South Carolina's Maritime History: An Annotated Bibliography, Colonial Period

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SOUTH CAROLINA'S MARITIME HISTORY
An Annotated Bibliography
Colonial Period

By
Carleton A. Naylor
1990
SOUTH CAROLINA'S MARITIME HISTORY
An Annotated Bibliography

- Colonial Period -

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Carleton A. Naylor
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A: SHIPS, SHIPBUILDING, SHIPBUILDERS

A: Published Works:

Bridenbaugh, Carl. The Colonial Craftsman. New York: New York University Press, 1950. Writes off Charleston in general since it "did not nourish an outstanding craft or produce a single eminent workman before the Revolution" (page 122). Using only the S.C. Gazette he concludes that not until 1768 "did local shipyards commence to build large ocean-going ships" (page 123). Records show, however, that prior to 1768 at least six ship-rigged vessels were built near Charleston, the smallest being the 125-ton Live Oak built on James Island in 1749. Indexed.


Cohen, Henning. The South Carolina Gazette, 1732-1775. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1953. Under "First Notices of Architects, Engineers, and Master Builders," (pp. 63-65) are listed those of shipwrights including Robert Cochran, Mr. Emrie, Mr. Black, Joseph Hancock, Robert Watts, John Rose, William Begbie and Daniel Manson, John Allen, James Vance and William Hart; also of one Samuel Cardy who had been contracted to build a beacon on Middle Bay Island. Indexed.


*Lloyd's Register of Shipping.* London: Reprinted by The Gregg Press Ltd., annual since 1760. Contains references to South Carolina-built vessels. Includes information on vessel's master, owners, tonnage, repair status, armament, building date, and occasionally other details.

Ludlum, David M. *Early American Hurricanes, 1492-1870.* Boston: American Meteorological Society, 1963. "Hatteras South: 1686-1814," contains informative accounts of various hurricanes that struck South Carolina. Uses contemporary accounts which often name vessels that were put aground or lost.


Merrens, H. Roy, ed. *The Colonial South Carolina Scene.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1977. Contains a list of the types of wood used in various aspects of ship construction written by a visitor in 1765 (page 221), as well as first-hand accounts of shipbuilding activities in 1708 (page 34), and in 1719 (page 55), and the quality of locally-built vessels in 1751 (page 181). Indexed.


Pinckney, W. Elise, ed. *The Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pinckney,*

Records of Wills, Inventories, and Miscellaneous Records for Charleston County, South Carolina, 1671-1868, 100 vols. Contains records of shipbuilders and early ship registers. Indexed.


Salley, A.S., ed. The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1692-1765. Columbia: Historical Commission of South Carolina and South Carolina Archives Department, 1907-24. Covers sessions prior to 1708, 1724-1727, 1734-1735, and various sessions to 1765. Contains references to legislative activities concerning ships. Index.


Smith, Henry A.M. Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina. Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1988. This is volume three of the
three volume set *The Historical Writings of Henry A.M. Smith*, a compilation of his articles which have appeared over the years in *The South Carolina Historical (and Genealogical) Magazine*. Text traces property ownership of the shipyard on Shipyard Creek. Indexed.


Temple, Mrs. F.H. *The History of Hobcaw*. (Privately Published), 1964. Contains a history of Hobcaw Shipyard, including a 1786 plat of Hobcaw Plantation. Lacks footnotes or bibliography.


Walsh, Richard. *Charleston’s Sons of Liberty*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1959. Details the motivation and struggles of Charleston’s mechanics (artisans, including shipwrights) in regard to South Carolina’s quest for independence.


Weir, Robert M. *Colonial South Carolina*. Millwood, N.Y.: KTO Press, 1983. Although it contains briefs references to shipbuilding activities, the scope of the work is too general to have any research value. Bibliography and Index.


