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## THE FRENCH REFUGEE NEWSPAPERS OF CHARLESTON

JAMES W. HAGY AND BERTRAND VAN RUYMBEKE\*

DURING THE ERA OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE REIGN OF Napoleon in France, Charleston had its largest ever population of French residents, most of whom had fled the uprising of the slaves in the colony of St. Domingue (present Haiti).<sup>1</sup> Many of these refugees knew little or no English. Thus, various people attempted at least five times to establish French-language newspapers in the city. Two probably never appeared, one has a single surviving issue, and two have most of their issues remaining. Ultimately, they all failed. Yet, they provide glimpses into the lives of the French people — and, to some extent, the English-speaking residents — of Charleston at that time. This article gives a brief description of each journal.<sup>2</sup>

### NOTES ON RESEARCH

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<sup>1</sup>At that time in the U.S., St. Domingue was usually referred to as St. Domingo. A French nobleman who toured America in the 1790s stated that Charleston was “filled with French, the colonists from St. Domingue and corsairs.” François Alexandre-Frédéric LaRoche-foucault-Liancourt, *Voyage dans Les Etats-Unis d’Amérique fait en 1795, 1796, et 1797* (Paris: Chez du Pont, 1799), Vol. 4, p. 70. Another nobleman, writing in 1818, stated that “One counts three thousand French at Charleston.” Baron de Montlezun, *Voyage fait dan les années 1816 at 1817, de New-Yorck à Nouvelle-Orléans* (Paris: Gid Fils, 1818), Vol. II, p. 152.

<sup>2</sup>John Hammond Moore in *South Carolina Newspapers* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988), p. 50, lists a *French Gazette* as an additional newspaper which would have been published about 1784 by Boinard and Gaillard. The advertisement for this paper, however, appeared only once in *The Gazette of the State of South Carolina*, Aug. 23, 1784. The announcement lamented the fact that the United States had no French-language newspaper, something which even the smallest European countries had. The title for the newspaper was the *Courier de l’Amérique*, and it was to be a weekly with one-half of the material dealing with European affairs and the other half with America. The first issue was to appear in July 1785. This advertisement is a curious one. In fact, a man by the name of C. Cist began publishing the *Courier de l’Amérique*, a semiweekly, in Philadelphia, then the national capital, on July 27, 1784. It ceased on Oct. 26, 1784. No first names are given for Boinard and Gaillard, and no one by the name Boinard appears in the city directories or the census records of the time. Since Charleston had a small French population in 1784 and most of the Huguenots had been in the city for two, three,

The first known effort to publish a French refugee newspaper in Charleston came in 1792. It was to be published in French and English and known as *L'Ami de la Liberté ou Chronique Américaine*. The proposal for this paper appeared in the *Country Gazette and Daily Advertiser* of Charleston on December 11, 1792, but disappeared after a few issues. A "company of French gentlemen" planned to print the paper three times a week and include such things as news, politics, commerce, literature, poetry, natural philosophy, history, voyages and discoveries, natural rights, and laws of nations. They also hoped it would encourage the study of the French language. The paper would have no libel, in fact "nothing to hurt the sensibilities of the most delicate reader." Furthermore, the rights of men would "always be held sacred." Unfortunately, this newspaper seems never to have appeared, as no records of it exist. Also, the names of the French gentlemen who sought to establish it are not known; however, the revolutionary French consul, Michel-Ange-Bernard de Mangourit, arrived in Charleston on September 1, 1792. He immediately stirred up revolutionary ferment in the city and may have been the chief supporter of this idea.<sup>3</sup>

In 1795 *Le Patriote Français* did succeed for a short while. A single copy, the issue of July 23, 1795, can be found at the John Carter Brown Library on the campus of Brown University. It supported the revolutionary cause of "la Republique française une & indivisible" and was published by the printshop of Claude Béleurgey, a St. Domingue refugee, on Queen Street.<sup>4</sup> The articles in the paper concern events in France and a meeting of the citizens of Charleston at St. Michael's Church concerning the Jay Treaty with England; those attending decided to send an address to the president asking him not to ratify the treaty. In addition, the advertisements reveal some of the impact the French were having on the city. In one, a Citizen Morin announced the opening of a "Salle d'Armes" to teach fencing.

or more generations, this advertisement must be for the Philadelphia paper with Boinard and Gaillard acting as agents. Since the advertisement was not placed until August 1784, the typesetter of *The Gazette* must have assumed that the first paper would appear in July 1785.

