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## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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*Addition:* After "Sarah Torquet, Paul Torquet and Peter Mailhet Execute bond for Sarah Torquet's proper administration of estate of Humphrey Torquet" insert date, Jan. 26, 1703-04.

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*Error:* "for on Oct. 22, 1709, Jacob Motte, young son of John Abraham Motte" etc.

*To Read:* "for on Oct. 22, 1713" etc.

# TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

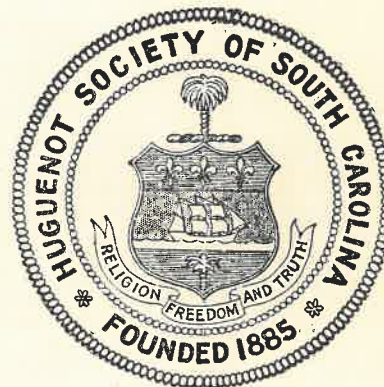
## HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

### SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 56

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(INCORPORATED JUNE 21, 1909)

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## THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT NEW BORDEAUX

(Formerly in Abbeville County, now in McCormick County since 1916)

NORA MARSHALL DAVIS

Troy, South Carolina

Of the seven<sup>1</sup> French Protestant (Huguenot) Settlements in South Carolina, only that of New Bordeaux was in the upper part of the State. In discussing this New Bordeaux settlement, formerly in Abbeville County, now in McCormick County since 1916, we must consider two main groups of refugees under separate leadership: the first group under the Rev. Jean Louis Gibert and the Rev. Pierre Boutiton in 1764; the second group under Jean Louis Dumesnil De St. Pierre in 1768.

Encouraged by His Majesty of England about 1760 in regard to the establishment of a colony of French suffering religious persecution by the Roman Catholics, in some of the territories of America under His Majesty's government, the Rev. Jean Louis Gibert on July 6, 1763, petitioned the Lords of the Treasury "for 30 square miles of land, on which they propose to live all together and to apply themselves chiefly to the culture of the vines and silk-worms and also to such other departments of agriculture as may seem most adapted to the lands assigned them."<sup>2</sup> Mr. Gibert's preference was a tract along the banks of the Ohio River, "upon which he first set his mind"; but having been told by Mr. Jenkinson, Secretary of the Treasury, that for him to apply for lands elsewhere than in Carolina was useless, he was "quite disposed to be satisfied with that, but he (the Memorialist) cannot help observing, at the same time, that the climate being so warm, the Government will not obtain so great or so prompt returns from the culture of vines and mulberry trees as it would have been able to promise itself in a climate somewhat colder such as prevails on the banks of the Ohio."<sup>3</sup> He therefore requested that the Council "confirm the grant to him, have the surveys made, and issue the strictest orders, in order that the Colony may be put in possession from the moment of its arrival, of thirty square miles of land on the east bank of the Savannah River, as may be chosen between the town of Purysburg and Fort Moore."<sup>4</sup>

The various requests in this petition show that Mr. Gibert "had given

<sup>1</sup> The other six were at Charleston, Goose Creek, Orange Quarter (St. Denis), French Santee, St. John's Berkeley, and Purysburg.

<sup>2</sup> Translation of Gibert's Memorial in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society*, No. 19, (1911), pp. 18-23.

<sup>3</sup> *Id. loc.*

<sup>4</sup> *Id. loc.*

careful study to the whole subject, foreseeing all the probable difficulties of the venture and with sound judgment devising in detail the methods by which they might be overcome."<sup>5</sup>

Subsequently the Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for America at Whitehall, England, wrote Governor Boone that the King thought it advisable that the French "should be established in His Province of South Carolina where from their knowledge in the culture of Silk and Vines it is hoped they may be particularly Usefull to the Colony and to the publick and the Lords Commiss.<sup>rs</sup> of His Majesty's Treasury, having accordingly entered into an agreement with Mr. Alex.<sup>r</sup> Mennutt for the passage of these People to Charles Town it will be your duty immediately on their arrival to give them every Countenance Support and Protection in your Power."<sup>6</sup>

The Earl of Hillsborough further instructed Governor Boone to lay out a "proper Township for them either upon the river Savanna which is the Situation they seem most to covet or if there are no vacant Lands there within a reasonable distance then upon some other Convenient river and upon such a spot as they shall upon examination find to be most proper for the object they have in view."<sup>7</sup>

On August 9, 1763, Mr. Gibert and a large group of French Protestants from the Southern part of France left France and arrived at Plymouth, England, on August 25th. Unexpectedly they delayed at Plymouth from August 25th until December 25th.<sup>8</sup>

The following, dated November 22, 1763, is the "Liste des Protestants Refugie's actuellement a' Plymouth pour se rendre en Amerique dans les possessions de sa Majest' George troisieme Roy de la Grande Bretagne sous la conduite & direction de Jean Louis Gibert Pasteur:

	Age
1. Jacques Touzeau.....	30—Catechiste
2. Daniel Duc (Due).....	31—Capitaine de Navire
3. Pre Pierre Don.....	25—Dr. en Medicine ou Chirurgia
4. Barthelemy Bouigue.....	22—Chirurgien
5. Jacques Boutiton.....	51—Laboureur
6. Pierre Boutiton.....	20—Laboureur
7. Jean Roger.....	45—Commercant
8. Pierre Roger.....	21—Laboureur
9. Jean Roger.....	20—Laboureur
10. Matthieu Bereau.....	35—Laboureur

<sup>5</sup> *Transactions*, etc., p. 23.

<sup>6</sup> *Council Journal*, 16 April 1764.

<sup>7</sup> *Id. loc.*

<sup>8</sup> *Journal* of Pierre Moragne, New Bordeaux, through courtesy of the Charleston Historical Society Library, Charleston, South Carolina.

	Age
11. Jean Bereau	32—Tonelier
12. Matthieu Bereau	23—Tonnelier
13. Jacob Chardavoine	17—Marin
14. Pierre Moragné	22—Labourer
15. Paul Nino	19—Perruquier
16. Louis Villaret	26—Boulangier & cultivr. de Muriers
17. Jean Gout	19—Perruquier
18. Pierre Lioron	27—Jardinier & cultr. de Muriers
19. Jean Frisille	48—Pillote
20. Pierre Gollin	31—Marin
21. Pierre Gollin	7—
22. Andre Audouin	24—Marin
23. Jacob Baylard	23—Masson
24. Jacob Langel	45—Charon
25. Jean Faveraud	24—Laboureur
26. Jacques Labrousse	35—Labr.
27. Etienne Labrousse	7—
28. Francois Gross	26—Labr.
29. Etienne Favereau	30—Labr.
30. Pierre Rolland	30—Menuisier
31. Pierre Roquemore	22—Bonnetier
32. Jean Bonneau	28—Labr.
33. Jean Boutin	24—Menuisier
34. Jean Vidau	23—Labr.
35. Louis Vidau	22—Vigneron
36. Pierre Dumas	30—Tonnelier
37. Pierre Renond	36—Menuisier
38. Jacques Gereau	34—Menuisier
39. Joseph Rolland	27—Tailleur
40. Jean Audibert	22—Vigneron
41. Pierre Clusau (Cluseau)	34—Tisseran
42. Pierre Lartigue	18—Masson
43. Jean Boyer	20—Vigneron
44. Jean Priolot	24—Vigneron
45. Jean Bricau	24—Charon (Spelled <i>Brew</i> in Index to Memorials)
46. Pre Roquemore	18—Fabrig en Bas
47. Francois Bayle	24—Tailleur
48. Jean Bouchillon	19—Labr.
49. André Guillebeau	25—Charpr.
50. Francois Pouillac (Prouillac?)	18—Vigneron
51. Jean Roquemore	36—Taneur
52. Jacques Langel	40—Vigneron
53. Denis Langel	3—
54. Jacques Langel	2—
55. Jean Dupuis	12—Cordonnier
56. Pierre Bayle	19—Vigneron (See Plat of Gabau, Marie F.)
57. Joseph Bouchillon	22—Vigneron
58. Jean Antony	20—Sciller

