

THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1959

VOLUME LX

NUMBER I



THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

## CONTENTS

PAGE

Some Eighteenth Century South Carolinians and the Duel .....	1
Robert N. Gourdin to Robert Anderson, 1861 .....	10
Mercantilism and South Carolina Agriculture, 1700-1763 .....	15
Extracts from Harriet Horry's Receipt Book .....	28
County Officers in South Carolina in 1868 .....	30
Oliver Hart Family Record .....	41
Marriage and Death Notices from the City Gazette of Charleston, 1825 .....	43
Notes and Reviews .....	48

## EXTRACTS FROM HARRIOTT HORRY'S RECEIPT BOOK

Harriott Pinckney Horry, daughter of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney and his wife Eliza Lucas and sister of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney of Revolutionary fame, was born August 7, 1748, and died December 19, 1830. Harriott Horry Ravenel in her biography *Eliza Pinckney* presents a clear picture of the young Harriott, her charm, education, and accomplishments. Letters of the young woman quoted therein frequently refer to Mr. [Daniel] Horry, and finally she confesses to a friend that she has been so teased about him that she feels restraint in his presence: "I believe I look so simple when he is in Company, that he thinks me half an Idiot." The handsome young widower evidently did not so regard her, for their marriage took place on February 15, 1768, at St. Philip's, Charleston, and the young bride departed for her husband's home, Hampton Plantation, on the Santee, about forty miles away. Just a few weeks after her daughter's marriage Eliza Lucas Pinckney wrote to her son-in-law: "I am glad your little wife looks well to the ways of her household, I daresay she will not eat the bread of Idleness, while she is able to do otherwise." Harriott Horry's receipt book gives ample proof that she ate no "bread of Idleness," for it attests to her industry in all phases of her domestic duties.

The little book, bound in reddish-brown leather, was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society by Mrs. Francis B. Stewart in 1952. The first page bears the centered inscription "Harriott Horry 1770." From the front onward are 59 pages of receipts for cookery; from the rear forward are medical remedies and household hints. A number of loose pages contain receipts given her by friends. Most of these are copied into the book.

In the following extracts the only changes from the original manuscript consist in the insertion of a few marks of punctuation for clarity and the writing out of *and* and *the*.

### To make Solid Syllabub, a nice dessert

1 pint of cream, 1/2 pint of wine. The juice of one lemon sweetened to your taste. Put it in a wide mouthed bottle—a quart bottle will answer. Shake it for ten minutes. Pour it into your glasses. It must be made the evening before it is to be used.

### [Crystallized Orange Peel]

Let the Oranges hang on the Tree untill the frost has thicken'd the rind. When you are going to preserve them, cut them in half, take out all the inside and weigh Your Peel against the Sugar. There must be an equal quantity of each. Then boil the peel untill the bitterness is

stance after instance the colonists themselves assumed the initiative in urging England to expand her supervision. For every example of colonial condemnation of English restrictions (and colonial historians have usually emphasized these) there can be found dozens of colonial appeals for extension of the English system. The colonists in South Carolina were willing to mold their economy to meet the needs of the empire whenever possible. It was only when empire considerations ran counter to the climatic and geographical dictates of the area that the empire considerations were ignored.

The most dramatic proof of colonial acceptance of the general principles of the prevailing English system, however, are found in the many instances of application of mercantilism on a local scale. England, after an initial period of gullibility, became increasingly chary of colonial promises to produce tropical and semi-tropical goods. Her attitude became one of rewarding only the successful enterprises. Consequently, the colonists, on their own, were forced to adopt mercantile techniques of stimulating diversification in order to secure English aid. In so doing, the colonists may have been placidly imitating the only system with which they were intimately acquainted. But considering the extent of the public debate that preceded some of the policies, it can hardly be construed that the colonists were blindly copying a traditional policy. In nearly all cases, an assessment of the motives of colonial action reveal considerable thought and a real appreciation of the objectives of mercantilism. Eventually the colonists became aware of their ability to use their own governmental institutions to stimulate their own economy. Consequently, although they welcomed English aid, they discovered that mercantilism could operate on a local level without reference to the empire. The effect of this discovery upon their minds was ultimately to alter drastically empire relations. It did not, however, alter their faith in the fundamental premise of mercantilism, *i. e.*, the necessity of government supervision of important economic activities. It merely meant a shift of emphasis from empire to local or colonial considerations. Few South Carolinians in 1763 could have conceived of a completely free economy in which there was no governmental control. It seemed hardly possible, for instance, that diversification of their agriculture, which seemed to be one of the answers to their "farm problem," could be developed successfully without aid and supervision from some governmental institution.

