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In Search Of Granby: A Colonial Village Of South Carolina

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IN SEARCH OF GRANBY: A COLONIAL VILLAGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

by

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Abstract

Granby was a thriving village in the middle of South Carolina from 1760-1830. Most histories of the Midlands of South Carolina generally begin with the establishment of the state capital Columbia in 1786 with some mention of Native Americans and backcountry settlers before that, but do not mention Granby. The reason it has been overlooked are twofold. When Columbia was built across the Congaree River from Granby, merchants and residents moved to the new city. As Granby fell into decline, most of its buildings collapsed or were moved and Granby ceased to exist as a town. Also, most of the public records in Lexington County that would tell Granby's story were destroyed during the Civil War.

New resources have made it possible to fill in some of the gaps in Granby's history. The recent discovery of a pencil drawing of Granby in 1810 has given us names of families and businesses. Digitization of late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century newspapers has provided easier access to information about the people of the town. This study includes the first transcription of the recently digitized *Congarees Store Account Book 1784-1786*. This daily account book provides a snapshot of the people who lived and worked in Granby. To provide context for the new information that has come to light about Granby, this study presents a narrative history of Granby beginning when it was a Native American trading area known as "the Congarees" and follows it through the

Saxe Gotha Township period of the first white settlers, through to its role in the American Revolution and finally its position as a center of commerce in the Early Republic.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Before the capital of South Carolina was moved from Charleston to the Midlands at the turn of the eighteenth century, the town of Granby flourished across the Congaree River from the site that would become the city of Columbia. Bicycling on new trails along the west bank of the Congaree River in Cayce, South Carolina, my husband and I saw historical markers referring to the history of the area as a trading center for Native Americans and the site of Revolutionary War engagements. We then saw a small tent with the words “Finding Granby” printed across the top. Four people worked a nearby archaeological dig in the front yard of a brick, ranch-style home. Stopping to inquire, we met David Brinkman, who told us about a group of volunteers who have been literally digging up the history of the colonial town of Granby that existed in that area in the 1750s to the 1830s.

We learned later that the only part of the town still remaining is the Granby Cemetery which is on Cayce Quarry property.¹ Many of the records that would tell its story, the records for Lexington District and Lexington County, were destroyed during the Civil War, which makes Granby’s history, like Granby, very hard to find.

¹ Leo Redmond, interview by author, Cayce Historical Museum, Cayce, S.C., September 19, 2015. Leo Redmond, curator of the Cayce Historical Museum has permission from the quarry to visit the cemetery four times per year and can take guests. He hopes to get the cemetery back into the jurisdiction of the City of Cayce.

This area in central South Carolina, known by the early European settlers as “the Congarees,” was an important Indian trading center, the site of a Revolutionary fort, and a center of commerce in the late eighteenth century. The reasons for its success were many. It was at the head of navigation for the Congaree River, as far inland as you could travel by boat from Charleston. It had been a crossroads of Indian trails for centuries, and these trails became roads that settlers traveled to and from the upcountry. There was a ferry crossing that was the nucleus for the town of Granby. The land along the river was broad and fertile. Merchants prospered from the steady stream of people and merchandise.²

Though the merchants did well in Granby, the low elevation meant that the town was vulnerable to frequent flooding and the residents were prone to fever illnesses like yellow fever. When settlers started moving in and clearing land it increased the flooding and the bogginess of this low-lying town. They also did not understand that mosquitoes, prevalent in warm, moist environments, were spreading disease.³

After South Carolina's legislators decided to move the state capital from Charleston to the new city of Columbia in 1786, businesses began to relocate to the higher ground directly across the river and Granby began to decline. Columbia was not only the new state capital, it was the seat of the South Carolina Supreme Court, and South Carolina College was established there in 1801. Columbia of the late 1790s was a beehive of activity as buildings rose and citizens moved in. Many Granby merchants quickly set up

² Edwin J. Scott, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876* (Columbia, S.C: C.A. Calvo, Jr., printer, 1884), 111, 112.

³ Lee R Gandee, *The West Bank of the Congaree. (Adapted from a speech, “History as an Intangible Asset”)* (West Columbia, S.C.: West Columbia-Cayce Chamber of Commerce, 1961), 2.

shop in the capital city. By the mid-nineteenth century, Granby was deserted and many of the buildings were purchased and moved. At the turn of the nineteenth century, the area became known as Cayce Crossing. In 1914, it became the City of Cayce, its current name.⁴

⁴ Leo Redmond, "History of Cayce, City of Cayce, SC," *Cayce, SC A New Kind of City*, accessed October 30, 2015, <http://www.cityofcayce-sc.gov/museum-history.asp>.

Chapter 2

Local History in the Community

In 1960, local historian Lee R. Gandee attempted to rekindle interest in the lost history of Granby. In a speech to the Cayce-West Columbia Lion's Club entitled "History as an Intangible Asset," he contended that the history of Granby had been overlooked to their detriment. After Columbia became the center of commerce and the state capital, overshadowing Granby, people seemed to lose interest in the older community. He explained that Cayce and West Columbia, despite being located in Granby, which predated Columbia, seemed like new towns. New neighborhoods were developing, but they lacked historical association. It was important for a city's population to know its history, he explained, because it adds depth to the culture of a community, increases civic pride, and creates a distinct civic identity.⁵

In the late 1980s, a group of Cayce citizens who were interested in their local history approached the city's government about establishing a museum. A group of city commissioners took on the task of gathering artifacts, applying for grant funds, and soliciting donations. By April 1991, the Cayce Historical Museum was open to the public. Curious about the history of Granby, I visited the museum and met the curator, Leo Redmond. His family had lived in the area for generations and he was one of the Commissioners who had founded the museum. Redmond was inspired to do so by his

⁵ Gandee, *The West Bank of the Congaree*. (Adapted from a speech, "History as an Intangible Asset"), 2, 3.

interest in collecting Revolutionary War and Civil War artifacts, many that he found with a metal detector.⁶

Clearly other Midlands residents also see local history as important and are searching for Granby. Another local fascinated with the history of Cayce, particularly the Granby period, is David Brinkman, whom we had met at the *Finding Granby* dig site. Brinkman leads a hardworking group of local volunteers who have been working archaeological digs and posting their research and findings on a website called *Finding Granby* since 2012.

Brinkman, a software engineer at Intel Corporation in Columbia, is an amateur historian. His passion for history began in 1997 when he researched his father's World War II military history. In 2005, the discovery of an old bridge abutment in his backyard on the Broad River started his work in local history. During Brinkman's research on the history of Columbia's rivers, a local surveyor discovered what was believed to be the location of Friday's Ferry, the nucleus of the vanished town of Granby. Brinkman and his wife went to that neighborhood and saw a foreclosed ranch-style house for sale just 400 feet from the ferry site. They purchased the house and since 2012 have been conducting archaeological digs on the property with teams of volunteers.⁷

The *Finding Granby* website lists the volunteers, 102 thus far. Among them are many families, homeschoolers, boys in the Squires of the Knights of Columbus, and neighbors. Their work is conducted methodically and is currently monitored by the South

⁶ Redmond, Interview by author, Cayce Historical Museum, Cayce, S.C.

⁷ David Brinkman, "David Brinkman," accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.historysoft.com/granby/brinkman.html>.

Carolina state archaeologist Dr. Jonathan Leader. On the website, Dean Hunt, a local historian, is listed as Lead Historian, and D.C. Locke, a local archaeologist, is listed as Lead Archaeologist.⁸

As of April 23, 2016 Brinkman and his team of volunteers have dug ninety-four one-meter squares on his Riverland Drive property. According to a map drawn by a long-ago Granby resident, Sarah Friday, that depicts Granby around 1810, this plot of land was then owned by a man named Samuel Johnston. Brinkman's team has found 15,000 artifacts, mostly pieces of broken pottery, from Native Americans and Europeans, rusty nails, bits of brick, the occasional button, and ceramic pipe stems.⁹ Archaeologist D.C. Locke confirms that the level at which they have dug, between one and three feet, contains artifacts from the 1750-1830 Granby period. They have also found fragments of window glass and European porcelain that suggest that at least some of the residents were wealthy.

On May 26, 2015, the Brinkmans celebrated three years of excavation by creating a small museum in the Riverland Drive home, complete with two mannequins dressed as Sarah Friday and another Granby resident, Burr Johnston.¹⁰ Meeting with these local historians and doing some quick research made me want to loan my skills as a public historian to their effort. I realized that my contribution could be hitting the archives, finding some more resources, and providing a cohesive narrative of Granby's history.

⁸ David Brinkman, "Finding Granby Index," *Finding Granby: A Historical and Archaeological Research Project*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.historysoft.com/granby/index.html>.

⁹ "Finding Granby," accessed October 24, 2015, <http://www.historysoft.com/granby/index.html>.

¹⁰ Renee Standera, "Stories in the Dirt: Finding Granby," *Wistv.com*, June 24, 2014, <http://www.wistv.com/story/25860570/stories-in-the-dirt-finding-granby>.

Chapter 3

Early History of Granby

What we know about the early history of Granby starts with the Native Americans who lived in the area for 10,000-15,000 years. Spaniard Hernando De Soto was the first European explorer to journey through South Carolina. In 1540, he led his army through the lands that would be called Florida and Georgia and into South Carolina, reaching the Congaree River. Native Floridians had told De Soto of great wealth inland, so he went in search of gold and silver. They encountered a female chief, they called “The Lady of Cofitachequi,” whose chiefdom stretched from the Congarees to present-day Camden. Though they did not find precious metals, they were impressed with the bounty of the land.¹¹

In 1566, Captain Juan Pardo led 125 soldiers overland from St. Helena’s on the South Carolina coast to northern Mexico, stopping at the trading area that the Native Americans called “the Congarees.” According to some historians, this “Congaree” settlement was not the same location on the banks of the Congaree that would become

¹¹ Christina Snyder, “The Lady of Cofitachequi: Gender and Native Southerners,” in *South Carolina Women: Their Lives and Times*, ed. Marjorie Julian Spruill, Valinda W Littlefield, and Joan Marie Johnson, vol. 1 (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2009), 12, 13.

Granby, but was located where the Wateree River enters the Santee River.¹² When Englishman John Lawson traveled through the Carolinas in 1700, he wrote in *A New Voyage to Carolina* of staying in a “Congaree Town” at the juncture of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. He reported that they were kind to the English but that their numbers were dwindling due to small pox and tribal warfare.¹³

In the early 1700s, merchants from Charles Town conducted trade with the Indians, sending white traders into the backcountry with imported goods from London to exchange for animal skins and Indian slaves. The traders’ unscrupulous dealings with the Indians resulted in an act passed by the General Assembly in 1707 establishing a board of nine commissioners to regulate trade with the Indians. The commissioners listened to the Indians’ complaints against the traders, including accounts of extortion, beatings, murder, and abduction of women and children. The board obtained warrants to arrest the offenders and forbade the purchase of slaves in Indian towns unless they had been captured in war and held for at least three days. This was to prevent sneak attacks by one tribe against another in order to obtain slaves.¹⁴

By the early 1700s, the Congaree Indians were a very small tribe, possibly only one hundred people. They were probably pressured by the Wateree tribe to move to the west and they settled on the banks of the Congaree River in the area that would come to be called “the Congarees” (five miles south of the juncture of the Saluda and Broad Rivers)

¹² John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 7.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁴ South Carolina et al., *Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade: September 20, 1710-August 29, 1718* (Columbia: South Carolina Archives Dept., 1955), viii.

and would soon become Granby.¹⁵ The Congaree Indians' land, just west of the Broad and Congaree Rivers, was the eastern boundary of the Cherokee Nation. The Congarees were considered a neutral tribe, not at war with other nations. The fact that their location was at the crossroads of North-South trails, and trails to and from the Atlantic Ocean made their land a good place for trading.¹⁶ The Congaree tribe was only there until the Yemassee War in 1715-1716. This conflict brought together fifteen tribes, attempting to oust the whites from amongst them. The war claimed the lives of four hundred settlers but resulted in the removal of most of the Indians from central South Carolina.¹⁷ After the Yemassee War, the Congaree Indians moved out of the Midlands to live with their kinsmen, the Catawbas.¹⁸

In the *Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade from 1710-1718*, there are records of the traders' petitions for the establishment of a trading post or fort in the Congarees. In a petition dated July 24, 1716, addressed to "Col. Theophilus Hastings, Factor at the Charikees," Colonel Mackey explained, "It being the Resolution and Sense of the whole Country, not to have any more a settled Store among the Indians, by Degrees cause the Indians to come to our Forts" and that a considerable quantity of goods would be available at the Congarees as soon as a fort would be built there.¹⁹

The Commissioners' board meeting of September 20, 1717 recorded that the traders had asked the General Assembly for a fort at the Congarees: "We are firmly

¹⁵ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 8.

¹⁶ Gandee, *The West Bank of the Congaree*. (Adapted from a speech, "History as an Intangible Asset"), 3.

¹⁷ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 8.

¹⁸ Robert Lee Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*, (Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, 1940), 11.

¹⁹ South Carolina et al., *Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade*, 84.

resolved to insist on the immediate erecting of the designed Fort for the Factory at the Congarees, and do believe shall wholly make Use of pack Horses for that Trade, thereby not to be subject to such Delays and Inconveniencies from the Indians.” Colonel Barnwell was referring to an incident in which he had hired two white men, with several pack horses to transport his goods, and dispatched fourteen Catawba Indian “Burdeners” with goods to wait at Mr. St. Julien’s plantation. The fourteen Indians and three pack horses were to deliver 570 dressed deer skins, ten raw deer skins, and eleven beaver skins. According to the interpreter, 150 of the skins did not arrive due to the fact that four of the Indians became ill and went home with their packs, and then the skins were “purloined.”²⁰

In 1715, the outbreak of the Yemassee War disrupted the Indian trade and the work of the Board of Commissioners. By mid-1716, the General Assembly passed an act to restore the Indian trade by making it a public monopoly and restricting trade to their factories (trading posts) in Savannah Town, Winyah Bay, and at the Congarees.²¹ During the war, the Yemassees were expelled from the middle country of South Carolina, and afterwards, few Native Americans remained.²² In 1717, the General Assembly directed that four garrisons be established in the backcountry, and one of them should be built in “the Congarees” because of its strategic location at the crossroads of the well-established Indian trails.²³

²⁰ Ibid., 212.

²¹ Ibid., ix.

²² Gandee, *The West Bank of the Congaree*. (Adapted from a speech, “History as an Intangible Asset”), 3.

²³ South Carolina et al., *Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade*, 12.

English traders traveled from Charles Town to conduct trade with the Indians at the Congarees. In 1716, Colonel James Moore signed a treaty with Cherokee chief Charite Hayge stating that the English would build a fort and trading post if Hayge's men would provide food and hewn logs. In 1718, Fort Congaree was completed on Congaree Creek near the Congaree River with the assistance of the Cherokees under the supervision of a master carpenter named Samuel Kinsman. It was a common stockade designed to protect the trade goods that would be kept there. A year later, Fort Congaree was garrisoned with one officer and twelve men.²⁴

After several years of peace with the Indians, the Assembly decided to remove the troops. In 1722, they ordered that the fort's provisions, including ten pounds of powder and 25 pounds of shot, be left with "the people that remain there," referring to the Indian traders who stayed there to become the first white settlers in the area.²⁵ By 1730, Patrick and Thomas Brown, brothers from northern Ireland, had established a trading post near the "Congarees old Fort" to trade with the Catawbias. By his death in 1747, Thomas Brown owned two silver watches, a sundial, a coffee mill, a trading boat, 250 bushels of wheat, 43 head of cattle, 185 horses, and 22 slaves. However, the decline of the Catawba tribe resulted in Brown's economic decline, and according to the appraisers of his accounts he died greatly in debt.²⁶

Herman Geiger took over as the main Cherokee trader, serving food and drink to traveling Indians and supplying goods to traders from the coast. By his death in 1751,

²⁴ Edwin L Green, *A History of Richland County* (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1932), 15.

²⁵ Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*, 12.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 53, 58.

Geiger had acquired one thousand acres in the area, and an estate worth nineteen hundred pounds, including nine slaves, dozens of horses, cattle, and hogs, a gristmill, a windmill for cleaning wheat, a sawmill, and a trading boat. Upon his death, the Cherokee trading moved northwest, toward Ninety-Six.²⁷

²⁷ Ibid., 63.

Chapter 4

Saxe Gotha Township: The First European Settlement in the Midlands



Figure 4.1 William Faden, “A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia [Northern Part]”

The village of Granby developed around 1760, but the area received its first influx of European settlers into the Saxe Gotha Township established in the 1730s. The idea to plant settlements in the backcountry came from Francis Nicholson, governor of South Carolina from 1721 to 1724. He was governor of Virginia in 1701 when that state developed a settlement plan for their frontier.

By 1730, the ruling class of planters in Charles Town felt threatened by the Spaniards and Indians to the West and the North. Colonel John Barnwell proposed to the

Board of Trade a plan for surveying and planning eleven townships that would attract white settlers and act as a barrier against the Indians and Spaniards. The settlements would each be about twenty thousand acres and situated sixty miles or more inland. The settlers would receive fifty acres for each family member, tools, transportation, and food, and the rent to be paid to the English government would be waived for ten years.²⁸

One of the eleven townships was surveyed at the Congarees in 1733. The site chosen was level and fertile and laid out along the Congaree River just above the old garrison. They named the township Saxe Gotha in honor of Princess Augusta of the German state of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg who married the Prince of Wales. The township was laid out in 1733 and settlers from Switzerland and Germany began arriving in 1734.²⁹

In February 1735, several Swiss Germans petitioned the General Assembly for passage to South Carolina. The assembly provided the funds and ordered that the immigrants settle in the Congarees. In May 1735, a Charles Town merchant wrote about the Swiss immigrants at the Congarees that they were “industrious and settling apace.” Referring to water transportation from Charles Town to the Congarees, the assembly instructed the “Patroon of the Periague” to transport the Swiss to Saxe Gotha Township.³⁰

Saxe Gotha prospered from an influx of immigrants fleeing war-torn Europe in the 1740s. Other German and Scotch-Irish settlers came down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania and Virginia in the 1740s and 1750s. At its peak, the township had about

²⁸ Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 53.

²⁹ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 12.

³⁰ Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*, 54.

800-900 inhabitants, mostly living on the west bank of the river, at that time less prone to flooding than the east bank. The settlers were independent farmers with large tracts of land but no central gathering spot. No center of activity, or village developed until businesses started locating near the travelers' junction at Friday's Ferry which crossed the Congaree River at the spot that would become Granby. Many of the Saxe Gotha settlers would move slightly north to the hub of activity in the village of Granby that was developing in the late 1750s.³¹

Who were the people of Saxe Gotha and Granby? The major primary resources that can answer this question are the 1735-1742 Saxe Gotha Township Plats; the 1784-1786 Congarees Store Account Book; the 1800 Census, which specifies Granby; the 1790, 1810 and 1820 United States Censuses which show Lexington District, but not Granby specifically; the 1806-1809 Sheriff's log book (Lexington district court house was in Granby at that time); and a pencil drawing of Granby by Sarah Friday which named residences and businesses around 1810.

The real estate plats for Saxe Gotha Township from the years 1735 to 1742 are useful in the search for the first residents of Saxe Gotha, whose offspring would become the residents of Granby. The list of one hundred plats includes Martin Fridig, a Swiss immigrant, who in 1736 received 250 acres two miles above the old fort, and a half-acre lot in town.³² Martin Fridig was born in Frutigen, Bern, Switzerland in 1689, and arrived in Charles Town on February 5, 1735. He brought his wife Maria Dysli Fridig and six

³¹ Ibid., 19, 61.

³² Surveyor General's Office, "Colonial Plat Books (Copy Series) Series Description, S213184, 1731-1775," South Carolina Department of Archives.

children, ranging in age from John Jacob, age sixteen to baby Barbara, age one.³³ Fridig (his name was later anglicized to Fryday and Friday) was a miller and also made a living by feeding travelers and transporting them across the river near the shoals. He petitioned the General Assembly twice for permission to establish a ferry across the Congaree River, May 18, 1749 and February 9, 1750. His petition stated:

There is a very proper Place for a ferry, about half a mile above the said Fort, and on the road that leads to the Catawba nation, where Martin Fridig, Miller at the Congaree, has on his own Lands on the west side of the said River Convenient Houses for a Ferriman, and has also a large Canoo, and is building a Flat for carrying over Horses and Loads.”³⁴

Both petitions were tabled, but his ferry license was finally granted May 11, 1754. The license required Friday’s Ferry to have two men running the ferry at all times (specifying that one of them be white.) The fare was one shilling, three pence, and it was free for Indians, public servants, ministers, and people on their way to church.³⁵ Martin Fridig and his family had the exclusive rights to operate the ferry for seven years. He purchased a hundred acres in 1754 on the west bank of the Congaree River and started operating a ferry in the location that would become Granby.³⁶

³³ J. S. Friday, *The Genealogy and History of the Friday Families from Switzerland, Colonial and Southern America* (New York: iUniverse, 2003), 178.

³⁴ “Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, January 19, 1748 - June 29, 1748,” vol. 8, 1749.

³⁵ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 16.

³⁶ Ronald E Bridwell, “The South’s Wealthiest Planter: Wade Hampton I of South Carolina, 1754-1835” (PhD. diss., University of South Carolina, 1980), 436.

Martin Friday's family prospered on the banks of the Congaree River. Near his ferry, he had a tannery and a mill, and another mill on Twelve Mile Creek. The activity around Friday's Ferry aided in development of the town, and Martin Friday acquired a lot of the land that would become Granby, leaving much of it to his heirs. Martin's son John Jacob Fridig (1719-1779) was a surveyor, his grandson John Jacob Fridig, Jr. (1743-1822) was a mill owner. His great-granddaughter, Sarah Friday, who drew a map of how Granby looked in 1810, would marry John Bryce a future mayor of Columbia. Upon his death in 1758, Martin Friday's holdings also included a tan-yard, a windmill, nine slaves, a glass window, and a "small set of House Organs."³⁷

Another of the early settlers who was instrumental in the growth of the town was John Jacob Reimensperger, who arrived in South Carolina in 1737 with twenty-nine families from Switzerland. He returned to Switzerland in 1740 with a description of Saxe Gotha signed by thirty-one of the settlers and had it published as a pamphlet intended to encourage immigration to America.³⁸ A copy of this pamphlet, *Good News from the Royal English Province Carolina*, was found in 1959 and microfilmed at the National Library of Switzerland. A copy was sent to the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. The pamphlet explained that each settler was promised fifty acres for each member of his family with a free building site in the town of Saxe Gotha. The town was six miles square, 919 acres segmented mostly into five acre blocks, each containing ten lots.³⁹ Reimensperger acquired three hundred acres to farm and a

³⁷ Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*, 57.