	Age
59. Pierre Sudre	20—Tonnelier (See Plat of Garribeau, Pierre)
60. Jean la Faye	27—Vigneron
61. Jacques la Faye	7—
62. Jean la Faye	5—
63. Jean la Faye	3—
64. Antoine Farastau	34—Vigon.
65. Antoine Gabeau	7—
66. Colas Bordajeau	33—Labr.
67. Pierre Bordajeau	6—
68. Jean Bordajeau	8—
69. Mathieu Festal	35—Preceptr.
70. Charles Bouchonaud	19—Pilotn.
71. Nic. Bouchonaud	15—Marin
72. Jean Bellefaye	56—March.
73. Jean Dom	16—Marin
74. Pierre Reigne	36—Marin
75. Jean Castan	18—Vigneron
76. Pierre Clareau	24—Charpr.
77. Jean Bellotte	50—Fabr. d'etoffe
78. Pierre Elie Bellotte	19—Marin
79. Jean Arnaud Bellotte	3—
80. Theodore Guay	23—Jaedr. & Potier
81. André Wagnon	37—
82. Abram Jacob	37—Cordonr.
83. Daniel Jacob	3—
84. Jean Bte. Gautier	45—Tailleur
85. Theodore Gautier	7—
86. Samuel Bollomay	23—Cordr.
87. Jn. Bte. Delonay	45—Tisserant (Tisserand?)
88. Jn. Bte. Delonay	10—
89. Antonio Delonay	4—
90. Jacques Delonay	1—
91. Jn. Bte. Petit	27—Tailleur
92. Antoine Billaud	36—Vigneron
93. Nicks. Basson	23—Vigneron
94. Pierre Barbier	23—Marin
95. Etienne Thomas	12—Vigneron
96. N. Labrousse	1—
97. Pierre Langel	11—
98. Antne. Herport	26—Notaire
99. Francois Branton	23—Labr.
100. Jean Pierre Beillard	33—Boulr.
101. Pierre Boyer	20—Boutonnier
102. Jean Eymery	32—Relieur
103. Pre. Galinau (Garrineau?)	26—Masson
104. Jn. Pre. Nicholas	27—Marin
105. Pierre Boutiton	50—Pasteur
106. Louis Villaret	45—Pr. les Murrs. & c
107. Ant. Jos. Labbe	34—Precepteur

	Age
108. Jn. Louis Husson.....	25—Charpr.
109. Pre. Nicholas Piron.....	26—Perruqr.
110. Francis Gerard.....	35—Tailleur
111. Jn. Fs. Poitevin.....	35—
112. Jn. Fs. Poitevin.....	2—
<hr/>	
1. Marguerite Tessandier.....	54
2. Jean Boutiton.....	21
3. Marthe Armagnieu.....	30
4. Jeanne Roudier.....	20
5. Anne Latour.....	25
6. Suzanne Latour.....	20
7. Anne Coureau.....	50
8. Marie Bouchonau.....	14
9. Anne Lespine.....	42
10. Margte. Roger.....	22
11. Eliz. Gregoire (Gregorie?).....	33
12. Anne Beraud.....	7
13. Marie Beraud.....	4
14. Anne Beraud.....	38
15. Eliz. Bien Aimé.....	4
16. Jeanne Blanchet.....	32
17. Marie Labrousse.....	3
18. Marie Roujon.....	40
19. Judith Fresille.....	10
20. Marie Fresille.....	8
21. Susanne Fresille.....	4
22. Jeanne Lievre.....	36
23. Jeanne Gollin.....	1
24. Jeanne Caris.....	30
25. Francoise Renateau.....	23
26. Anne Bellefaye.....	11
27. Jeanne Bonneaud.....	36
28. Ledie Gognet.....	46
29. Marie Madelaine Bellote.....	16
30. Me. Judith Bellote.....	8
31. Susanne Alexandre.....	27
32. N. Gautier.....	1
33. Marie Favereau.....	30
34. Marie Quate.....	25
35. Susanne Lafonde.....	55
36. Jeanne Seguin.....	30
37. Marie Roquemore.....	4
38. Jeanne Alegresse.....	33
39. Anne Langel.....	5
40. Marie Seiral.....	54
41. Cecile Bayle.....	22
42. Marie Maginier.....	25
43. Marie Verdier.....	35
44. Marie Ferasteau.....	25
45. Marie Ferasteau.....	1

	Age
46. Francoise Sacbouille.....	32
47. Marie Bordajeau.....	10
48. Jeanne Bordajeau.....	1
49. Marie Vilke.....	16
50. Susanne Isabeau Joly.....	37
51. Marie Judith Jacob.....	5
52. Francoise Favereau.....	26
53. Marie de la Mare.....	33
54. Marie Delaunay.....	12
55. Marie Reparon.....	22
56. Marie Thomas.....	31
Suite contenant celles qui sont actuellement á Londres.	
57. Anne Julne. Morin.....	35
58. Ane. Julne. Poitevin.....	7
59. Jeanne le Fevre.....	24
60. Marie Husson.....	1
61. Amel Guillaume.....	—

[Ed. note—For the husbands of these see Transactions 5 of this Society]

Males	112 <sup>9</sup>
Females	61

The group commenced going aboard their ship on December 25, 1763. Before the vessel was out of the channel, a great tempest on the 27th, the 28th, and the 29th caused the vessel to be stranded on some rocks, and forced it "to lay to, in the roadstead of Farbret", says Peter Moragne's *Journal*, where it remained until February 14, 1764. Because of some trouble among the passengers, the ship returned to Plymouth on the 17th and remained there until February 22nd, at which time it again set sail.

After forty-seven days on water "without the sight of aught but the heaven and the waters", the French refugees began to see the shore of America on the 10th of April. After another short delay because their vessel ran aground on a bank of sand, which it struck with great force, they reached Charlestown on April 12, 1764. By April 14th, they were temporarily lodged in the Barracks. While awaiting the Bounty of the Province, they received a "hogshead of crackers (biscuits) and other liberalities" from the French Church in Charlestown.

These French Protestants took the oath of allegiance on April 18, 1764, and prayed for bounty and land according to their Family Rights (100 acres for the head of the family and fifty acres for each dependent) as follows:

	Acres
Jean Louis Gibert.....	200
Anne Curreau (Courneau) Bouchonneau..... (Widow of Charles Bouchonneau.)	150

<sup>9</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 29, pp. 383-387.

	Acres
Pierre Hili (Elie) Belot.....	100
Jean Bell Hay (Jean Bellefaye).....	200
Joseph Bouchelon.....	150
Jean Baptiste Petit.....	150
Jean Roger.....	150
Piere Regnew (Reigne).....	150
Piere Nichola (Nicholas).....	150
Colas Bodazeau.....	300
Jean Bellot.....	250
Jean Baptiste De Laune.....	350
Jean Baptiste Gautier.....	250
Jean Lefay (Lefaye).....	200
Marie Farasteau Gabau.....	150
Abram Jacob.....	250
Piere Roque Mow Ayme.....	250
Jacque Labruese.....	250
Jacques Langel.....	300
Jean Fresille.....	300
Jaque Boutiton.....	150
Anne Beraud Brien Ayme (Beinayme) (Widow of Peter Beinayme).....	150
Matthew Beraud.....	250
Daniel Louis Jennerett.....	100
Pierre Boutiton.....	100
Pierre Boutiton.....	100
Francis Bayle.....	100
Piere Leoron.....	100
Louis Villerett.....	100
Nicholas Basson.....	100
Antoine Billaw.....	100
Marie Magdale Belott.....	100
Jean Aitmerii (Eymery).....	100
Marie Roger.....	100
Jeremiah Roger.....	100
Piere Roger.....	100
Daniel Duc (Due).....	100
Theodore Gay.....	100
Jean Don.....	100
Jean Cartau.....	100
Jean Pierre Bellier.....	100
Pierre Garrineau.....	100
Nicholas Bouchonneau.....	100
Charles Bouchonneau.....	100
Anthoine Tanasteau.....	100
Andre Guilhibau.....	100
Francois Prouvillac.....	100
Jean Anthony.....	100
Jean Bouchillon.....	100
Marie Bayle.....	100
Cecilly (Cecile) Bayle.....	100

	Acres
Pierre Bayle.....	100
Jean Priolot.....	100
Jean Briau.....	100
Pierre Cluzzeau.....	100
Jean Audibert.....	100
Susanna Roquemore.....	100
Pierre Roquemore Jean (?).....	100
Pierre Roquemore Anne.....	100
Pierre Rolland.....	100
Francois Gros.....	100
Estienne Thomas.....	100
Marie Thomas.....	100
Susanna Latou.....	100
Anne Latou.....	100
Marthé Amnieu.....	100
Jean Dupuy.....	100
Pierre Langell.....	100
Jacque Langell.....	100
Jacob Baylard.....	100
Pierre Moragne.....	100
Matthiew Testall.....	100
Mathew Beraud.....	100
Jean Beraud du Conton.....	100
Pierre Pieron.....	100
Anny William.....	100
Philip Berd (Beard?).....	100
Pierre Sudze.....	100
Joseph Labbe.....	100
Jacque Vallae.....	100
Jean Scervante.....	100 <sup>10</sup>

The number of French Protestants who settled at New Bordeaux in 1764 under the leadership of the Reverends J. Louis Gibert and Pierre Boutiton is evidently not so large as is frequently given. Mr. Gibert's Memorial of 1763 states that two hundred were actually ready to leave France. When Hillsborough sent Governor Boone the list made at Plymouth, he wrote that "the number of these people according to the enclosed list is not more than 183."<sup>11</sup> The list included, however, only 173: 112 males and 61 females.<sup>12</sup> Of the 173 listed, only 132<sup>13</sup> arrived in April of 1764. While they were at Plymouth, Mr. Boutiton, "agent" on their behalf, acquainted the Lords of Trade on October 20 that they had ex-

<sup>10</sup> *Council Journal*, 18 April 1764.