<sup>3</sup>See *Mémoire de Mangourit; adresses des municipalités, sections, Société républicaine de Charleston, & des Gouverneur & Citoyens de l'état de la Caroline du Sud à Mangourit, Consul de la République Française, sur sa destitution* (Paris: De Gueffier, 1794); Robert Jerry Anderson, "Charleston's French Revolutionary Consul: Michel-Ange-Bernard de Mangourit, 1792-1794 (M.A. Thesis, University of South Carolina, 1993); Richard K. Murdock, "Correspondence of French Consuls in Charleston, 1793-1797, *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 74 (January and April 1973), pp. 1-17, 73-79; R.R. Palmer, "A Revolutionary Republican: M.A.B. Mangourit," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, Vol. 3 (1952), pp. 483-496.

<sup>4</sup>Béleurgey had been the printer of *Le Républicain et Affiches Américaines* in Port-au-Prince, St. Domingue in 1793. See M.A. Menier and G. Debien, "Journaux de Saint Domingue," *Notes d'Histoire Coloniale* 19 (1950), pp. 423-475.

Another notified the public that "Les Comédiens Français" would perform a three-act opera *Le Déserteur* which would be followed, as a result of popular demand by the citizens of the city, by a piece known as *Jupiter et Europe, ou la jalousie de Junon*, a pantomime in two acts. A third advertisement stated that the publisher had copies of documents for sale such as the treaties between the United States and France and the decrees of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention in France. This issue is listed as Volume II, Number II. This has led some to believe the newspaper was founded in 1794.<sup>5</sup> However, a notice in the *Daily Evening Gazette* on February 14, 1795, stated that "Arrangement are making in this city, we understand, for printing a newspaper here in the French language." The article seems to indicate no French newspaper existed at that time or it would have stated a "new" French paper. Thus, *La Patriote Française* seems to be the one mentioned and its date of beginning must be 1795. It does not seem to have lasted the year.

On August 22, 1796, Béleurgey & Co. announced that they intended to begin publishing, on August 27, 1796, a new paper entitled *The French and American Gazette*. The publishers promised to give the public "the earliest intelligence from St. Domingo, and the French West-Indies" on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To prove the value of their paper, the first issue would be delivered free to those who wished the editors to send them copies. Not meeting their first deadline, they then promised they would begin publication on September 1, 1796. On that day, however, they announced they did not yet have enough subscribers. By the middle of September, the advertisements disappeared and nothing further is heard of this venture.<sup>6</sup> Later Béleurgey was more successful. From October 28, 1801, to December 5, 1801, he published the *Georgetown Gazette* in Georgetown, South Carolina, and from December 14, 1803, until about 1811, *Le Télégraphe* in New Orleans.<sup>7</sup>

The next known attempt to establish a French language newspaper came with *L'Echo du Sud, Moniteur Française*. The first surviving issue is dated Monday, June 22, 1801, and is Number 28 of Volume I. It appeared three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Therefore it would have begun publication about nine weeks before. It ceased publication

<sup>5</sup>George P. Winship, Carl L. Roden, and Andrew Keogh, *French Newspapers in the United States Before 1800* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1920), pp. 132-133, Vol. 14, Pt. 2 of *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*.

<sup>6</sup>*Columbian Herald* (Charleston), Aug. 22, Sept. 1, 2, 14, 1796.