³⁸ Meriwether, 55.

³⁹ Gandee, *The West Bank of the Congaree*. (Adapted from a speech, "History as an Intangible Asset"), 7. Swiss emigration to South Carolina pamphlet collection, 1711-1754 – see Lee R. Gandee's Papers, South Caroliniana Library.

half-acre lot in town for his residence. A list of lot owners and plat descriptions with 250 landowners, indicates that most acquired these lots between 1735-1741 ranging between 50 acres and 450 acres, each with a half-acre lot in town.⁴⁰

Another family whose name appears in the Saxe Gotha records in this first wave of settlers and stays for generations is the Gyger family, which became anglicized to Geiger and was also spelled Guigger. Hans Jacob Gyger acquired 350 acres, Herman Gyger, 200 acres, and Abraham Gyger, 300 acres with lot numbers 61, 62, and 63 next to each other in town. The Geigers' lands were just above Martin Friday's.⁴¹ Abraham, Herman, and Hans Jacob Geiger had been part of a Swiss group headed for another one of the eleven settlement townships, New Windsor. The Geigers had withdrawn from the New Windsor settlement group, and joined the immigrants going to Saxe Gotha. The leader of the New Windsor settlers, John Tobler, considered it a blessing, as he thought Herman Geiger was "a useless man...[who] swore and cursed."⁴²

In addition, Christian Theus came from Switzerland with his family in 1735 and settled in Orangeburg Township. One brother, Jeremiah Theus, moved to Charleston and became a renowned portrait painter. Christian Theus moved to Saxe Gotha and established a German Reformed church which he pastored from 1739-1789. A petition from the community to the General Assembly in 1747 pleaded for a school and a church

⁴⁰ Surveyor General's Office, "Colonial Plat Books (Copy Series) Series Description, 1731-1775." South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

⁴¹ "Finding Granby: Granby Plats Overlay," accessed September 19, 2015, http://www.historysoft.com/granby/granby_plats.html.

⁴² Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*, 55.

with a glebe to be built in Saxe Gotha Township and so, Theus also became the school teacher.⁴³

By 1746, the Swiss settlers proudly displayed their fields of wheat to the Royal Governor of South Carolina, James Glen, who was traveling through South Carolina meeting with Indian tribes. In 1756 and 1757, Saxe Gotha farmers sent over one hundred thousand pounds of flour and three to four thousand pounds of bacon from the settlement to Fort Loudoun.⁴⁴ Much of this produce likely came from surrounding communities, yet this indicates that the town was already a center of commerce.

⁴³ Ibid., 57. A glebe is a piece of land that provides income for a clergyman.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 62 Fort Loudoun was in what is now Tennessee.

Chapter 5

Development of Commercial Agriculture in the Backcountry

The trade between South Carolina and Great Britain, as reported by Governor Glen in 1750, involved twenty-two sailing ships exchanging goods. From Great Britain came items for making clothing, including: woolen cloth, linens, silks, lace, thread, pins, and needles; manufactured tools for building, agriculture, and hunting, including: nails, hoes, pipes, scythes, iron wares, grindstones, guns, powder, and flints; and items for the kitchen and home, including: strong beer, cider, raisins, blankets, cotton cards, writing paper, looking glasses, and drinking glasses. Exports from South Carolina to Great Britain in 1750 included about seventy thousand deerskins, furs, rosin, pitch, tar, raw silk, rice, and indigo.⁴⁵

Another sixty ships traded with other places. From British Jamaica, Danish St. Thomas, and Dutch Curacao, South Carolina imported sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, chocolate, coconuts, and slaves. To the northeast colonies, South Carolina exported tanned hides, small deerskins, gloves, rice, tar, and “slaves taken from Indians in war.” They imported wheat, flour, biscuits, strong beer, hops, salted fish, onions, and apples

⁴⁵ Elmer D Johnson and Kathleen Lewis Sloan, *South Carolina: A Documentary Profile of the Palmetto State*, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971), 147.

from the northeast. From Madeira they imported wine in exchange for beef, pork, butter, rice, and casks.⁴⁶

In her book *Unification of a Slave State: The Rise of the Planter Class in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1760-1808*, Rachel Klein examined the development of commercial agriculture in the South Carolina backcountry. Merchants from Charleston provided credit to farmers, a market for their produce, and transportation of their goods to Charleston. In the 1760s, the General Assembly responded to numerous requests for transportation improvement by establishing ferry crossings and building roads. On December 5, 1771, Charleston's *South Carolina Gazette* reported "over 113 Waggons on the Road to Town" from the backcountry. Most were carrying two hogsheads of tobacco, along with indigo, hemp, butter, tallow, and other items, and were then loaded for the return trip with rum, sugar, salt, and European goods.⁴⁷

By the second half of the eighteenth century, small planters in the Midlands began cultivating indigo as a cash crop. Though most in the backcountry were small farmers, the availability of salt and rum at the trading posts encouraged them to either grow cash crops or to sell their surplus crops to the store owners.⁴⁸ Indigo grew well in the West Indies and was cultivated there by the Europeans in the seventeenth century. Planters who moved from the Caribbean to the Carolinas brought slaves and indigo for cultivation along the coast. Indigo also grew well along the inland rivers. As the demand for the blue

⁴⁶ Ibid., 148.

⁴⁷ Rachel N. Klein, *Unification of a Slave State: The Rise of the Planter Class in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1760-1808* (Chapel Hill; Williamsburg, Va.: University of North Carolina Press; Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1990), 19.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 28.

indigo dye grew in the British market, the prices for indigo doubled from the 1750s to the 1770s. By the 1750s, it was grown in the Congarees. In the backcountry, indigo was not usually grown on a large plantation solely devoted to indigo, but was a small part of a farm that raised livestock and grew corn, wheat, peas, and other crops for the family.⁴⁹

On average, one slave could produce seventy to eighty pounds of indigo dye from two acres of land. Slaves planted indigo seed throughout April and May allowing for staggered cuttings in July and August when the plants were two to three feet tall and another round of cuttings in August and September. Cut early in the morning, the indigo was laid flat in “steeper” vats of water to ferment. After the indigo dissolved, workers drained the liquid into a second vat called the “battery” where paddles beat the pulp and mixed it with lime, which hastened the process. The liquor was then removed to osnaburg bags for draining and drying.

Workers cut the dried indigo into two-inch squares and packed them for shipping by wagon or boat to Charleston. It was smelly, unpleasant work and the fermentation process released glucose which attracted mosquitoes to the shallow vats of liquid. Mosquitoes spread disease to not only the slave population, but also the planters’ families and their livestock. At the time, people did not understand the relationship between mosquitoes and disease, but they were aware that these low-lying areas along the river were insalubrious and became unhealthier as the Congarees became more populated.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ John J. Winberry, *Indigo in South Carolina: A Historical Geography* (Knoxville, Tenn: Southeastern Geographer, 1979), 93–96.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 95.

The compactness of the indigo cakes made shipping inexpensive which made indigo a good cash crop to supplement the farmers' incomes, but it was only in cultivation for about fifty years. Although the demand for indigo encouraged its cultivation in the Carolinas, Carolina indigo dye had a poor reputation, not being a deep blue. By the 1790s, there was a surplus of indigo dye due to over-production worldwide. Competition from indigo suppliers in Louisiana, Guatemala, the Caribbean, and Indonesia collapsed the prices and South Carolina farmers went out of the indigo business.⁵¹

Tobacco cultivation came to South Carolina with settlers from Virginia in the 1760s. Attracted to South Carolina by cheap land and lower taxes, the Virginians brought their slaves and knowledge about tobacco cultivation. Tobacco prices increased in the 1760s which encouraged its production and all of the tobacco exported from South Carolina at this time was grown in the backcountry. Growing tobacco was a labor-intensive business involving several steps in its cultivation. Slaves planted seeds in the spring, then the young shoots had to be transplanted into small hillocks, insects picked off, weeds pulled up, dirt mounded around the plants, and the tops picked off to promote growth. After harvesting them, the workers hung the tobacco stalks in log curing houses to sweat and dry. After airing, the tobacco leaves were pressed into hogsheads which held 1200-1600 pounds of tobacco.⁵²

In the 1780s, the General Assembly established tobacco inspection stations in Granby at Friday's Ferry, and also at Winnsboro and Camden. After inspection, the

⁵¹ Ibid., 99.

⁵² Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 65.

hogsheads were stamped and transported down river or hauled overland to Charleston and on to foreign markets. The smaller farmers that could not fill a hogshead could sell their crops to larger producers or sell them in small quantities for local use.⁵³ Since Granby was a state tobacco inspection station, warehouses were built along the river to store tobacco until inspection. If the tobacco did not pass the legal standard of quality, the inspectors were instructed to confiscate and burn the inferior product.⁵⁴

Because of its location at a crossroads of transportation and its position as a center of commerce, Granby was a logical location for inspection facilities for tobacco and other products. A petition to the General Assembly in 1794 from merchants and other inhabitants of Granby complained of “frauds and deceptions” in the packing of flour. They stated that “middlings and even corn meal are often mixed in with fine flour” resulting in the need to buy flour from “the Northward.” They asked for inspections in South Carolina and especially in Granby.⁵⁵ Possibly, there was also a slaughterhouse in Granby. A Charleston newspaper notice in 1804 reported that 260 hogs had been driven to Granby from Salisbury, North Carolina, where they were then slaughtered, salted and transported to Charleston by the Santee Canal.⁵⁶

Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin in 1793 changed the economic landscape of South Carolina. Instead of removing seeds from cotton fiber by hand, the cotton gin could do the work ten times faster than one man, or fifty times faster if a sawtooth gin

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Scott, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*, 77.

⁵⁵ “Inhabitants of Granby, Petition Asking That Commissioners Be Appointed to Improve the Quality of Flour in This State,” *South Carolina Department of Archives and History*, December 2, 1794,

<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/Thumbnails.aspx?recordId=251045>.

⁵⁶ *Carolina Gazette*, February 2, 1804, 4.

mechanism was used. In 1799, Midlands planter Wade Hampton first used water power to run his sawtooth gin, producing six hundred bags of cotton on six hundred acres with a value of \$90,000. This technological advance contributed to the decline of indigo and tobacco cultivation in favor of cotton. Governor John Drayton recorded that indigo exports out of Charleston declined from nearly 100,000 pounds in 1797 to 3,400 pounds in 1802. Concurrently, cotton exports out of South Carolina increased from one million pounds in the mid-1790s to over 6.5 million pounds in 1800.⁵⁷

Much of the trade in the backcountry was controlled by Kershaw, Chesnut, and Company, established in 1763 by partners Joseph Kershaw, Eli Kershaw, and John Chesnut. They operated stores in Camden, Rocky Mount (on the Pee Dee River,) and in the Congarees.⁵⁸ Kershaw, Chesnut, and Company built a two-story frame building as a trading post in 1763 in the village that would become known as Granby.

The earliest known reference to the name Granby is in an account book of Joseph Kershaw's in December 1774. Kershaw admired Charles Manners, the fourth Duke of Rutland and Marquis of Granby who advocated colonial rights.⁵⁹ This building survived for two hundred years, mostly as a trading post, store, or home but was also fortified and used as a fort during the Revolutionary War, trading occupancy back and forth between the Americans and the British. It was occupied by the British and known as Fort Granby in 1780-1781.

⁵⁷ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 66.

⁵⁸ Bridwell, "The South's Wealthiest Planter," 80, The partnership was dissolved in 1774.

⁵⁹ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 29.

Chapter 6

Richard and Wade Hampton

In his dissertation on Wade Hampton I (1751-1835), Ronald Bridwell described how brothers Richard and Wade Hampton built their great wealth by starting as backcountry merchants. Their father, Anthony Hampton, moved the family to the South Carolina backcountry in the early 1770s from North Carolina, and previously Virginia. In 1776, shortly after peace talks with the Cherokees and when several of their grown sons were away from home, Anthony, his wife Elizabeth, son Preston, and an infant grandchild were killed in an Indian raid that came to be known as the Hampton Massacre. Although the American Revolution was underway in the northeast, in 1777-1778 there was a temporary lull on the South Carolina front and fortunes were made from speculation during the scarcity of war time.⁶⁰

In addition to being a successful merchant, Wade Hampton increased his wealth by marrying well. In 1783, he married Martha Epps Goodwyn Howell, widow of Malachi Howell. The Goodwyn and Howell families were part of the early wave of settlers to the area, having moved to the Congarees in the 1740s and 1750s. Martha's grandparents on both sides were the recipients of numerous land grants, and she inherited twenty-five

⁶⁰ Bridwell, "The South's Wealthiest Planter," 52.

hundred acres on the death of her parents. She died in 1784, one year after their marriage, leaving this land and the land inherited from her first husband to Wade Hampton.

In August 1786, Hampton married Harriet Flud, the daughter of a wealthy planter from the Santee region. She only lived to the age of 26. When Hampton married for the third time, in 1801, it was to Harriet's step-sister, Mary Cantey. Wade Hampton's 1787 tax returns for Richland County show that he owned 127 slaves and 2,710 acres of land. He had inherited many of these slaves from his first wife, but he also bought slaves. In 1786, he purchased eleven slaves in Charleston off the ship "Gambia" for 50 pounds each. He was the second wealthiest man in Richland County, after James Taylor, who owned 165 slaves and 3,622 acres.⁶¹

In 1805, diarist Edward Hooker reported that people in the Midlands thought Colonel Wade Hampton was "one in a million." His character traits included boldness and "originality of scheme," and he had the foresight and energy to accomplish his goals. "By various ways, some honest, and some, it is said, dishonest," Wade Hampton had acquired a vast estate yielding an annual income of \$50,000. Hooker's impression of Hampton was that he was well-read, a good horseman, and dressed in "good clothes, but not showy." His conversation was "pure, forcible, clear and concise" and he had contempt for those who spoke in a "studied style, without good sense."⁶²

Wade Hampton's brother, Richard Hampton (1752-1792) was a merchant, a planter, and a state legislator of South Carolina. He served in the American Revolution as

⁶¹ Ibid., 212, 216, 217, 226.

⁶² Edward Hooker, "Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808," *Annual Report ... for the Year 1896*, n.d., 845.

lieutenant colonel in the Orangeburg District Militia. As a member of the General Assembly he represented Saxe Gotha District in the South Carolina House, 1779-1784, and in the South Carolina Senate, 1785-1791. On September 1, 1782, Richard Hampton married Mary Bowers. They were the parents of two sons, Henry, born in 1783, and Edward, born in 1784.⁶³

⁶³ *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Vol. 3 1775-1790* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), 307.

Chapter 7

Fort Granby in the American Revolution

In August 1775, Chief Justice William Henry Drayton visited the backcountry to gather support for the Provincial Congress' Council of Safety. He reported that the residents on the east bank of the Congaree River were welcoming and agreed to form militias. The Germans in Saxe Gotha on the west bank, however, were mostly Loyalists because they feared their land grants from the crown would be annulled. They also had no quarrel with England, and considered the war to be a matter between the New England colonies and England.⁶⁴

During the American Revolution, Wade Hampton supported the patriots by supplying food to the rebel forces, recruiting soldiers, and acting as paymaster for the troops under Thomas Sumter's command. A resolution in the House of Representatives on March 15, 1785 stated that Richard and Wade Hampton should be reimbursed by the state of South Carolina for 24,375 bushels of corn supplied to the Commissary in the year 1780.⁶⁵ When Charleston fell in 1780, Hampton signed an oath of allegiance in order to be able to continue trade with Great Britain, but the British did not trust him. In May, 1780, the British army established military posts throughout South Carolina. Seeing the

⁶⁴ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 28, 29.

⁶⁵ South Carolina et al., *Journals of the House of Representatives, 1785-1786* (Columbia: Published for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History by the University of South Carolina Press, 1979), 230.

strategic location of the Congarees Store as it overlooked Friday's Ferry on the Congaree River, the British seized the store, fortified it, dug trenches, and built a powder magazine. The British named the fortified Granby store Fort Granby. The store was also known as "the post at the Congarees" and was garrisoned with three hundred men under the command of Major Andrew Maxwell.⁶⁶

On February 19, 1781, Brigadier General Thomas Sumter and 280 militia men laid siege to Fort Granby and harassed the garrison with slow, continuous rifle fire. Historian Ronald Bridwell surmised that Wade Hampton, who had been supplying the British fort with food, knew that the rations were low and told General Sumter it was a good time to lay siege.⁶⁷

Brigadier General Francis Marion received a message requesting reinforcements to help Sumter's men, but he was not able to get there in time. Lord Rawdon heard of the siege and sent a relief force of six hundred infantry, two hundred cavalry and two artillery pieces to march from Camden under Lieutenant Colonel Welbore Ellis Doyle to attack the patriots. On February 21, 1781, after Doyle's troops seized the fords above Friday's Ferry, Brigadier General Sumter abandoned the siege, but only after he had blown up the magazine and destroyed a large quantity of provisions.

Three months later, Lieutenant Colonel Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee and his legion attacked Fort Granby before daybreak on May 14, 1781. There were 329 men and nineteen officers in the garrison commanded by Major Maxwell of the Prince of Wales regiment. After a volley of musket fire, Maxwell negotiated to surrender. He stated that

⁶⁶ Bridwell, "The South's Wealthiest Planter," 122.

⁶⁷ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 31.

they would leave if they could take the considerable amount of plunder which his men had seized over the past weeks. Lee received word that Lord Rawdon's arrival with reinforcements was imminent, so he agreed to the terms of the surrender, and Maxwell's men left with artillery, baggage, horses, and loot.⁶⁸

The departure of British troops did not bring peace to the Midlands. In July 1781, Wade Hampton wrote to General Nathanael Greene about what he found when he returned to Friday's Ferry. Everyone who was still there after the British left seemed to be involved in "committing Robberies the most base & inhuman that ever disgraced mankind." He also wrote of "Horrid murders" on the road from Granby to Ninety-Six and Augusta. Plundering had become a lifestyle and many of his former soldiers were the culprits. The banditry of the 1780s was similar to the lawlessness of the 1760s that inspired the Regulator movement, with the difference that there were more circuit courts and state troops in place in the 1780s to deal with crime. Local officials used whipping posts, vagrancy laws, and stiff sentences, including the death sentence, to get the area under control.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ J.D. Lewis, "The American Revolution in South Carolina - Fort Granby," *The American Revolution in South Carolina*, 2015, http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_fort_granby_1.html.

⁶⁹ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 33.

Chapter 8

The 1784-1786 Congarees Store Account Book

In the eighteenth century, South Carolina commerce was controlled in Charles Town by the factors, or agents of British merchants, who sold British imports and purchased local products for export, such as indigo, rice, and cotton, receiving a commission on each transaction.⁷⁰ Richard and Wade Hampton purchased two plots of land in Granby from John Chesnut in 1779, sixteen acres “on the public road from Saludy to Charles Town and near the Congaree River at the Ferry now called Fridig’s Ferry,” and forty acres contiguous to it. This Granby store, purchased in 1779, was “one of their most important” stores. They moved to Granby in 1779 when they bought land there, and also served in the House of Representatives.⁷¹

The Congarees Store, that was central in the life of the people of Granby, comes alive through the pages of the store’s account book. The Congarees Store Account Book is a snapshot of Granby between the American Revolution and the period in which Columbia was made the capital of South Carolina. The volume consists of 196 pages, about six transactions listed on each page noting the customer’s name, date, items

⁷⁰ Bridwell, “The South’s Wealthiest Planter,” 77.

⁷¹ Ibid., 92, 93.

purchased, and cost.⁷² The account book is a useful primary source in tracing who was in Granby during 1784-1786 and what they purchased there. Not all sales were to residents of Granby, some were just passing through, but if some were in the store frequently we can establish residency in the town. By creating a spreadsheet of the customers, dates, and purchases, we can sort by name and find out more about the residents of the Granby area in 1784-1786.

Most of the provisions purchased at the store were common needs such as quarts of rum, bushels of salt, molasses, and coffee. The most frequent purchases were fabric and sewing supplies. The store stocked or ordered supplies for all classes of people, providing the small farmer with coarse cloth and the wealthy planter with fashionable fabrics, lace, trims, and shoe buckles. Orders in the account book specify dozens of different types of fabrics that were available to backcountry merchants in colonial America such as linen, silk, velvet, cambric, corduroy, Ravens Duck, flannel, sattinet, Shaloon, bed ticking, muslin, calico, figured gauze, and Nankeen. Shoes, buckles, stockings, and hair ribbon were fairly common purchases. Customers also needed hats. Sixty-two were purchased in 1784-1786, ten of which were specifically the more expensive beaver or Caster hats. Some of the hats were for women and children.

Most of the entries in the Congarees Store Account Book are in a clear handwriting with good spelling. In studying the account book, one can see earlier spellings of some English words which helps us to hear how the writer may have spoken the words. Hat was usually spelled "Hatt," ribbon was often spelled "ribband," "Bokle" for buckle, and

⁷² *Congarees (S.C.) Store Account Book, 1784-1786*, 1784. The original is at the Cayce Historical Museum and it has recently been digitized by the University of South Carolina.

“Linnen” for linen. And the spelling of molasses was anyone’s guess: mullases, malosés, malosses, and even molasses.

We can gain insights about the livelihoods of the consumers by their purchases. For instance, on August 2, 1785, Hargrove Arthur purchased twenty-five yards of Osnabrigs, a coarse fabric used for making clothing for slaves. Census reports tell us that Hargrove Arthur owned twenty slaves in 1790, he owned thirty in 1800, and thirty in 1810.⁷³ Osnabrigs, or osnaburg, was made from hemp or flax. It was also used in agricultural tasks for bagging and by the lower classes for clothing.

The liquor of choice was usually rum, by the quart or gallon. Over the two-year period that the account book covers, 242 visits, or twenty percent of the transactions, included an order of rum. In his book *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*, South Carolinian Edwin J. Scott recalled that Jamaican rum was considered more wholesome than other drinks and was the preferred liquor. He reported that New England rum which was made from West Indian molasses was one-third the cost of the Jamaican rum, but was considered “vile.” Fine wine, gin, and “Spirits” were also sold occasionally. Merchants generally watered down the liquor.⁷⁴

Because this was a largely self-sufficient society, there are very few purchases of food recorded in the account book. Farmers raised and grew their own food, going to the store only for items they could not make for themselves. Salt was a very important commodity required for preserving meats. Backcountry merchants kept bulk salt in a

⁷³ Ibid., 49.