<sup>11</sup> *Council Journal*, 16 April 1764.

<sup>12</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 29, pp. 383-387.

<sup>13</sup> The Bill sent to Lieut. Gov. Bull, August 15, 1764, was for "£3139:10s on 127 passengers, the remainder of 132 being under 2 years"—a "Ballance due—on account of the French Protestants . . ." *Public Records*, Vol. 30, pp. 178, 181.

pressed a desire to be settled upon the River St. John in East Florida, and that Lord Halifax approved the same, but on 18 November terms were agreed upon by the Lords of Treasury with Mr. McNutt for transferring of these French Protestants, about two hundred in number, to South Carolina.<sup>14</sup>

Even not all of these settled at New Bordeaux. A tailor, whose family numbered four remained in Charles Town; fourteen, "through disgust or Quarrels" having separated, were sent to Purysburg;<sup>15</sup> and six men and their wives settled elsewhere at the advice of the Council, because the wives had made a complaint which the Council thought "groundless and unreasonable"—that "the People who had the Charge of distributing provisions had stop'd the rum from the Children which they had desired to be allowed to them instead of a Quantity of meat allowed them."<sup>16</sup> In September, 1770, Jean Louis Gervais stated that some of the settlers had died, and that some others had left the Province.

As the Colony arrived too late in the spring to plant provisions for their subsistence the ensuing winter on lands eventually to be allotted them, the Governor and Council decided to send them to Fort Lyttleton, near Port Royal, for four months, because the barracks there would furnish "sufficient lodging room" for the whole Colony, and because it was near the sea coast, where "they may take Large Quantities of fish", and because "there is ground already cleared to plant some Corn, Potatoes, Pumkins, Peas, &c., which will help to contribute towards their sustenance." They were to be given one pound of flour or one quart of Indian corn for each person a day, and four steers each month for the whole colony.

The following is the estimated cost of their maintenance for the four months:

4000 Wt. of flour @ £ 4/10 pr Cw:t.....	£180
400 Bushels of Corn @ 12/6 pr Bushl.....	250
16 Steers @ 12:10 each.....	200
20 Bushels of Salt @ 10/.....	10
A Corn Mill.....	15
A Canoe.....	30
Hooks and Lines.....	20
Hire of 4 horses and a Guide for the Deputies to view the Land they choose to pitch upon	280

<sup>14</sup> *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, p. 75. Volume II.

<sup>15</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 30, p. 185—.

<sup>16</sup> *Council Journal*, 31 July 1764.

Charge of Transporting the Colony to  
Fort Lyttleton } ..... 232:10<sup>17</sup>

During the first part of May they were transported to Fort Lyttleton "in Vessells at the King's Charge". The Council gave them instructions intended for their comfort, peace, and protection.

In case of private disputes or difficulties, they were "recommended to apply to Mr. De La Gay, a Frenchman who resided near Ft. Lyttleton," and who would "conduct them to the civil Magistrates to whose care and Protection they will be recommended to compromise their Differences and do justice to all Party's agreeable to the Law of the Land."<sup>18</sup>

Because of their large number, the Council recommended also that they "have a constant Guard of six Men to stand Centinals, 2 at a Time Night and Day as well for the better securing their Property's as the Prevention of any Fatal accidents by Fire."<sup>19</sup>

The Council further desired them "to choose five of their Number, who are to have the Direction of their Domestic Oconomy [Economy] in Distributing their Provisions, overseeing their Works, and to preserve Peace and good Order among them. . . ."

They were requested also "to pitch upon three of their Number who are best acquainted with the sort of Land proper for raising Manufactories they intend to go upon."

Lt. Governor Bull reported to the Council on May 28, 1764, "that Mr. Boutiton and the Deputies from the French Colonists to view the land proper for them to settle upon had returned and that Patrick Calhoun had come to Town with them, "bringing with him three plats of different tracts of land, which His Honour produced to the Board." The Frenchmen, who were then called in, "explained on the Platts the Situation that they esteemed Best and most proper for them but desired before they made final Choice that they might Consult the Colony."

Pursuant to an order from Lt. Governor Bull, dated July 14, 1764, Patrick Calhoun laid out "for the use of French Protestants a Tract or Parcel of Land containing 26,000 acres to be called and known by the name of Hillsborough Township, and the Town NEW BORDEAUX<sup>20</sup> with an allowance of 2,000 acres for former surveys. The area containing 28,000

<sup>17</sup> *Council Journal*, 24 April 1764.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 26 April 1764.

<sup>19</sup> *Id. loc.*

<sup>20</sup> Lt. Gov. Bull had previously stated, 20 August 1764, that the Township would be called Hillsborough—named in honor of the Earl of Hillsborough—and that the town would be called New Bordeaux "from whence many of them came." (*Public Records*, Vol. 30, pp. 185-186).

acres, Situate on the two main forks of the Long Cane Creek, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles extent off Savannah River 40 (computed) miles above Augusta and about 9 miles Southward of Fort Boone.<sup>21</sup>

Patrick Calhoun began surveying the outlines of this Township on September 20, 1764; and began on the 25th of September to lay off the  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre lots in the lower part of the town, which work he completed on the 5th of October. Each settler was to receive also a four-acre vineyard lot and a land grant proportionate to his or her Family Rights. For the town of New Bordeaux, Mr. Calhoun purchased from James Davis 150 acres, for which he paid £ 250.

For the comfort and well-being of the French Colonists, Lieut. Governor Bull sent Patrick Calhoun the following instructions:

I have given Commissn. of Capt. to Mr. Due Lieut. to Mr. Leoron and Ensign to LeViolette that they may do Militia Dutys by themselves and not be liable to Mis-understandings with Officers who cannot give their Order in a Language at present understood by the Colonists.

Some Persons with the Name of Commissary must be chosen by them to take care of and Issue their Provisions once a Week at the rate of 1 lb. of wheat flour or one quart of Indian Corn a day to each Person.

Upon there (their) arrival as I hope you have executed my orders in purchasing the Lands at the Fork of Long Canes at a reasonable rate you are to sett out 800 acres in a square for the Town in the following manner.

The Town to be Laid in 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre Lotts and all Numbered is. . . . .	100
For the Fort Church Yard Parsonage in Town Market Place which will serve as a Parade Public Mill ea $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and Land taken up in the Street will be about. . . . .	25
For a Common out of which must be reserved to the Government a right of granting 50 acres to make 100 more Lotts if the increasing of the Town renders it necessary. . . . .	200
For a Glebe for a Minister of the Church of England. . . . .	300
To be disposed of in 4 acre Lotts for the Cultivating their vines and olives in the Infancy of this Colony which they are very solicitous to obtain while they are affraid to go to their Plantations these Garden Lotts to be Numbered. . . . .	175

Total—800

There shou'd be three or four roads Leading from the Town Laid out two or three miles whose Courses being known may prevent the Tracts being Cut in two by the roads to be run afterwards.

They are to build Houses in their Town and a Fort in it not Less than 120 feet square of Palisades for their Common Security to which they may retire on any alarm and not abandon their Settlement in which must be kept there [their] Store of Provision, arms, and ammunition.

As soon as these Works are almost finished you are to begin Surveying their Lands

<sup>21</sup> Ms. Plat in Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, World War Memorial, Columbia, South Carolina.

according to their Family Warrants to prevent Tumult and Confusion in this Work you are to begin running according to your Surveying Instructions. In the 1st Place for Mr. Roger the Justice 2d. Mr. Boutiton the Minister 3d. Capt. Due 4th Lieut. Lioron 5th Ensign Le Violette unless he gives his right to his Father 6th. The Commissary of Provisions 7th. the Physician 8th Schoolmaster if any after these the remainder are to take their turn by Ballan [ballot?] to be determined in presence of the 5 first named who are to serve as a Council to the Colony in all difficulty Cases and take order therein till the matter can be referred to the Govr. in Council for their future direction.

You are to purchase immediately a good Cow and Calf for every 5 Persons taking care that they are branded and marked in such a Manner to prevent disputes with any English Neighbour . . . . let their Horses also be branded.