A2: Periodicals:


Clowse, Converse D. "Shipowning and Shipbuilding in Colonial South Carolina." *The American Neptune, Volume XLIV, Number 4* (Fall 1984) 221-244. Using extant ship registers and naval lists as well as contemporary accounts, Clowse provides an excellent overview of colonial South Carolina's shipbuilding and shipping industry.

Getty, William. "A Dugout Canoe From Sumter County, South Carolina."

Oldsberg, Nicholas. "Ship Registers in the South Carolina Archives, 1734-1780." *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, 74:4 (October 1973) 189-299. Contains brief description of the Navigation Act of 1660 as well as a complete set of abstracts of the extant South Carolina ship registers. These abstracts contain a wealth of information on vessels that traded in Carolina in the colonial period, including those that were locally built.


A3: Manuscript Collections:


Maps and Muniments Collection, 1591-Present. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Contains manuscript maps (ca. 50), printed maps (ca. 1,000), reproductions of maps (ca. 350), plats (ca. 1,500), and indentures (ca. 1,000).


A4: Newspapers:

Georgia Gazette, Savannah, Ga. Contains many references to ship launchings in Charleston.

South Carolina and American General Gazette, 1764-1781. Microfilm, 12 reels. Charleston: Robert Wells and David Bruce, publishers. Contains numerous accounts of shipbuilding. Published weekly, it continues the South Carolina Weekly Gazette on April 4, 1764. Suspended briefly in 1776 and in 1779. Loyalist John Wells revived the paper as a semi-weekly in October 1780. Early in 1781 it was succeeded by the Royal Gazette. Part of the same
microfilm collection with *South Carolina Gazette*.

*South Carolina Gazette*, 1732-1776. Microfilm, 12 reels. Charleston: Peter Timothy et al., publishers. Contains numerous accounts of shipbuilding (especially 1763, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1771, 1773), and shipwrecks. Published weekly, it was established January 8, 1732 by Thomas Whitemarsh, and suspended September 8, 1733. Re-established February 2, 1734 by Lewis Timothee [Timothy]. Timothy’s widow, Ann, and their son, Peter, produced the paper after January 1739. During succeeding decades there were numerous suspensions, and on April 8, 1777 the paper was continued by the *Gazette of the State of South Carolina*.


A5: Miscellaneous:


Naylor, Carleton A. *South Carolina Ship Registers, 1734-1780*. Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1989. Computer database containing 801 entries from the extant South Carolina ship registers. These registers contain information on each vessel’s construction, including place of construction, tonnage, rig, and any modifications to rig. Also contains several registers from 1694-1698 found in *Miscellaneous Records of Charleston County*.

B: SHIPPING, MARITIME COMMERCE, SHIPOWNERS

B1: Published Works:

Burke, Edmund. *An Account of the European Settlements in America.* London: J. Dodsley, 1777. Part VII, Chapter XXII, contains a discussion of Charleston's exports including lumber, indigo, rice and naval stores, and includes a description of the manufacture of turpentine, tar, and pitch (pp. 246-254). Part VII, Chapter XXIV, includes a list of totals of exports from Charleston in 1731 and in 1754 (page 259).


Dickerson, Oliver M. *The Navigation Acts and the American Revolution.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1951. Discusses pilot's fees for Charleston in 1768 (page 9), exports from Charleston (pp. 12-15), Scotch exports of linen to South Carolina (page 72), importation of slaves at Charleston (page 62), ship clearances from Charleston from 1768-1772 (page 58), and the
seizures of vessels belonging to Henry Laurens (pp. 224-231). Bibliography and index.


*Extracts from the Proceedings of the High Court of Vice-Admiralty, in Charlestown, South Carolina, upon Six Several Informations, Adjudged by the Honourable Egerton Leigh*. Charlestown: David Bruce, 1769. Not reviewed.


*Lloyd's Register of Shipping.* London: Reprinted by The Gregg Press Ltd., annual since 1760. Contains references to South Carolina-built vessels. Includes information on vessel's master, owners, tonnage, repair status, armament, building date, and occasionally other details.