⁷⁴ Scott, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*, 78.

back room of the store and measured it out by the half-bushel.⁷⁵ The spices that customers purchased frequently were black pepper, ginger, allspice, nutmeg, and mustard. It appears that in 1784-1786, most people in the Midlands preferred coffee over tea, as there were fifty-two entries of coffee purchases compared to twenty tea purchases. They also were fond of sugar, brown sugar, and molasses. Customers bought those items in 148 or twelve percent of the visits to the store.⁷⁶

In addition to raising their own food, locals put food on their tables by hunting and fishing, and customers needed to purchase appropriate equipment. While only two guns were purchased at the Congarees Store at this time, there were dozens of orders of gun powder, bird shot, gun paper and flints, and fishing hooks and lines. As people relied on horses and mules for transportation and farming, horse tack was also available at the store and items such as saddles, snaffle bridles, bridle bits, surcingles, and stirrups were purchased.

References to tools used in everyday life in Granby are sprinkled throughout the ledger including scissors, knitting needles, thread, needles, cotton cards, soap, pots and pans, pocket knives, handkerchiefs, and the occasional pair of spectacles. Sales of building tools including awl blades, awl handles, compasses, augers, handsaws, axes, hammers, paint brushes, and hinges were fairly common. The purchase of large quantities of nails by Wade Hampton in January and February of 1786 suggests that his men were working on a large project, most likely a bridge. On July 30, 1785 he had petitioned the

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ "Congarees Store Account Book," *South Carolina Digital Library, University of South Carolina*, accessed October 9, 2015, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/congaree/id/590>.

House of Representatives for permission to build a bridge at Friday's Ferry and to charge a toll long enough to "encourage him to undertake so arduous a work."⁷⁷ January 13, 1786 he bought three hundred four-inch nails.⁷⁸ On February 3, he purchased one thousand four-inch nails, two thousand three-inch nails, and three thousand two-inch nails. On February 7, he bought another thousand nails of unspecified size.⁷⁹

The ledger indicates that one of the most frequent customers at the Congarees Store was one of the owners, Richard Hampton, who owned the property at the time with his brother Wade Hampton. It is interesting to see that Richard Hampton purchased "diaper tape" three times in the summer of 1785 to take care of the needs of his two young sons. Whether Hampton was in the store himself or sent a servant is impossible to determine, but there are 140 separate entries in the ledger during 1784-1786 added to Richard Hampton's account. His other purchases included luxury items, such as a box of window glass and a dozen wine glasses, as well as the ordinary items everyone needed such as twine, fish hooks, and rum.⁸⁰

One item that shows up in Richard Hampton's account several times is Turlington's Balsam of Life.⁸¹ This was a medicine with twenty-seven ingredients that was advertised

⁷⁷ Wade Hampton, "Hampton, Wade, Petition, and Supporting Copy of a Deed, in Saxe Gotha, Requesting the Right to Build a Bridge on Lands Commonly Called Fridigs Ferry and to Charge a Toll.," Petition, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, (July 30, 1785),

<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/Thumbnails.aspx?recordId=247782>.

⁷⁸ Sizes of nails: 20d = 4", 10d = 3", 6d = 2", 2d = 1"

⁷⁹ *Congarees (S.C.) Store Account Book, 1784-1786*.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 23, 38, 60.

to cure kidney and bladder stones, colic, and “inward weakness.”⁸² Since Hampton died just seven years later at the age of forty, this may be a clue that he was already having troubles. Another of the six customers who purchased Turlington’s Balsam was David Renolds. He may have had malaria, as he purchased Jesuits’ Bark, a medicine used to treat “intermittent fever,” twice in the fall of 1784 and then tried Turlington’s Balsam in the spring of 1785. Jesuits’ Bark was purchased by seven customers, including a Doctor Richmond, who purchased a quantity of a half-pound, possibly to dispense to his patients.

Brothers James and Thomas Taylor, wealthy planters who lived on the east side of the Congaree River, made occasional purchases at the Congarees store. It appears they had indigo plantations in the area as their purchases in 1785 included indigo seeds, indigo brushes, and indigo hooks. Wade Hampton was in the store less often than his brother, (thirty-one times during 1784-1786,) buying items such as Moroccan shoes, fabric for slaves’ clothing, gunpowder, and salt.⁸³

⁸² “Robert Turlington’s Balsam,” accessed October 5, 2015, <http://glass-museum.com/robert-turlingtons-balsam.html>.

⁸³ *Congarees (S.C.) Store Account Book, 1784-1786*, 24, 29, 34, 52, 86, 92, 94, 95.

Chapter 9

The Cayce House

While it appears that the Congarees Store belonged to the Hamptons beginning in 1779, it has been difficult to determine how it ended up in the hands of the Friday family. We do know from an 1848 interview with James Cayce that the storekeeper during the Revolution was his father-in-law, John Jacob Friday, Jr. Perhaps he purchased the store from the Hamptons. It is clear that Sarah Friday grew up in the house when her older sister Ann lived there with her husband James Cayce.⁸⁴ It became known as the Cayce House when Ann and James Cayce lived there, a precursor to the naming of the City of Cayce in 1914 after a prominent citizen, Billy Cayce.⁸⁵

A *State* newspaper article from 1905 sheds light on how the “old Cayce Fort” stayed in the Cayce family. The reporter told the story of the “German Freitag” whose widow had married a Mr. Cayce. After Freitag’s widow passed away, the Freitag’s daughter (Sarah Friday,) was left to be raised by Mr. Cayce and his second wife, a Miss Rhea. According to the article, Sarah was treated badly by her stepparents and was taken

⁸⁴ David Brinkman, “Sarah Friday Drawing - Cayce House,” *Finding Granby: A Historical and Archaeological Research Project*, accessed November 1, 2015, http://www.historysoft.com/granby/cayce_house.html.

⁸⁵ Redmond, “History of Cayce, City of Cayce, SC” There is another Cayce House, built in 1917, by William J. Cayce, known as the founder of the City of Cayce.

by Mr. John Bryce to live with his friends in Columbia until she was old enough to marry him. John Bryce became the mayor of Columbia in 1836, and Sarah, the first lady. A lawsuit, brought in 1893 by their grandson, John Campbell Bryce, stated that Sarah Friday Bryce had desired that her stepmother be allowed to stay in the house until her death, when it would become the property of John Campbell Bryce. The Cayce family still had the house in 1905, and a new lawsuit had been brought before the United States court. The lawsuit was over the house and “a large acreage and the lands upon which the quarries are located” worth about \$50,000 as some of it was near the railway valued at fifty dollars per acre.⁸⁶

A series of newspaper articles in June of 1935 describe efforts by the Daughters of the American Revolution to save the Cayce House from demolition. Owned at that time by one of the quarry owners, T.I. Weston, demolition had begun on the house because it was so near the Weston and Brooker Quarry and was beyond repair, due to neglect during the Depression.⁸⁷ Because of its importance in the history of the American Revolution, the D.A.R committee and concerned citizens led a historic preservation battle to forestall destruction of the Cayce House.

Mrs. Robert H. Welch, the chairman of the D.A.R. committee, explained that the house was the only remaining building in the area, or possibly the state, with “battle scars” from the American Revolution. She referred to a hole formed by a six-pound cannon ball and numerous axe marks in one of the rooms made when chopping meat for the garrison. Weston agreed to sell them the house for five hundred dollars, if they

⁸⁶ “Old ‘Cayce Fort’ Now in Law Suit. Romantic Story Woven About the Revolutionary House,” *State*, January 16, 1905.

⁸⁷ “Efforts Under Way to Preserve Historic Old Cayce Residence,” *State*, June 21, 1935.

agreed to move the house. The committee attempted to raise the money, but that was difficult during the Great Depression. By January 23, 1938, T.I. Weston announced that he would donate the house to the D.A.R. and that the quarry would not be extended toward the house.⁸⁸ The Cayce House no longer stands, but a full-scale replica of it now houses the Cayce Historical Museum. The southern part of the former town of Granby is in the current Riverland Park neighborhood of Cayce, where the Finding Granby team is currently digging.⁸⁹

⁸⁸ “Historic Cayce House Given D.A.R.’s,” *State*, January 23, 1938, 11 B.

⁸⁹ Brinkman, “Sarah Friday Drawing - Cayce House.”

Chapter 10

The State Capital Comes to the Midlands

The Cherokee War, which was the South Carolina version of the French and Indian War, ended in 1761, but it had engendered a culture of lawlessness that lingered in the backcountry. Prominent settlers attempted to restore order by banding together into vigilante groups known as the Regulators. It is difficult to know their exact numbers, but it is estimated there was an active group of five hundred, and at times as much as three to six thousand. Many of them were small planters who worked the land with their families and resented the lawbreakers. They wanted law and order, and petitioned the Commons House for courts, jails, courthouses, and schools for their communities. An act creating the circuit court system was established in 1768, as a result of the petitions of the Regulators.⁹⁰ It advanced settlement in the area, as people were able to settle disputes and collect debts. Settlers to this new area still had to deal with the threat of attacks from Native Americans, the need to clear land, and the long distance to markets, but the backcountry no longer lacked civil law.⁹¹

The growing population in the backcountry in the eighteenth century led to a demand for the relocation of the seat of government from Charleston on the coast to a more central location. In 1785, the General Assembly established counties and county

⁹⁰ Edgar, *South Carolina*, 213.

⁹¹ Bridwell, "The South's Wealthiest Planter," 42.

courts to respond to demands from the representatives of the backcountry. The next year, after years of debate, the legislature voted to move the state capital from Charleston to the center of the state.⁹² Since Granby was centrally located and a thriving community, one might assume that it would have been chosen to be the capital.

The journals of the House of Representatives contain records of the legislative process for this decision. On February 22, 1786, General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney gave a report from the committee appointed to enquire about the “most convenient” place for holding the session of the General Assembly, stating that Camden was the most convenient. On March 1, a motion was made and carried that the word “convenient” should be replaced by the word “proper.”⁹³

On March 11, 1786, a motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to determine on the map the “most Central Spot of the State.” The report from that committee on March 14 was that they had ascertained the area in the center of the state and marked a diameter of thirty miles. They then voted on directing the Commissioners to lay off a tract of land near Friday’s Ferry on the Congaree River “including the plain of the Hill whereon Thomas and James Taylor Esquires reside for the Establishment of a Town.” The vote was carried 65-61 and the plans for building the new capital Columbia, on the east side of the Congaree River began.⁹⁴

On March 22, 1786, after much discussion, both the House and Senate approved an act that appointed commissioners Alexander Gillon, Richard Winn, Richard Hampton,

⁹² Edgar, *South Carolina*, 248.

⁹³ South Carolina et al., *Journals of the House of Representatives, 1785-1786*, 451, 479.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 515, 533.

Thomas Taylor, and Henry Pendleton to purchase land on Taylor's Hill. All of them owned land in the Midlands. In March 1785, Richard and Wade Hampton had purchased the rights to Friday's Ferry. In late April 1786, the commissioners purchased 2,471 acres on the east side of the Congaree from ten property owners, including 398 acres from Thomas Taylor and 381 acres from Richard and Wade Hampton. At the same time, Richard and Wade Hampton purchased one thousand acres in that area including land that had the eastern landing for Friday's Ferry. These ten sellers received one-half of the sales price in 1786 and the balance over the next two decades. Their real profit was not from that initial sale of land to become the capital, but from the sale of real estate lots in the next few years as the city grew and prime locations became more valuable.⁹⁵

According to John Hammond Moore in his history of Columbia and Richland County, the next decade was a testing time for Columbia. The large landholders in Columbia, such as the Taylors and the Hamptons, were the stakeholders in the success of the relocation of the capital, and needed to turn the sleepy village into a real city. This required the redirecting of backcountry trading patterns. Storekeepers and farmers would need to be enticed by lower prices to trade their goods in Columbia rather than in Granby and Camden. The Hamptons also worked at improving transportation by re-chartering ferries, constructing roads, and building bridges. Wade Hampton built at least three substantial, covered bridges across the Congaree in the late 1780s and 1790s, but they were all washed away by flooding.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 44, 45.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 50.

As the growing city of Columbia attracted citizens and businesses to the east side of the river, weather also played a part in the decline of Granby. The floods, called “great freshes,” that washed away Wade Hampton’s bridges over the Congaree River in the 1790s, also destroyed crops and discouraged planters. The flood of 1795 ruined indigo and corn crops along the Congaree River and “so depressed” the planters in Granby that many of them talked of moving north to Cumberland and Kentucky.⁹⁷

⁹⁷ *City Gazette*, August 22, 1795, 2.

Chapter 11

Water Transportation to Charleston: The Santee Canal

Opened in 1800, the Santee Canal was an important advance in the transportation system of South Carolina, especially important for the merchants and farmers of Granby. Transporting agricultural products from the backcountry to the major market in Charleston had always been a challenge. Boats that were small enough to navigate from the Congaree River to the Santee River and its tributaries had trouble crossing the ocean waters between the mouth of the Santee and Charleston Harbor resulting in loss of cargo and lives. Construction of a canal had been discussed since 1773. In 1775, a survey was conducted by Henry Mouzon, Jr. who mapped out five suggested routes. The American Revolution put these ideas on hold until 1786, when the General Assembly granted a charter to the Santee Canal Company, or the “Company for the Inland Navigation from Santee to Cooper River.”⁹⁸

A coalition of leaders from the backcountry and the lowcountry invested in the canal enterprise. Wade Hampton, Thomas Sumter, and John Chesnut from the Midlands joined Aedanus Burke, Ralph Izard, John Rutledge, and William Moultrie from the lowcountry on the board of directors of the Santee Canal Company. Many other leading citizens were major stockholders. Since the canal would make water transportation more

⁹⁸ “Santee Canal National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” *National Park Service*, May 5, 1982, 3.

affordable for backcountry residents who wished to move their produce to market, Ralph Izard saw this as a way to increase prosperity for backcountry residents, thereby creating a “united and happy people.”⁹⁹

The Santee Canal was constructed in 1793-1800 in Berkeley County under the supervision of Colonel John Christian Senf, the South Carolina State Engineer. Senf chose not to use any of the five suggested routes from Mouzon’s 1775 survey, but opted to cut through higher ground, unfortunately resulting in much higher costs and slower construction. Over seven years, slaves from plantations along the canal’s route built the canal by hand out of stone, brick, and wood. The Santee Canal was twenty-two miles long, thirty-five feet wide, and five-and-a-half feet deep allowing for a four-foot depth of water. There were ten locks to raise the boats over a thirty-four-foot rise and then a sixty-nine-foot drop between the Santee River, the canal, and the Cooper River.¹⁰⁰

Shortly after the opening of the Santee Canal, Charleston’s *City Gazette* reported that Colonel Wade Hampton had built two boats on his plantation near Granby, loaded them with 180 bales of cotton and floated them to Charleston via the Santee Canal. Since there had been a drought, they had to unload twenty bales along the way to lighten the load. According to the article, transporting 180 bales by land would have required twenty wagons and would have cost six hundred dollars, but the cost of water transport was less than one hundred twenty dollars. The reporter concluded the article with this endorsement of the canal, “If anything was necessary to convince the country of the

⁹⁹ Edgar, *South Carolina*, 282.

¹⁰⁰ “Santee Canal National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” 3.

immense saving this Canal will be productive of, this patriotic attempt of Col. Hampton's would alone be sufficient.”¹⁰¹

Inconsistency of the water level in the canal due to droughts proved to be a deterrent to farmers who needed to get their goods to Charleston in a timely manner. In July 1802, a report in the *Carolina Gazette* stated that recent rains had raised the rivers higher than they had been in the previous eighteen months, allowing boats that had been detained at Granby and Camden for a few months to leave those places for Charleston.¹⁰² In spite of these problems, the canal lived up to expectations as a useful and cost-saving mode of transportation. Eventually, most of the larger merchants built their own boats or “flats” manned by crews of five or six pole men and a captain or patroon.¹⁰³ In 1803, a Mr. Lawrence used the canal to deliver the largest load yet from Granby to Charleston: ninety-two bales of cotton, nine hogsheads of tobacco, five tons of hemp, and quantities of tallow, lard, butter, and wax.¹⁰⁴ Mr. Lawrence also owned a mill at Granby which produced “prime flour,” fifty barrels of which were advertised for sale along with “prime upland cotton” in 1802 at Blake's Wharf in Charleston.¹⁰⁵

Keeping the canal clear of obstructions and keeping the water flowing proved to be unsustainable. The canal was dry in the drought of 1816-1817. By 1840, it was no longer in use due to completion of the South Carolina Railroad.¹⁰⁶ The Santee Canal was an engineering feat achieved by slave manual labor and one of the earliest major canals in

¹⁰¹ *City Gazette*, December 1, 1801, 3.

¹⁰² *Carolina Gazette*, July 15, 1802, 3.

¹⁰³ Scott, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*, 78.

¹⁰⁴ *City Gazette*, April 22, 1803, 3.

¹⁰⁵ “Advertisement,” *City Gazette*, April 29, 1802, 1.

¹⁰⁶ Edgar, *South Carolina*, 282.

the United States. The canal's construction was a financial failure for the stockholders, but it had been a bold move to launch one of the earliest major works projects in the state of South Carolina.

Chapter 12

Contemporary Accounts of Granby

In 1791, President George Washington toured the South and visited Granby and Columbia. Washington traveled along the South Carolina coast, from north to south, April 27 to May 12, 1791, into Georgia, and then back into South Carolina at North Augusta May 21. He passed through Granby May 22 on the way to Columbia. A delegation from Columbia, led by Thomas Taylor and Wade Hampton and including Archibald Jameson from Granby, met Washington's party at the Augusta Bridge over the Savannah River into South Carolina.¹⁰⁷ A couple of weeks later, recalling his trip through the backcountry, Washington noted that he did not see "within view of the whole road...a single house which was anything of an elegant appearance. They are altogether of Wood & chiefly of logs- some indeed have brick chimneys but generally the chimneys are of Split sticks filled with dirt between them." They crossed the river at Friday's Ferry, which had become Hampton's Ferry. In 1785, shortly before Columbia was built, Richard and Wade Hampton bought the ferry with a three-mile "noninterference zone," prohibiting competition until 1799.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁷ Colonel Thomas Taylor, a planter and business man, had sold his plantation to the state to become the building site for Columbia.

¹⁰⁸ Terry W Lipscomb, *South Carolina in 1791: George Washington's Southern Tour* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1993), 58, 64.

A View of South Carolina, As Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns, written by South Carolina Governor John Drayton in 1802, describes Granby as slightly smaller than Camden, which had two hundred houses, but larger than Columbia, which had eighty to one hundred houses. Besides houses, there were several stores, warehouses, a church, a court house and jail, a ferry, an inn, and at least two taverns.¹⁰⁹ He also observed that Granby was an important inland port, “the depot of the great part of the upper country,” where seventy-ton boats loaded with tobacco, cotton, hemp rope, Indian corn, and beeswax departed for Charleston, returning with salt and British merchandise.¹¹⁰

Drayton described the third bridge that Wade Hampton had built over the Congaree and its destruction by raging flood waters in January 1796 that swept large trees and houses along in its path. He described Hampton’s bridge at Granby as seven hundred feet long, over forty feet above the river, and fastened with iron bolts to the bedrock below. The flood swept away houses, cows, hogs, horses, and barns, and left previously fertile fields covered with beds of sand. Granby also lost its tobacco warehouse including 150 hogsheads of tobacco.¹¹¹ In his discussion of the new town of Columbia across the river, Drayton commented that it was tranquil by comparison with Granby, and only busy when wagons from the upcountry arrived or when the General

¹⁰⁹ Gandee, *The West Bank of the Congaree*. (Adapted from a speech, “History as an Intangible Asset”), 10.

¹¹⁰ John Drayton, *A View of South Carolina: As Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns* (Charleston, S.C.: W.P. Young, 1802), 220.

¹¹¹ Drayton, *A View of South Carolina*, 32, 33.

Assembly was in session. He expressed hope that a bridge could be built to increase Columbia's trade with Granby, thereby increasing the size of the new town.¹¹²

In 1801, the General Assembly established South Carolina College to be built in the capital city. Columbia was chosen for its location because it was becoming apparent that the balance of power was shifting to the backcountry, and the legislators wanted their "future rulers to be educated men."¹¹³ Governor John Drayton also expressed the hope that the college students from the lowcountry and the backcountry would learn to respect each other and develop friendships that would promote a more unified state.¹¹⁴

Diarist Edward Hooker recorded his observations of the Midlands when he lived in Columbia from 1805 to 1808. He had graduated from Yale College in 1805 and moved to Columbia to study law with his brother, John Hooker. His impressions of the people who "flocked into" Columbia when the legislature and Court of Common Pleas were open provide a picture of the people of the Midlands. The "country people" were strikingly different from the city people in dress and manners. They were dressed in coarse, homespun cotton of mixed colors with petticoats and sun bonnets made of the same cloth. The young ladies from the country showed "no sense of decency" as they pushed through the crowd and stepped up on benches to see over the shoulders of the lawyers. The street was full of "hucksters' wagons and stalls."¹¹⁵ He compared the fashion of the locals to his home state of Connecticut. He wrote that the men in the Midlands wore more ruffles at the chest and hands and that the women's fashions were more modest than in

¹¹² Drayton, *A View of South Carolina*, 224.

¹¹³ Edgar, *South Carolina*, 259.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 260.

¹¹⁵ Hooker, "Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808," 862.

Connecticut. He also noted the unusual vehicles called “chairs,” also known as chaises, that were designed to be pulled by one horse, were very plain, and had no top.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁶ Ibid., 856.

Chapter 13

The People of Granby

The 1800 United States Federal Census for Lexington District lists twenty-eight families in Granby, including 162 whites and 170 slaves.¹¹⁷ The records of the General Assembly provide some stories from the lives of these individuals. In 1805, Gabriel Fridig (Friday), who we see from the 1800 census owned eight slaves, petitioned the House of Representatives for compensation for one of his slaves who was executed. The document, signed by Gabriel Fridig, Daniel Carter, Hargrove Arther, Nicholas Hane, and Abraham Geiger, explains that the slave named York was tried and convicted of the crimes of breaking into, robbing, and burning down the house of William Kinesler. Fridig asked for full compensation because York was “one of the most valuable slaves as to work” and also because William Kinesler, whose property was destroyed, was a “branch of the family” and the loss would be difficult to overcome.¹¹⁸

Another Granby slave owner, Hargrove Arthur, placed an advertisement in Charleston’s *City Gazette* in December 1801 offering a twenty-dollar reward for the

¹¹⁷ “1800 United States Federal Census South Carolina,” 1800, 24, 25.