A Public Mill ought to be Erected as soon as Conveniently Cou'd they may by hunting (not looseing time from their Work) in Company of some rangers procure some Venison this will save their Money which their Eating of Beef will Consume too fast.<sup>23</sup>

On July 17, 1764, the advancing party of the French Protestants, en route to New Bordeaux, set out "in great spirit" from Floods, about 10 miles from Charlestown, where they had stopped for nearly a week because the horses were unable "to draw the Waggon forward"; the second division set out either the 18th or the 19th following. Their baggage was carried to their settlement by the waggoners, Michael Smith, Jacob Bach, Martin Summerman, Nicholas Beekler, Thomas Grumblack, Andrew Houser, and Peter Bach, for £ 840. The remainder of the Colonists, mostly women, Lt. Gov. Bull kept in Charlestown "till the Colony have made some shelter for their reception."

The two divisions arrived at New Bordeaux on the 5th and 7th of August respectively, and "immediately stored away their Arms, Baggage, &c., in the Buildings on Davis's grounds."<sup>24</sup> Very soon after their arrival they began clearing and cutting down timbers for their houses. By October 17, they had six houses already "set up" and frames, &c., ready to set up fourteen more.<sup>25</sup> Lt. Gov. Bull ordered a detachment of a Company of Rangers, at that time covering the Long Canes settlers who constantly feared hostile Indians, to cover and assist the French Colonists on their first settling.

The following French refugees in England petitioned on April 30, 1765, "if possible to join the Colony which went into Carolina with Mr. Gibert now inspected by Mr. Boutiton:

Claude Chabar sa femme & quatres Enfants. Laboureur de Terre.

Pierre Boyan, Charpantier

Jean Jacques Gransar sa femme & quatres Enfants. Tisserand & Ouvrier de Terre.

<sup>23</sup> *Council Journal*, 13 July 1764.

<sup>24</sup> *Council Journal*, 17 October 1764.

<sup>25</sup> *Id. loc.*

Paul Chauvet, Ouvrier de Terre.  
 Claude Barnier, sa femme & un fils. Laboureur de Terre.  
 Pierre Le Riche, sa feme & cinq Enfants. Tisserand.  
 Jean Dron, sa feme & un Enfant. Tisserand.  
 Jacques Chamberland. Jardinier & Boulanger.  
 Claude Chauvet, sa feme & un Fils. Laboureur de Terre & Fabriquant en Lame.  
 Jean Pierre Blanchet, & sa feme. Jardinnier.  
 Jacques Le Gros, sa femme & Quatres Enfants. Jardinnier.  
 Pierre Chenton, Laboureur de Terre.  
 Pierre Vaillant, Travailleur de Terre & Tailleur.  
 Louis Salleri, sa femme & trois Enfants. Ouvrier de Terre.  
 Matthieu Poitbin & sa femme. Laboureur de Terre.  
 Jean Plisson, sa femme & un fils. Tisserand.  
 Joseph Roulland, & sa femme. Jardinnier & Ouvrier de Saltpêtre.  
 Jacques Paulet, Tonellier.  
 Louis, Marechal, . . . . .  
 Pierre Villaret, & sa femme. Jardinier.  
 Jean Beraud, Charpentier.  
 Pierre Commer. Boulanger.  
 Laurant Augustin. Boulanger.<sup>26</sup>

(A total of 60 persons)

The first recorded marriage in this settlement was that of Pierre Moragne, son of Pierre Moragne and Marie Paris, and Cecille Bayle, daughter of Jean Bayle and Marie Seyral, on July 16, 1765, "after the publication of three banns." They were married by "Monsieur Boutiton, Minister of the Gospel," with Pierre Bellot and son Helie Bellot, and other persons of New Bordeaux as witnesses.

Though the Rev. Jean Louis Gibert was the leader of the French exodus to America, his activities *in* America center in Charleston; and his brother-in-law, the Rev. Pierre Boutiton, was pastor and leader of the group at New Bordeaux.

The Rev. Mr. Gibert did not accompany the group in August to New Bordeaux—he remained in Charlestown. He did, however, get his Bounty land there: his town lot Warrant for survey of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre (No. 178)—on the Bounty—was dated 7 February 1769; his Warrant for a vineyard lot (No. 45) of 4 acres was dated 1 March 1768; and his grant of land on Family Rights, 200 acres, on Bounty, on Buffalo Branch, was dated 10 March 1768. In addition to this Bounty property, he had a grant of 500 acres "nere Hillsborough Township", dated 22 September 1769.<sup>27</sup>

In his letter to the Governor and Council, June 24, 1766, Mr. Gibert said "that upon his first arrival in this Province, he found that no Country in the World is better adapted for the Culture of Silk, which induced him immediately to make some attempts towards it, with the assistance of

<sup>26</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 30, pp. 261-263.

<sup>27</sup> Manuscript plats, Historical Commission Office, Columbia, South Carolina.

Gabriel Manigault, Esq., as he was unable himself to bear the natural expences attending it."<sup>28</sup>

Mr. Gibert succeeded so well in 1765 on Manigault's plantation, Silk Hope, having made 620 pounds of cocoons, out of which he secured 50 pounds of spun silk, that "he went to England to shew the nature and goodness of the Silk raised in this part of the world, and [to] represent the necessity of Establishing some Manufactures for the Spinning of the said Silk, as he was not able himself to bear the Expence necessarily attending so great an undertaking."<sup>29</sup>

The Silk Merchants of London were highly pleased with his specimens of Spun Silk which he had raised at Silk Hope; "and were very well disposed to forward the undertaking as much as laid in their power, but the late disturbances in America hindered many from taking any further notice of it." "Some Gentlemen who had the Public good much at heart" advanced him about One hundred pounds Sterling towards it and gave him certificates of the goodness of the silk, with some samples, which he laid before the Commons House, promising that he would on his side" contribute to the utmost of his abilities to render it advantageous to this Province, and forward the improvement of it with all the expedition possible." He further told the Commons House that he had "sent for three people from the South of France, who understands well the Spinning of Silk, and expect them some time this year, by which means he shall be able to establish two Manufactures for the Spinning of Silk, one in Charles Town, and the other at Long Canes, which will be a greater inducement for Spinners to come and settle here."<sup>30</sup>

On the following day a Committee of seven was appointed to consider Mr. Gibert's petition; and on the next day, June 26, 1766, the Committee reported that they thought it might be an important addition to the exports of this Province; and "to encourage and promote it, they recommend £1000 be put in the hands of a certain Committee to be laid out as they think best, for erecting a Filature and furnish Gibert with materials and necessarys—and as the Old Free School House appears a convenient place for this experiment recommend the Filature be established there."<sup>31</sup> Henceforth he was employed by the provincial government to wind and to teach the winding of silk and to superintend the Filature.

Jean Louis Gibert died in August, 1773, at the age of 52. Howe attributes his death to a "sudden stroke"; all others, to his having eaten "poisonous mushrooms." He is buried at "Badwell," near McCormick; and his tomb-

<sup>28</sup> *Commons House Journal*, 1765-68, p. 177.

<sup>29</sup> *Id. loc.*

<sup>30</sup> *Id. loc.*

<sup>31</sup> *Commons House Journal*, 1765-68, pp. 180, 183.



stone, erected by his grandson, has the following inscription composed by Hugh Swinton Legaré, of Charleston:

H.S.E.  
 JOHANNES LUDOVICUS GIBERTUS  
 Saevientem in Religionis Reformatæ Professores,  
 Patriam fugiens  
 Sociis Discipulisque Comitatus,  
 Pius Exul,  
 Littora heu longinqua petiit,  
 Auspice, Vero  
 Cui se suaque omnia voverat,  
 Deo,  
 Mare Oceanum permensus  
 Has silvas quantumvis eo tempore horridas  
 Cultis illis quidem sed prae superstitione scelestis  
 Civibus suis nuper, Gallis  
 Hospitiores expertus,  
 Hic pauoerem domum posuit;  
 Et quavis Fortunæ sorte contentus  
 Modo Fidem incorruptam servare  
 Atque Libertate frui liceret,  
 Haec Arva  
 Pro dulcibus Natis colebat.  
 Sed praepropero Fato abreptus,  
 Vitam hanc integerrime  
 Et non infructuose actam  
 Cum illa celesti ac sempiterna  
 Commutavit  
 Aug., 1773—Aet. 52

Hoc monumentum sepulchrale  
 Avo Sanctissimo  
 Nepos Pius  
 Jacobus Ludovicus Petigru  
 Ponendum curavit.  
 MDCCCXXIX<sup>32</sup>

Mr. Gibert left a widow and three children: John Joseph Gibert, who died single; Louise Gibert, who married William Pettigru, and their children are Mr. Gibert's only lineal descendants; and Jeanne, who married Thomas Finley. Jean died young, leaving an infant son, John Lewis Finley. John Lewis grew into a promising young man, but died while a student in the South Carolina College, Columbia.