Moore, Caroline T., ed. *Records of the Secretary of the Province of*
Compiled from probate court records, these abstracts contain many references to ships, their owners, masters, and cargoes.


*Records of Wills, Inventories, and Miscellaneous Records for Charleston County, South Carolina*, 1671-1868, 100 vols. Contains records of shipowners. Indexed.


*Salley, A.S., ed. The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1692-1765*. Columbia: Historical Commission of South Carolina and South Carolina Archives Department, 1907-49. Covers sessions: prior to 1708, 1724-1727, 1734-1735, 1765, 1776, and 1782. Contains references to legislative activities concerning shipping. Index.

*Salley, A.S., ed. Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina*. Columbia: Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1907. Contains references to ships, shipping regulations. In two books, the first covers from August 25, 1671 to June 24, 1680, the other from April 11, 1692 to September 26, 1692. Indexed.

*Salley, A.S., Jr., ed. Commissions and Instructions from the Lords*
Proprietors of Carolina to Public Officials of South Carolina, 1685-1715. Columbia: The Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1916. Contains orders relating to Charleston's Admiralty Court, including dispositions of specific cases.


Walsh, Richard, ed. The Writings of Christopher Gadsden, 1746-1805. Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 1966. In a 1774 letter to Samuel Adams (page 95) he describes his wharf, considered to be the largest in America at the time. Contains references to commercial vessels. Indexed.

B2: Periodicals:

Clowse, Converse D. "Shipowning and Shipbuilding in Colonial South Carolina." The American Neptune, Volume XLIV, Number 4 (Fall 1984), 221-244. Using extant ship registers and naval lists as well as contemporary accounts, Clowse provides an excellent overview of Colonial South Carolina's shipping industry.

clearing Charleston between November 1, 1734 and November 1, 1735 and the number of vessels bound for each; table II lists number of barrels of rice exported from Charleston from October 31, 1767 to June 6, 1768 and the ports of destination; table III lists number of ships outward bound from Charleston between December 25, 1745 and December 25, 1748 with their total tonnages, and amount of freight. Appendix lists various exports from Charleston by year and amount.

Hart, Rev. Oliver. "The Tornado of 1761." *City of Charleston Yearbook*, 1885, 389-392. Describes the actions of the tornado and lists damaged vessels by those sunk, those dismasted, those that lost both topmasts, those that lost mizzenmasts, those that lost foremasts, and those that lost maintopmasts. Includes each vessel's rig, master, and port.

Higgins, W. Robert. "Charles Town Merchants and Factors Dealing in the External Negro Trade, 1735-1775," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 65:4 (October 1964) 205-217. A listing of Charles Town merchants who imported slaves from 1735 to 1775, the years these merchants were in the trade, and the number of cargoes each imported.

Minchinton, Walter E. "Richard Champion, Nicholas Pocock, and the Carolina Trade." *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 65:2 (April 1964) 87-97. Contains account of the Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock, master, and several of its voyages between Bristol and Charleston in 1768. Taken mostly from the logbook of the Lloyd, the account lists cargoes, the Lloyd's sail arrangement, names of the crew, and loading and unloading activities while in Charleston.

Minchinton, Walter E. "Richard Champion, Nicholas Pocock, and the Carolina Trade, A Note." *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 70:2 (April 1969) 97-103. This article, basically an addendum to a previous article (SCHM 65:2; 87-97), notes the discovery of two new logbooks of the ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock, master, which plied the Atlantic between Bristol and Charleston; one for 1767 and one for 1769.

Oldsberg, Nicholas. "Ship Registers in the South Carolina Archives, 1734-1780." *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, 74:4 (October 1973), 189-299. Contains brief description of the Navigation Act of 1660 as well as a complete set of abstracts of the ship registers. These abstracts contain a wealth of information on South Carolina shipowners of the colonial period.