<sup>7</sup>Samuel Joseph Marino, "The French-Refugee Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States 1789-1824" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1962), pp. 349-350. Béleurgey was in S.C. as late as February 1803, at which time he sued William Prestman and Andrew Miller. S.C. Court of Common Pleas, Judgment Roll, 1803, p. 601a, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia (hereafter SCDAH).

on Wednesday, July 15, 1801, due to a lack of a sufficient number of subscribers. The editors, Jean Dacqueny and Alexander Bourgeois, seem to have made a valiant effort to succeed as they had Charles Deville as their agent in Savannah, a Dr. Ulmo in Augusta, and M.D. Peire in Beaufort. As usual, the articles, all of which are in French, concentrated on events in France and St. Domingue as well as Franco-American relations. Advertisements appeared either in French or French and English and frequently show the French appreciation for the good life. People such as hair dressers, perfumers, wig makers, importers of fine wines, and booksellers sought buyers for their goods and services. In addition, the editors showed their frustration when an apprentice by the name of Ambroise Flerre ran away. Described as dressed in a blue shirt and pants, wearing a white hat and being "very blond," Flerre, they claimed, was insolent, rash, a drunkard, a liar, and filled with other bad qualities. One wonders why they wanted him back!<sup>8</sup>

The last known French-language newspaper and the longest lived, though it lasted only a year, was *L'Oracle, Français-Américain*. Publication began on January 1, 1807, and ended on December 8, 1807. Its owner, J.J. Negrin, was a very interesting character. In promoting his newspaper, he claimed that he had "just established himself in Charleston."<sup>9</sup> This is a very strange statement since he had been in the city as of 1800 when he appears in the census and in newspaper advertisements and had published the city directories of 1802 and 1806 and was in the process of publishing the directory for 1807.<sup>10</sup> Indeed, when he promoted his city directory for 1806

<sup>8</sup>This newspaper has been microfilmed as a part of the Early American Newspaper series by Readex Microprint Corporation of New Canaan, Conn. In 1802 Dacqueny published the city directory of Charleston for J.J. Negrin. In 1804 he published *Freemasons, South Carolina. Loge, La Reunion Francaise. Tableau des F.F. qui composent la T.R. Loge di St. Jean de Jerusalem* (Charleston: J. Dacqueny, 1804). In 1806 the city directory still listed him as a printer. Like other refugees, he left few records behind. He did buy one slave and sell three in 1804. Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 3T, pp. 291 and 468, SCDAH. Bourgeois appears in the 1802 city directory at which time he was employed at the French consulate; in 1803 he was a shopkeeper. Dr. Ulmo of Augusta was apparently Anthony Ulmo, also a refugee who was in Charleston by 1803 where he remained until his death. The refugees usually settled in the coastal towns of Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, although some did move inland.

<sup>9</sup>This advertisement appeared in *L'Oracle* (e.g., Mar. 12, 1807) and *The Times* (Charleston) (e.g., Mar. 3, 1807). Negrin normally used his first two initials rather than names; on occasion, however, he used John J. or John James. His original name must have been Jean-Jacques.

<sup>10</sup>*New Charleston Directory and Stranger's Guide of the Year 1802* (Charleston: John A. Dacqueny, 1802); *Negrin's Directory and Almanac, for the Year 1806: Containing Every Article of General Utility* (Charleston: J.J. Negrin Press, 1806); *Negrin's Directory for the Year 1807: Containing Every Article of General Utility* (Charleston, J.J. Negrin, 1807). Other works published by him in French and English dealt with the Masons.

he proclaimed in advertisements in the newspaper that "There are few in this city unacquainted with the sufferings of J.J. Negrin. After having been kept in the miseries and horrors of a gaol for about eight months, he was brought to trial, and condemned for a deed done in ignorance, and with the greatest innocence of intention." He had published a proclamation of Jean Jacques Dessalines,<sup>11</sup> something which he did "not pretend to say ... was correct," but he did not think at the time it was wrong especially since the proclamation had been published in various American newspapers. While in jail, he lost what little property he had, including his printing equipment by which he had made his living. He had nothing. Therefore, the publication of the directory would help him get established again.<sup>12</sup> While no record of his criminal trial has been found, he apparently was found guilty of a treasonous act passed in December 1805 which made it a high misdemeanor to "write or publish any inflammatory writing or words ... tending to alienate the affection or seduce the fidelity of any slave or slaves in this state." While the loss of life or limb was not allowed by this law, judges had leeway to assign whatever other sentence they felt necessary.<sup>13</sup>

