff, Franck and Fuus.²²

The significance of Purrysburg lies in the pattern of settlement which it represents. Here can be seen the role of the promoter or agent, who in varying degrees of humanity and success was responsible for bringing to America and to Carolina thousands of Europeans. Purrysburg defines the ground rules for future immigrants in terms of land grants, provisions and tools even though not all later arrivals received what they expected. As an organized settlement with a profit-

²⁰ Voigt, *ibid.*, p. 24.

²¹ Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 198. Dr. Voigt believes that the judge was named Linder and has so included that name in his citation.

²² Cf. Hinke, *op. cit.*, p. 371.

making motive Purrysburg undoubtedly encouraged other similar projects. The fact that Purrysburg did not become a permanent success points up that people will settle, if they can manage it, where they find it most profitable and congenial. This venture also indicates that a colony promoted solely for commercial gain and short term goals without any common ideals is not likely to survive in the wilderness very long. Purrysburg provides an interesting contrast with the Salzburg settlement just across the river. Both were planned, financed and efficiently led. However, the Salzburger, under their pastors, developed an ever-closer community permeated with spiritual concerns. The Purrysburgers were given their provisions and land and left largely to fend for themselves.

The unlamented Mr. Bugnion was succeeded by another Reformed pastor, Mr. Chiffelle. He was sent as a "missionary" of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and carried Anglican orders. While technically a priest of the Church of England, he was always referred to as a Reformed minister. He is representative of what was to become an increasing phenomenon—the "foreign" minister who must seek ordination in England in order to receive the benefits of the established Church in Carolina. The financial and political position which this kind of relation carried is responsible for the loss of several Reformed congregations to the Church of England.



This cross marks the site that was once Purrysburg, S. C.

ORANGEBURG AND AMELIA 1735

The settlement of Orangeburgh Township was inaugurated by the arrival in July 1735 of a body of 250 Swiss. The *South Carolina Gazette* reported the event in the issue of the 19th. The 250 Swiss "are to settle a Township upon Edisto river, which is thought the best ground for wheat, corn, hemp and flax, as also for planting vineyards." The following week, the newspaper tells us "About 220 of the Switzers that have paid all their passage, are now going up Edisto to settle a township there."

In the same issue of the *Gazette* there is reported the arrival of "200 Palatines most of them being poor were obliged to sell themselves and their children for their passage within a fortnight of their arrival, or else pay one pistole more to be carried to Philadelphia. The most of them are farmers, and some tradesmen."

Some accounts of the Orangeburg settlement have confused the report about 220 Switzers who had paid their passage and were going up the Edisto, with the reported arrival of a ship with 200 Palatines aboard. As a result the "Palatines" become the settlers of Orangeburgh. The *Gazette* is quite clear that the 220 are that majority of the 250 Swiss who could afford to pay their passage and take up lands. The 200 Palatines are another and separate party, mostly so impoverished that they had to sell themselves into servitude. This latter group of Palatines are very probably mostly Germans.²³ This possibility suggests that the 200 poor Palatines were the first Germans as opposed to German-Swiss to come to Carolina in a body. Some of them no doubt followed the Swiss up to Orangeburg. Others, indentured for their passage were probably spread about the low-country plantations as farm helpers or slave supervisors. Some may even have taken the opportunity offered for one pistole and set out for Pennsylvania. Others may have formed a large proportion of the Germans who remained in Charlestown and helped to form the nucleus of the first Lutheran congregation in the State.

What is established by this second look at the *South Carolina Gazette*, is that the Swiss were the first to settle the township on North Edisto near Lyons Creek. They had an almost un-

²³ N. B., It is not necessarily true that "Palatine" was used indiscriminately to describe German speaking people. Cf. the clear distinction in the ship arrivals reported by Voigt, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

No. 77.

T H E

South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Saturday, July 12. to Saturday, July 19. 1735.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 19.

ON Sunday last arrived here Capt. *Hugh Percy* in 9 Weeks from *Rotterdam* and 6 from *Cape*, with 250 *Switzers* on board, who are come to settle a Township on the King's Land in this Province upon the Encouragement granted to other Foreigners. Amongst them are Ninety fit to bear Arms, and it is not doubted but their settling in this Province will much contribute to its Strength, and by their Industry and Labouring tend to its great Advantage; there being in some parts of this Province very good Land for Wheat and Corn, they may probably upon proper Encouragement furnish us in time with a good Quantity of that necessary and so much wanting Commodity, which now we are obliged to purchase at what rate soever from our neighbours.

The Province of *Pennsylvania*, to which these several Years past many thousands (some will say above 70,000) of persecuted Palatines and Switzers have taken their refuge, is thereby brought in such a flourishing Condition, that between the 25th of *March* 1734, and the 25th of *March* 1735 from thence is exported *Wheat*, 195,008 Bushels, 1300 Tierces, *Indian Corn*, 10,464 Bushels, *Flour* 37,231 Barrels, 1536 Half-barrels; *Bread* 3232 Tierces, 8474 Barrels, 691 Half-barrels and 681 Qu. Casks.

