

Document Listing – Volume 36

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1663-1782

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***Vol. 36, excluding Orders in Council (1 July 1775 - 6 Feb. 1782, bulk covers 1775-6 and 1781)

*Material in this collection are transcriptions of the originals.

Transcription reference	Correspondents	Date/Location	Notes	Reference to Original
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 1-11	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to the Earl of Dartmouth	11 January 1776, "Cherokee" armed ship in Rebellion Road	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) Must abandon harbour for want of supplies; rebel activities: land and water defences, mentions Fort Johnston and Charles Town Neck, transactions in Harbour with rebels, vessels "Tamer" and "Cherokee", pirates around Stono, consequent shortage of supplies; information on Loyalists in back country's activities; vessels ordered to North Carolina upon Governor Martin's request and rebels take advantage on Sullivan's Island and north side of Harbour, Campbell disagrees with vessels leaving and explains; personal family distresses; unhappy with Captain Thornborough's decision to leave due to need of provisions and explains; explains rebels not abiding by agreement after engagement at fort near 96, indicates British response.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 12-13	Lord William Campbell [governor of South Carolina] to Samuel Graves Esquire, Vice	1 July 1775, Charlestown	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776)	CO 5/ Vol. 396

	Admiral of the White Squadron, Boston		Recommends: good communication between here and Boston, couple frigates to counter smuggling and support Loyalists, small armed vessel for communication in Georgia and North Carolina.	
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 14-18	Lord William Campbell [governor of South Carolina] to General Thomas Gage	1 July 1775, Charlestown	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) Situation since arrival—daring and dangerous resolutions of new Provincial Congress, embarrassing circumstance, requests military support to help with smuggling and give support to Loyalists (presumes the north already reinforced and stabilized), and indicates a lack of communication.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 19-20	General Thomas Gage to Lord William Campbell [governor of South Carolina]	9 August 1775, Boston	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) Sent notice of engagement with rebels on 17 th to Governor Bull, received reinforcements, believes it will be a "long and bloody war", hopes respondent does not at length "fall a prey to the negroes".	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 21-22	Lord William Campbell [governor of South Carolina] to General Thomas Gage	20 September 1775, "Tamer" in Rebellion Road	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) Informs province has been in a state of rebellion for some time, has undergone many "mortifications and insults" and taken refuge on board the <i>Tamer</i> , left officers disarmed and confined in Charlestown; recommendation of Mr. Kirkland, Lt. Col. of Militia in back country for useful role.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 23-24	Samuel Graves to [Lord William Campbell?]	22 August 1775, "Preston" at Boston	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) For short period, South Carolina will be without any ships, <i>Tamer</i> pulled due to poor condition, intends to send first available sloop; acknowledges need for good communication and appropriate numbers of vessels for each colony but due to war, this is not always possible.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 25-26	Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to Josiah Martin Esquire	1 December 1775, "Cherokee" Armed Ship in Rebellion Road	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) Makes the point that South Carolina is important—shares opinion that forces in the south should not be divided, that their little force if used could have positive consequences for the region.	CO 5/ Vol. 396

Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 26-31	Josiah Martin to [Lord William Campbell?]	1 December 1775, "Scorpion" Sloop of War in Rebellion Road	Reasons for coming on <i>Scorpion</i> , one to discuss plan of operation; need for <i>Scorpion</i> and his own return to North Carolina, a province promising to do great advantages; ordered Captain Thornbrough to go to her station in North Carolina immediately.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 32-34	Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to [Captain] Edward Thornborough, Esquire	3 December 1775, "Cherokee" Armed Ship	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 10] of 1 January 1776) Concerning Governor Martin's order to Captain Thornborough to return to Cape Fear with <i>Scorpion</i> considering the circumstances at South Carolina, states the captain is "answerable to the consequences" if he leaves; relatable questions attached.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 35-39	[Captain] Edward Thornborough to Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina]	4 December 1775, "Tamer", Rebellion Road	Responds to William Campbell's questioning as to why he agreed to Governor Martin's request to return to North Carolina in <i>Scorpion</i> , and other relatable queries of December 3 rd .	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 40-41	George Germain to Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina]	14 January 1776, Whitehall	(No. 3) Troops from the north will not be sent south this winter, agrees to request for leave to England.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 42-48	Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to the Earl of Dartmouth	23 January 1776, Armed Ship "Cherokee" in Savannah River Georgia	Situation since the 1 st : a British snow and brig here taken by rebels, and retaken due to snow being a packet with the help of Captain Thornborough, and Captain Innes with Lt. Peyton of the <i>Tamer</i> ; Captain Thornborough arrived the 16 th ; shares optimism that rebellion can be crushed when troops arrive and emphasizes that Charles Town should be considered over North Carolina; going on board <i>the Syren</i> who is ordered to cruize for the fleet; Captain Thornborough has given me possession of the armed schooner, in need of more men; <i>Raven</i> left Boston and to remain at Savannah; no correspondence with Sir James Wright, prisoner with other members of government; unable to send Lady William and children to safety; sending packet boat <i>Sandwich</i> to England, shares problems with mail and that Mr. Hume, the Attorney General banished by the rebels, will be on board;	CO 5/ Vol. 396

			rebels have seized Campbell's estate and requests salary in arrears may be paid to Lady William; dangerous waters, gives very brief examples of circumstances of two vessels arrived from Florida; commends Lt. Ferguson, Commander of the <i>Cherokee</i> .	
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 49-50	Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to Tobias Furneaux [commander of <i>Syren</i>]	18 February 1776, "Cherokee"	(In Lord William Campbell's of 23 January 1776) Pleasure at his arrival here with the <i>Syren</i> and the <i>Raven</i> ; hopes to meet and discuss arrangement of the ships here; informs of Captain Thornborough's leave for want of provisions and since procuring has a duty to return to Charlestown Harbour or Beaufort; requests transporting Lady William and children.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 51-52	Tobias Furneaux to Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina]	20 January 1776, "Syren"	(In Lord William Campbell's of 23 January 1776) Response to Campbell of the 18 th : not in his power to give orders to ships, gives advice (with the knowledge of a naval force now fitting out at Charles Town), mentions <i>Raven</i> and <i>Cherokee</i> ; also advises Lady William should remain for now.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 53-54	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to Tobias Furneaux Esquire	21 January 1776, "Cherokee"	(In Lord William Campbell's of 23 January 1776) Requests passage on <i>Syren</i> to meet and discuss situation in South Carolina; will send packet to England so Lady William will not be at mercy of any person; fulfilled order from Britain to procure all pilots for the different parts of the coast and obtained a vessel; requests supplies for her.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 55-56	Information of Captain Smith, Master of a Vessel, arrived in the "Downer" from South Carolina	Taken by Mr. Pownall 17 April 1776	Situation at Charlestown he had seen after landed in distress—detained by rebels until 24 February; when arrived at Charlestown Harbour, <i>Cherokee</i> , <i>Tamer</i> and a schooner there, all of which left shortly after for Georgia; rebels fitted out 3 armed vessels—the "Prosher", a brig and a schooner; Mr. Gladsden arrived with documents from continental congress and a flag—described; rebels fortifying in expectation of English fleet.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 57	George Germain to Lord William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina]	17 June 1776, Whitehall	(No. 2) Due to loss of despatches from Campbell on board packet <i>Duke of Cumberland</i> , is without information on the state of the Southern Colonies and thus cannot send instructions; requests information.	CO 5/ Vol. 396

Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 58-64	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to [George Germain?]	8 July 1776, From on board His Majesty's ship "Bristol" in five Fathom Hole near Charlestown	(No. 13) Discusses expedition at Charles Town with General Clinton, Lord Cornwallis and Sir Peter Parker with troops and ships sent to destroy rebel fortifications and take the city, no details given of transactions but mentions some conditions thereafter; <i>Experiment</i> and <i>Bristol</i> suffered greatly and comments this was "one of the longest and severest cannonades" he had seen, commends officers Parker, Captain Scott (<i>Experiment</i>) and Captain Morris (<i>Bristol</i>) and indicates their medical conditions (as well as his own physical and mental); will proceed north as he expects British to reduce the south this winter; informed back country people are loyal and Indians (natives) are willing to assist (gives some credit to Mr. Stuart); explains usefulness of armed schooner; to encourage Loyalists sending Misters MacKlauren and Phillips into back country.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 65-66	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to George Germain	15 August 1776, "Bristol" in New York Harbour	(No. 13) Recently arrived, hopes success in the north will bode well for efforts in the south; has had no recent letters from since 23 December.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 67-70	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to [George Germain?]	29 November 1776, New York	(No. 14) Indicates one of the letters lost on packet <i>Duke of Cumberland</i> was an intercepted letter from John Laurens in London to his father Henry, the present rebel Vice President of South Carolina giving military information, (Peter Taylor, member for Portsmouth mentioned); concerned actions for South Carolina will not be effected for some time, creating more despair for Loyalists such that he must send his secretary, Mr. Innes to ameliorate; drew money in Treasury for helping distressed at St. Augustine [Florida].	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 71-72	[General] William Howe [Commander-in-chief of British Forces] to William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina]	27 September 1776, Head Quarters, York Island	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 14] of 29 November 1776) Agrees to allow Campbell to go to England since no immediate prospect of his returning to government in South Carolina; approves of sending Mr. Innes to the southward and hopes inhabitants of South Carolina gone to St. Augustine [Florida] may find security and be of use to defence.	CO 5/ Vol. 396

Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 73-75	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] to William Howe [Commander-in-Chief of British Forces]	22 September 1776, Jamaica in Long Island	(In Lord William Campbell's [No. 14] of 29 November 1776) Due to no operations forecasted for south, proposes to leave for England; advocates for assistance for "abandoned" Loyalists (if no support, sees only alternative for them is to make peace with rebels), many have been driven from their homes and taken refuge in Desarts or with Indians (natives), concerned for winter, proposes Mr. Innes to go to St. Augustine [Florida] and communicate with them, in coordination with Governor Tonyn.	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 76-83	William Campbell [former governor of South Carolina] , James Wright [former governor of Georgia], William Bull [former governor of South Carolina] and John Graham [former lieutenant governor of Georgia], Lord George Germain	[29 August 1777]	Memorial—providing insight into the practicality for reducing the southern colonies to His Majesty's obedience, specifically South Carolina and Georgia, espousing; reasons why they are in favour of a winter attack, mentions natives, Loyalists, important commodities of the south, back country.	CO 5/ Vol. 116, p. 161
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 84-87	Thomas Knox Gordon to [George Germain?]	26 November 1777	Previously Chief Justice of South Carolina and upon arriving at Belfast, requests assistance in obtaining a position as Puisne Judge in Belfast; mentions his trying period and that he suffered various persecutions [not expanded upon].	CO 5/ Vol. 396
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 88-90	William Bull to Lord George Germain	22 April 1778	Memorial—Due to his loyal service as Lt. Gov. of South Carolina longer than 18 years, requests compensation for losses such as his estate in South Carolina and for salary deemed appropriate considering remoteness of returning to South Carolina; as well as for costs associated with libelling in London of captured American sloop <i>Alderney</i> , he and family had boarded when left South Carolina.	CO 5/ Vol. 116, p. 215
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 91-97	James Wright [former governor of Georgia] and John Graham [former lieut. governor	17 July 1778	Memorial—Advocates the taking of Georgia and reducing her to His Majesty's obedience: if Florida is wanted, then rich lands available and attractive to inhabitants which would increase defensive strength; convenient and safe ports and harbours southward able to hold large	CO 5/ Vol. 116, p. 165