In *L'Oracle*, Negrin claimed to have a running correspondence in Europe at Bordeaux, Paris, Holland, etc., and that the editors of newspapers in those cities provided him with information. Furthermore, he said: "This work, the only one in the United States, demands more particularly the support of Frenchmen."<sup>14</sup> According to a chronology of the French newspapers of the time, this may have been the only French paper actively published in America when Negrin founded his paper; however, the *Courrier de la Louisiane* also began publication in 1807 and lasted until 1860.<sup>15</sup>

Negrin appears to have tried various formats in order to gain success. At first his newspaper appeared on Mondays and Thursdays, but on February 17 it became a triweekly and appeared on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On the same date he shortened the title to *L'Oracle*. Also, Negrin experimented with appealing to both language groups. At first the newspaper was bilingual with identical articles and advertisements appearing in French on the left and English on the right. Then, on February 17, it changed to French only with the exception of some advertisements. By July many articles were again in both languages with this remaining the practice until the cessation of the paper. News of the financial problems of

<sup>11</sup>Dessalines, along with Henri Christophe, defeated the French army sent to St. Domingue by Napoleon. They declared the independence of Haiti on Jan. 1, 1804, and Dessalines became Emperor Jacques I. He was murdered in 1806 and Christophe replaced him.

<sup>12</sup>See, for example, *The Times* (Charleston), July 11, 1805.

<sup>13</sup>Thomas Cooper, ed., *The Statues at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. V. (Columbia, S.C.: A.S. Johnston, 1839), p. 503.

<sup>14</sup>*The Times* (Charleston), Mar. 3, 1807.

<sup>15</sup>Marino, "The French Refugee Newspapers and Periodicals," p. 353.

the paper appeared only in French in the October issue when Negrin said that he had not been able to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers. The paper then began to appear only two times a week rather than three. On November 14 he blamed this on the "indisposition of several workers." He promised to begin publishing as often as before by the beginning of the new year, but after that the paper faded away and disappeared in December.

The journal's news consisted mostly of bulletins from the Grand Army of Napoleon as it marched across Europe. Very little about the United States appears except for the Burr Conspiracy. In total, *L'Oracle* did not have a lot of news, which may help to explain its lack of success. It did have the comings and goings of ships, advertisements for goods and services, obituaries, and marriages.<sup>16</sup>

Either giving up hope in Charleston or, more likely, fleeing his creditors, Negrin left the city and within three weeks had taken over the *Daily Advertiser* in New York. He renamed it *L'Oracle* and published it from January 1 to September 10, 1808. In *L'Oracle of New York*, he never gave any indication that he had come from Charleston and makes no mention of the place. From New York, Negrin went to Philadelphia where he published *L'Hemisphere* from October 1809 until September 1811, a French and English journal "dedicated to American amateurs of the French language."<sup>17</sup> That is the last publication accredited to him.

All the editors about whom something is known who attempted to establish a French newspaper in Charleston were former residents of St. Domingue who sought support from their fellow refugees. All failed to find enough subscribers to sustain the journals. In part, they seem to have miscalculated the number of French-speaking residents of the city. Furthermore, many of the refugees arrived destitute and probably could not afford a newspaper. More important, perhaps, was the transitory nature of the residence of the refugees in Charleston. While some of the families remained in South Carolina, many returned to France during the reign of Napoleon. Others moved on to various cities in the United States. The editors illustrate this better than anyone.

<sup>16</sup>This newspaper has also been microfilmed in the Early American Newspapers Series.

<sup>17</sup>OCLC, World Catalogue.



## APPENDIX

In *L'Oracle, Français-Américain*, J.J. Negrin frequently published notices of marriages and deaths. Since public authorities did not keep such records at that time, the announcements are reproduced here. Unfortunately, Negrin often translated English given names into the French equivalents while in the city directories he translated French names into English. The names are listed here as he printed them; the remaining parts of the notices have been translated from the French. While most English names are much the same as French ones, the reader might need to substitute John for Jean, Mary for Marie, Dennis for Etienne, James for Jacques, Peter for Pierre, and William for Guillaume. The dates indicate the issue of the newspaper in which the announcements appeared.