¹¹⁸ Gabriel Fridig, “Fridig, Gabriel, and Others, Petition and Supporting Papers Asking That Fridig Be Allowed Compensation for One of His Slaves Who Was Executed,” *South Carolina Department of Archives and History*, 1805, <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/ViewImage.aspx?imageNumber=S165015180500143000a.jpg&recordId=252704>.

return of a runaway slave. The “negro man named Bob” ran away from Arthur’s plantation on the Congaree River. According to the ad, he had run away to Charleston three years previously where he had been “harboured” for six months before his capture. The description of this twenty-one-year-old man illustrates the harshness of this slave’s life. One of his front teeth was rotted out, he was lame in his left leg, his left foot turned out, and he was lame in his right arm. The reward was to be paid if the slave was returned to the Granby plantation or to the Work House in Charleston.¹¹⁹

Bob’s name appeared in the Charleston newspapers again six years later in 1807. A notice in the *Charleston Courier* announced that “two Negro men” had been committed to the Work House in Charleston. One of them identified himself as “Bob” and said that he belonged to Hargrove Arthur in Granby. He was described as 5’3” tall, about thirty years old, missing his upper front teeth, had a disabled right arm, and had “a downcast look.”¹²⁰

Slave insurrection was a constant concern of the white population of the slave-holding South. Diarist Edward Hooker wrote about one such alarming rumor on December 19, 1805. He heard that there was a plan for the slaves on the west side of the Congaree River (a few miles to the north,) to attack Granby and then to go to the State House, taking arms and ammunition, and then to burn Columbia. By five o’clock in the evening, Captain Faust’s artillery men were making cartridges and preparing their defense of Columbia. No mention is made of the preparations in Granby.

¹¹⁹ Hargrove Arthur, “Twenty Dollars Reward,” *City Gazette*, December 18, 1801.

¹²⁰ D. Ward, “Committed to the Work House as Runaways,” *Charleston Courier*, March 30, 1807.

The militia was called in, arriving on foot and horseback, and patrolled the streets. Several black suspects were arrested, and another, who was coming back into town with his master on horses, unaware of the alarm, was shot dead when he did not respond to the patrolman who hailed him. The General Assembly stayed in session late that evening in order to conclude their business and cleared out of town the next morning. Hooker's report of the incident ends with the information that a magistrate court had examined two suspects and one of them had confessed to an insurrection scheme that was planned to be perpetrated at Christmas time.¹²¹

¹²¹ Hooker, "Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808," 881. Hooker reported later that the militia man that shot the slave was found guilty of willful murder.

Chapter 14

Sarah Friday's Map

One of the most useful resources in discovering the hidden past of Granby is a pencil sketch of the town made by Sarah Friday. The map is undated, but the date of its production can be estimated using the residents' names appearing on it. It illustrates Granby around 1810. This primitive map lays out residences and businesses and includes twenty-eight buildings and places. There are ten stores – Bell's, Berck's, Cayce, Hane's, Means', Muller's, James Patton's, Seibles', a cake shop and a toy shop. Other enterprises include two blacksmith shops, a distillery, a mill, Freidig's Entertainments, Peter the Barber, Hane's Salt House, and Tobacco Inspection. The courthouse and jail were centrally located overlooking "The Market" which appears to be set up in the street in front of the courthouse. Residences named are those of: Sheriff Arthur Friday, Mrs. Arthur, Sam Johnston, Lewis Pou, Jesse Sharp, Captain John Hart, Abraham Geiger, and Henry Muller. There are two burying grounds belonging to the Seibles family and the Hanes family.¹²²

As a young child, Sarah Friday lived in the Freidig Entertainments house which was most likely a tavern and music hall. Her married sister, Ann Friday Cayce, lived in the former Fort Granby which became known as the Cayce House. There is an interesting

¹²² Sarah Friday, n.d., John M. Bateman Papers, 1877-1939, Volume 1903-1906, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

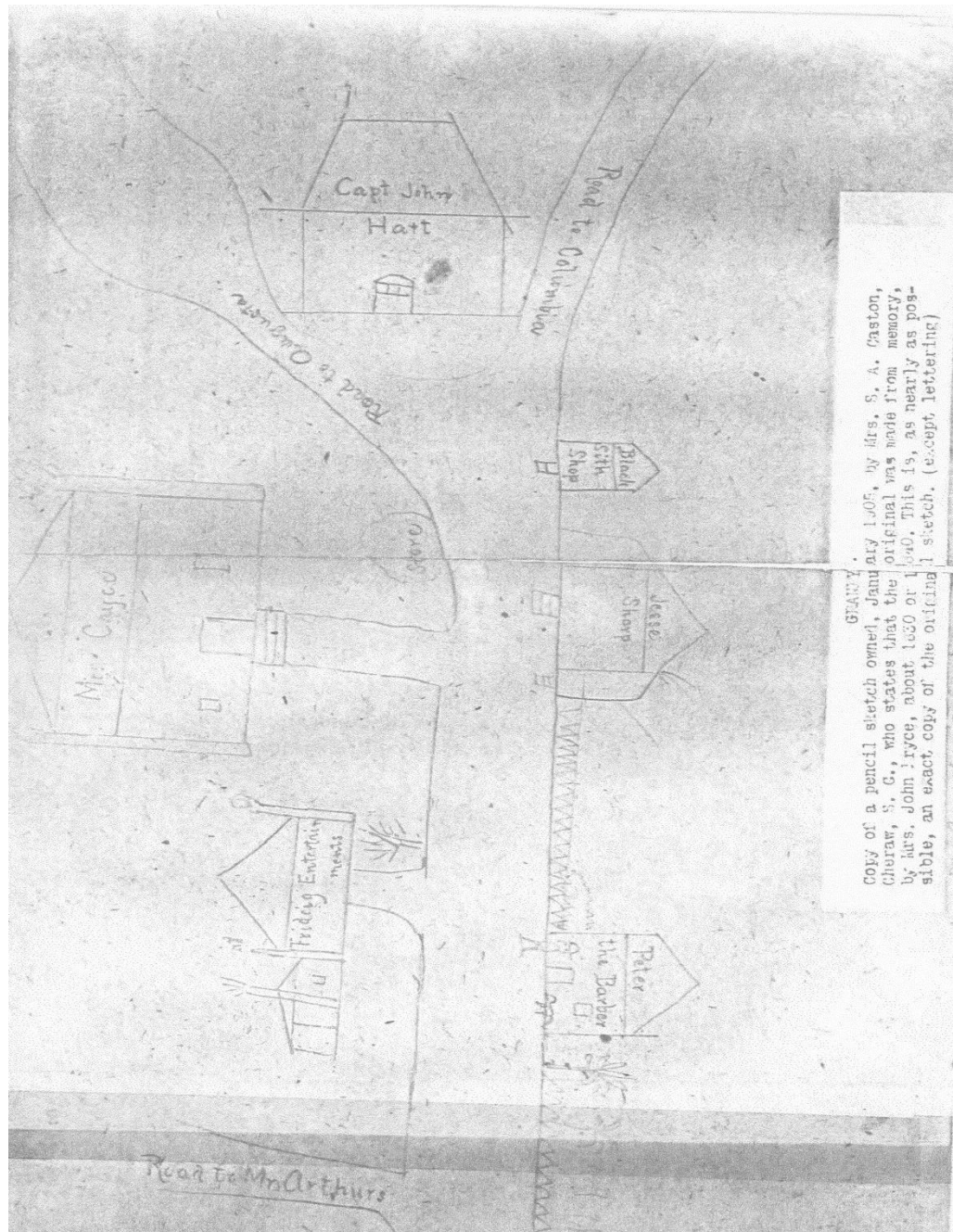


Figure 14.1 Sarah Friday's Map of Granby: Part 1. Friday, Sarah, n.d. John M. Bateman Papers, 1877-1939, Volume 1903-1906. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

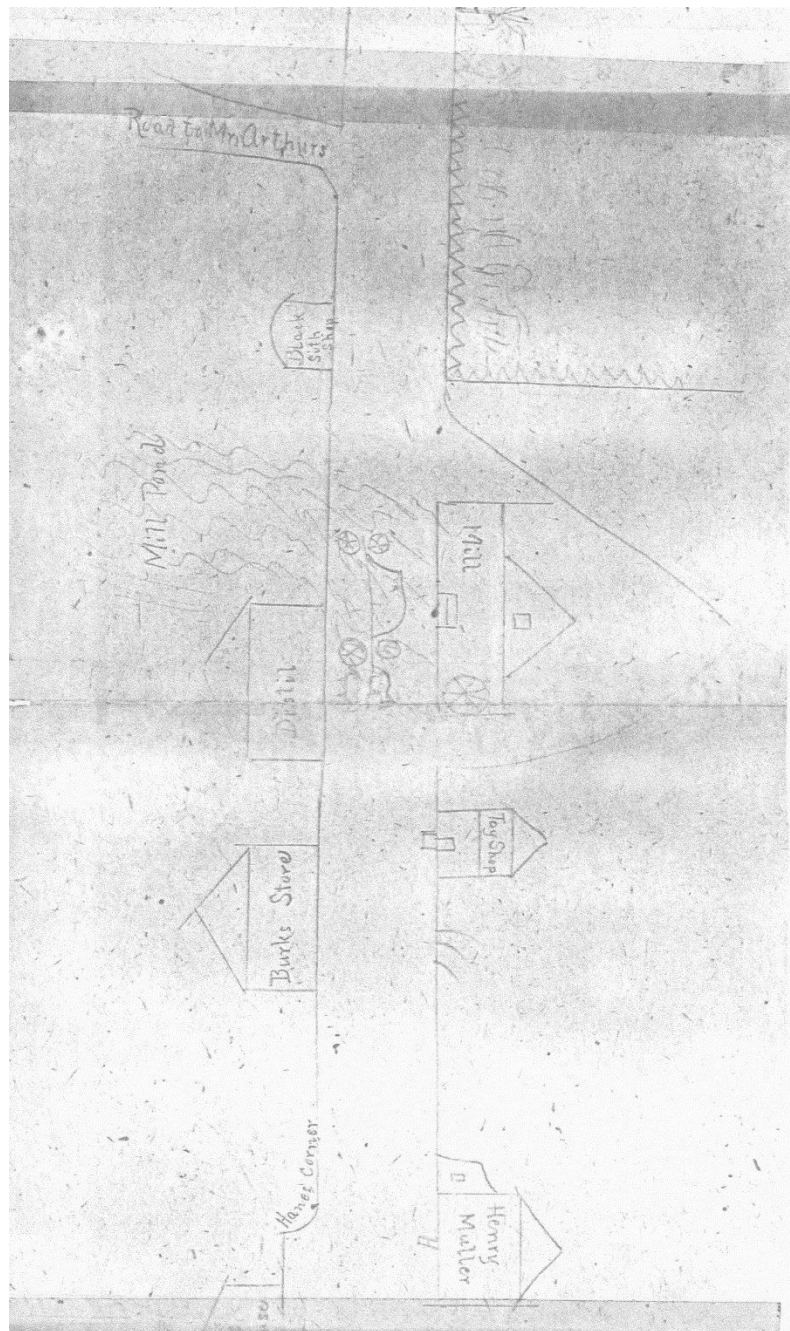


Figure 14.2 Sarah Friday's Map of Granby: Part 2. Friday, Sarah, n.d. John M. Bateman Papers, 1877-1939, Volume 1903-1906. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

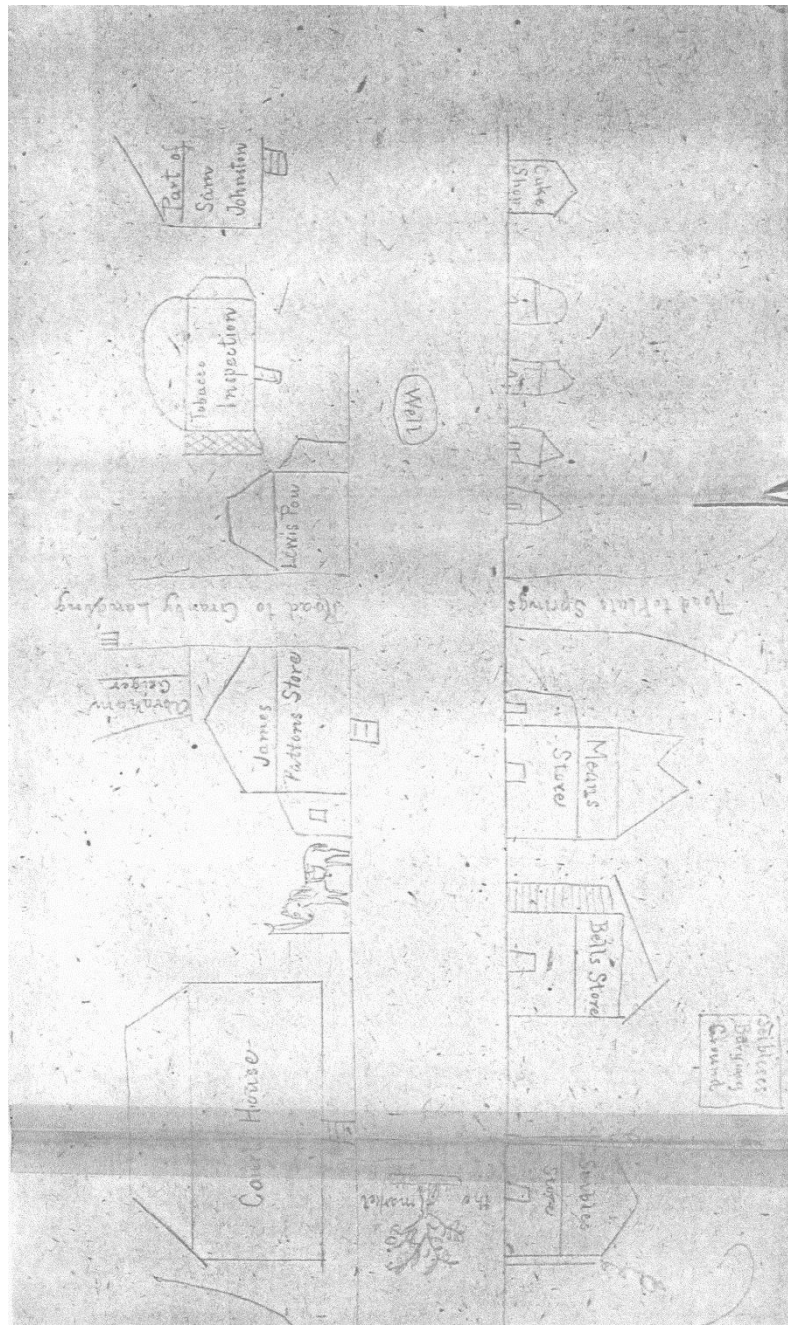


Figure 14.4 Sarah Friday's Map of Granby: Part 4.
 Friday, Sarah, n.d. John M. Bateman Papers, 1877-
 1939, Volume 1903-1906. South Caroliniana Library,
 University of South Carolina

story about how Sarah Friday's map was found. The *State* newspaper article in 1905 written about the law suit over the ownership of the Cayce House caught the attention of Mrs. S. A. Caston, of Cheraw, South Carolina. She wrote to the paper telling the readers that she owned a map of Granby drawn by Sarah Friday.¹²³ John M. Bateman of Columbia acquired the drawing from her and referred to it in "A Columbia Scrapbook" that he published in 1915. Bateman passed away in 1940 and had donated his papers to the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. One of the *Finding Granby* dig team members, John Allison, worked with the library staff to locate the map, which did not appear in the collection's finding aids. They found Sarah Friday's map, and according to project manager David Brinkman, it has been invaluable in their search for Granby.¹²⁴

One of the buildings depicted in Sarah's drawing is the courthouse, which played a crucial role in the town's importance. Lexington County was established in 1785 (renamed Lexington District in 1804) and Granby was selected as the county seat. The *1806-1809 Sheriff's Log Book* is the typescript of a small log book from the courthouse at Granby and is a useful resource for finding names of Granby residents. For instance, it notes that James McGowen was the sheriff 1806 to 1808, when he was replaced by Friday Arthur. The log book mostly shows collection of debts and attorneys' and clerks' fees. In August 1808, there were several entries related to debts being paid by John J.

¹²³ Mrs. S. A. Caston, "A Former Columbian Tells the Story of the Old Cayce Fort," *State*, January 20, 1905.

¹²⁴ "Sarah Friday, Her Granby Drawing, and a Modern Day Overlay," accessed September 20, 2015, http://www.historysoft.com/granby/sarah_friday.html.

Martin who had to sell his "negro man Monday" to settle debts and attorney and clerk fees.¹²⁵

In 1815, Amos Banks, Sheriff of Lexington District, submitted a petition to the South Carolina Senate asking that the jailhouse be removed from the insalubrious town of Granby. He cited a list of grievances due to changes in the situation in Lexington District. The laws governing the "dieting" of prisoners had become "arbitrary and oppressive" as prices of provisions for feeding the inmates at the jail had tripled. He went on to complain about the decision in 1804 to place the seat of justice in Granby. He stated that the commissioners had chosen the site for their own pecuniary interests, and had misled the people of the district.

Not only was Granby on the "extreme" side of the forty-mile wide district, it was one of the "most unhealthy places in the middle and upper country." As proof, he cited the influenza deaths of the Sheriff in 1813, the Clerk of Court in 1814, and two jailers in 1815. Sheriff Banks ended the petition claiming that the location of the jail was inhumane and cruel to prisoners, jailers, sheriffs, and clerks and begged them to consider removing "himself and family from the horrors of a Sickly Jail" and to move the Seat of Justice to the center of the district.¹²⁶

¹²⁵ Friday Arthur and Lee R. Gandee, "Log Book: A Receipt Book Kept by the Sheriff of Lexington District at Granby, South Carolina, 1806-1809 with Other Early Entries" (Lexington (S.C.), 1960), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina. This small book was found in a box of unrelated manuscripts in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1929 and presented to the South Carolina state historian, A.S. Salley.

¹²⁶ Amos Banks, "Petition Concerning Fees for Feeding Prisoners, and Asking for the Public Buildings to Be Moved to a Central Location.," *South Carolina Department of Archives and History*, 1815,

In 1818, the county seat was moved to what is now the Town of Lexington. The Granby courthouse was purchased by the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia and was moved there to serve as that congregation's meeting house.¹²⁷ When it was replaced by a more substantial brick building in 1854, the former courthouse, turned church, was moved across the street by architect John Niernsee and remodeled to become his residence at the corner of Marion and Lady Streets. It was demolished in 1944 when South Carolina Electric and Gas Company purchased the property and constructed an office building in its place.¹²⁸

Friday's drawing includes a tobacco inspection building across the street from the home of Samuel Johnston. Brinkman has noted on the *Finding Granby* website that they have had a large number of metal detector hits in that spot, indicating nails from the large buildings of the tobacco warehouse and inspection building. Diarist Edward Hooker wrote in 1805 that the tobacco warehouses in Granby were closed and dilapidated because the growth of the cotton industry had supplanted the tobacco industry. Granby was still a busy river port at that time and he described the boats laden with cotton bales and propelled by poles making the one-week float to Charleston.¹²⁹

Granby had a bustling Front Street lined with stores. Two of the store owners were Nicholas Hane and Gerard Berck, who were originally from Germany but had been merchants together in England before immigrating to South Carolina. "The British

<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/ViewImage.aspx?imageNumber=S165015ND0000492000a.jpg&recordId=244162>.

¹²⁷ Green, *A History of Richland County*, 21.

¹²⁸ Russell Maxey, *South Carolina's Historic Columbia: Yesterday and Today in Photographs* (Columbia, S.C: R.L. Bryan Co, 1980), 20.

¹²⁹ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 71.

Magazine and Review" reported in 1783 that merchants "Nicholas Hane and Gerard Berck, of Crutched Friars, London" had filed for bankruptcy. They then moved to Charleston, South Carolina and advertised in the *South Carolina Gazette*, June 5, 1784, as "Hane & Berck, No. 100 Broad Street," listing dozens of items for sale from linens and perfumes, to saddles, clocks, and guitars. By 1786, they had moved their store again to No. 207 King Street and advertised that they were selling horses, food, and passage on sailing ships.¹³⁰

An advertisement in the *Columbia Herald*, March 26, 1787, provides the information that Hane and Berck were trading in the backcountry as they advertised for a "Patroon for a boat to go up the Congaree by the trip or by the month."¹³¹ By 1790, their homes in Charleston, "valuable" residences, each 50 feet wide and 202 feet deep on King Street near Boundary Street, were for sale, and they had moved to Granby.¹³² The 1800 census reveals that Nicholas Hane prospered, as there were seven members in his family and he owned seven slaves in addition to the Salt House and store shown on Sarah Friday's drawing.

Hane also owned the Granby ferry later in life as stated by Edwin J. Scott in his book, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*. He described Hane as a "rosy old gentleman, owner of the ferry." Scott collected taxes in Granby in 1825 and recollected that Granby's merchants were prosperous and their families were well-educated and refined. The leading families were the Bells, Hanes, Arthurs, Fridays, and Seibelses. He explained that when the State House, the South Carolina College, and the

¹³⁰ "Advertisement," *Charleston Evening Gazette*, February 3, 1786, February 28, 1786.

¹³¹ "Advertisement," *Columbia Herald*, March 26, 1787.

¹³² "Advertisement," *State Gazette of South-Carolina*, October 21, 1790.

Supreme Court were established in Columbia, businesses were lured from Granby to Columbia, and the people moved to the capital. By 1822, only the stores of Muller & Senn, and Pou & Seibels remained in Granby.¹³³

A first-hand account of the decline of Granby and the growth of Columbia is from the diary of Mrs. Henry W. Conner, written on her honeymoon trip from Charleston to Tennessee in 1827. They traveled through Granby “and but for its name wouldn’t have noticed it.” She described the place as deserted with ten or twenty empty buildings and “not a sign of life.” They rode across an impressive bridge over the Congaree River with a beautiful view of Columbia, a town with large, fine houses and public buildings.¹³⁴

At some point during 1855-1865, when James G. Gibbes was owner of the nearby Saluda Factory, he bought what was left of the old houses in Granby from Captain Alexander R. Taylor and had them moved to the factory. He planned to use them as housing for the Saluda Factory workers, but found that the handmade nails used in the buildings split the boards when they tried to dismantle them.¹³⁵ Although the town of Granby is gone, the name has lingered. In the 1890s, W.B. Smith Whaley built a textile mill and mill village across the river from the old town and named it Granby Mills.

The colonial village of Granby, South Carolina flourished and then declined between 1750 and 1830, and has now disappeared both physically and from local memory. Granby was a major Indian trading center, a Revolutionary War fort that saw two engagements, an important inland port, and the county seat of Lexington for many

¹³³ Scott, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*, 112.