On December 5, 1769, Lt. Gov. Bull sent the following favorable report

<sup>32</sup> Howe's *History of the Presbyterian Church*, Vol. I, p. 444—

to the Lords Commissioners: "They [French and Germans] both have now My Lords surmounted the difficulties that naturally attend all new settlers especially in a country where they were strangers to the climate and language, by their Industry they now enjoy all such conveniences as are to be met with in the humbler state of life, comfortable houses, orchards, plenty of provisions, stocks of cattle, Hogs, poultry, horses for labour, they now raise more than they can consume and consequently yearly add to their Capital some raise hemp and some flour. they are loyal subjects and very useful and orderly members of the community."<sup>33</sup>

Just as contrary opinions sent Jean Louis Gibert and his French refugees to South Carolina in 1764, so "contrary winds" drove Jean Louis Dumesnil De St. Pierre and his group of French Protestants here in 1768.

St. Pierre embarked from London on September 26, 1767, with a "considerable number of French and German Protestants" with the intention of establishing a colony at Cape Sable, near Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, "under assurance of a grant of 40,000 acres of Land."

Having been driven out of his course by "Contrary winds, until the Latitude 41 North, his Ship being very leaky and his Colonists reduced to three Pounds of Bread for Nine days and very sick of the Scurvy, they did oblige him the 1st of January, 1768, to bear, and he did put into the Harbour of Charles Town the 10th of February, 1768, after having been 138 Days at sea, in the greatest Distress."<sup>34</sup> Ten of his party had died en route, and the remainder refused "to put to sea again for any consideration."

Under these conditions, he was forced to consider Lord Charles Montagu's inducement to settlement with the other French Protestants at New Bordeaux, Hillsborough Township.<sup>35</sup> In compliance with his request, St. Pierre was permitted to view the land of this district, "which he found intirely adapted and calculated for the Vines, Silk, and Indigo Agriculture." He said the "New Bordeaux climate was about the same as at Mar-seilles, with a soil infinitely superior."

After hearing St. Pierre's Memorial in behalf of self and his group, the Commons House of Assembly allowed them the Bounty given by the General Assembly to European Protestants settling in this province: 100 acres for the head of the family and 50 acres for each dependant. "The said persons attending and having taken the Oath of Allegiance," His Excellency directed the Public Treasurer to "pay to Dumes'ne De St. Piere the sum of one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven pounds Currency."

<sup>33</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 32, pp. 123-124.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 33, pp. 91-93.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 33, 127-131.

The following petitions for Warrants of survey on the Bounty were then presented and read:

	Acres
Adam De Martile.....	100
Laurens Revere.....	100
Abraham Paw.....	150
Jacob Dillé Chaux.....	250
John James Steifel.....	100
Johannes Gerlogh Flick.....	250
Hendrick Dryer (Drayer).....	200
Anna Dorothea	} 100
Elizabeth Yeason	
Robert Castle.....	150
John Duvall.....	100
Elizabeth Forrester.....	100
Archibald Heynard.....	100
Peter Michl. King (Le Roy).....	200
John Due (LeDue) Depre (Duprey).....	100
Ann Hughes.....	100
Henrick Gasper.....	100
Robert Rogers.....	100
Thomas Goguett.....	100
Francis La Lande.....	100
James Sezor Boulouge.....	100
Francis Hellet.....	100
Magdeline LeQue.....	150
Jean Louis Demes'ne De St. Pierre.....	150 <sup>36</sup>

(A total of 37 according to Family Rights.)

Vine culture had been attempted in South Carolina as early as 1683, and sporadically throughout the first half of the following Century; but not at any time had it been attempted upon so great a plan as that undertaken in 1768 by St. Pierre and the French and the German viniculturists, or vine dressers, under his leadership.

Naturally they started with relatively few plants. Encouraged by St. Pierre's first year's success and in accordance with his plan "to exploit the most extensive vineyard scheme in America," these French Colonists petitioned the Council, July 12, 1769, for twenty thousand French plants, "which Mr. De St. Pierre will provide or direct how to get them." In this petition they state that they have had not only "the necessaries, but the conveniences of Life; And Your Petitioners have not met with as much success, as they could possibly expect, in settling a great number of Vineyards" because of the "deficiency of Plants to carry on their Schemes so extensively as is necessary."

The Committee reporting on this petition felt that the public ought not

<sup>36</sup> *Council Journal*, 9 March 1768.

to go into any expence upon the Plan therein proposed, but recommended that the Committee or Supervisors of the silk Manufacture be directed to write Mr. John Delamore of London, to procure from France, and send hither such a quantity of Grape Cuttings and Plants as they should think necessary: And that the House do provide for the Expence thereof";<sup>37</sup> and on the 11th following resolved that the sum of £ 700 be appropriated "to procure from France a quantity of Grape Cuttings and Plants."

In June of the following year, 1770, Bull reported to Hillsborough that most of the vines he "sent there [to New Bordeaux] last Spring . . . have taken root, and the French and Germans may now contend for the honor of first introducing wine into the Province."<sup>38</sup> This comparative reference is to those Germans who had settled on Broad River, and were there cultivating grapes. In the following November, when again writing of the success of the Germans in cultivating the vines, Bull remarked that "the like success is expected at New Bordeaux, where the vegetation in their rich soil was so vigorous as to produce several bunches of Grapes, last summer, from vines with roots that came last spring from Lisbon. A little experience in the method of dressing them, and of fermenting the liquor will soon discover the kind of wine most suitable to our climate."<sup>39</sup>

In 1771 Bull sent up to Hillsborough and to Londonborough "a large Parcel of Vines lately arrived from the Island of Madeira."<sup>40</sup>

Sometime during 1771 St. Pierre returned to England and to France to secure the best plants he could and to hire trained vine dressers. His Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, February 20, 1772, states that "he has already at the Expence of his whole little Fortunes established and brought to perfection the growing and making of silk, the Culture of Vines, and the making of Wine, at New Bordeaux, and that the Honourable Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce have, in testimony of their intire approbation, given a Premium of Fifty pounds Sterling for the Wine already produced, and were also pleased upon the 15th of January last [1772] to honour your Memorialist with a Gold Medal. . . ."<sup>41</sup>

St. Pierre stated further "that the Settlement at New Bordeaux doth now consist of about one hundred and Ten French Protestant Settlers"; That your Memorialist "now has one hundred thousand vine plants (Exclusive of Sixty thousand already sent by the Carolina Packet to New Bordeaux) and above twenty families of French Protestants, all Vine Dressers, now ready to embark with him for New Bordeaux; but before

<sup>37</sup> *Journal of the Commons House of Assembly*, 8 August 1769.

<sup>38</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 32, pp. 282-283.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 399.

<sup>40</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 33, pp. 53-54.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 32, pp. 122-123.

he could increase the Colony by this number," he asked for £ 4,200 to carry his plan into execution.<sup>42a</sup> As part of his effort to influence the British Government to furnish this financial aid, St. Pierre submitted, 16 March 1772, the following Observations "for the ascertaining and regulation of the Bounty—for the better encouragement of his Culture of Vines in South Carolina agreeable to his Memorial now lying before" the Lords:

1. "That all the Casks or Vessels in which the Wines for which the Encouragement now solicited are to be imported shall be of Dimensions different from those of the several parts of Europe from whence Great Britain and her American Colonies are supplied.

2. "That all Wines of the growth of the British Colonies in America shall be imported into any part of His Majesty's Dominions in Hogsheads containing thirty, Sixty, or One Hundred and Twenty Gallons, and of no other Capacities whatsoever.

3. "That each Hogshead shall be marked with the particular Mark of the Colony or Province where such Wines shall be made together with the name of the Place or District at full length: and such Mark shall be deposited in the Hands of some Magistrate or Officer appointed for that Colony or District and no other Person shall have Power to Mark any Wines of the Growth of such Colony or District.

4. "The proper Officer shall be obliged to mark every year all the several vessels of the aforesaid Contents only containing Wines made in his District at the Houses of the Persons who shall have made the said Wines as for instance—New Bordeaux, South Carolina, And such Magistrate or Officer shall also keep a Book wherein he shall enter the Exact Quantity of the Wines which he shall mark every year with the Number and Capacities of the Vessels containing it and of the respective Owners and Importers thereof.

5. "Every Proprietor of Wines who shall transport the said Wines to any Market or place shall carry three Certificates of the same Form and Tenor signed by such Officer or Magistrate for which he shall pay one Shilling sterling to such Officer or Magistrate who shall mark the Vessel and sign the Certificate and no more.