	of Georgia] to Lord George Germain		vessels, for example, St. Simons, Savannah and Sunbury) and more able to supply West Indies; very cruel treatment of Loyalists, more so than in any other colony; dollar value (given) of property, includes negroes and land (and those confiscated) and potential usages of the money; includes also a request for the reduction of South Carolina—lands and negroes very valuable (shows).	
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 98-99	William Bull [former lieut. governor of South Carolina] to Lord George Germain	6 August 1779	Memorial—Banished May 1777, suffered great losses in his estate and health; on death of Governor Campbell, requests recommendation for position.	CO 5/ Vol. 117, p. 295
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 100	George Germain to Mr. Simpson	19 January 1779	Presence of Simpson immediately required in South Carolina, he is to take the packet getting embarking at Falmouth which will carry him to Georgia.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 146
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 101	William Knox to William Bull [former lieut. governor of South Carolina]	6 July 1780, Whitehall	Province of South Carolina recovered to King's obedience, all people holding civil offices therein and people supported by government allowance are to return to province immediately; to give notice to these people to prepare for embarkation and to give their names and number in family to this office, allowances discontinued otherwise.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 147
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 102	William Knox to William Bull	7 August 1780, Whitehall	Mr. Gregory's private conduct was scandalous in South Carolina, he is not to return to province until he has acquitted himself of charges.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 148
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 103	George Germain to William Bull	8 January 1781, Whitehall	Charles Goodwin will be coming to South Carolina to give you this letter and establish himself as a practitioner of law; recommends.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 148
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 104-108	William Bull [Intendant General on the Board of Police] to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	16 February 1781, Charlestown	Arrived to the province to find the town doing relatively well and rebuilding, harbour well filled with shipping and abundance of trade and food, prices still high and he hopes that they will lower and money scarce; people in want of civil government, civil government will restore tranquility in South Carolina; Mr. Simpson sailed for New York so office of superintendent-general of the police is vacant, for reasons stated has decided to take on a role on the Board.	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 280
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 109-113	Egerton Leigh [former attorney general of South Carolina] to	25 February 1781, Charles Town	Arrived on the 4 th ; observes no hostile force but small bodies of bandits creating trouble and suggests resolution would be to have a few troops of light horse to patrol the country and a criminal court; provides sentiments on the necessity of re-establishing a civil government immediately and	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 285

	Secretary Lord Hillsborough		provision against cramping the military power when on actual march or service; accepted a seat at the military Board and explains why; requests larger allowance as “whole conduct of the Business must rest upon me as a lawyer;” requests directions for the payment of the Crown and provincial salary until civil government takes place; shares apprehension of a new created court, and states the qualities important in a governor.	
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 114-117	William Bull [Intendant General on the Board of Police] to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	22 March 1781, Charles Town	Situation: establishment of the Board of Police and its jurisdiction, refers to Col. Balfour for more information; in the distribution of justice will use his “best endeavours in the exercise of so large a discretionary power;” discusses injurious practice of taking away negroes often by masters of ships and how difficult it is to prove as negroes are not allowed to testify in court, also explains this stealing renders that kind of property (necessary for employment) precarious to the colony; explains disadvantages to plantations due to war: slaves became ungovernable, and destitute of oxen and horses for the plough and cart to the detriment of agriculture.	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 291
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 118-116	William Bull [Intendant General on the Board of Police] to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	26 March 1781, Charles Town	Refers to Col. Balfour for a general account of the victory over the rebel General Greene on the 15 th , hopes this is the start of the end of the rebellion.	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 295
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 120	George Germain to Lieut. Governor Bull	29 March 1781	Requests assistance to Mr. Bayly in the vindication of his claims concerning large estate in South Carolina.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 149
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 121-2	George Germain to Lieut. Governor Bull	4 April 1781, Whitehall	Hopes calamitous consequences of war has a positive affect such that the inhabitants may enjoy civil government soon; Assembly of Georgia is setting a good example; Board of Police membership – on this shares his sentiments that inhabitants seeing their former civil magistrates in the exercise of their powers may lead the Republican Party to pay obedience to Royal Authority.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 150
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 123	George Germain to Sir Egerton Leigh Bart.	4 April 1781, Whitehall	Acknowledges letter of 25 th Feb, much appreciates the useful information concerning a future civil government.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 152
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 124-5	George Germain to Lieut. Governor Bull	4 June 1781, Whitehall	Rejoices at success of Lord Cornwallis at Guilford and is optimistic about hearing soon from the Chesapeake that all south of James River is recovered; with this expects the constitution to be revived.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 152
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 126-31	William Bull to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	28 June 1781, Charles Town	Concise present state of this province (defers more details to Commandant Balfour): make up and activities of rebel parties against loyalists and	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 296