Pine, W.M. "History Rides The Winds To Colonial Charleston." *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 87:3 (July 1986), 162-175. A weatherman's view of the prevailing oceanic currents and winds that made Charleston the third largest colonial port.

Stumpf, Stuart O. "Implications of King George's War For the
Charleston Mercantile Community. "The South Carolina Historical Magazine, 77:3 (July 1976) 161-188. Outlines Charleston merchants' participation in smuggling and government contracting; and the effects the war had on Charleston business and commodity prices.


B3: Manuscript Collections:

Belfast Newspapers Extracts, 1729-1776. South Caroliniana Library Manuscript Collection, Columbia, S.C. Contains news items on ships sailing to and from South Carolina and on affairs in the colony. In manuscript unit #2364.


Charleston Account Books. South Caroliniana Library Manuscript


Naval Office, Great Britain, Papers, 1716-1767. 2 reels microfilm. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Transcripts of statistics on imports and exports for South Carolina with annual lists of the types of material, quantity, origin, and destinations. Index of commodities and locations at beginning of films. Call number 45-199B/C.

Naval Officer Records, 1717-1767. 2 reels microfilm. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Transcripts of statistics on imports and exports for South Carolina with annual lists of the types of material, quantity, origin, and destinations. Index of commodities and locations at beginning of films. Call number 45-199B/C.

Naval Officer Records, Charleston Port Clearings, 1717-1721, 1 vol. South Carolina Archives Records Collection, Columbia, S.C.


Smith, Henry Augustus Middleton, Papers, 1900-1924. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Contains notes from newspapers (1731-1794) re Charleston shipping. Also contains abstracts of Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance office books A-D. Indexes to several of the books. Call number: 11-402/406.

South Carolina Court of Vice Admiralty Journals, 1716-1763. Three reels microfilm. South Carolina Archives Records Collection, Columbia, S.C.

B4: Newspapers:

Georgia Gazette. Savannah, Ga. Contains many references to ship launchings in Charleston.

South Carolina and American General Gazette, 1764-1781. Microfilm, 12 reels. Charleston: Robert Wells and David Bruce, publishers. Contains numerous accounts of shipping and maritime activities. Published weekly, it continues the South Carolina Weekly Gazette on April 4, 1764. Suspended briefly in 1776 and in 1779. Loyalist John Wells revived the paper as a semi-weekly in October 1780. Early in 1781 it was succeeded by the Royal Gazette. Part of the same microfilm collection with South Carolina Gazette.

South Carolina Gazette, 1732-1776. Microfilm, 12 reels. Charleston: Peter Timothy et. al., publishers. Contains frequent listings of ships clearances and entries, various totals of commodities shipped and shipping details. Published weekly, it was established January 8, 1732 by Thomas Whitemarsh, and suspended September 8, 1733. Re-established February 2, 1734 by Lewis Timothee [Timothy]. Timothy's widow, Ann, and their son, Peter, produced the paper after January 1739. During succeeding decades there were numerous suspensions, and on April 8, 1777 the paper was continued by the Gazette of the State of South Carolina.


B5: Miscellaneous:


C: PIRATES, PRIVATEERS, NAVAL ACTIVITIES

C1: Published Works


numerous references to the activities of naval ships.
Bibliography and index.


Hughson, Shirley Carter. *The Carolina Pirates and Colonial Commerce, 1670-1740*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1894. A much criticized account of the pirates who had an influence on, but were not necessarily from, South Carolina, including Blackbeard and Stede Bonnet.


*Records of Wills, Inventories, and Miscellaneous Records for Charleston County, South Carolina, 1671-1868*, 100 vols. Contains accounts of privateering, early ship registers. Indexed.


Indexed.


C2: Periodicals

on James Island and Mt. Pleasant.