6. "Every Certificate shall be of the following purport:

I A.B. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify that I have marked \_\_\_\_\_ Hogsheads of Wine of which \_\_\_\_\_ is the Proprietor and which is of the growth of his own Land at \_\_\_\_\_ in the said Province each \_\_\_\_\_ containing \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons. In Witness whereof I have delivered to him this Certificate being first duly sealed and signed by me at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17—.

<sup>42a</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 33, pp. 122-123.

7. "The Bearer shall procure his Certificates to be Countersigned by the Governor or his Deputy whereof one shall be delivered to the Buyer in order that it may be registered in the Custom Books belonging or nearest to the Place where such Wines shall be shipped for Exportation and shall be afterwards sent to the Custom House of the Port into which the said Wines shall be landed or to the Plantation Office of the Colony as shall be most convenient and the second Certificate shall be transmitted to the Treasurer who shall be empowered to pay the Bounty to the Proprietor. And the said Treasurer shall keep a book in which he shall enter the number of Hogsheads or Vessels and their Capacities and that the said Wines were of the Growth of and made in the Province in which he resides; and every year at a time to be appointed the Magistrate or Officer who shall be charged with marking the said Wines shall be obliged to collate his Book with that of the Treasurer.

8. "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Custom House in the Port of London and in the Outports into which Wines of the Growth of America shall be entered shall transmit yearly to the Treasurer or Magistrate or Officer empowered to mark the said Wines, the name of the Place where the Wines were originally shipped a Copy of the Entry of the said Wines, by virtue of the produced Certificate signed as above by the Governor which shall have been delivered to them.

"The same Method shall also be observed in the Outports.

"Thus it will be easy to discover whether any malpractices have been attempted or if there should happen, to find a proper Remedy for them.

"The third Certificate shall be delivered by the Proprietor to the Magistrate or Officer impowered to mark the Casks and Inspect the Wines together with the proper Officers respective Signatures thereon in order that he may be informed of the destination of the Wines for which he shall have paid the Bounty.

" 'Tis humbly hoped and believed that Louis de St. Pierre will be always able to suggest sure means of preventing every inconvenience arising from any Encouragement which your Lordships Patronage shall procure for this Infant Brancy of Commerce.

" 'Tis believed that the fittest time for the Commencement of the Bounty will be from the first day of February 1774. When the Quantity of Wines of the American growth will be greater, as well as their Quality better."<sup>42b</sup>

Although the Commissioners of Trade and Plantation felt that St. Pierre's settlement had been undertaken and carried on with great spirit and activity and could not fail "of being usefull to this Kingdom in the Production of those Articles of Consumption, which are now principally

<sup>42b</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 33, p. 132-136.

imported from foreign Parts," they said "that they had done all which in the present state of this Business, it was fit for them to do."<sup>43</sup>

St. Pierre's disappointment over the failure of getting this financial aid must have been as great as was his mortification over Lord Hillsborough's attitude toward him. St. Pierre said that "although the Noble Lord's not vouchsafing me his countenance—was an unexpected mortification, yet did not suffer it to damp my spirit nor to make me remit my assiduity."<sup>44</sup> "It was reported in South Carolina that Lord Hillsborough, then 'British Minister to the American Department', who had so graciously aided St. Pierre in the early part of his attempts, was induced by the French Government for a consideration of £ 50,000 to withdraw his support from St. Pierre and to discountenance his efforts."<sup>45</sup>

While in England, St. Pierre had published a 344-page book, which he had written in 1771, entitled "*The Art of Planting and Cultivating the Vine*;" as also, of making, fining, and Preserving Wines, etc., according to the most approved Methods in the most celebrated Wine Countries in France." It was compiled, he said "for the Use of such as intend to prosecute that beneficial and National Branch of Commerce and Agriculture in America, and particularly for that of the Colony at New Bordeaux." His introduction to this book is a 30-page "address to the British Nation and to the Inhabitants of British America, more particularly to such who have been pleased to favor the Plan for the CULTURE of the VINE at the Settlement of *New Bordeaux in South Carolina*." He concludes this address with the assurance that "to promote this important object shall be the grand aim and business of my life."

This book would be a veritable guide book, or manual, for vine growers. It discusses such practical help as types of vines; proper exposure; soil; principal types of vine-plants and how to distinguish their qualities and uses; choice of plants with regard to stock or stem; culture of the vine and dressings necessary to the vine till the 5th year; proper fertilization; methods of interplanting; recipes for various kinds of wine; and illustrations and descriptions of the types of wine presses.

The following may be taken as a typical recipe:

#### WHITE WINE

The best grapes used for making white wine are the *Melier*, the *Beaume*, and the *Fomentier*. They must be gathered towards the close of the vintage, must be of the red sort, be trodden in the vat, which is reserved for white grapes, taking care to have the press well washed before the Marc or husks are pressed, lest it take a red tinge. As white wines are subject to turn yellow when badly managed, to avoid this

<sup>43</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 33, pp. 101-103.

<sup>44</sup> *The Art of Planting and Cultivating the Vine*, St. Pierre, p. XXVIII.

<sup>45</sup> Hirsch's *Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina*, pp. 205—.

inconvenience, we must by no means suffer them to ferment. White grapes, in order to yield a very clear wine must be taken out of the vat almost as soon as put into it and be immediately put into the press, where indeed they are most commonly unloaded, directly as they come from the Vineyard, and put into casks, as they are pressed.

Some friends of high rank in England came to St. Pierre's aid, even though the Government there did not; and on January 6, 1773, the following persons, who had arrived in this province on December 21, 1772, "undere the direction of Lewis de St. Pierre," petitioned for land as follows:

Theodore Brewer.....	200
John Bennet Slatter.....	100
Mathias Cor.....	200
Gear Lad Metzger.....	250
Arnuldus Rougimont.....	200
Nicholas La fille.....	100
Will Saller.....	200
Peter Gaillard.....	100
Henry Abraham Shulles (Shultes?).....	200
John Willingham.....	100
Jacole Pfeiffer.....	300
Johan Barchinger.....	100
William Pfaff.....	300
Martif Ruppel.....	250
Cloude Gaillard.....	100
Lowr (Lour) Loram Lartege (?).....	100
Henry Jager.....	100
William Hook.....	100
Stephen Jeachin.....	100
John Mioletd (Miolett?).....	100
John Gottier.....	100
George Towbert.....	200
Samuel Steinech.....	100
Jean Jaques Masle.....	100
John Sneider.....	100
Rosina Enharding.....	100
Barbara Enharding.....	100 <sup>46</sup> (A total of 53)

On August 8, 1772, Robert Hankey of the city of London, Merchant, petitioned for "2,500 acres, in order to settle upon the same extensive plan, and under the direction of Mr. L. De St. Pierre, of whose integrity and abilities he is well acquainted." He said that he had "lately received different accounts from his friends in South Carolina that the plan so well constructed and conducted cannot fail of the desired success."

In 1768, St. Pierre was granted 150 acres, and at different times got small tracts of 100 acres each. On September 15, 1771, he petitioned the

<sup>46</sup> *Council Journal*, January 6, 1773.

Lords for 20,000 acres in Georgia, "intending to promote the above branches of Agriculture as well in that Province as in Carolina, of which he is separated only by the River Savannah."<sup>47</sup> The following December the Lords agreed to recommend to the King that St. Pierre be granted 5,000 acres in South Carolina, and requested the Governor to grant him "5,000 acres in one contiguous tract" in whatever part of the province St. Pierre desired. In 1774, St. Pierre reported to the King that because of his inability to find the 5,000 acres in one contiguous tract, suitable for vineyards, he had been prevented from carrying into execution his Plan for raising Vines here, which can only be effected by several Grants of Land, fit for that purpose in such quantities as they may be found." Too, he stated that he had been "at considerable expence in importing Vines from Europe, had a Vineyard in a very thriving condition at New Bordeaux,—and daily expected more Vines from abroad, being determined to spare no expence in his Power to bring his scheme to Perfection, in which he has no doubt of succeeding."<sup>48</sup> Whether he ever received the 5,000 acres available records do not reveal. Because of conditions leading to the Revolution, he most likely did not receive it.