			property, ports, forts (for example, took Fort Augusta and killed Col. Peirson); discusses General Greene's siege at Fort 96, mentions Lord Rawdon and Col. Cryer; expresses opinion that if reinforcements had come from Cork sooner, would have checked rebels; states Board of Police's business is much contracted during successes of rebels, mentions Secretary [Thomas] Skottowe is in his office though now very little and Receiver General has no job but will be appointed to the police for a salary; cost of provisions is high but agriculture in foodstuffs should avert famine.	
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 132-34	William Bull to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	2 July 1781, Charles Town	Indicates great reasons to be optimistic: Lord Rawdon is in pursuit of General Greene, informed many of the militia attached to general Greene are leaving and going home to their plantations, such as Snipes, Harding and Haynes; also suggests the rebel leaders were hopeful until arrival of British reinforcements.	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 301
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 135-36	George Germain to Lieut. Governor Bull	1 Sept. 1781, Whitehall	Will endeavour to restore civil government when state is tranquil; sorry to hear of loss of private fortune but expect you should be able to recover a considerable part, as other loyalist will; received memorial from merchants trading with South Carolina asking for a government and civil government which will be considered.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 154
Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 137-143	William Bull to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	11 Nov. 1781, Charles Town	Situation at Charles Town: Has had no authentic accounts of "great event" at York, Virginia; defers information on the military operations to Commandant Balfour; mentions Mr. Rutledge, the rebel governor in issuing proclamations for inhabitants to join him; General Greene is threatening a blockade, gives city's preparations against possibility and the state of mind of inhabitants; various appointments to the Board of Police, such as Chief Justice Gordon, Justice Savage, Col. Cruger who bravely defended Fort 96, Mr. Irving; gives brief description of a military engagement, called "bush fighting" and mentions Col. Clark; discusses money supply: scarcity of, value and procurement of foodstuffs; states Mr. Rutledge's Proclamation observes the District of Charles Town includes all that the rebels hold, ie. Country between Rivers Combahee, Santee and Orangeburgh Township; shows optimism at the arrival of General Leslie and hopes of reinforcements; remarks on the condition of the loyalists.	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 303

Reel 11/Vol. 36, p. 144-47	William Bull to Secretary Lord Hillsborough	28 Dec. 1781, Charles Town	Sentiments of the "state of our affairs and the most probable consequences of vigorous exertions by the King's Troops...and kind treatment to his Friends."	CO 5/ Vol. 410, p. 309
Reel 11/ Vol. 36, p. 148-150	George Germain to William Bull	6 February 1782, Whitehall	Germain notes drastic changes in South Carolina, immense need for civil government and restoration of lost opportunities; Spanish armament puts British at advantage over enemies; rebel parties have infested province, reinforcement sent and provisions given to reinforcement (elaborated); ancient Courts of Justice should be reopened and civil government completely re-established.	CO 5/ Vol. 408, p. 156