May, W.E. "Captain Frankland's Rose." The American Neptune, January 1966: 37-62. The H.M.S. Rose, 20, was a station ship at Charleston from 1741 to 1745. This detailed account tells of her time in Charleston, of her participation in the British raid on Spanish St. Augustine in 1742, and of her prize captures including the 400-ton ship Conception carrying a fortune in silver, gold and jewels.

May, W.E., Commander, R.N. "His Majesty's Ships on the Carolina Station." The South Carolina Historical Magazine, 71:3 (July 1970) 162-169. A listing of station ships from 1719 to 1774. Includes each vessel's total armament, captain's and lieutenant's names, and dates on station.


Oldsberg, Nicholas. "Ship Registers in the South Carolina Archives, 1734-1780." South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 74:4 (October 1973) 189-299. Contains brief description of the Navigation Act of 1660 as well as a complete set of abstracts of the ship registers. These abstracts contain information on admiralty court seizures, including details of capture and condemnation.


Stumpf, Stuart O. "Implications of King George's War For the Charleston Mercantile Community." The South Carolina Historical Magazine, 77:3 (July 1976) 161-188. Describes Charleston's merchants' participation in privateering, smuggling, and government contracting.


C3: Manuscript Collections

*Howell, John Papers, 1762.* South Caroliniana Library Manuscript Collections, Columbia, S.C. Contains depositions protesting a French privateer's seizure of the schooner *Hanna & Jane*. In manuscript unit #2416.

C4: Newspapers

*South Carolina and American General Gazette* 1764-1781. 12 reels of microfilm. Charleston: Robert Wells and David Bruce, publishers. Contains numerous accounts of privateers, and naval activities. Published weekly, it continues the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette* on April 4, 1764. Suspended briefly in 1776 and in 1779. Loyalist John Wells revived the paper as a semi-weekly in October 1780. Early in 1781 it was succeeded by the *Royal Gazette*. Part of the same microfilm collection with *South Carolina Gazette*.

*South Carolina Gazette*, 1732-1776. 12 reels of microfilm. Charleston: Peter Timothy et. al., publishers. Contains numerous accounts of privateers, and naval ship movements. Published weekly, it was established January 8, 1732 by Thomas Whitemarsh, suspended September 8, 1733. Re-established February 2, 1734 by Lewis Timothee [Timothy]. Timothy's widow, Ann, and their son, Peter, produced the paper after January 1739. During succeeding decades there were numerous suspensions, and on April 8, 1777 the paper was continued by the *Gazette of the State of South Carolina*.

*South Carolina Gazette; and Country Journal* 1765-1775. 12 reels of microfilm. Charleston, S.C. Charles Crouch, publisher. Contains numerous references to naval activities. On same microfilm collection as *South Carolina Gazette*. 
C5: Miscellaneous

Naylor, Carleton A. *South Carolina Ship Registers, 1734-1780.* Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1989. Computer database containing 801 entries from the extant South Carolina ship registers. Contains several registers from 1694-1698 found in *Miscellaneous Records of Charleston County.* The registers contain information on admiralty court seizures, including details of capture and condemnation.
D: RIVERS, WATERWAYS, PORTS

D1: Published Works


Cumming, William P. *The Southeast in Early Maps: With an Annotated Check List of Printed and Manuscript Regional and Local Maps of Southeastern North American During the Colonial Period*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1958. Contains 67 plates of early maps, an enlightening history of the early maps with much information on their origins, and an extensive list of maps (from the Desoto map of 1544 to the Mouzon map of 1775) which includes a detailed description of each map, books and atlases in which the map has been reproduced, and the locations of copies of the original. Bibliography and cross-listing of maps. Indexed.


Michie, James L. *An Intensive Shoreline Survey of Archeological Sites in Port Royal Sound and the Broad River Estuary, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology, 1980. Section on "Historical Modification of the Physical Environment" (pages 10-14) contains discussion on the changes in land form and waterways that have occurred over time.