¹³⁴ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 163.

¹³⁵ Scott, *Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876*, 114.

years. Its location at the head of navigation and the confluence of rivers, and the crossroads of major Indian trails made it a thriving center of commerce. Flooding and the frequent outbreak of diseases such as malaria and yellow fever caused by the low elevation were the reasons it was not chosen to become the state capital.

Granby was an important center of growth for the backcountry of South Carolina and was the first town in the Midlands. When Columbia was established just across the river as the capital of South Carolina, Granby was replaced and ceased to exist. The destruction of many public records in Lexington and Richland Counties during the Civil War has removed much of the paper trail, though many records of the area's early history were still kept in Charleston.

In October 2015, the Midlands of South Carolina once again endured catastrophic flooding, produced by extremely heavy rainfall causing rivers to crest and dams to crumble. The area where the *Finding Granby* dig team was working was flooded, but the “dig house” survived. Even better, the team was able to find over 260 artifacts exposed by the flood waters, including musket shot and seven pipe stems. One of the important finds was the fragments of a green glass English bottle dating from 1739-1751, and believed to be from the household of the Indian trader, Thomas Brown.¹³⁶ There is excitement in the Midlands' local history community as we work on discovering who the people of Granby were, how they lived, and what they might have left behind.

¹³⁶ Brinkman, “Finding Granby Index.”

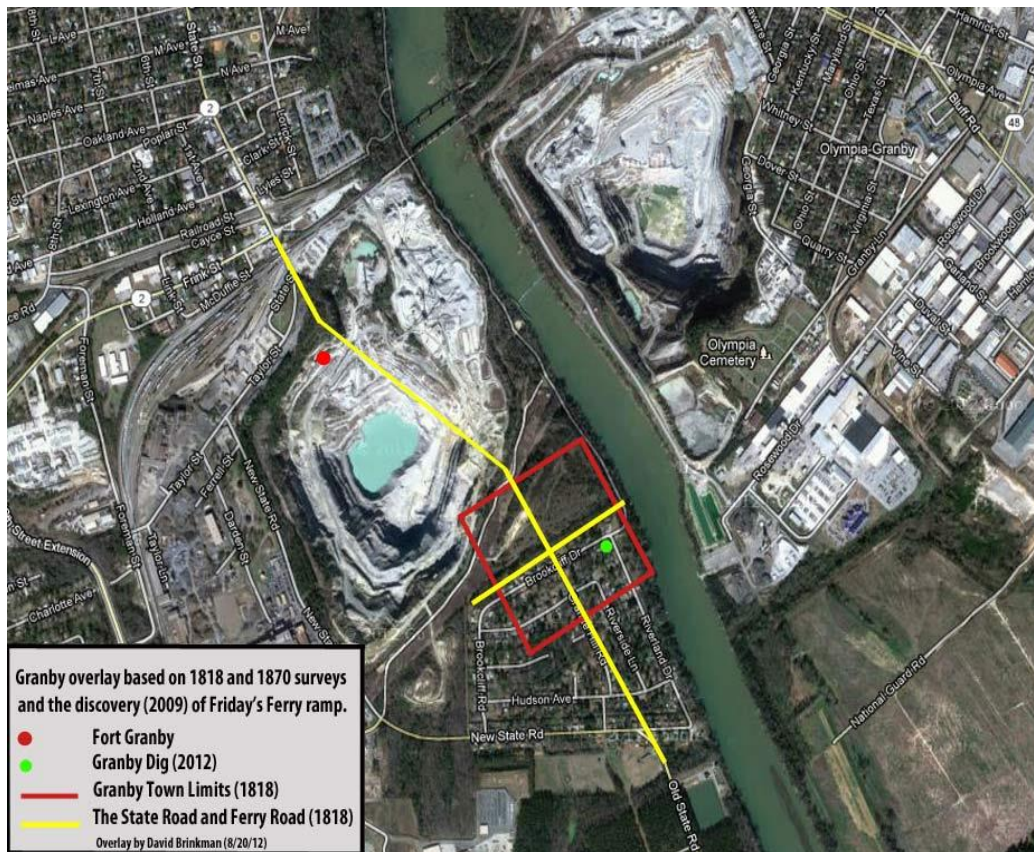


Figure 14.5: Granby Overlay Based on 1818 and 1870 Surveys. Map courtesy of David Brinkman, www.historysoft.com/granby



Figure 14.6: Old Granby Town. Map courtesy of David Brinkman, www.historysoft.com/granby

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Appendix A: Congarees Store Account Book – 1784-1786

(Transcription with spelling left as it was recorded. For this study, the author did not attempt to transcribe the cost of the items.)

"Congarees Store Account Book" 1784-1786, Jan. 2012. Cayce Historical Museum.

<http://www.library.sc.edu/digital/collections/congaree.html>

Page	Customer	Date	Items Purchased
	Alexander,		
33	William	1784.06.18	1 bottle Mederia Wine, 1 pack playing Cards
77	Allen	1785.10.18	1 Quarter Rum
82	Allen	1785.11.03	1 Quarter Rum
82	Allen	1785.11.05	1/2 lb Tobacco
17	Allen, Nancy	1785.03.07	1 Falling Axe
	Archer,		
120	Frederick	1786.01.21	1 quart Mallases, 1/2 lb Ginger
	Archer,		
120	Frederick	1786.01.21	1 quart Mallases, 1/2 lb Ginger, balance on rum
64	Archer, Mr.	1784.09.10	1 Gallon Molasses
64	Archer, Mr.	1784.09.24	1 Quart Rum
75	Archer, Roderick	1784.10.04	1 Gallon Molasses
49	Archer, Roderick	1785.08.02	19 yds Osnabrigs, 1 Hatt, 1 dz Needles, Thread
132	Archer, Roderick	1786.06.26	1 lb of Butter
115	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.11	6 all Bleads, 1 lb sugger
115	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.14	1 pint Rum, 2 lb sugger
115	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.17	Cash lent him
115	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.21	1 3/4 lb sugger
116	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.23	1 Gimblet
116	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.24	1 lb Nails, 55 nails
116	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.25	1 pint Rum, 1 Blanket
116	Archer, Wodnick	1786.01.27	Cash lent
			trio check handkerchiefs, 20 lb of Sugar, 2 Hatt, 5 yd Fustian, 4 lb of Coffee, 1 Paire Bokle, 1 Pound
122	Ardwich, Mr.	1786.02.01	Pepper
80	Arp, Joseph	1784.10.29	1 Snuff Box, 1 Pint Rum
52	Arther, Ambros	1784.08.12	1000 10d Nails, 100 4d Nails, 50 pump tacks
52	Arther, Ambros	1784.08.23	100 4d Nails
81	Arther, Ambros	1784.10.29	1 Quart Molasses

32	Arther, Ambros	1785.06.16	2 yds Coarse linnen
32	Arther, Ambros	1785.06.30	By Articles of Sundries Del. M. Brooks
53	Arther, Ambros	1785.08.08	1/2 Gallon Jamaica Rum
53	Arther, Ambros	1785.08.25	14 large death h'd buttons, 1 doz Small death h'd buttons, 1 boys hat
71	Arther, Ambros	1785.10.07	1 Pair Silk Stokings, 3 1/2 Gallon Rum
71	Arther, Ambros	1785.10.29	1/2 Bushell Salt
98	Arther, Ambrose	1785.12.08	Casch in Change
98	Arther, Ambrose	1785.12.10	Lost on a Gaine to Miss Jones
98	Arther, Ambrose	1785.12.24	1 Quarter Wen Neger
	Arther, Estate		
101	Wm.	1784.12.22	50 10d Nails
50	Arther, Estate	1785.08.02	300 pumps tacks
	Wm.		
	Arther,		
102	Hardgrove	1784.12.30	2 yds white Sarsnet, 1/2 dzn tea spoons
32	Arther,	1785.06.14	1 Bible
	Hardgrove		
42	Arther,	1785.07.13	1 Seive & Bottom, Cash pd. Mr. Trair
	Hardgrove		
42	Arther,	1785.07.15	5 Quarts rum (best)
	Hardgrove		
42	Arther,	1785.07.18	2 fans, 1 Qt & 1/2 Pint Wine
	Hardgrove		
42	Arther,	1785.07.26	Sundries & order by Mr. Eddengs
	Hardgrove		
49	Arther,	1785.08.02	del. Mr. Stewart 12 wt Sugar 2 wt Coffee
	Hardgrove		
49	Arther,	1785.08.03	25 yds Oznabrigs, Thread, black pepper, pepper box, 1 Wine glass
	Hardgrove		
58	Arther,	1785.08.21	Epson salts
	Hardgrove		
59	Arther,	1785.09.01	1 3/4 Gallon Rum
	Hardgrove		
59	Arther,	1785.09.05	1 Quir paper
	Hardgrove		
68	Arther,	1785.10.04	by Articles of Sundries to Mr. M. Gillum
	Hardgrove		
140	Arther, Hargrove	1786.07.27	1/2 Gallon Rum
16	Arthur, Ambrose	1785.02.05	On account of Mr. Prior
16	Arthur, Ambrose	1785.02.15	1 Gallon best Rum
21	Arthur, Ambrose	1785.04.22	3 pints Rum
25	Arthur, Ambrose	1785.05.12	3 Gallons Jamaica Rum
13	Arthur,	1785.02.14	1 Beaver Hatt, a pair Cotton Stockings, 1 Coffee pot, a Set of Cups & Saucers
	Hardgrove		
13	Arthur,	1785.02.15	1 Gallon Wine

	Hardgrove		
13	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.02.26	order to Stephen Emeree
16	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.03.02	3 pints & a half Rum
16	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.03.16	1 Quire paper
16	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.03.17	2 potts, two pair Hinges
16	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.03.18	1/2 bushel Salt
16	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.03.21	1 Lock & 100 Six penny Nails
16	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.03.28	100 ten penny Nails, 2 Gallons Rum, three yds Bagging, 2 pint tumblers, Mil pot, 1 Sugar Canister
21	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.04.21	1/2 lb powder, 2 lb Shot
21	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.04.27	6 lb Sugar, 3 lb Coffee
21	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.04.28	order 3 fish Hooks, two pair Sleeve buttons, 1 1/2 lb Sugar
23	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.05.04	1 lb Castile Soap
99	Arthur, Hardgrove	1785.12.10	1/2 lb Ginger, 6 1/2 lb Pewter
118	Arthur, Hardgrove		1 Bottle Turlingtons Balsam, 1/2 Gal Rum, 2 Sticks Wyre
76	Augabux	1785.10.18	1 Pair Spectacles
66	Augebux, Mr.	1785.09.28	1/2 Gallon Rum
64	Bails, James	1785.09.19	1 lb Salts, 1 Mustard Pot, 2 hatt Pins, 2 Candel Sticks, 1 Pepper Box, 1 Sk Silk, 1 Handkf, 1 Pr Snuffers
141	Baker, Jesse	1786.07.28	4 Gallons 1 Quart & 1 Pint, 100 Sadle Tacks, Tin Quart mug, 2 lb of Powder
46	Baker, Jessy	1785.07.27	1 Shingling Hatchet, 3 Galls Jamaica Rum, 2 1/2 Gals & Pint W.J. Rum
81	Baker, Jessy	1785.11.03	1 Bushell Salt, 1 wt Powder, 1/2 wt Pepper 3 1/2 yards Check, 3 1/2 yards Linen, 1/2 Gallon rum
34	Basset, Francis	1784.06.23	
72	Basset, Francis	1784.10.02	2 lb Brown sugar
33	Beard, Jonas	1784.06.19	sundrys del'd his Brother
95	Beard, Jonas	1784.12.04	1/2 Gallon Jamaica Rum
95	Beard, Jonas	1784.12.17	1 Bushell Salt, 1 lb black Pepper
138	Beard, Jonas	1786.07.13	2 Brushes, 1 Doz fish hooks
138	Beard, Jonas	1786.07.18	awl handles & awl blades
99	Beard, Jones	1785.12.10	By Articles of Sundries delivered on Your Order to

			M. Fetner
109	Beard, Jones	1786.01.02	1 yd Silk, 1 Hatt
15	Beard, Woldrich	1785.02.25	2 lb Coffee
	Beard,		1 Mans Hatt, 1 Doz Coat Buttons, 1 Dzn Small
73	Wouldrick	1784.10.02	Buttons, 1 lb Buck Shot
137	Bell, Alex.	1786.07.10	Cash Rec.
141	Bell, Alex.	1786.07.29	200 Sadle Tacks
21	Berry, Mr.	1785.04.26	In Balance of pins
35	Bishop	1784.06.28	1 pair of shoes
76	Bishop	1785.10.11	23 3/4 Iron, 3 3/4 Steal, 1 Granding Ston
104	Bishop	1785.12.08	1 Quarter Rum
37	Bishop, Mr.	1785.07.01	2 Sifter Rims, 50 corks
101	Blakeley, Mr.	1784.12.22	balance on rum, 1 lb Sugar
			2 1/2 yds Bed ticking, Buting, 1 pr Garters, 1 Rum
115	Bollen, John	1786.01.10	Cask, 4 Gal Mulasses
15	Bomberg, Mr.	1785.02.25	7 yds linen
	(Minister)		
23	Bordett, John	1785.05.09	article of Sundries
	Boughman,		
91	Joseph	1784.11.25	1 1/2 yds blue plains
			1 pair gloves, 1 sett plated buckles, 1 brush, 3 yds
32	Boyd, John	1784.06.15	gartering
			1 1/2 doz Jacket Buttons, 1 yard Blue shalloon, 1
54	Boyd, John	1784.08.17	stick twist, 1 Hatt, 1/2 yard Linen
63	Boyd, John	1784.09.24	1 Snaffle Bridle
76	Boyd, John	1784.10.08	12 lb Brown Sugar, 6 lb Coffee, 1 lb Bohea Tea
			1 Quart Lintseed Oil, 6 lb Brown Sugar, Cash, 1 pr
76	Boyd, John	1784.10.15	Stockings
			2 yds Ribbon, 2 Setts nitting needles, 1 Quart Oil,
85	Boyd, John	1784.11.10	Cask
99	Boyd, John	1784.12.15	1/2 Gallon Rum, 1/4 lb Flour
63	Boyd, John	1784.9.8	1 1/4 lb Bohea Tea, 6 lb Brown Sugar
8	Boyd, John	1785.01.25	1 Gallon Rum
10	Boyd, John	1785.02.02	1 Almanack
10	Boyd, John	1785.02.11	2 Gallons best Rum
10	Boyd, John	1785.02.20	1 pair Scissors
10	Boyd, John	1785.02.28	1 Hatt, 1 1/2 yd Lace, 1 1/2 yd Gauze, 6 lb Sugar,
			half yd oznaburgs
29	Boyd, John	1785.06.27	1 pen Knife
29	Boyd, John	1785.06.30	3 1/2 yds Sattinet, 2 1/2 dzn buttons, 3 large
			buttons & Stick twist, 6 lb Sugar, 2 pcs Nankeen, 1
			1/2 yd broad Cloth, 1 pr. Gloves
29	Boyd, John	1785.06.6	2 1/2 Gallons Rum
41	Boyd, John	1785.07.13	5 quarts Rum, 1 Gall best Rum, 4 wt brown Sugar
53	Boyd, John	1785.08.08	1 Gallon Rum

53	Boyd, John	1785.08.16	6 lb Sugar, 3 ozs Jesuits Bark
81	Boyd, John	1785.11.03	1 Pair Mans Gloves
102	Boyd, John	1785.12.17	12 lb Sugar
102	Boyd, John	1785.12.24	1 Gallon Rum per Order
102	Boyd, John	1785.12.26	1/2 Gallon Rum per Order
			28 Buttons, 28 Buttons, 1 Comb, 25 Nails, 1
113	Boyd, John	1786.01.10	peaper pins, 1 lb thread, 1 pen knife
125	Boyd, Mr John	1786.02.07	one yd Gauze, 5 Qrt Wine, 4 Loaf Sugar
18	Boyd, Mr.	1785.03.16	2 Gallons Rum, 6 lb Sugar, Cash
18	Boyd, Mr.	1785.03.18	1 Gallon & 1 pint rum, 250 lb of Flour
19	Boyd, Mr.	1785.04.04	1 Gallon Wine, 2 Gallons Rum
19	Boyd, Mr.	1785.04.29	1 Bushel Salt, 5 Quarts Rum
22	Boyd, Mr.	1785.05.02	10 lb Sugar
22	Boyd, Mr.	1785.05.11	5 Quarts Jamaica Rum to order
22	Boyd, Mr.	1785.05.21	5 Quarts Jamaica Rum to order
52	Boykin, Samuel	1784.08.16	1 Solid square, 2 lb Chalk
52	Boykin, Samuel	1784.08.20	1/4 lb Bohea tea, 1 hair sifter, 4 1/4 lb of Steel
52	Boykin, Samuel	1784.08.27	6 yards Osnabrugs, 1/2 bushel Salt
60	Boykin, Samuel	1784.09.04	1 pair thread stockings
60	Boykin, Samuel	1784.09.05	Vinegar Cruits
60	Boykin, Samuel	1784.09.23	500 10 d nails
60	Boykin, Samuel	1784.09.25	4 lb Brown Sugar
60	Boykin, Samuel	1784.09.29	1 lb Chalk
74	Boykin, Samuel	1784.10.02	1 Garden Line
93	Boykin, Samuel	1784.11.01	1 pr Scizzars [scissor]
13	Boykin, Samuel	1785.02.16	1 lb Chalk by Mr. Simons
99	Breadloaf, William	1785.12.09	In Balance on Articles of Sundries
125	Broocks, John	1786.02.06	1 Pinte Rum
125	Broocks, John	1786.02.15	one Qt Rum
125	Broocks, John	1786.02.18	one Pinte Rum
125	Broocks, John	1786.02.22	one 1/2 yd oznabrig, one stick twist
125	Broocks, John	1786.02.25	Mrs. Hickman for Eggs
55	Brooks, Edward	1784.08.17	1 pocket Handkf
69	Brooks, Edward	1784.09.23	1 Green Lined Hatt
61	Brooks, John	1784.09.04	1 pint Rum
61	Brooks, John	1784.09.10	3 yards Osnabrugs, 1 lb Brown Sugar
			4 pocket Handkerchief, 3 1/2 yards Osnabrugs, 1/2
61	Brooks, John	1784.09.14	lb gun Powder
61	Brooks, John	1784.09.18	1 1/2 pint Rum, 1 yard Osnabrugs, 2 lb Buck shott
61	Brooks, John	1784.09.22	1/2 Gallon Rum
61	Brooks, John	1784.09.30	1 lb Brown Sugar
80	Brooks, John	1784.10.25	5 lb Brown Sugar
80	Brooks, John	1784.10.29	1/4 lb 8 d Nails
83	Brooks, John	1784.11.01	1 Spelling Book, 1 Smaller book, 3 primers, 1

			lancet
83	Brooks, John	1784.11.07	1/2 Bottle sweet Oil
63	Brooks, John	1785.09.13	1/2 yd Linnen, 1/2 yd Cambrick, 1 yd Ribbon, 2 Sks Thread, order to Mr. Schorter, 8 yd Linnen
77	Brooks, John	1785.10.31	1 Quarter Rum
80	Brooks, John	1785.11.01	2 Pinte Rum
80	Brooks, John	1785.11.03	1 Pinte Rum
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.02	1 quart wine, 1 quart Rum
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.06	1 pound powder, 1 1/4 lb Shott Balance due Store. 1 1/2 yds Negro Cloath, pr wife, 3/4 yds Flannel
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.07	
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.08	1 quart Rum, 1 yd Negro Cloath, 1 pint Rum
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.14	1 pint Rum, 1 quart Rum, 1/2 lb Suggar
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.17	1 pint Rum, 1 hatt
108	Brooks, John	1786.01.25	5 quarts Rum
109	Brooks, John	1786.01.25	3 yds Ozenbrigs
	Brooks, John pr.		
128	Mr. Roon	1786.05.26	11 lb of Iron
	Brooks, John		
76	Sen.	1784.10.09	1/2 Gallon Rum
65	Brooks, William	1784.09.19	1/4 lb Coppras [coperas], 1/4 lb Black Pepper
65	Brooks, William	1784.09.22	6 sks thread
65	Brooks, William	1784.09.25	pen knife, 5 yd Bronn Plain
74	Brooks, William	1784.10.04	1/4 lb Alspice
74	Brooks, William	1784.10.06	1 Dzn large Coat Buttons
74	Brooks, William	1784.10.12	1 Small Iron Pott
74	Brooks, William	1784.10.26	16 yds Oznabrigs, 1 pr Shoe and Knee Buckles
83	Brooks, William	1784.11.04	1 yd Cambrick, 2 Blankets
83	Brooks, William	1784.11.07	1 peck Salt, 1 pr. Shoe Buckles
101	Brown, Thomas	1784.12.23	1 Quart Rum & Bottle
6	Brown, Thomas	1785.01.16	1 yd Rateen, 1 pair Cotton Cards
6	Brown, Thomas	1785.01.28	1 Grindstone, 2 Gallons Rum
56	Bush, Mr.	1785.08.19	India Handkerchief
		1784.11.17,	1 pr Worsted stockings, 1 Snaffle Bridle, 1 pint
88	Butler, William	23	Rum, 2 lb Shot, 1/2 lb powder
80	Butler, William		
55	Buttler, William	1784.08.23	3 pints Rum 2 pair thread stockings, 3 yards Linens, 3 yards Linens, 4 1/2 yards Corduroy, 2 yards Ravens Duck, 2 pair shoes, 1 pair Taylors Schairs [tailor's shears]
56	Buttler, William	1784.08.30	
14	Cash, Miss Charity Center, estate of	1785.02.19	1 pair Calimanco Shoes
76	Nathan	1784.10.09	1 pr Kid Skin Gloves