## Marriages

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Allen, Jean Guillaume, to Miss Elize Hibben (Feb. 2, 1807)   | Bourdon, resident of St. Domingue (Mar. 7, 1807)   |
| Barreyre, Pierre, to Miss Marie Rose Cadesaile (Feb. 12, 1807)   | Courty, Jean, to Miss Marie Elizabeth Gauths last Thursday by the Rev. Dr. Gallagher (Apr. 30, 1807)   |
| Black, Nathaniel, of this city to Miss Elizabeth Dewa of Christ Church Parish Thursday evening by Rev. Dr. Hollinshead (Apr. 11, 1807) | Couterier, Joseph, to Miss Emilie Louise Kirk of St. John's Parish (Mar. 17, 1807)   |
| Bones, Robert, to Miss Elizabeth P. Yongue (Jan. 1, 1807)  | Couturier, Isaac, of St. John Santee to Miss Charlotte Modgson White of this city last Saturday by the Rev. Mr. Simons (May 9, 1807)   |
| Boone, Thomas, to Miss Marie S. Jones (Mar. 12, 1807)  | Cromer, Jean, to Miss Marguerite Buckle of this city (Mar. 17, 1807)   |
| Breaker, Louis F., to Miss Martha Canty (Mar. 12, 1807)  | Cuttino, Pierre, of Georgetown to Miss Elizabeth Marie Gaillard of St. James Santee (Mar. 17, 1807)  |
| Brown, J., Capt., to Miss Anne Marie Gibson last Tuesday by Rev. Mr. Munds (May 9, 1807)   | DaCosta, Isaac, to Miss Jane Samuel (Oct. 1, 1807)   |
| Buckley, Etienne, to Mrs. Marie M. Fanning (Mar. 24, 1807)   | Denorroy, Jean Charles François, to Mrs. Marie Madelaine Ganelle, widow Piton, former residents of St. Domingue (Mar. 12, 1807)  |
| Cambridge, James H., to Miss Anne Seabrook (Feb. 2, 1807)  | Doudly, Jean, to Miss Charlotte Arms last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Hollinshead (Apr. 30, 1807)   |
| Caruth, Jean, to Miss Anne Louise Marsh (Oct. 1, 1807)   | Emar, Joseph, confectioner, native of Limouge, department of Languedoc <sup>18</sup> to Miss Madelaine-Françoise-Pulkérie Vantroux, native of Paris, at the French consulate of this city and by Dr. |
| Cashman, Jean, to Ann Hoey by Rev. Dr. Hollinshead last Saturday (Apr. 30, 1807)   |  |
| Clarke, Jacques, to Miss Anne Cowen (Feb. 12, 1807)  |  |
| Cordier, Pierre, to Mrs. Dusseaux, Widow   |  |

<sup>18</sup>The province of Languedoc was divided into a number of departments during the French Revolution, but none was named Languedoc.