Mills, Robert. *Statistics of South Carolina.* Charleston: Hurlbutt and Lloyd, 1826. Contains statistical information on rivers and canals (pp. 156-160), and Charleston harbor (pp. 399-403).


Smith, Henry A.M. *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina.* Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1988. This is volume three of the three volume set *The Historical Writings of Henry A.M. Smith,* a compilation of his articles which have appeared over the years in *The South Carolina Historical (and Genealogical) Magazine.* Contains maps showing locations of early plantations, ferry and other landings, causeways, millworks, and bridges on the Ashley
and Cooper rivers. Text traces property ownership of islands and lands adjacent to rivers including the sites of ferries, millworks and the shipyard on Shipyard Creek. Indexed.

Smith, Henry A.M. *The Baronies of South Carolina.* Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1988. This is volume one of the three volume set *The Historical Writings of Henry A.M. Smith,* a compilation of his articles which have appeared over the years in *The South Carolina Historical (and Genealogical) Magazine.* Using old plats, records of grants, deeds, warrants, and wills, Smith has recreated valuable maps showing locations of the early baronies of South Carolina. These maps also show locations of early canals and bridges. The text traces the ownership of these lands. Indexed.

Smith, Henry A.M. *Cities and Towns of Early South Carolina.* Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1988. This is volume two of the three volume set *The Historical Writings of Henry A.M. Smith,* a compilation of his articles which have appeared over the years in *The South Carolina Historical (and Genealogical) Magazine.* Contains maps showing locations of early towns, ferries and bridges along entire coast. Text traces early settlers of these towns. Indexed.

D2: Periodicals

*Geographical Review,* XVI (1926): 264-273. Mixes history of the region with the history of its early maps and mapmakers. Includes the Locke Map of 1662, the Map of 1666, maps in Ogilby’s America, and the Moxon and Lamb maps of 1676. Also, an interesting comparison of the various maps and the place names on each.


Ivers, Larry E. "Scouting The Inland Passage, 1685-1737." *The South Carolina Historical Magazine,* 73:3 (July 1972) 117-129. Story of the scouts and their boats who patrolled South Carolina’s Inland Passage (today’s Intracoastal Waterway) between Charleston and Georgia.

Mathews, Maurice. "A Contemporary View of Carolina in 1680." *The South Carolina Historical Magazine,* 55:3 (July 1954) 153-159. Describes the rivers and waterways around Charleston including the density of habitation on each.

McCormack, Helen G. "A Catalogue of Maps of Charleston based on
engravings and photostatic copies owned by Alfred O. Halsey, esq. of Charleston, South Carolina." Charleston Year Book, 1944: 178-203. A listing of the maps with detailed descriptions of each. Fifty-three maps in all.

South, Stanley A. "Fickle Forts on Windmill Point: Exploratory Archeology at Fort Johnson, South Carolina." Institute of Archeology & Anthropology Notebook, 7:6 (Nov.-Dec. 1975) 173-217. Contains maps of the fort showing its growth and change over the years, from the time it first became a Charleston harbor landmark in 1708 until its present day layout. Also contains a summary of historical data to 1865 relating to the site. Bibliography.


D3: Manuscript Collections

Maps and Muniments Collection, 1591-Present. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Contains manuscript maps (ca. 50), printed maps (ca. 1,000), reproductions of maps (ca. 350), plats (ca. 1,500), and indentures (ca. 1,000).


D4: Newspapers
South Carolina and American General Gazette 1764–1781. 12 reels of microfilm. Charleston: Robert Wells and David Bruce, publishers. Contains numerous references to rivers, waterways and port activities. Published weekly, it continues the South Carolina Weekly Gazette on April 4, 1764. It was suspended briefly in 1776 and in 1779. Loyalist John Wells revived the paper as a semi-weekly in October 1780. Early in 1781 it was succeeded by the Royal Gazette. Part of the same microfilm collection with South Carolina Gazette.