75	Chalk, James	1784.10.05	1/2 Gallon Rum, 5 lb Brown Sugar
97	Clark, Benjamin	1785.12.06	By Articles of Sundries, 1 Blanket, 1/2 Bushell Salt
97	Clark, Benjamin	1785.12.07	1 Pinte Rum, 20 Nails
97	Clark, Benjamin	1785.12.23	1 Onze Thread, 1 Quarter Rum
97	Clark, Benjamin	1785.12.24	1/4 yd Cambrick, 1 yd Silck 1 dzn large buttons, 1 1/2 dzn small buttons, 1 oz threat
98	Class, Frederick	1784.12.05	1 Gallon Rum
98	Class, Frederick	1784.12.24	9 1/2 yds Oznabrigs
78	Class, Mr.	1784.10.12	By articles Sundries del. Mr. Anderson
41	Clayton, Mr.	1785.07.13	Balance on Shalloon, 1 Blanket
86	Colley, Sowder	1784.11.15	1 pair Pumps, 1 pair steel shoe Buckles, 1 pair blk silk Stockings, 2 1/2 yards Cors B. Cloth, 3 1/2 yards S. fine B. Cloth, 1 1/4 doz of Blk Mohair buttons, 2 doz small Mohair buttons, 1 yard blk shalloon, 3 yards Linnen, 2 sks silk, 1 Mans Hatt, 1 Womans Hatt, 1 pair Doeskin Gloves, 1 Quart Decanter, 1 Boy Bever Hatt, 6 yard fine Linen 1 Corse white shirt, 1/2 gallon Rum, 1 qt Wine, 1 Saddle, 3 yards Sale Duck, 1 Mans Hatt, 1 Womans Hatt
57	Compty, John	1784.08.27	1 3/4 yards Broad Cloth, 1 1/2 yards Corse Linen, 2 Large & 8 small yellow Buttons, 2 sticks of twist, 1 skein silk
59	Compty, John	1784.09.03	2 yds Red flannel, 2 yds White flannel
60	Compty, John	1784.09.25	2 1/2 yds brown cloth
80	Compty, John	1784.10.20	1 yd Hair Ribbons, In part of 1 pr. Spurs
80	Compty, John	1784.10.23	1 pr. Cards, 3 lb. Sugar, 1 lock, 1 Bunch beads, 1 pocket Glass, 2 Quarts Rum, 1 broad axe, Coperas, Steel Thimble, Pint Mug
88	Compty, John	1784.11.17	1 Card of Sleeve Buttons, 2 lb of Powder, 20 lb of Sugar, 4 Tin Cups, 1 lb of Coffee
46	Cork, Mr.	1784.07.16	1 1/2 yard Oznabrigs, 1 pair Shoe Buckles, 1 Paper Ink stand
140	Crawford, Arthur	1786.07.24	1 Check shirt
140	Crawford, Arthur	1786.07.25	1 Razor
140	Crawford, Arthur	1786.07.28	
140	Crawford, Arthur	1786.07.29	
35	Cunnington, William	1784.06.21	4 Hhds Tobacco
58	Cunnington, William	1784.08.06	1 Hhd Tobacco, 800 lb, Cooperage
81	Cunnington, William	1784.10.23	2 Hhds (Hogheads) Tobacco delivered by John Townes, (http://ncpedia.org/tobacco/barrels) 4 yd sheeting, 1 bushel salt, 1/2 lb blk pep., 1 gun paper, 1 paper ink
53	Curry, Stephen	1784.08.16	6 1/2 lb Sugar
65	Curry, Stephen	1784.09.20	4 lb Lead, 4 lb Brown Sugar
73	Curry, Stephen	1784.10.02	

83	Curry, Stephen	1784.11.01	1 Quart Molasses
83	Curry, Stephen	1784.11.17	1 Snaffle Bridle
121	Dancer, Peter	1786.01.30	1/4 Cloath
74	Daniel, Jos	1785.10.11	1 Beaver Hatt
52	Daniel, Joseph	1785.08.06	7 yds Sattinet, Silk, Twist, 2 Skeins Silk, 1 Stick twist
46	Domeni, Andrew	1784.07.29	1 Quire paper, (25 sheets of paper)
138	Domini, Andrew	1786.07.14	Cash paid
85	Domini, Henry	1784.11.10	In part of a beaver Hatt
75	Dorch	1785.10.13	1 Bushell Salt, 4 lb Shoot
39	Dorch, William	1785.07.05	1/2 yd bath Coating, 1 Sadlers Presser, 2 punching Irons, 1 Hammer, 1 Lifter Bottom, By Articles of Sundries
50	Dorch, William	1785.08.03	1 Jenney Whip, 2 bowls
50	Dorch, William	1785.08.22	2 Gallons & 7 Pints best Rum
60	Dorch, William		
64	Dreyer, Godfrey	1784.09.18	1 lb Gun Powder
64	Dreyer, Godfrey	1784.09.24	1 Iron spade, 1 yard osnabrigs, 12 lb Brown Sugar
33	Dreyer, John	1784.06.21	2 1/4 yards ravens duck, 2 yards binding
105	Duggon, Lee	1785.12.28	6 lb Sugar, 2 Bottle with Rum
116	Duggon, Lee	1786.01.12	1 pr Cotton Cards, 13 3/4 lb Pewter
			12 yards Osnabrigs, 3 1/2 yards Check, Thread, 4 3/4 yards Linen, 1 quart Mugg
34	Dunlap, Robert	1784.06.26	
104	Elles, Charles	1785.12.27	1 1/2 yd broad cloth, 1 1/2 yd Linnen, 1 yd white Chaloon, Silk & Twist, Buttons & Threadd
104	Elles, Charles	1785.12.30	1 yd hair Ribbon
109	Elles, Charles	1786.01.02	1 pr Hoze
109	Elles, Charles	1786.01.11	1 shirt pattern, 1 quart Rum
100	Ellis, Charles	1785.12.11	4 yd Raven Duck
100	Ellis, Charles	1785.12.18	8 1/2 yd blue Cloth, 1 pair Garters
100	Ellis, Charles	1785.12.24	1 pair shoes, 2 pair Stokings, 1 hatt, 1 Pinte Rum, 1/2 lb Sugar
			pr. Credit on acct. of Mr. Tolbart 1 months wages due the 24 Dec
112	Ellis, Charles	1786.01.03	
112	Ellis, Charles	1786.01.21	1 yd Serg Denem deld. Mrs. Sharp
129	Ellis, Charles	1786.06.04	Paid Mrs. Sharp
129	Ellis, Charles	1786.06.04	1/2 Bottle Wine
129	Ellis, Charles	1786.06.04	Cash paid Alex. Bell for 2 Shirts
129	Ellis, Charles	1786.06.20	1 Bottle of Wine, 1 Quart of Wine
129	Ellis, Charles	1786.06.27	1 1/4 yd of Bed tick
129	Ellis, Charles	1786.06.30	1 Hatt, 1 1/2 yd of Ribbond
136	Ellis, Charles	1786.07.07	Goods paid Mrs. Sullivan
136	Ellis, Charles	1786.07.10	Cash paid Ellis
136	Ellis, Charles	1786.07.22	1 Printed handkf
136	Ellis, Charles	1786.07.24	1 Silver Watch and Chain, 1 Watch Seal, cash

			paid in Town
6	Emeree, Stephen	1785.01.18	Balance of a Sett of Lancets
6	Emeree, Stephen	1785.01.27	1 Spike Gimblet
13	Emeree, Stephen	1785.02.16	1/2 lb Coperas
18	Emeree, Stephen	1785.03.18	1 pannel or tenant saw
38	Emery, Stephen	1785.07.28	1 yd S-F brd. Clothe (green), 1 yd Red S-F brd. Clothe, 2 yds White Shaloon, 2 Sticks twist, 2 Skeins Silk, 1 Qt. Rum
49	Emery, Stephen	1785.08.02	Steel plate handsaw, Gun powder, 1 Stock buckle, 1 Quart Wine, 1 Quart Rum, 1 1/4 Osnabrigs
49	Emery, Stephen	1785.08.03	1 Quart Rum
49	Emery, Stephen	1785.08.05	1 1/4 yds Osnabrigs
132	Ingram, Samuel	1786.06.24	1/2 Doz fish hooks
141	Ingram, Samuel	1786.07.29	Cash paid
75	Evens, Dick	1785.10.13	5 Pair Shoes
14	Everet, Benjamin	1785.02.18	1 Beaver hat
65	Everet, Mr.	1785.09.19	6 Indigo hooks, 9 yd Osnabks (<i>an Indigo hook is a curved knife used in reaping indigo.</i>)
132	Everit, Benjamin	1786.06.30	1 lb of Epsom Salts
105	Evert, Benjamin	1785.12.28	1 pair Shoes
13	Farrel, Col.	1785.02.16	1 Quart Rum
127	Felps, Moses	1786.05.15	1 Doz fish hooks, 1 oz Coarse thread
136	Felps, Moses	1786.07.06	3 yards of Sheeting
136	Felps, Moses	1786.07.08	1 Quart of Spirits
136	Felps, Moses	1786.07.15	8 lb of Sugar, 1 Quart Spirits
136	Felps, Moses	1786.07.20	7 yards of Oznabrigs, 7 yards of Irish sheeting one Paire Chises, one lb Schott, 3 Qt Rum & Bottle, one Pen Knif
122	Felpz, Moses	1786.02.02	one Gallon & Quart Rum
122	Felpz, Moses	1786.02.04	6 lb of Sugar, one Qt. Rum, one lb Coffee
122	Felpz, Moses	1786.02.13	one Qt. Rum
122	Felpz, Moses	1786.02.21	one Qt. Rum
68	Feltz, Federic Fettnor,	1784.09.22	1 Poriette
121	Eaberhart	1786.01.25	1/2 lb Powder, 2 lb shott
75	Fitzgarrel, Alexander	1785.10.13	1 Quarter rum, 2 lb Suggar, 1 Quarter Rum to his mother in Law
75	Fitzgarrel, Alexander	1785.10.15	1 1/2 Gallon Rum, 1 Pair Shoes, 1 Piece Lace, 2 wt Coffe, 1 Quarter Rum, 1 Pair Bokls
132	FitzPatrick	1786.07.01	1 Quart Jamaica Spirits
101	Foust, Bord	1785.12.15	1 pair Woman Shoes, 10 lb Sugar, 1/2 lb Allspice, 1 Handkerchief

78	Foust, Bourl	1784.10.12	3 Pints Rum, 1 lb Coffee
6	Foust, Gasper	1785.01.15	1 Gallon Best Rum
72	Foust, Jacob	1784.10.01	4 lb Brown sugar, 1 Pocket Knife
78	Foust, Jacob	1784.10.12	1 Pen Knife
5	Foust, Jacob	1785.01.14	3 yds cloth
5	Foust, Jacob	1785.01.24	2 yds Raven Duck, 1 ounce thread, 1 lb pepper, 1 check Handkerchief, 4 lb brown Sugar, 1 Quart Rum
5	Foust, Jacob	1785.01.28	1 Quart Rum
46	Foust, Jacob	1785.07.25	6 wt Sugar
119	Foust, Jacob	1786.01.18	3 yds Ozenbrigs, 1 hankechif
119	Foust, Jacob	1786.01.23	3 yds Negro Cloath, 1 pr Hoze
124	Foust, Jacob	1786.02.21	3 Pints Rum
128	Foust, Jacob	1786.05.27	1/4 lb of Gun Powder & 1 lb of Shott
15	Foust, John	1785.02.19	5 1/2 lb Iron
17	Freeman, Miss	1785.03.11	In part of a Tea Kettle
25	Freeman, Mr.	1785.05.13	2 pair Stockings, Balance in a Kettle
8	Friday, John	1785.01.26	1 Double flint tumbler, <i>(Fine glass was produced in substantial amounts in England during the entire 18th century. It was usually made from a lead crystal, then referred to as "flint" glass. http://portobelloglass.com/18th_century_glass.html)</i>
21	Friday, John	1785.04.17	1 pint Wine
32	Fridig, John	1785.06.07	1 p. Hanover Lace, Rec'd in part
8	Fritz, Henry	1785.01.27	1 Boys hatt, one Doz shirt Buttons, 1 Coarse Handkerchief
88	Gamble, Judith	1784.11.19	1 London Duffle blanket
97	Gamble, Judith	1784.12.11	1 Silk Hatt, 1 Bowl
33	Geiger, Jacob	1784.06.21	2 Gallons rum
65	Geiger, Jacob	1784.09.18	1- 9 inch Stock Lock, 6 lb Brown Sugar
65	Geiger, Jacob	1784.09.30	8 yards Osnabrugs, 100 Saddle tacks
100	Gibson, Joseph	1784.12.19	1 Curb bridle, 2 lb Soap
9	Gibson, Joseph	1785.01.27	Balance of Stockings
50	Gibson, Joseph	1785.08.03	12 yds plains, 12 yds Osnabrugs
119	Gibson, Joseph	1786.01.18	3 pecks Salt
59	Gillum, Mason	1785.09.03	2 Quarts Rum
59	Gillum, Mason	1785.09.05	1 Pinte Rum
59	Gillum, Mason	1785.09.07	1 10d. Gimblet, 50 20d. Nails
59	Gillum, Mason	1785.09.09	1 Quart Rum
59	Gillum, Mason	1785.09.19	1/2 lb Coffee
59	Gillum, Mason	1785.09.28	6 lb Suggar, 1/2 lb Coffe
70	Gillum, Mason	1785.10.05	3 Pinte Rum, 4 wt Suggar
70	Gillum, Mason	1785.10.07	1 Pinte Rum
22	Gillum, Mr.	1785.04.30	1 Quart best Rum

26	Gillum, Mr.	1785.05.16	Balance in Linen, 1/2 Gallon Molasses
65	Gillum, Mr.	1785.09.19	1 Quart Rum, 1 Quart Rum, 1 Quart Rum
105	Glaiser, John	1785.12.28	2 1/2 yd Velvet, 3 yd Linnen, 1 1/2 dz Gilded Buttons, 1 dz black silk buttons, 3/4 yd Corduroy, 1 Skein Silk 3 quarts Rum, 1 doz silk buttons, 3 large buttons, 3 pints Rum
112	Glaseur, John	1786.01.03	
92	Gooden, John	1785.12.01	2 yd Laces, 1 Bottle Wine 1 1/2 doz Buttens, 3 doz small Buttens, 3/4 yd Blue Satten, 1 yd Cambrick, 2 skeans thread, 1 oz thread, 1 pen knife
113	Gooden, John	1786.01.10	
113	Gooden, John	1786.01.12	2 pr silk Hoze, 1 pr Pumps 1 pr Roase blankets, 1 pr. Roase blankets, 41 yds
113	Gooden, John	1786.01.25	Bed ticking, 19 bed ticking
108	Goodin, John	1786.01.13	2 pr Silk Hoze, 1 pr Pumps 1 pr Rose Blankets, 1 pr Rose Blankets, 41 yds
108	Goodin, John	1786.01.25	Bed Ticking, 19 yds Bed Ticking, Cash lent
34	Goodwin, Estate Col.	1785.06.29	1 Auger, 1 Compass, 2 Handsaw files
26	Goodwin, Estate of Robt	1785.05.15	1 Broad axe, Sifter & Rim
20	Goodwin, Howel	1785.04.08	2 pocket Books 3 1/2 yards Jean, 1 1/4 yards Linen, twist and thread, 1 great Cloak, 1 Basalona Handk., 1 Whip, 1 Sursingle 1 qt. wine, 1 pr. Silk stockings, 1 pair thread stockings
32	Goodwin, John	1784.06.16	
32	Goodwin, John	1784.06.16	
97	Goodwin, John	1784.12.6	1 watch Chain, 1 watch Seal
14	Goodwin, John	1785.02.18	1 lb Hair powder
19	Goodwin, John	1785.03.28	1 pair Sleeve Buttons & 1 lb hair powder
22	Goodwin, John	1785.04.27	1 lb hair powder, a Handkerchief, 1 pair best Buckskin Gloves
24	Goodwin, John	1785.05.06	5 yds Velvet, 6 Large Buttons, two doz. Buttons
24	Goodwin, John	1785.05.16	1 pair pumps, a watch key to order
24	Goodwin, John	1785.05.26	Sundries to order to Miss Gregory
24	Goodwin, John	1785.05.31	1 Doz pint Mugs
33	Goodwin, John	1785.06.25	2 1/2 dzn Gilded Buttons, By Articles of Sundries
40	Goodwin, John	1785.07.11	1 1/2 yd dbl Quilting, Buttons, Linnen, & Thread, 1 whip, 1 Glass, 1 Handkerchief
54	Goodwin, John	1785.08.11	1 Beaver hatt, 1 Saddle Cloth, 1 yd ribbon
74	Goodwin, John	1785.10.11	2 3/4 yd Corde Roy, Silk & Twist, 1 yd Linnen
84	Goodwin, John	1785.11.05	1 Bushell Salt
84	Goodwin, John	1785.11.07	2 1/2 yd Silck, 5 Sk Silck, 1 doz Buttons, 1 Pair Stirrup Leader
84	Goodwin, John	1785.11.21	7 yd Chack, 1 Pair Blankets, 5 lb Soap, 2 Quier Paper, 2 handkchf

139	Goodwin, John	1786.07.18	1 Chaise Whip
63	Goodwin, Robert	1785.09.13	3 Brass knob Parts
30	Goodwin, William	1785.06.06	2 Gallons Jamaica Rum
[147] fragm ent			
	Goodwyn, John	1786.09.28	1 lb of Gun Powder
99	William Gouden, Mr.	1784.12.18	1 pr Mens shoes, 1 pr Womens shoes
124	John	1786.02.04	2 Locks, a tenants Saw, a hand Saw, 1/2 lb Tea, 4 lb of Sugar
71	Goudin, Estate of Rob	1785.10.06	4 Bushell Salt 9/4 to Jassy Goudin
17	Gozard, John	1785.03.12	1 peck Salt
61	Gozzard, Isaac	1785.09.07	3 pints rum to order, 12 Skains thread, one thule, 1 Fiddle to order, 1 Blanket, a peck Salt, 1 Quart rum
80	Gozzard, Isaac	1785.11.01	3 wt Suggar
80	Gozzard, Isaac	1785.11.04	1 Quarter Rum
135	Graaff, Seibels, Brasilman & Co.	1786.07.05	3 lb of Soap
135	Graaff, Seibels, Brasilman & Co.	1786.07.08	1 Floor Brush
135	Graaff, Seibels, Brasilman & Co.	1786.07.27	1/2 Gallon Brandy
127	Graff, Sebels, Braselman & Co	1786.05.22	1 Sive Compleat, 1 pr of Shoe Buckles, 2 pr of hinges
127	Graff, Sebels, Braselman & Co	1786.05.25	4 pr of Door hinges
110	Compr Graff, Sebils &	1786.01.03	1 pencil
110	Compr Graff, Sebils &	1786.01.09	1 Tea Pott, 1 Read pencil
110	Compr Graff, Sebils &	1786.01.11	1 pr Hinges
110	Compr Graff, Sebils &	1786.01.13	1 Gun Lock
110	Compr Graff, Sebils &	1786.01.20	3 pecks Salt
110	Compr Graff, Seeble & Braselman	1786.01.21	Fine Hatt, Capt. Green for self 1 pr. Shoes
70	Graff, Seeble & Braselman	1785.10.18	3 wt Soap
97	Graff, Seebles & Braselman	1785.12.07	1 lb Soap
97	Graff, Seebles & Braselman	1785.12.16	1 Dish

97	Graff, Seebles & Braselman	1785.12.19	1 lb Bram Stone, 3 lb Soap
97	Graff, Seebles & Braselman	1785.12.22	1 Candel Box, 2 Spare All, 1 dz Cups & Saucers, 1 pair Shoes
117	Comp	1786.01.14	1 Sattel
117	Grafts Seibles & Comp	1786.01.20	22 1/2 pounds Black pepper, 7 lb Ginger, 2 3/4 lb Turine
85	Gray, Benjamin	1784.11.10	1 yd blue Baiz, 2 Skeins thread 1/2 yd white Plains, 3 yds Worsted binding, 1 pr worsted Stockings
85	Gray, Benjamin	1784.11.16	1 thread Sircingle, 1 Hatt
85	Gray, Benjamin	1784.11.25	1 black Pocket book 1 yd Shaloon, 3 Skeins Thread, 1 pen Knife
96	Gray, Benjamin	1784.12.11	6 small bridle buckles, 2 1/4 yds blk velvet, 1 yd linnen, Silk & twist, 1 dz small Deah Head buttons, 1/4 doz large
96	Gray, Benjamin	1784.12.4	1 pr Worsted Stockings
5	Gray, Benjamin	1785.01.13	2 1/4 yds Ververet, 1 yd Linen, Twist and thread, 1 Doz small Buttons, 1/4 doz large Buttons, 1 yd Bayz, 2 yards Binding
5	Gray, Benjamin	1785.01.14	Sundries
56	Gray, Benjamin	1785.01.19	1 Saddle
56	Gray, Benjamin	1785.08.18	on balance of P. Gray's account
56	Gray, Benjamin	1785.08.30	1 plated bit berdoon & Chain, 1 tin pint
91	Gray, Peter	1784.11.25	1 1/2 Gallons Lintseed Oil
75	Gregory, Henry	1784.10.03	2 lb Coffee, 1 Shaving Box & Glass, 1 lb Soap, 1 Small pot, 1 pr Stockings, 1 Pack Cards, 1 Pack Cards, 1 lb Pepper, 2 Skeins Silk, 1 yd Linnen, 1/2 doz Gilt Buttons, Sugar, 1 doz Corks, 1 pen knife, 3 1/2 yds Linnen, 1 yd Cambrick, 3 Skein Thread, 2 1/4 yds Velvet, Buttons, Silk twist, 1 yd Linnen
45	Gregory, Henry	1785.07.23	8 large Gilt Buttons, 1 1/2 yds Imperial Velvet, 1 1/2 yds Linnen, 2 yds dbl Jean, 2 14 doz Buttons, 1 Spade
46	Gregory, Henry	1785.07.25	1 Quire paper
55	Gregory, Henry	1785.08.13	2 1/2 yds Rateen
93	Grub, Benjamin	1784.12.01	3 Gallons Rum
57	Grubb, Benjamin	1784.08.27	1/4 lb Jesuit Bark, 1 oz thread
62	Grubb, Benjamin	1784.09.05	On his Procr. To Mr. Pegel
77	Guidon, Capt William Guigger	1785.10.29	
71	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1784.10.01	1 Gal. Jamaica Spirits
71	[Geiger], Jacob	1784.10.07	1 Mans Hat
71	Guigger	1784.10.08	100 10d Nails