St. Pierre's home, Orange Hill, was on a beautiful site on a high knoll overlooking Savannah River, with a panoramic view of Georgia beyond. It was about four miles southwest of Willington. William Bartram, the Philadelphia botanist, who spent the night of June 22, 1776, at Orange Hill, gives the following information: "We lodged at the farm of Mons. St. Pierre, a French gentleman, who received and entertained us with great politeness and hospitality. The mansion-house is situated on the top of a very high hill near the banks of Savanna, overlooking his very extensive and well cultivated plantation of Indian Corn (*Zea*), Rice, wheat, Oats, Indigo, *Convolvulus Batata*, &c., these are rich low lands lying very level betwixt these natural heights and the river; his gardens occupy the gentle descent on one side of the mount, and a very thriving vineyard, consisting of about five acres, is on the other side."<sup>49</sup>

In 1773, St. Pierre planted over four acres of Vines, which, in three years time, he said, may produce several Hogshead of wine. According to St. Pierre's estimate, an acre of vineyard ground commonly yielded from ten to twelve muids (*Mwē*) a year—a muid contained about 51 gallons. Others also were enlarging their vineyards. As the interference of the French Government, the approaching Revolutionary War, and the untimely death of St. Pierre interrupted the development of St. Pierre's

<sup>47</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 33, pp. 91-93.

<sup>48</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 34, pp. 12-13.

<sup>49</sup> *Bartram's Travels*, p. 303.

extensive plans for wine making, one can only speculate as to what would have happened had St. Pierre lived.

Strange to say, almost nothing is known of St. Pierre's death. On the eve of his departure for the Cherokee Nation in the Expedition under Andrew Williamson in 1776, St. Pierre, "being uncertain" of his living, "as War is Subject to accidents," made his will on July 10, 1776. One of the early historians states that he and Francis Salvadore were killed in the same skirmish with the Indians on this expedition. This statement is given support by the fact that St. Pierre's will is in the Charleston Will Book 1774-1779.

Unfortunately little is known of the church at New Bordeaux. Instead of the planned Church of England, a church of the Calvinistic faith was established there. The prevailing opinion is that at first the Rev. Mr. Boutiton held divine services in the log building, the "Town Hall," on the Square. On November 30, 1770, Lt. Governor Bull wrote that "between the Congarees, the Indian Boundary, and Saludy River . . . there are no less than six meeting houses built and ministers maintained by the poor Inhabitants, besides those of the French Protestants at Hillsborough and the German Lutherans in Londonburg, and not on [one] church of England congregation."<sup>50</sup> Evidently the French and the Germans worshiped *not* in regular meeting houses at that time, *but were organized congregations* and held their services in the storage buildings erected for the settlers. On the 7th of September, 1770, John Lewis Gervais was sent to Bordeaux to investigate the dispute between the colonists and the Rev. Mr. Gibert over "12 copper kettles for winding silk"; and in the discussions, reference was twice made to accounts settled by the *Vestry of the French Church*.<sup>51</sup> This proves beyond any peradventure of doubt that there was a *church organization* there; and the following petition proves that prior to 1771 there was no *church building*: "A Petition of several of the inhabitants living on the Long Cane Settlement, in and about Bordeaux, was presented to the House, and Read, setting forth—that a church may be built at New Bordeaux, and a Sum of Money allowed for the support of a Clergyman to preach the Gospel among them, in the English and French Languages."

This petition shows also that their former pastor, the Rev. Peter Boutiton, was now dead—by 1771. In his petition to the Lords, 4 June 1772, St. Pierre stated that the Rev. Peter Boutiton "died soon after" his, St. Pierre's, arrival. As previously stated, St. Pierre arrived February 10, 1768. In the above mentioned petition to the Lords, St. Pierre, "having

<sup>50</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 32, pp. 365-371.

<sup>51</sup> *Council Journal*, 16 April 1771.

obtained of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel fifty pounds St. during Two years for the maintenance of Mr. Peter Levrier now appointed at New Bordeaux, heretofore Minister at Pensacola, where he was seven years," prays the Lords that they "will also order Fifty pound St. a year for Two years till the place is established as a parish provided that Government would Grant an equal Sum."<sup>52</sup> The British Government granted the allowance; and on July 17, 1772, ordered "that 15 French Bibles and 36 French Prayer books and psalms, and 50 of Lewis's Catechisms in French be sent for the use of Mr. Levrier's Mission."<sup>53</sup>

The Rev. Peter Levrier, who had assumed this charge in May of 1772, demitted the charge by November 20, 1772. So far as is known, the Colonists made no further effort to secure a French pastor.

"As the Colony advanced, the restricted limits of the town of New Bordeaux were found too narrow, and the colonists dispersed more widely over the adjoining country. . . . The house, or place of worship, was removed from the town to a site on the banks of the river, not far from the present [1870] site of Gibert's Mill. Here they conducted their simple service without a pastor, the reading of sermons and singing of psalms being conducted chiefly by Pierre Moragne, sen., and the prayers by Pierre Gibert, Esq."<sup>54</sup> Was this the church the inhabitants petitioned Legislature for in 1771?

In recent years, "the President of the Huguenot Society located the church on a ridge of land running from this hillside [hillside which borders the river bottoms] out to the river. He stated that the church was surrounded with a stockade, which extended down to the river. The stockade being in a "U" shape, with the East end of it being open and protected by the river and the North and South sides extending along the east side of the ridge and the West end being inclosed and so surrounding the church. The idea being to form a fort, to which any settlers might come, in case of an Indian raid and also have a permanent source of water accessible to the fort. This explains why the church was not put closer to the settlement."<sup>55</sup>

During the Rev. Robert Mecklin's ministry at Hopewell, many of the French Protestants walked 10 miles to that church, although lay services were held at home. "It was affecting," said one of their number, "to see them meet at this place, always saluting each other with a kiss, while tears

<sup>52</sup> *Public Records*, Vol. 33, pp. 147-148.

<sup>53</sup> *Documentary History of Education*, Gertrude Foster, Vol. 9 (Vol. 19 of S.P.G., pp. 8-9.)

<sup>54</sup> Howe's *History of the Presbyterian Church*, Vol. 1, pp. 444—.

<sup>55</sup> Letter to Nora M. Davis, April 29, 1945, from O. G. Calhoun, Hereford, Texas, who was reared at New Bordeaux.

flowed down their cheeks."<sup>56</sup> As a considerable number attended, two of the choice pews were reserved for their use, and one of their number, Peter Gibert, was elected elder to represent them in session.

"The Huguenots had not long enjoyed a representation in Hopewell, when an opening was made for the exercise of their religious privileges in a more convenient and advantageous position. In 1797, their attention was called to a missionary, the Rev. John Springer, who traveled through the neighborhood on his way to a station, probably Ninety-Six, formerly president of the college at old Cambridge, Abbeville District, but now resident of Georgia. Immediately on this road from Barksdale Ferry was a small log school-house near a fine spring, and within a mile of the site of New Bordeaux. Here he was induced to stop and preach once a month till his death—in 1798.

"His labors being very acceptable to serious people of all denominations, they agreed to build a house of worship, and call it Liberty, implying that any orderly minister should have admission to preach in it. But the seed sown by the wayside was not left to perish; for the Rev. Moses Waddel, also a member of Hopewell presbytery at that time, followed soon in the footsteps of the faithful missionary, and cheered the hearts of the Huguenots by the efforts of his youthful zeal. Early in the Nineteenth century, a suitable frame building was erected at this spot; many of those who had joined Hopewell, transferred their membership to this place, and Pierre Gibert and Pierre Moragne, junior, were elected elders."<sup>57</sup> Not satisfied with only the itinerant labors of Moses Waddel, the people obtained a regular appointment for the 3rd Saturday and Sabbath in each month.<sup>58</sup>

This new building was evidently erected on land given the church by Peter Moragne, Sr., who died in 1807. He bequeathed to some of his children "land on the Augusta road whereon Liberty Church stands, reserving four acres for the use of the Said Meeting House and Spring, which I give for its benefit of said Meeting house."<sup>59</sup> Too, the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, quoted above, states that "a suitable frame building had been erected near the spring, on a piece of land appropriated to the Presbyterian Church at this place."

Then in 1809, the Rev. Moses Waddel, who was then living at Willington, organized a church for them and for others in the community near Willington, which church is commonly known as "the old Willington Church."

<sup>56</sup> Howe, *op. cit.*, p. 553.

<sup>57</sup> Howe, *op. cit.*, p. 631.

<sup>58</sup> *Southern Presbyterian Review*, Vol. XV, pp. 91-92.

<sup>59</sup> Will Book I, pp. 488-490, Abbeville County Wills.

Of the schools taught by the teachers of the New Bordeaux settlement we thus far know almost nothing. Even with St. Pierre's other interests, he did not neglect the education of his colonists, although unlike Mr. Gibert, he did not bring teachers with him. George Wilks, who came to South Carolina from England about June, 1768, was soon after employed by St. Pierre "to keep a school" in Hillsborough Township. His tract of 100 acres was surveyed April 1, 1769, and granted July 28, 1769.