On Thursday His Honour the Lieutenant Governour being petitioned by those Switzers, that they might be qualified, in order to enjoy the same Privileges and Liberties as natural born Subjects of the King of *England*, called a Council, and directed *Tho: Dile*, *Tho: Lyndell* and *Henry Gibbs Esqrs*; three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to administer to so many of them as desired it the Oath of Allegiance and to let them subscribe the Test, according to a Law made for that purpose, when accordingly in the Afternoon the same were read to Seventy-six of them then present, (some being sick and absent to the Number of

Fourteen) in the *German* Tongue by an Interpreter sworn to that purpose, and having explained to them the meaning of it, and they all being willing to take this Oath, the same was again read in *English* by one of the aforesaid his Majesty's Justices, and interpreted by those Sentences, which they all repeated, and at the Conclusion subscribed to the aforesaid Oath and Test.

They are to settle a Township upon *Edisto* River, which is thought the best Ground for Wheat, Corn, Hemp and Flax, as also for planting of *Vineyards*.

The Ship *St. Andrew*, Capt. *Peter Robinson*, came out the same Time with Capt. *Percy* from *Cape*, having on board about 200 *Palatines*, and is expected here every Day.

Last Week were presented to the Grand Jury at *Savannah*, Bills of Indictment against *Thomas Mellichamp* and *Richard Turner*, for Counterfeiting current Money Bills of this Province, and issuing the same knowing them to be Counterfeits: That against *Mellichamp* was returned *Ignorant*, the other *Bill* was, the Evidence being full it's thought he will be found Guilty by the Jury, as a Cheat; upon the Evidence it appeared, That *Turner* was directed by old Mr. *Mellichamp* to make such a Press as he had in his Island, that *Turner* did make such another, that he was privy to all the Steps taken by him in stamping the said Bills: His two Servants were Evidencees against him, who were Witnesses to the several Actions of *Mellichamp* and their Master.

Capt. *Percy* informs us, That Admiral *Norris* with a Squadron of 27 Men of War, is gone to assist the King of *Portugal* against the King of *Spain*, they having confined each other's Ambassadors, as well as imprisoned their Domesticks: This Rupture is occasioned, as 'tis said, by the King of *Portugal* supplying the Emperor with Money. We have by the said Captain some publick Prints, out of which we have taken the following

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limited territory. The English normally reserved land bordering the rivers for themselves but in the case of the Edisto this apparently did not apply. Settlements formed not only around the Township itself but along the branches and swampy low lands northward toward the Santee and into adjoining Amelia Township. The lands filled fairly rapidly. "By 1740, 30,000 acres had been surveyed to settlers in tracts averaging under 200 acres." Yet these were the best lands, for in the nine years that followed only 6,000 acres were taken up. Later immigrants had to look farther into the back country for settlement.

The relatively large expanse of territory embraced by the two townships tended toward a dispersed kind of settlement. There were groups of Swiss in the Four-Hole Swamp, on Cattle Creek and along the southern boundary of Amelia Township toward Saxe-Gotha. The pattern of settlement was something entirely unlike the organized commercial venture of Purrysburg or the religious community of Ebenezer. In the Orangeburg-Amelia area there was not even a geographical center. The townships were so close as to be practically fused into one large collection of settlers. The settlers came into the townships on their own and settled where it suited them. As more Germans and German-Swiss passed along the Edisto seeking land farther up the country, they probably passed some time with their countrymen, asked about land and equipment, got married or had the baby baptized and then moved on. This would account for the anomaly of German names appearing in the Giessendanner Church Records only one time for marriage or baptism and then never appearing in the record again.²⁴ It appears that the whole wide area became an access way to the frontier beyond for countless German speaking people. The ancient path that goes westward from Moncks Corner toward Fort Motte and Congarees was only one of many roads that were developed criss-crossing the middle frontier country and connecting other towns and trading posts.

In the wide Orangeburg-Amelia pathway the Germans and German-Swiss mingled with settlers of other nationalities and cultures. English speaking people were their neighbors espe-

²⁴ A. S. Salley, Jr., *The History of Orangeburg County, South Carolina from its Settlement to the End of the Revolution*. (Orangeburg: R. Lewis Berry, 1899). Salley records the whole Record Book of both John Giessendanners from 1737 to 1760.

cially toward Amelia and the Santee. The Swiss here developed a kind of sophistication and seemed comfortably at ease among French and English people around them. Yet there was little inter-marrying. Only nineteen such marriages between Germans and non-Germans are recorded in 23 years of the Giessendanner records.²⁵ They very early lost the common use of the German language.

The pattern of settlement was one of inter-penetration within a wide area rather than an organized community development within a restricted location. At the same time, there are groupings of settlers who seem to have a continuity of land-holding in such areas as the Four Hole Swamp. Here the names Hungerpealer, Dantzler, Haigler, Shoemaker, Stroman and Rast are still prominent.²⁶

There was a noticeable distinction between Orangeburg and Amelia. The latter was more a region of large planters such as Charles Russell, former commander of the garrison at Fort Congaree, Moses Thompson, Benjamin Carter and Thomas McCord. Gottlieb Prieber, the eccentric German who set up an Indian utopia in the western lands, had land there and Simon Theus lived near Fort Motte. Around Orangeburg and the Edisto branches were smaller farmers with much less sophistication and considerably less of this world's goods.