	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger		
84	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1784.11.06	1 Gallon Jamaica Rum, 6 lb Brown Sugar
84	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1784.11.23	1 pr Worsted Stockings, 1 Saddle Cloth
84	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1784.11.29	1 pad-lock
53	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1785.08.09	125 pump tacks
53	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1785.08.22	2 Gallons Jamaica Rum
46	[Geiger], Jacob Guigger	1785.07.26	156 Nails, 200 10 d. Nails, 1 Carpenters Compass
100	[Geiger], John Guigger, Jacob	1784.12.31	1 Bushell salt, 1 Gallon rum, 3 pints Malosses
33	Guigger, Jacob	1785.06.18	3 1/2 yds brd. Worsted binding
76	Guigger, Jacob	1785.10.15	1 lb Shoot, 1 Stock Buket
9	Haley, Henry	1785.01.30	1 pair Men's Shoes, one Quart rum
43	Hall, Warren	1785.07.15	3 yds Hair ribbon, 1 yd Lincy Woley, 4 yds Silk Ferreting
78	Hallaway, James	1785.10.31	1 1/2 lb Powder, 1/2 Bushell Salt, 1 Pair Butons, 2 yd Linnen, 1/4 lb Shoot, 2 lb Suggar, 2 lb Lead
82	Hallaway, James	1785.11.03	1 Grater, 1 Quarter Rum 7 yards Striped Muzlin, 2 1/2 fine Linen, 6 3/4 yards Calico, 1 oz fine thread, 1 oz Corse thread, 4 pounds Loafe Sugar, 2 yards Osnabrugs, 1 yard figured Gauze, 1 yard plain Gauze, 6 pound coffee, 10 pound brown sugar, 1 paper in?
47	Hampton, Henry	1784.08.03	powder, 6 lb Bird shott, 1 sett Saddle Boyes
55	Hampton, John	1784.08.20	1 oz thread
127	Hampton, Rich.	1786.05.15	1 yd of Sheeting, 1 Paper of Pins
34	Hampton, Richard	1784.06.23	2 pound soap
34	Hampton, Richard	1784.06.24	1 Carpenters saw, 1 Carpenter Compass, 1 Hand saw file, 1 Broad Chizel, 1/2 pound Nails
34	Hampton, Richard	1784.06.28	1 Shawl, 2 yard ribbon
61	Hampton, Richard	1784.09.03	3 Gallons best Jamaica Spirits, 1 Quire of Paper
61	Hampton, Richard	1784.09.05	7 lb Coffee, 5 lb Sugar
61	Hampton, Richard	1784.09.07	1 Quire paper
61	Hampton, Richard	1784.09.10	1 pair Taylors shears
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.02	1 lb Loaf Sugar

73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.04	1 1/4 lb Brown Sugar, 2 yds Red Baize
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.06	2 lb Coffee
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.07	2 lb Brown Sugar, 2 lb Loaf Sugar, 1 Felling axe, 1 Hair Sifter
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.09	1 Quire Paper
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.11	1 1/2 yds Linnen, 1 oz Thread
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.12	2 lb Loaf Sugar, 2lb Brown Sugar
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.14	1 Tinn Sauce pan
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.15	2 lb Brown Sugar
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.16	1 Quart Rum
73	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.18	1 Small cupboard (Cupboard) lock
74	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.18	1 oz thread
74	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.21	6 lb Coffee
74	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.26	Quarter lb Powder
74	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.28	6 lb Brown Sugar, 1 Felling axe
74	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.29	3 pints Rum
74	Hampton, Richard	1784.10.31	6 lb Brown Sugar
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.01	1 Quart Rum
82	Richard	1784.11.03	3 Pints Rum 4 1/2 yds blue Cloth, 3 yds Coarse Linnen, 2 doz large buttons, 1 Hand Silk, 10 1/2 yds fine linnen, 4 ozs blue thread, 2 ozs fine white thread, 3 Check shirts, 1 pr. Scizzars, 1/4 yd Cambrick, 1 pr Worsted Stockings, 3 yds Coarse linnen, 1 Quart Rum, 1/4 lb Gun Powder, 1 lb Duck shot, 1 pint
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.06	Rum
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.07	5 pints Rum, 1 Quart Rum
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.08	6 lb brown Sugar, 1 Carpenters Compass, 1 Bottle Mustard

82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.10	1 1/4 lb Soap, 1 Quart Molasses, 1 Quire Paper
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.13	3 pints Rum
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.17	1/2 yd White flannel, 33 lb Iron
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.19	3 pints Jamaica Rum, pd Order William Butler
82	Hampton, Richard	1784.11.23	8 lb 10 d Nails, 3 pints Jamaica Rum, 1 lb Soap, 1 Skein black silk
93	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.02	3 pints Jamaica Rum, 3 lb Coffee, 1/4 lb Osnabrigs thread
93	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.03	2 pr shoes, 2 lb Soap
93	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.04	2 yds Oznabrigs, 1 Small Hatt, 1 lb soap, 1 pr Womens Gloves
93	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.06	2 lb Nails, 1 Quart Rum, 1 pr H Hinges
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.11	1 Quart Malosses
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.14	1 peck Salt, 1 Tenant Saw, 1 Quart Malosses
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.22	2 yds Ravens Duck
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.23	3 Pints Rum
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.24	7 yds blk Calimanco, 1 pr. Shoes, 4 yds Binding
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.27	1 Gallon Jamaica Rum, 2 Nutmegs, 1 pr Shoes
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.29	2 lb Coffee, 1 Skein Silk, 1 Quire Paper, 1 Quart Malosses
94	Hampton, Richard	1784.12.9	1 Quart Rum
10	Hampton, Richard	1785.01.11	Sundries omitted in the Month of January
10	Hampton, Richard	1785.02.03	1/2 lb 2d. Nails, 1 yd green Calimanco, 1 Quire paper, 1 Quart & half pint Rum
10	Hampton, Richard	1785.02.05	2 yds Serge, 2 Skains silk
10	Hampton, Richard	1785.02.07	1 lb Eight penny Nails, 1/4 lb Bohea Tea
10	Hampton, Richard	1785.02.09	2 lb Coffee
10	Hampton, Richard	1785.02.10	1 paper pins, 1 pair Womens Shoes
16	Hampton, Richard	1785.03.01	2 Small Bowls

16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.03	1 Bedcord
16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.05	25 ten penny Nails
16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.07	1 pair Scissors & Cash, 1 pint Molasses
16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.12	2 Broad Hoes
16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.14	2 lb Coffee
16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.23	1 yd red Baiz, two pounds loaf Sugar
16	Richard Hampton,	1785.03.30	1 Quart & pint Rum, 1 Quart Molasses & 1 lb Coffee
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.02	2 Quarts Rum
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.04	1 lb Coffee, a Quart Rum, 1/2 Quire paper, a piece fishing line, 500 Nails, three pints Rum, 1/2 Hundred Nails, 1 pound Coffee
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.08	3 pints rum to order, 12 Skains thread, one thule, 1 Fiddle to order, 1 Blanket, a peck Salt, 1 Quart rum
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.17	12 Skains with thread to order, 1 tenant Saw, Cash, 1 Gallon rum to order, a shoe Brush
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.26	1 Gallon Molasses to order, a Quart rum, 1/2 Bushel Salt
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.27	1 Quart Rum to order
20	Richard Hampton,	1785.04.28	1 Foot Adze to order
23	Richard Hampton,	1785.05.02	1 Barrel Flour to order, 3 lb Steel, a Grindstone
23	Richard Hampton,	1785.05.03	1 Quart Best Rum to order
23	Richard Hampton,	1785.05.07	1 small painting brush, a hammer, to order, 1 Quart Molasses, 69 lb Bacon
23	Richard Hampton,	1785.05.11	1 Box Window Glass, 1 Bottle Turlington's Balsam, 1 pound Chalk & pound Salts (<i>Turlington's Balsam Of Life, Robert Turlington, received his patent in 1744 for "A medicine, called the balsam of life. The Balsam contained at least 27 ingredients, and in his patent it is specified that it would cure kidney and bladder stones, colic, and inward weakness.</i>)
23	Richard Hampton,	1785.05.12	Sundries to order
23	Richard Hampton,	1785.05.15	1 Skain Silk

23	Hampton, Richard	1785.05.19	100 Saddle tacks, 4 1/4 yds check, 1 Linen Handkerchief
23	Hampton, Richard	1785.05.21	1 Dozen wine glasses
23	Hampton, Richard	1785.05.26	1 pair Women's shoes & a stick cap wire
31	Hampton, Richard	1785.06.11	1 twine
31	Hampton, Richard	1785.06.11	twine, pipes, 2 skeins Threads, 1 p. diaper Tape, 9 1/2 lb Bacon
31	Hampton, Richard	1785.06.13	1/2 dzn pipes
31	Hampton, Richard	1785.06.16	2 Skeins Thread
31	Hampton, Richard	1785.06.29	1 pc. Diaper Tape, 9 1/2 lb Bacon
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.04	1 Saddle & Bridle Compleat, 10 yds Osnabgs, 10 Skeins Thread, 1 nt Soap, Needles
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.05	10 fish hooks, 1 3/4 yd Chintz
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.11	1 Handkf, 18 yds Pavelian Gauze
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.15	1 pc Diaper Tape, 1/2 yd Silk Gauze
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.18	1 yd Coarse Linnen
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.23	1 Dz fish hooks
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.25	1 Sauce pan
38	Hampton, Richard	1785.07.26	1 bottle Turlington, Cash
51	Hampton, Richard	1785.08.06	1 lb Sugar
51	Hampton, Richard	1785.08.17	25 lb Flour
51	Hampton, Richard	1785.08.18	5 1/2 yds Osnabgs, 1 yd Linnen, 4 1/2 yds Linnen
51	Hampton, Richard	1785.08.23	1 lb Bohea tea
51	Hampton, Richard	1785.08.27	1 yd Milinet
51	Hampton, Richard	1785.08.30	1/2 doz Needles
59	Hampton, Richard	1785.09.03	1 bottle Turlington, 1 Nutmeg
59	Hampton,	1785.09.19	1 Bever Haat, 3 yd Fustian

59	Richard Hampton,	1785.09.25	5 yds White Plain
59	Richard Hampton,	1785.09.30	2 Oz. Barck
71	Richard Hampton,	1785.10.07	1/4 wt Thea
71	Richard Hampton,	1785.10.10	1 yd Osnabruk
83	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.05	1 Coffe Pot
83	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.07	1 Paper Pins
83	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.13	1 Quarter Molases
83	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.15	1 Pair Cisar, 1 lb. Soap, 1 Quarter Molases, 1 dz button, 1 Sk Silk, 1 dz buttons by Order, 1 Padlock
83	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.21	2 Pair Stirups Leader, 2 Bushell Salt, 2 yd Rad Bais, 1 Bushell & 1 Pack Salt
84	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.21	3 yd Bath Coating
84	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.25	1/4 lb Powder, 1/2 Bushell Salt, 1/2 lb Powder, 1 lb Shoot, 1 Quarter Molases
84	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.29	1/2 lb Allspice
84	Richard Hampton,	1785.11.30	1 lb Soap
95	Richard Hampton,	1785.12.03	1 Skein Combrick Thread
95	Richard Hampton,	1785.12.14	100 lb Flower
95	Richard Hampton,	1785.12.20	1/2 Bushels Salt
95	Richard Hampton,	1785.12.28	1 lb Shott
95	Richard Hampton,	1785.12.29	By a Notte of hand in favour of Alexander, 1/2 Bushell Salt
115	Richard Hampton,	1786.01.10	1 sifter, 1 1/2 yd Green beas
115	Richard Hampton,	1786.01.31	1 tennant saw, 1 pr knee Buckels
132	Richard Hampton,	1786.06.17	20 lb of flour
132	Richard Hampton,	1786.06.23	1 Doze of Epsom Salts
132	Richard Hampton,	1786.06.29	1 Paper Pins

134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.04	1/4 lb of Black Pepper
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.05	3 fish hooks per Order for David Arther
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.07	1 oz fine thread, 1 hank of Cap Wire 6d
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.11	1 yd of linnen, 1/2 yd of Sarenet, 2 Pair of womens shoes
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.21	2 Large weeding hoes
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.22	1 Chipt hatt pr order
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.24	1 oz Cloves, 1 oz oznabrigs thread pr order
134	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.26	1 lb of 10 d Nails, 1 Weeding hoe, 1 Large Drawing knife
135	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.28	1 1/2 Oznabrigs
135	Hampton, Richard	1786.07.31	1/2 lb of 20d Nails
34	Hampton, Richard & Wade	1784.06.24	500 Nails
34	Hampton, Richard & Wade	1784.06.26	2 skaines black silk
85	Hampton, Richard & Wade	1784.11.10	1 Handsaw
85	Hampton, Richard & Wade	1784.11.13	1 Blanket, 1 Hatt, 1 Gallon Rum
140	Hampton, Richard & Wade	1786.07.24	12 lb of Nails
135	Richard (delivered to Solomand & Jacob McGraw pr order)	1786.07.27	2 1/2 yd of Oznabrigs, 1 Cutteau knife, 1 Check handkf, 1 Doz fish hooks, 3 1/2 yd of Oznabrigs, 1 Pack of Cards, 1 Quart Rum, 1 Pair of Sleeve Buttons, 2 yards of Worsted ferriting
111	Hampton, Richard Col.	1786.01.03	1 lb Gun powder, 3 lb Shott
111	Hampton, Richard Col.	1786.01.16	1 pr. Knee Buckels
111	Hampton, Richard Col.	1786.01.17	ordr. 1 1/2 yd Green Boys
111	Hampton, Richard Col.	1786.01.31	1 tennant Saw
55	Hampton, Wade	1784.08.20	1 pair sticht heel pumps, 2 pr thread Stockings

72	Hampton, Wade	1784.10.02	1 Boys Coarse Hat, Cash, 1 1/2 yds Broad Cloth, 1 1/2 yds Black Shaloon, 1 1/4 yds Linnen, 2 Doz. Jacket Buttons, Taylors Charges for Making 1 Hatt, 1 pr Shoes, 1 1/2 yds black Durants, 2 dz Death Head buttons (<i>Death head buttons were made of thread-covered bone and were used on men's coats and waistcoats throughout the 18th and into the early 19th century. They were used on everyday business attire not for best dress.</i> http://www.wmboothdraper.com/Buttons/indexwithnav.html?buttons_main.html)
86	Hampton, Wade	1784.11.15	1 pr. Spurs, 1/2 yd Swanskin, 1 Quire paper
86	Hampton, Wade	1784.11.23	1 lb powder, one pound Shot
24	Hampton, Wade	1785.05.12	order to Mr. Cheek, 1 Bottle Turlington's Balsam
24	Hampton, Wade	1785.05.16	1 padlock, a pair gloves, 2 yds Ribband
24	Hampton, Wade	1785.05.25	1 piece Nankeen, two Skains Silk
24	Hampton, Wade	1785.05.26	1 pair Shoes, 2 pr Stockings to the Carpenter
24	Hampton, Wade	1785.05.28	1 pr Moroco Shoes
34	Hampton, Wade	1785.06.28	1 pr Hinges, 1 Lock, 1/2 doz Pocket Handkf, 5 Yds Linnen, 2 Quines Paper
39	Hampton, Wade	1785.07.09	12 lb Coffee, 1 3/4 yd Broad Cloth, 2 doz mettal buttons, 1 1/2 yd Osnbks, 10 yds Linnen, 5 yds, Fustian, 1 Quire Paper
65	Hampton, Wade	1785.09.19	1 lb Soap per Order of his Brother, 1/4 Bushell Salt - ditto
94	Hampton, Wade	1785.12.03	26 1/4 yd white Neger Cloth, 1 handkerchief, 1/2 lb Gun Powder, 1 1/2 lb Shot
94	Hampton, Wade	1785.12.11	1/2 Bushell Salt per Order of his Brother
94	Hampton, Wade	1785.12.18	5 Bushell Salt per Order of his Brother Rich
94	Hampton, Wade	1785.12.23	1 pair Shoes
94	Hampton, Wade	1785.12.24	On his Notte of hand in favour of Major Leytle
94	Hampton, Wade	1785.12.28	per order Coln. Richd. Hampton 2 Buchl Salt
108	Hampton, Wade	1786.01.02	delivd. To Batram 300 20d. Nails
108	Hampton, Wade	1786.01.13	pr Order, 300 20 d nails
116	Hampton, Wade	1786.01.13	3 Hundred & 1/2 [305] of pump Tacks
137	Hampton, Wade	1786.07.07	6 Bushells of Salt per order R.H.
137	Hampton, Wade	1786.07.10	8 oz Oznabrigs thread per order of R.H.
137	Hampton, Wade	1786.07.31	2 lb of hard soap
[147]	Hampton, Wade	1786.09.30	1 3/4 yd of Blue Cloath, 1 1/2 yd of Ratine,
122	Col.	1786.02.02	Buttons, Thread
	Hampton, Wade		1000 20 d Nails, 2000 10 d Nails, 3000 6 d Nails,
122	Col.	1786.02.03	1000 Sprig, 2 Padlock, 6 1/2 Buschel Salt, Cask
128	Harrison	1786.06.03	1 pair of Womens shoes
99	Harrisson, C.	1785.12.10	7 yd Linnen
99	Harrisson, C.	1785.12.15	4 Skein Thread, 2 doz 4 Buttons

96	Hart, James	1785.12.05	10 lb Sugar, 5 1/2 lb Soap Sugar, 1 Handkerchief, 1 lb Pepper, 1 lb All Spice, 3 Bushell Salt, 1 Hatt, 2 yd Linnen, 4 Simble, 1 lb Ginge, 1 Quier Paper, 1 pair Coton Cards
120	Haugabook, Jacob	1786.01.21	balance due on Sundries
120	Haugabook, Jacob	1786.01.21	Balance due on sundries
74	Haugabuk, Jacob	1785.10.11	4 Pair Hinges, 2 Locks
95	Haugbuck, Mr.	1784.12.4	2 yds bath Coating, 9 yd white plains, 7 yds Osnabrigs
7	Hays, James	1785.01.21	1 Snaffle Bridle, 1 1/2 yd white plains, 3 yds Tape, 1 Fine Handkerschief, 4 yds Linen, 5 1/4 yds Callico
7	Hays, James	1785.01.24	Soap and Needles, 6 yds Oznabrugs
14	Hays, James	1785.02.18	1 pair Cotton Cards
25	Hays, James	1785.05.13	1 pair Scissors
34	Hearl, Byles	1785.06.30	3 Bowls, 2 Glasses, 300 Tacks, 6 Spelling Books
68	Herring, John	1784.09.22	1 Quart Rum
56	Hidle, Martin	1785.08.19	1 lb Powder
141	Hidle, Martin	1786.07.29	Cash paid, 2 Pipes,
8	Hogabook, John	1785.01.25	1 Buckle brush
18	Hogabook, John	1785.03.21	1 1/2 yd Linen
23	Hogabook, John	1785.05.06	1/2 Gallon Best Rum
121	Hopkins, Newton	1786.01.25	Balance due on Velvet, Buttons
33	Hougabuck, Jacob	1785.06.25	2 Galls. & 1 Qt Rum, 400 20 d. nails
50	Hougabuck, Jacob	1785.08.02	15 yds Osnabrugs
97	Houghman, Porcher	1784.12.6	2 lb brown sugar
34	Howard, John	1784.06.21	1 Broad Ax
34	Howard, John	1784.06.26	to hire of several workmen
34	Howard, John	1784.06.29	amount of sundries
64	Howard, John	1784.09.17	1 pair Calemenco shoes
64	Howard, John	1784.09.30	1/2 yard blue Rattenet, 1 oz thread
72	Howard, John	1784.10.02	3 1/2 yds black binding
84	Howard, John	1784.11.06	5 yds Blue Plains, 2 Check Handkerchiefs
96	Howard, John	1784.12.6	1 pr H. Hinges
33	Howard, John	1785.06.07	1 1/2 pint Wine
95	Howell, estate	1784.12.15	1 Loaf Sugar, 8 lb Coffee
95	Howell, estate	1784.12.04	3 Gallon Jamaica Rum
59	Howell, Estate of	1784.09.13	5 lb Coffee
59	Howell, Estate of	1784.09.02	2 lb Gun Powder

54	Howell, Estate of Wm.	1784.08.16	1 pair stitch heel pumps, 1 Caster Hatt
54	Howell, Estate of Wm.	1784.08.25	5 3/4 Gallons Linseed Oil, 1/2 Bushel salt
76	Howell, estate of Wm.	1784.10.08	12 lb Brown Sugar
76	Howell, estate of Wm.	1784.10.18	1 Gun Lock
86	Howell, estate of Wm.	1784.11.15, 17	2 pr. Calimanco Shoes, 2 Sticks Wire, 1 Loaf Sugar, 5 Awl Handles
29	Howell, Mr. (Carptr)	1785.06.03	1 Bridle, 1 fine Hatt
8	Howell, Mssrs. Thomas & Wm	1785.01.26	54 lb butter, 225 lb Flour, 3 Hair pins, 2 Sticks Wire
14	Howell, Thomas	1785.02.19	3 lb Thread
26	Howell, Thomas	1785.05.25	7 1/4 lb tallow
30	Howell, Thomas	1785.06.08	To 192 lb Flour
40	Howell, Thomas	1785.07.11	1 pr. Shoes, 200 Needles
56	Howell, Thomas	1785.08.	by article of Sundries del. Mr. Votten
68	Howell, Thomas	1785.10.04	1/2 Bushell Salt
68	Howell, Thomas	1785.10.11	2 lb Shoot
8	Howell, William	1785.01.25	1 lb powder, two doz needles
15	Howell, William	1785.02.19	3 lb Thread
26	Howell, William	1785.05.25	7 1/4 lb tallow
41	Howell, William	1785.07.11	1 Surcingle, 1 pr Gloves
112	Howell, William		
45	Senr. Howell, William, Carptr	1786.01.04	2 1/2 doz Buttons
78	Howell, William, Carptr	1785.07.23	1 pr Stitched heel Pumps, 1 pr Gloves, 1 Pen Knife, 1 Bottle Sweet Oil
57	Hunter, Jacob	1784.10.12	4 lb Brown Sugar
57	Jackson, Elizabeth	1785.08.23	2 packs Cards, 1 yds ribbon, 1 pr Nunspretty, 1 Bottle Turlingtons Balsom
54	Jaggers, Mr.	1785.08.10	1 pr. pumps, 1 pr. Buckles, 1 pen knife
62	Jaggers, Nath	1785.09.16	Cash
99	Keckllens, James	1785.12.09	In Balance on Articles of Sundries
102	Kelly, James	1785.12.18	1 Jack Stand
102	Kelly, James	1785.12.20	1 pair Shoes, 1 pair Shoe Buckels
118	Kelly, James	1786.01.16	1 Gun
55	Kelly, Samuel	1785.08.13	on balance of Fustian
93	Kelly, Samuel	1785.12.02	(long list of supplies, mostly for making clothing)
66	Kelsey, Mr.	1785.09.29	1 bottle Port Wine
67	Kelsey, Mr.	1785.10.04	1 Quarter Rum, 3 wt Sugar
67	Kelsey, Mr.	1785.10.09	1 Quarter Rum
67	Kelsey, Mr.	1785.10.10	3 Pints Rum