South Carolina Gazette, 1732–1776. 12 reels of microfilm. Charleston: Peter Timothy et. al., publishers. Contains numerous accounts of local waterways, rivers, and port activities. Published weekly, it was established January 8, 1732 by Thomas Whitemarsh, and suspended September 8, 1733. Re-established February 2, 1734 by Lewis Timothee [Timothy]. Timothy’s widow, Ann, and their son, Peter, produced the paper after January 1739. During succeeding decades there were numerous suspensions, and on April 8, 1777 the paper was continued by the Gazette of the State of South Carolina.


D5: Miscellaneous

Nyland, Rowena. The Historical Background of the Brown’s Ferry Vessel. Master’s Thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina, 1988. A well-researched account of the colonial settlers of the Brown’s Ferry area, their economy, their use of the rivers and ferries in the region, and their use and ownership of water craft.
E: VOYAGES, EXPLORATION, EARLY SETTLEMENT

E1: Published Works


Eastman, Mrs. Mary (Henderson). *Chicora and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 1854. Contains brief account of Vasquez De Ayllon's exploration of and settlement at Chicora, located somewhere on present day Santee River (pp. 9-14).


Hilton, Captain William. *Voyage To The Carolina Coast.* Hilton Head


Lowery, Woodbury. The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States: Florida, 1562-1574. New York: Russell & Russell, Inc., 1959. Using Laudonniere's account in Hakluyt's Voyages, the author discusses Ribaut's voyage to and founding of Charlesfort (pp. 28-39), and his second expedition to Florida (pp. 94-199). Contains description of Pedro Menendez de Aviles founding of San Felipe in 1566. Appendix C: The Pillar Set up by Ribault; Appendix E: Port Royal; Appendix F: Charlesfort; Appendix J: Maps of the French colonies in Florida and South Carolina; Appendix P: The Death of Ribaut.


Salley, A.S., ed. *Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911. Contains Hilton's "A Relation of a Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida" with an Introduction giving a background look at Hilton's 1664 voyage to and exploration of the Port Royal area (pp. 31-61), Sandford's "A Relation of a Voyage on the coast of the Province of Carolina" (pp. 75-107), and the "Journal of Elder William Pratt" in which he describes his 1695 voyage from Boston to Charleston on board the brigantine *Friendship*, Capt. Hill (pp. 194-195). Indexed.

Salley, A.S. *Parris Island, The Site of the First Attempt at Settlement of White People within the Bounds of What is now South Carolina.* South Carolina Historical Commission Bulletin No. 5 (1919).


**E2: Periodicals**

Barnwell, Joseph W. "European Settlements on the East Coast of North America." *South Carolina Historical Magazine,* XXV (1924) 88-93. Too brief to be of much use. Taken mostly from works cited elsewhere in this bibliography.

Calmes, Alan. "The Southern Coastal Frontier of South Carolina at Port Royal, Based on the Gascoigne Map and Survey Journals of 1728-1731." *The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Notebook,* III:3 (May-June 1971) 73-78. Discusses Captain John Gascoigne's survey of the Port Royal area. Includes Gascoigne's description of the design of the local South Carolina scout boats that aided Gascoigne in his survey.

Cole, Eli K. "Charles Fort, South Carolina, Built by Ribault in 1562." *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, XXIX (1924) 15-25. Transcript of an address by Cole, who at the time was a Brigadier General in the U.S. Marine Corps. Most of the story is taken from Laudonniere's account in Hakluyt's Voyages.

De Saussure, Isabelle. "Ribault's Fort." *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, Vol. 14: 48-52. Consists of excerpts from other sources as to the settlements on Parris Island by Jean Ribault and Rene de Laudonniere, and of an account of Capt. George Parson Elliott's 1850's search for Ribault's fort, written by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Osborn Elliott in 1907. She describes the artifacts collected by her father which were subsequently lost when her home in McPhersonville was burned by Sherman in 1865.