- Gallagher, Catholic minister, last Saturday, 15 August (Aug. 22 & 25, 1807)
- Enfield, Joshua, Capt., of New York to Miss Henriette Harper of this city (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Fickling, Henry, to Miss Wilkie Frampton (Jan. 1, 1807)
- Fishe, Daniel F., of Baltimore to Miss Rosanne Berry of this city yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Munds ( May 9, 1807)
- Gaillard, William, to Miss Esther Barton of St. James Santee (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Gilmor, Robert, Jr., of Baltimore to Miss Sara Reeve Ladson, daughter of Major Jaques Ladson of this city by Rev. Mr. Simons, Thursday evening (Apr. 11, 1807)
- Grants, Isaac, to Miss Marie Patterson, both of this city, Saturday evening by Rev. Mr. Munds (Apr. 14, 1807)
- Guerry, Theodore to Miss M. Duman of the St. Dennis Parish (Feb. 26, 1807)
- Haskett, Samuel, to Miss Frances Moore (Jan. 1, 1807)
- Heard, John, to Miss Marthe Wood of Barnwell District ( Feb. 19, 1807)
- Hertz, H. M., to Mrs. Bella Levy, widow of the late Mr. Hart Levy, of this city by Mr. Suarez (Apr. 14, 1807)
- Howard, Jesse, Dr., to Miss Sarah Steward (Oct. 1, 1807)
- Isaacs, S. M., of New York to Miss Catherine Cohen daughter of the late Mr. Gershon Cohen of this city Thursday evening (Mar. 28, 1807)
- Johnston, Archibald S., to Miss Agnes Bolton Ewing daughter of the late Mr. Adam Ewing of this city by Rev. Dr. Buist, Thursday evening (Apr. 11, 1807)
- Kohne, Frederic, to Miss Eliza Neufville by Rev. Mr. Bowen last Tuesday (Apr. 11, 1807)
- Lanneau, Pierre, to Miss Rebecca Armstrong of this city ( Mar. 31, 1807)
- Linsée, Jean L., to Miss Marie Leets by the Rev. Charles Faber last Sunday (Apr. 30, 1807)
- Lloyd, Jean, to Miss Marie Pollock, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson yesterday evening (Apr. 30, 1807)
- Monro, Jean, to Mrs. Elize Curlett (Mar. 31, 1807)
- Murrell, Jacques W., to Miss Louise Sumter of Statesburg, S.C., 19 April, by Rev. Mr. Roberts (Apr. 30, 1807)
- Mushert, Jean, to Miss Marguerite Flemming of this city (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Orr, Alexander M., to Miss Alecia Fairfields (Feb. 2, 1807)
- O'Hara, Henri, to Elize D. Woodcraft, (Feb. 26, 1807)
- Perrault, Joseph, to Miss Latitia Atkinson by the Rev. Dr. Gallagher Wednesday, 17 April (Apr. 30, 1807)
- Phillips, David, to Miss Celine Bradley by Rev. Dr. Hollinshead last Sunday (Apr. 30, 1807)
- Pringle, Jacques Reid, to Miss Elize M'Pherson daughter of the late Gen. Jean M'Pherson (Mar. 24, 1807)
- Pringle, Jean J., to Miss Izard, daughter of Mr. Ralph Izard (Feb. 12, 1807)
- Rivers, Henry Sterling, to Miss Esther Rivers of James Island (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Roberts, Samuel, of Bordeaux to Miss Rachel Jamieson of this city (Feb. 21, 1807)
- Robin, P., to Miss Antoinette Laroque by Rev. Mr. Detargny on March 27 (Apr. 23, 1807)<sup>19</sup>
- Rotureau, Charles, to Miss Constance Dusseaux, by Rev. Dr. Gallagher last Tuesday, 3 March, both residents of the French part of the island of St. Domingue (Mar. 7, 1807)
- St. Martin, August, to Miss Françoise

<sup>19</sup>The French Protestant minister in Charleston. While most of the refugees were Roman Catholics, a few were Protestant. Some also had English and Spanish names and a few were Jews.