Just how long Mr. Wilks taught there is not known. By 1785 the French Protestants in and about Bordeaux "had by subscription erected a Grammar School (French and English) "with Peter Gibert as school master. The following is his interesting announcement TO THE PUBLIC:

The French Protestant Settlement in and about New Bordeaux, Ninety Six district, whose exertions in support of our independence are well known, having by subscription erected a French and English Grammar School, on a plan approved of and countenanced by Gentlemen of the first note, and having appointed the subscriber Master of the said School, he begs leave to inform the public, that he proposes to take in pupils at the price of Ten Guineas per annum (to be paid quarterly) for boarding, washing, and tuition. The advantage of acquiring at so easy a rate, this useful as well as polite branch of education, in a part of this State, which for healthfulness of the air, and excellence of water, may with propriety have been named Montpellier, must be obvious; and the subscriber makes no doubt, but that, as nothing but French is in common spoke in his family, his pupils will be able to speak it with some propriety in the course of one year. His moral character and deportment, and of his whole family, he flatters himself, will bear the strictest scrutiny. He will pay particular attention to the morals as well as politeness of his pupils—and Mrs. Gibert to their cleanliness."<sup>60</sup>

Mrs. Gibert was, before marriage, Elizabeth Bienamè, of New Bordeaux. They were the parents of five boys and of five girls.

The next noted teacher in or near Bordeaux was Dr. Moses Waddel. In 1801, he removed from Columbia County, Georgia, to Vienna, Abbeville District, where he opened a school that year; and the following year, 1802, he accepted a call to Hopewell Church, becoming, as many ministers of that day did, both a pastor and a teacher.

At the request of the French Protestants at New Bordeaux, he removed from Vienna to Willington—midway between Vienna and New Bordeaux—and began the school which later made him one of the most noted teachers South Carolina has ever had. As a result of an agreement between leading citizens of the community and the Trustees of the Vienna Academy, the

<sup>60</sup> *State Gazette of South Carolina*, August 22, 1785.

school building at Vienna, which was begun in 1801, but which had not been completed because of lack of funds, was removed to Willington, or near Willington; and was converted into a convenient house of worship and an Academy building—all under one roof. The congregation worshipping there was formally organized into a Presbyterian church—the Willington Presbyterian Church—in 1809; and the Academy developed into the noted Moses Waddel School, noted for its thoroughness in scholarship and for the large number of students who later became distinguished men in many walks of life. Only a book can do justice to that school.

Even before the French left Charlestown in 1764, Lieut. Gov. Bull appointed the following officers for a military company so "that they may do Militia Duty by themselves":

Daniel Due, Captain  
Pierre Leoron, Lieutenant  
Le Violette, Ensign

In 1771 St. Pierre was Captain of this Company of French Vine Dressers; and while in England, he petitioned on June 4, 1772, the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations for "one hundred and fifty musquets for the defence of him and his Settlers against the Indians." On January 14, 1773, St. Pierre, who was also a Justice of the Peace, was appointed Lieutenant of Fort Charlotte by Lord Charles Montagu. Whether Matthew Beraud, who was captain in 1775, was St. Pierre's immediate successor, no available records state.

Despite positive statements to the contrary, the French Settlers of New Bordeaux did serve as a company during the Revolution. Matthew Beraud was its captain until he was killed at the Siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779; after that, Joseph Bouchillon was captain. The following men of this company have Revolutionary service records in the Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia:

MATTHEW BERAUD.....	Captain; killed at Siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779. Heitman's <i>Register</i> states also that he was "Major S. C. Militia." Served at Ninety Six, November 19, 1775, under Major Andrew Williamson with two officers and ten privates; 27 days duty as Captain in Militia on horseback 13th September–9 October 1779.
JOSEPH BOUCHILLON.....	Lieutenant; promoted to captain November 22, 1779. In August, 1779, was with Major Andrew Williamson in Expedition against the Cherokee Indians. 39 days Militia duty as lieutenant 5 August–12 September, 1779; 15 days duty as captain, November 22–December

- 8, 1779; 12 days Militia duty as captain, 18 January 1780–12 May following; 306 days Militia duty as captain: 15 December 1780 to last of May, 1782.
- PETER GIBERT..... Lieutenant January, 1780–May, 1782 (373 days); “duty beside pr. Col. Anderson’s return”; served at Stono and at Savannah.
- PETER ROGER..... Lieutenant; “duty in the Militia as Lieutenant before and since the reduction of Charlestown.”
- Privates*
- AUDEBERT, JOHN..... 71 days Militia Duty.
- BAYLARD, JACOB..... Cared for 4 men wounded in action in 1781 and 1782. Duty as horseman 185 days from 5th August 1779 to last (of) May 1782.
- BELLOT, PIERRE..... Militia duty under Captain Joseph Bouchillon.
- BELLOTTE, JOHN..... Militia duty as Private on Foot 27 days, and on Horseback 171 days, from 5th August 1779 to 31 May 1782.
- CALDER, ROBERT..... “Militia Duty performed alternately as Private on Horseback & Foot pr. Pay Bills of Cpts. Jno Cowan & Joseph Bouchillon from May 80 to February 83.” with Cowan’s Company 25 days on horse and 37 days on foot; with Capt. Bouchillon’s Company, 95 days.
- CHAMBERLAND, JOHN..... “Militia Duty as Private done since the reduction of Charlestown.”
- COVIN, LAZARUS..... “Militia Duty performed alternately pr. 2 Pay-Bills of Capt. Joseph Bouchillon’s from 18th Jany. 1780 to 31st May 1782”: 1st Pay-Bill was for 70 days, the 2nd was for 124 days on horse.
- DAVID, JEAN..... Expedition against Cherokee Indians, August, 1779, under Major Andrew Williamson. Sergeant under Capt. Joseph Bouchillon; “Militia duty as Sergeant Pr. Pay Bill of Captain Joseph Bouchillon performed alternately from 5th August 1779 to—1782,” on Horseback 402 days; in February, 1781, “in service of State under command of Genl. Pickens, on the North Side of Catawba River—.”
- DUCERQUEIL, F. RENE LEROY..... “Duty in the Militia as Private Horseman pr Pay Bills of Capt. Joseph Bouchillon comg. in Sept. 1779 and endg. in 1782” (157 days).
- GARRINEAU, PETER..... “Militia Duty pr Pay Bills of Capt. Joseph Bouchillon comg. in Aug. 1779 and endg. in May 1782” as Private on Horse 102 days.
- GUILLEBEAU, ANDRÉ..... “Duty in the Militia as pr: Pay Bills of Capt. Joseph Bouchillon’s comg. in August 1779

- and ending in May, 1782”; as Sergeant 10 days and as Private on Horse 203 days; was with Major (later Genl.) Andrew Williamson in expedition against Cherokee Indians in 1779.
- MORAGNE, PETER..... “Duty in the Militia as Private done since the reduction of Charlestown.”
- PETIT, BENJAMIN..... “Militia Duty done before the reduction of Charlestown.”

“Capt. Bouchillon, Lt. Geber (Gibert), Lt. Roger and their people furnished seven Hundred W<sup>t</sup>: of Good Wheat flower (flour) for the Expedition against the Cherokees,” in 1779.

Though not members of this company, at least two other French settlers from New Bordeaux served in the Revolution. Jean Louis Dumesnil de St. Pierre served in the Expedition against the Cherokee Indians under Andrew Williamson in 1776; and, as previously stated, is said to have been killed in the skirmish in which Francis Salvadore was killed while on this expedition. Charles Bouchineau served “as clerk in the D<sup>r</sup>: Com<sup>y</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Department of Purchases in 1779–1780.”

#### EARLY GENERATIONS OF THE MOTTE FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by MYRTA J. HUTSON

“The immigrant ancestor of the Motte family of South Carolina was John Abraham Motte, one of the Dublin Colony of Huguenot refugees who came to Charleston about 1700. He was a commissioner under the Church Act of 1706 and held other important positions.” (Rebecca Alston MS., S. C. Hist. Soc.)

“De la Motte, the Huguenot, left France in 1685 at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and went to Holland. One of the sons was appointed Governor of Batavia. The other, John Abraham Motte, was made Consul at Dublin.” (Susan Pringle MS., S. C. Hist. Soc.)

Probably the best account of the arrival of the ancestor of the Motte family in South Carolina is the following:

British colonies were constantly receiving new additions from the West Indies, (who brought with them their negro slaves)—among others John Abraham Motte, from Antigua . . . . On Antigua John Perrie, a man of wealth and distinction contracted 23 September, 1704 with “J. A. Motte, then residing on sd. Island” that he (Perrie) would ship on the “Success,” a brigantine, twenty-five negroes, goods and utensils amounting to twenty-three hundred pounds for use in a settlement to be taken up by Motte in Perrie’s behalf. Motte was to remain in Carolina as his manager and attorney for the following ten years, receiving half of the annual profits