Dunlop, J.G. "Captain Dunlop's Voyage to the Southward, 1687." *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, XXX (1929) 127-133. William Dunlop's log of the trip to raid the Spanish. Dunlop had to abort when he suspected the Indians enlisted to help may have tipped the Spanish.

Dunlop, J.G. "William Dunlop's Mission to St. Augustine in 1688." *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, XXXIV (1933) 1-30. Dunlop was sent to St. Augustine aboard the ship Sabina to negotiate several matters for South Carolina Governor James Colleton. Article mostly a compilation of extant documents of William Dunlop.


Insh, George Pratt. "Arrival of the Cardross Settlers." *South Carolina Historical Magazine* XXX (1929) 69-80. A brief account of the Scotch settlement at Stuart's Town (Stewartstown) near Port Royal in 1685. Centers around their relationships with the native Indians and the English settlers and government in Charleston. Describes the Carolina Merchant, the vessel used by the colonists, as "a vessel of 170 tons burthen and carrying sixteen guns." Article is reprinted from *The Scottish Historical
Review, January 1928, Vol. XXV.


May, W.E. "The Surveying Commission of Alborough, 1728-1734." *The American Neptune* Vol. XXI (1961) 260-278. Taken from the logbook of H.M.S. Alborough's captain, John Gasciogne, the article chronicles Gasciogne's surveying cruise from 1728-1734. Part of Gasciogne's survey centered around Port Royal and a copy of his chart of Port Royal is reproduced in the article. Details the Alborough's comings and goings at Charleston. Also discussed the scout boats loaned to him by South Carolina.


Morgan, Thurman T. "John Rivers and the Voyage of the Three Brothers." *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 80:4 (October 1979) 267-272. Briefly traces the activities of the vessels used in the first voyage of settlement of Charles Towne. One vessel, The Three Brothers, stopped at St. Catherines Island, Georgia, on her way to Carolina. There, many of the settlers and crew were captured and killed by the Spanish and the Indians under Spanish control. This is the account of John Rivers, one of the passengers who was killed. Much of the information comes from a deposition taken from Rivers by the Spanish.

Osterhout, George H., Jr. "The Sites of the French and Spanish Forts in Port Royal Sound." *Huguenot Society of South Carolina Transactions*, No. 41 (1936) 22-36. The author, a major in the U.S. Marine Corps at the time of the article, reviews arguments for and against the various claimed sites of Charlesfort, San Felipe and San Marcos and concludes that San Felipe and San Marcos were located at the junction of Battery Creek and the Beaufort River, in downtown Port Royal today, and that Charlesfort was on Parris Island on the site marked by a monument placed there in 1926. This theory has been seriously disputed. Briefly discusses his 1923 excavation of the "Charlesfort" site.

Osterhout, George H., Jr. "After Three Hundred and Fifty Years: Being the Story of 'Charles Fort,' Built by Jean Ribaut in 1562 on What


Shaftsbury Papers. "A Relation of the Voyage of the Colonists, Who Sailed from the Thames, in August, 1669, via Kinsdale, Ireland and Barbadoes, visiting Port Roayll and Finally Settling on Ashley River, where they founded Charles Town." *City of Charleston Yearbook* 1886: 239-279. Contains information from the Shaftsbury Papers on file in the British Public Records Office in London about the voyage to and settlement of Charleston. Includes details of the ships, their crews, provisioning, and passengers, as well as accounts of their dealings with the local Indians.


E3: Manuscript Collections

Dunlap, William. *Correspondence and Muniments*, 1685-ca.1690. 1 reel microfilm. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Correspondence of Dunlap, Lord Cardross, Peter Colleton, James Colleton, and others concerning Stuart Town at Port Royal.

Shaftsbury Papers, 1663-1712. 3 reels microfilm. South Carolina Historical Society Collections, Charleston, S.C. Correspondence and business records of the Lords Proprietors concerning the settlement of Carolina. Contains most of the surviving information about South Carolina between 1670 and 1674.