- Ninene Peire, both of St. Domingue (Feb. 21, 1807)
- Scott, Guillaume, businessman, to Miss Marie Boyd (Feb. 12, 1807)
- Simons, Charles D., to Miss Sara Barksdale (Oct. 1, 1807)
- Simons, Jacques Dewar, Rev. Dr., to Miss Harleston Corbett (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Sinclair, George Guillaume, to Miss Marie Hanne Malcolm (Feb. 12, 1807)
- Smith, Thomas, to Charlotte Suder by Rev. Mr. Martin Detargny last Saturday (Apr. 4, 1807)
- Smith, William, to Miss Elize Jones, both of this city, yesterday evening by Rev. Mr. Munds (Apr. 11, 1807)
- Spahn, Charles, Jr., of Stateburg, S.C. to Miss Eleanor Crowley, only daughter of the late Michel Crowley of this city by Rev. Mr. Gallagher (May 21, 1807)
- Taylor, William, to Miss Martha Moore, both of this city, Saturday evening by Rev. Mr. Mund, (Apr. 14, 1807)
- Thomas, Jean, to Miss Jane Brooks (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Tucker, William B., of this city to Miss Anne Blake, daughter of Capt. Blake of St. James Santee by Rev. Dr. Hollinshead Thursday evening (Apr. 11, 1807)
- Vardell, Thomas, to Miss Susanne Phillips (Mar. 21, 1807)
- Watson, Guillaume, to Miss Marthe Turner Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr. Munds (May 9, 1807)
- Whitney, Archibald, to Miss Maria Drennes (Oct. 1, 1807)
- Williams, Henri, to Marie Jones of this city (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Woodward, Elisha to Miss Esther Lepar of Georgetown (Feb. 19, 1807)
- Deaths**
- Addison, Marie Anne, age 38 (Feb. 21, 1807)
- Allan, Robert (Jan. 1, 1807)
- Allston, Dorothée, Mrs., age 43 (Feb. 26, 1807)
- Caveneau, Marie, Mrs., age 63 (Feb. 19, 1807)
- Courtney, Edouard at Savannah, August 4, 1807, age 34. Mr. Courtney was born in Ireland and was for several years a wine merchant in Charleston and Savannah (Aug. 11, 1807)
- Cunningham, Henri, 32 years of age (Mar. 12, 1807)
- Deliesseline, Elizabeth, Mrs., spouse of Jean T. Deliesseline of Dewees Island died March 22, age 40 (Mar. 26, 1807)
- Dickinson, Joseph, Maj., brigade major of the 7th brigade of this state, Monday evening (Mar. 12, 1807)
- Drennis, George (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Dunn, Joel, Capt., age 43 (Feb. 2, 1807)
- D'Lieben, Israel, age 67 (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Falconet, Jean Baptiste, watchmaker, native of Juron, department of Deux<sup>20</sup>, age 41 (Sept. 12, 1807)
- Galloway, Elizabeth, Mrs., native of Charleston died March 13, age 32 (Mar. 26, 1807)
- Gray, Jean, one of the soldiers in the last conflict between the English and the Americans (Mar. 12, 1807)
- Joor, Frances, Mrs. (Jan. 1, 1807)
- June, Solomon Peter, age 23 (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Kimmy, William, in his 20th year (Mar. 7, 1807)
- L'homaca, Jacques Michel D, son of Dr. De L'homaca, age 13 months, 21 days, died August 4 (Aug. 11, 1807)
- Miles, Guillaume, member of the

<sup>20</sup>The departments were all named for rivers. This could mean the department of Deux-Sevres.

- legislature of this state, died the 7th of this month at his house in St. Andrew's parish (Feb. 19, 1807)
- Moore, William, Scotsman, age 63 (Feb. 21, 1807)
- Newby, Anne, Mrs., age 112 (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Parker, Marie, Mrs., age 71 (Feb. 26, 1807)
- Pere, Benjamin Lord, 76 years, died at Nassau January 8. A former inhabitant of South Carolina, later surveyor general of East Florida and during the last 21 years a resident of the Bahamas (Feb. 17, 1807)
- Peronneau, Jean, Mr., age 49 (Feb. 19, 1807)
- Price, —, Capt., commander of the boat Gazette, died on board in view of Georgetown (Aug. 11, 1807)
- Ross, Thomas, Capt. (Feb. 17, 1807)
- Shoemaker, Jean (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Sikes, Thomas, of Ireland, died last Friday at 90 years of age. He had resided in Charleston about 60 years (Aug. 11, 1807)
- Strobel, Jane Stent, Mrs., wife of Capt. Louis Strobel, died yesterday evening. Her friends and acquaintances are asked to attend the funeral services without further invitation this morning at 10 o'clock at 47 East Bay, home of Mrs. Austin (Feb. 24, 1807)
- Ulmer, Jacob, age 74 (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Vierya, Anne, Mrs., age 55, died Saturday March 14. Her death was occasioned by an accident, as extraordinary as fatal. After enjoying an agreeable supper with her small family, she fell, and the point of a knife entered her heart which caused her death in 15 minutes. She left behind a daughter and a desolate husband. (Mar. 17, 1807)
- Warley, Paul, age 56, died Tuesday March, 17, 1807 in the parish of St. John Santee (Mar. 31, 1807)
- Wells, Marie, Miss, age 61 (Feb. 2, 1807)
- Winter, Hugh Strain, age 48 (Feb. 26, 1807)