In short, the planter in South Carolina came to depend on governmental action to preserve his existing prosperity and foster his future improvement. In this particular, as in many others, the American farmer of today clearly resembles his colonial counterpart.

sufficiently extracted and they are quite tender, changing the water frequently. They must then be put to the Sugar and boild untill the syrup has penetrated quite through and they are transparent, after which put them on tin Sheets in an almost cold Oven, and as the Syrup dries keep weting them over every day and putting them in the Oven until all the Syrup is candied over them.

White Sauce for cold Veal or Lamb sliced thin, or chicken

Take half a pint of milk, thicken it with a little Flour, a little bit of Butter, a blade of Mace, and a little nutmeg grated.

To Wash Silk Stockings

Take weak lye such as is used for washing clothes. Wash the stockings in it cold very clean with soap, then soap them well, put them in clean lye and boil them 'till all the old blue comes out. Then chop up some soap and put it into a pint of lye. Put it on the fire and let it boil till the soap is melted, then take it off and add to it 2 large spoonfulls of liquid blue, strain it and put in the stockings, while it is scalding hot. Rub them well in it, then take them out and rub them again well with the hands, then let them hang in the shade 'till about half dry, then mangle<sup>1</sup> them.

NB a pint of Lye with 2 spoonfulls of blue will do about 4 or 5 pair of stockings.

To Make Castor Oil Pleasant

Take 2 Oz Castor oil, 2 Oz rose or plain water, 2 Lumps Sugar, the yolk of 1 new laid Egg. Rub the oil, Sugar, and Egg together well, then add the rose water. Take a spoonful or the whole at a dose.

<sup>1</sup> Smooth.

(To be continued)

## COUNTY OFFICERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1868

Contributed by Martin Abbott  
*Oglethorpe University*

Radical Reconstruction in South Carolina began in 1868 with the adoption of a new constitution and the election of Radical Republicans to fill the great majority of state offices. The character of the new regime and the capacity of its public leaders, state and national, have been treated exhaustively in the model study of Simkins and Woody.<sup>1</sup> Yet but little is known about the qualities of the men who, at the same time, were chosen to serve in the numerous county offices, although it was they with whom the people at large would have the most direct contact day by day. The following is a list of such officers for approximately half of the counties in the state.<sup>2</sup> It was a synopsis of reports submitted by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in response to a directive from Robert K. Scott, who for two years had directed the Bureau in South Carolina and who had just been elected as the first Republican governor of the state. Whether Scott's original purpose was to use the list in connection with the work of the Bureau, or as a political weapon, is unclear.

Each of the reports paid particular attention to the question of the officeholders' ability to subscribe to the so-called test oath of 1862, which required one to swear that he had never voluntarily aided or supported the Confederacy. Many of the agents, in addition, undertook to offer a statement regarding the general fitness for office of the successful candidates. A final point of interest about the reports is their revelation concerning the small number of Negroes who were elected to county positions. In contrast to the situation in the state legislature of 1868, where 84 of the 157 members were freedmen, in the 16 counties reported on, only 18 of 119 officeholders were Negroes. In the former the blacks constituted a majority of fifty-six per cent, but in the latter a minority of only eighteen percent.

The reports are reproduced as they were written, save for the insertion of punctuation where needed.

<sup>1</sup> Francis B. Simkins and Robert H. Woody, *South Carolina During Reconstruction* (Chapel Hill, 1932).

<sup>2</sup> E. W. Everson to R. K. Scott, June 22, 1868, manuscript, in Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands Records, The National Archives, Washington, D. C.