67	Kelsey, Mr.	1785.10.11	1 Quarter Rum, 2 wt Sugar, 1/2 wt Coffe, 1 Quarter Rum, 3 wt Suggar
52	Kenerly, Josephth	1784.08.13	1 1/4 lb Canister of Green tea
13	Kennely, John	1785.02.16	1 lb. Coperas
132	Kennerly, John	1786.07.01	1 Small Comb
69	King, Nataniel	1784.09.23	1/2 G Rum, Wine, 1 Paire of Tumblers, 1 Quart Decanters, 1 yd Oznabrig, 2 Check handkerchief 1 pr Spring Spurs, 1 Caster Hat, 2 Gallons Rum, 1 pr Mens Shoes, 1 Quart Oil, 1 pr Cotton Cards <i>Castor, as defined by the Oxford English Dictionary, is a hat made of beaver's fur or fur intended to look like beaver's fur. The word castor comes from the scientific name of the North American beaver, Castor canadensis.</i>
79	King, Nathannial	1784.10.18	http://mountvernonmidden.org/wordpress/?p=1113
	King, William		20 lb Brown Sugar, 6 lb Coffee, 2 lb Loafe sugar,
54	[D]aniel	1784.08.16	1/2 bushel salt
59	LaFleur, Charles	1784.09.01	1 quart Rum
8	Lafloar, Charles	1785.01.26	1 pair Cotton Cards
9	Lafloar, Charles	1785.02.02	1 pair Men's Gloves, one pr Woment's gloves, 1 paper pins, one yd black Ribbon, 1 1/2 yd Coloured Ribbon, Quart Rum, 1 Doz small Buttons, one fourth Doz. Large buttons, 1 pair Shoe Buckles
9	Lafloar, Charles	1785.02.18	1 Sett Cups & Saucers, frying pan, 1 Copper Kettle, a large tin pan, 2 small tin pans, six tin cups, 13 yds oznabrugs, a blanket, 1 pair cotton cards, a Hair Sifter
62	Lafloar, Charles	1785.09.09	5 Pinte Rum, 1 1/2 Han Ribbon
81	Lafloar, Charles	1785.11.03	3 wt Suggar
81	Lafloar, Charles	1785.11.13	1/2 Bushell Salt, 1 wt Coffe
98	Lafluor, Charles	1784.12.15	2 pr Mens Shoes, 1 Ladies hatt, 2 1/2 yds Ribbon, 1 Handkerchief
137	Francis	1786.07.11	2 hh'd of Tobacco
80	Lefloar, Charles	1784.10.28	2 Bricklayers Trowells, 1 pen knife
62	Legrn, Oliver	1784.09.07	1 doz shoe tacks, 3 yards, saddle tape
62	Legrn, Oliver	1784.09.09	1 lb Gun powder, 2 1/2 lb lead
63	Legrn, Oliver	1784.09.10	6 yards Osnabrugs, 1/4 bushel Salt
63	Legrn, Oliver	1784.09.27	6 lb Brown Sugar, 1 quart Rum, 1/2 lb Allspice
74	Legrn, Oliver	1784.10.18	By Goods Delivered him in Charleston
74	Legrn, Oliver	1784.10.19	1/2 Pint Rum
47	Libecap, Mathias	1784.08.02	1/2 yard & 1/2 qtr of Broad Cloth
47	Libecap, Mathias	1784.08.09	10 yds Osnabrugs, 1 Canister Green Tea, 1 oz of sewing Silk, 1/2 pound Allspice,
47	Libecap, Mathias	1784.08.25	10 yards Osnabrugs, 3 pints Molasses

68	Libecap, Mathias	1784.09.21	1 Gall Jamaica Spirits, 7 yd Osnabrig
68	Libecap, Mathias	1784.09.23	Paire Deerskin Gloves, 1 Quire Paper
78	Libecap, Mathias	1784.10.12	1 Quart Molasses
78	Libecap, Mathias	1784.10.18	1/2 Gallon Jamaica Rum
57	Liles, William	1785.08.23	1 tin pint, 1 Skein Silk
	Lisle, Major		one 1/2 Gallon Rum, 500 Nails, 4 Doz Buttons,
123	Robert	1786.02.21	one Comb, 2 Best Rose Blankett, 2 Gll Rum
			1 quire paper, 1 Comb, 1 Gun, 2 Gallon Rum, 2 lb
111	Lyle, Robert	1786.01.03	Gun powder
127	Lyle, Robert	1786.05.15	2 Doz fish hooks
137	Lyle, Robert	1786.07.11	2 Bushells Salt, 1 Steel plate handsaw
			3 1/2 yd Linen, Sett knif & Forcks, 1 Quire Paper, 1
123	Lysle, Mjr Robert	1786.02.21	handkerchief
123	Lysle, Mjr Robert	1786.02.27	1 Pen knif, 1 Gall Rum
103	Mackfasion, James	1785.12.24	1 Gun
	Martin, Doctor		
55	James	1784.08.16	1 pack playing Cards
	Martin, Doctor		4 1/2 yards of Jean, 4 doz plated Buttons, 2 yards
55	James	1784.08.18	Linen
60	Martin, James	1784.09.04	1 Tinn pint, 1 Gallon Wine, 1/2 Gallon Rum
61	Martin, James	1784.09.30	1/2 Gallon Jamaica Spirits, amount of Sundries
75	Martin, James	1784.10.06	Cash
75	Martin, James	1784.10.21	3 Small Iron Pots, 5 Coarse Knives
91	Martin, James	1784.11.25	1 yd lawn
91	Martin, James	1784.11.28	1 pr. Spurs
			2 yds flannel, 1 oz Mellolet, 1/4 lb Besilicon, 1/4 lb
102	Martin, James	1784.12.28	Cirete
129	Martin, James	1786.06.04	1 Bushel Salt
64	McGachey, Neal	1784.09.09	6 lb Brown Sugar
64	McGahey, Neal	1784.09.23	1 Quart Rum
54	McGahey, Neal	1784.08.16	knives, 2 pipes, 6 pound Sugar
72	McGechy, Neal	1784.10.02	1 Pen Knife
72	McGechy, Neal	1784.10.18	1 lb Brown Sugar
68	McGouen, William	1785.10.05	1 Pair Shoes, 1 Quier Paper
68	McGouen, William	1785.10.15	2 1/2 Bushell Salt
			Sugar, 3 yd Linen, handkerchief, 1/2 pound Tea, 3
58	McGouing, William	1784.08.10	yd Camelot, Thread, 1 Paire (?), 1 Blankett, 4
	McGowan,		sifter, 1 Bottle Rum,
117	William	1786.01.16	2 Bottels port wine
	McGowan,		
117	William	1786.01.23	1 surcingle, 1 Crupper, 2 pad Locks
127	McGowan,	1786.05.22	4 skains of Silk

	William McGowan,		
127	William	1786.05.30	4 yd of narrow ferriting & 2 Skains of Silk
15	McGowen,	1785.03.03	1 Bottle sweet oyl, 1 Large Vial Spirits Turpentine
	William McGowen,		
129	William	1786.06.04	1 yd of Binding
43	McGrew, Peter	1785.07.20	2 Gallons rum
	McGrew,		
32	Alexander	1784.06.15	1 gallon Rum
	McGrew,		
56	Alexander	1784.08.25	1 oz thread, 3 yards Ravens Duck
	McGrew,		
63	Alexander	1784.09.07	1/2 Gallon Lintseed [linseed] Oil
	McGrew,		
63	Alexander	1784.09.18	2 Gallons rum
	McGrew,		
63	Alexander	1784.09.20	6 1/4 lb Sugar
	McGrew,		
63	Alexander	1784.09.30	4 lb Brown Sugar
	McGrew,		
71	Alexander	1784.10.01	10 lb Brown Sugar
	McGrew,		
71	Alexander	1784.10.10	4 lb Brown Sugar
	McGrew,		
79	Alexander	1784.10.18	4 lb Brown Sugar
	McGrew,		
87	Alexander	1784.11.17	1 Quart Wine
	McPherson,		1 pocket Book, 1 Sifter, 6 yds Ozenbrigs, 3 yds
114	James	1786.01.08	Blue Cloath, 1 Comb and Case
	McPherson,		
114	James	1786.01.14	pr Order articals deliv.
	McPherson,		1000 Nails, 4 lb Suggester, 1/4 lb allspice, 1 yd
114	James	1786.01.16	Ozenbrigs
77	Megrue,	1785.10.29	1 Bushell Salt
	Alexander		
56	Meikler, Peter	1785.08.19	1 Felt Hatt
25	Mekeler, Peter	1785.05.15	14 lb Iron
101	Meklurd, John	1785.12.15	In Balance on Rum, 1 spoon, 1 pott
	(yellow hair)		
137	Millar, Thomas	1786.07.08	1 Gallon Spirits
[147]	Millar, Wm.	1786.09.30	1 Quart Spirits
33	Miller, Thomas	1784.06.21	1 pint Rum
33	Miller, Thomas	1784.06.23	1/2 Gallon Rum
94	Miller, Thomas	1784.12.02	2 Testaments, 1 Blanket, 1 Quart Rum
34	Miller, Thomas	1785.06.30	1 pr. Buckles, 2 lb Sugar

119	Miller, Thomas	1786.01.18	1 pint Rum, 1 pint Rum
124	Miller, Thomas	1786.02.04	2 Buter Bassin
100	Moody, Mary	1784.12.20	on balance of pr Shoes
[146] fragm ent	More, Hysam	1786.09.24	13 lb of 20d Nails, 50 lb of 10d Nails
33	Morgan, Isaac	1785.06.20	6 Bushels Salt, 4 yds plains
118	Morgan, Isaac	1786.01.16	For Carage of Indico [Indigo] plants
	Morrice, Henry		
110	(for self)	1786.01.17	1 Ham 4 lb.
	Morrice, Henry		
110	(for self)	1786.01.22	snuff, 1 pr Sissors, 1 pr Garters, 6 Skeins thread
	Morrice, Henry		
110	(for self)	1786.01.24	Cash
	Morrice, Henry		
110	(for self)	1786.01.25	Sundries 1/4 ct 10 d Nails, 1/4 ct 10 d Nails, 1 Pocket Knife, 1 Pint Rum (20d nails 4" long, 10d - 3", 6d - 2", 2d - 1")
81	Morris, Peter	1784.10.30	
100	Morrisse, Henry	1785.12.11	1 pack Cards
100	Morrisse, Henry	1785.12.17	1/2 yd Cambrick
100	Morrisse, Henry	1785.12.27	Cash, 1 pair Shoes
	Mortimer,		
62	William	1784.09.18	1 1/2 yards oznabrugs
	Mortimer,		
62	William	1784.09.20	1 pair shoe Buckles 4 yards Buff Everlasting, 1 yard Corse Linen, 2 1/2 Doz Jacket Buttons, 1 skein Silk, 1 pair Everlasting Shoes, 1 thread Sursingle, 1 quart Rum
	Mortimer,		
62	William	1784.09.25	
	Mortimer,		
71	William	1784.10.01	1 Coarse Hat, 1 Dzn shoe Tacks
112	Nauts, Nathaniel	1786.01.04	60 3/4 lb Suggest, 1 Bagg
17	North, Mr.	1785.03.05	1 pair womens Shoes
100	Osman	1785.12.12	Green Bais, 1 Surcingle
100	Osman	1785.12.15	1 Bridle Bit, Salt, 3 painting Brushes
100	Osman	1785.12.22	2 yd black Silck, 1 1/4 yd Linnen, Twist and Silk
100	Osman	1785.12.23	1 1/2 yd black Ribbon
100	Osman	1785.12.24	1 1/4 dz Buttons
101	Osman	1785.12.30	1 pair pumps, 1 pair Gloves, 1 Bridle Bitt fr. Miss Joans 3 yds white Ribbon, 3 yds small white Ribbon
111	Osman paintere	1786.01.03	
111	Osman paintere	1786.01.06	1/4 lb Gun powder, 1 lb Shott
111	Osman paintere	1786.01.10	1/2 yd Bucheram
111	Osman paintere	1786.01.14	100 Nails, 12 Nails
111	Osman paintere	1786.01.17	2 pr Stockings
64	Patrick, Mary	1785.09.16	1 Gallon Rum, 1 wt Coffe

139	Patterson, Steward	1786.07.19	12 lb of Sugar 1 1/2 yds Ozenbrigs, 1/2 lb sugger, 2 lb Coffey, 1/2 lb pepper, 1/2 doz cups & Saucers, 1 pepper Box,
115	Patton, John	1786.01.10	3 Boles, 1 1/2 Gal Rum, 6 lb Shott, 1 Coffey Pott
133	Pearson, Thomas	1786.07.03	3 Nails of Irish Linnen, 1 Paper of Pins, 1 Check handk., 2 1/4 yd of Cord Dimity, 4 yd of Cord Dimity, 2 yd of Irish Sheeting, 4 yd of Jenet
134	Pearson, Thomas	1786.07.06	2 sticks of mohair, 1 Scane of Silk, 1 oz Sewing thread No. 8, 16 Coat Buttons, 20 Smaller Buttons, 2 Doz. Shirt Buttons, 1 Doz. Needles, 1 Small Scissors, 1 Paper Pins, 1 pair Shoe Buckles, 2 pair knee Buckles, 1 pair of Temple Spectacles
[146]	Pearson, Thomas	1786.09.27	3 lb of Sugar, 3 half Pints of Spirits, 3 half Pint Spirits, 1 Wool hatt
66	Petersen, Mr.	1785.09.30	4 Oz Barck
121	Phelps, Moses	1786.01.25	1 Sifter, 4 ob Suggest, 1 Hankechif
121	Phelps, Moses	1786.01.27	1 quart Rum
6	Prior, Marlon	1785.01.15	Balance
7	Quattleboun, Matthias	1785.01.20	1/2 lb Indigo
128	Ragsdale, Gabriel	1786.05.22	1 Quart Wine, 1 Bottle Wine & Jesuits Bark
132	Ragsdale, Gabriel	1786.06.21	1/2 Doz fish hooks
132	Ragsdale, Gabriel	1786.07.01	1 Galln Jamaican Spirits
138	Reily, Richard	1786.07.14	1 Quart Rum
138	Reily, Richard	1786.07.24	2 lb of Nails
59	Relia, Richard	1785.09.05	100 lb Flour, 3 yd Osnabk
103	Relly	1785.12.24	1 pair Woman Shoes
68	Renold, David	1784.09.22	1 oz Jesuit Bark, Gallon Wine
80	Renolds, David	1784.10.19	1 oz. Jesuit Bark, 1 Quart Wine
26	Renolds, David	1785.05.16	1 Bottle Turlington's Balsam, & Sugar
17	Rice, Joseph	1785.03.08	Balance in 1 Hatt 3 doz large buttons, 14 large buttons, 3 doz Small buttons, 1 1/2 doz buttons, 6 yds Shaloon, 1 Sett
87	Richmond, Doctor	1784.11.17	Knives & forks
96	Richmond, Doctor	1784.12.6	1 1/2 yds green Baiz, 3 Skeins Silk, 3 dzn Small Buttons, 1/4 dzn large buttons
96	Richmond, Doctor	1784.12.9	1/2 lb Jesuit Bark
35	Right, William	1784.06.29	1 sett knives and forks, 10 yards osnabrugs, 3 yards Calico, 150 Nails, 1 quart salts
78	Right, William	1784.10.16	1 1/2 Gallon Rum
6	Riley, Mr.	1785.01.15	4 lb brown sugar, 1 Quart Rum

6	Riley, Mr.	1785.01.25	1/2 peck Salt
19	Riley, Mr.	1785.04.08	1 pair Cotton Cards
19	Riley, Mr.	1785.04.30	7 yds Linen, 1 ounce thread
74	Rilia	1785.10.11	1 Pack Salt
74	Rilia	1785.10.15	1 Pad Lok, 1 Butter Pot, 1 Mustard Pot & one Pepper box
74	Rilia	1785.10.18	1 lb black Pepper
102	Rilia, Richard	1784.12.23	4 yds Strip'd Lincy, 3 Pints Rum
102	Rilia, Richard	1784.12.28	1 Gallon Rum
37	Rilia, Richard	1785.07.02	3 lb Sugar, 3 1/2 yds Check
37	Rilia, Richard	1785.07.21	3 lb Sugar, 1/2 lb coffee, 1 India Handkf, 1 Hatt
52	Rilia, Richard	1785.08.06	1/2 Gallon Jamaica Rum
52	Rilia, Richard	1785.08.27	1 oz Jesuits Bark, 1 oz Epson Salts
79	Rilia, Richard	1785.11.01	1 doz tacks, 2 paper pins, 1 pinte Rum, 1 pair Neger Shoes, 1 yd Chack
119	Rilia, Richard	1786.01.21	1 quart Rum, 1 pr smoothing forms
116	Roaden, Tho.	1786.01.14	1 quart Ginn, 1 quart Rum
116	Roaden, Tho.	1786.01.30	2 1/2 yds Cloath, 5 lb Butter 4 yd of ferriting (<i>worsted ribbon or tape used for binding or shoelaces</i>)
127	Roaden, Tho.	1786.05.15	
129	Thomas Roaden,	1786.06.04	1 Quart Rum
129	Thomas Roaden,	1786.06.10	6 lb of Sugar, 1 Quart of Rum
129	Thomas Roaden,	1786.06.24	1 Tin Cup
133	Thomas Roaden,	1786.07.01	1 Quart Rum 1 Quart Bowl, 1 two Quart Bowl, 3 yards of Oznabrigs, 3 1/2 yds of Scotch linnen, 3 1/4 yd of Scotch linnen
133	Thomas	1786.07.22	
62	Roads, Ann	1784.09.05	1 pair womans Leather shoes
75	Roads, Ann	1784.10.07	3 1/2 yds Linnen, 4 yds Camblet
75	Roads, Ann	1784.10.19	1 Hat pin
87	Roads, Ann	1784.11.17	2 yds Red Baiz, 4 Skeins Thread
97	Roads, Ann	1784.12.9	1 pr blk Calimanco Shoes
31	Roads, Ann	1785.06.10	3 1/2 yds Small Check, 6 Skeins Threads
55	Roads, Ann	1785.08.18	1 1/4 yds red ribbon, 1 yd narrow Locket ribbon, 1 String beads, 2 yds Hanover lace
63	Roads, Ann	1785.09.13	5 1/4 yd Callico, 1 yd Linnen, 1/2 oz Thread
56	Roaf, John	1784.08.25	2 quarts Rum 1 Gallon Rum, 1 spike Gimble, 1/2 doz Large Spoons
56	Roaf, John	1784.08.27	
68	Roaf, John	1784.09.22	1 Pinte Wine
18	Rode, Nancy	1785.03.16	3 1/2 yds linen, 2 1/2 yds linen

37	Roden, Thomas	1785.07.01	1 Qt Rum, 4 lb Sugar
37	Roden, Thomas	1785.07.16	1 tumbler, 6 lb Sugar, 1 Pint wine, 1 Small Pott
37	Roden, Thomas	1785.07.30	1 Handsaw
59	Roden, Thomas	1785.09.03	1 barrel Flourer
59	Roden, Thomas	1785.09.05	1 1/4 yd Linnen
59	Roden, Thomas	1785.09.22	1 Pair Shoes
67	Roden, Thomas	1785.10.04	3 1/2 yd Linnen
67	Roden, Thomas	1785.10.05	1 Quarter Rum
75	Roden, Thomas	1785.10.13	3 Pinte Rum, 4 lb Suggar
67	Roden, Thomas	1785.10.15	1 Quarter Rum, 1 Quarter Molases
98	Roden, Thomas	1785.12.07	1 1/2 yd blue Cloth
98	Roden, Thomas	1785.12.19	1/2 lb Pepper, 1/2 lb All Spice
98	Roden, Thomas	1785.12.23	2 Quarts Rum
124	Roden, Thomas	1786.02.04	6 lb Sugar
21	Rodon, Mr.	1785.04.28	1 Quart Molasses, 7 lb Sugar
140	Roof, Bosten	1786.07.28	1 yard Shalloon, 3 yards of Linnen, 1/4 yd Broad Cloth, 1 Doz Buttons, 1 Scane silk, 2 Sticks mohair
123	Rylia, Richard	1786.02.15	one Frying Pan, 3 1/2 yd Tiklenburg
45	Sean, Jacob	1785.07.23	3 lb Tobacco
51	Sean, Jacob	1785.08.06	2 lb Sugar, 1/2 lb Coffee, 500 4 d. Nails
42	Sean, Mathias	1785.07.14	Balance on Oznabrigs, 1 yd Linnen, Thread, 2 yd Check
55	Sean, Mathias	1785.08.16	1/2 lb Gun Powder
76	See, William	1785.10.18	2 lb Shoot
80	Seebles, Graff & Braselman	1785.11.03	3 Sk Silk
80	Seebles, Graff & Braselman	1785.11.05	1 Brushes
80	Seebles, Graff & Braselman	1785.11.15	2 lb Soap
80	Seebles, Graff & Braselman	1785.11.21	1 lb Soap
80	Seebles, Graff & Braselman	1785.11.23	2 Bottel Port Win
80	Seebles, Graff & Braselman	1785.11.30	2 lb Soap
60	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.09.07	1 Stock Lock, 1 Pair Hinger
61	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.09.07	1 Grimlet, 100 20d. Nails, 1 Quart Gin, 1 Stoc Brust, 1 Pint Mug
61	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.09.15	1 Horn Lanthom, 1 Quart Gin
61	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.09.17	1 Quart Gin
61	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.09.22	1 Quart Gin, 1 Quart Rum

61	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.09.29	1 Quart Gin
69	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.10.05	2 wt Soap
69	Seibles, Graff & Braselman	1785.10.07	1 Pair Hingers
136	Seitner, Michael	1786.07.07	1 Bottle Turlington per Ephron Cannon
44	Sharp, Christopher	1785.07.12	1 Hatt, 1 Tin pan, 3 1/4 yds Osnabgs, powder
44	Sharp, Christopher	1785.07.26	1 lb Coperas
32	Sharp, John	1785.06.	12 lb Bacon
19	Sharp, Mr.	1785.04.08	1/2 bushel Salt, half doz. Fishhooks
25	Sharp, Mr.	1785.05.12	1/2 Gallon Rum, 1/2 lb Brimstone
25	Sharp, Mr.	1785.05.16	1 Quart Rum, 1 Quart Molasses
25	Sharp, Mr.	1785.05.19	7 yds Check, 3 yds Check, 1 Carpenter's Compass
128	Sharp, Rich.	1786.05.31	1 Quart Rum
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.02	1 Gallon Spirits, 1 lb of Coffee
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.06	1 Gallon Spirits, 1 Pen knife
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.07	1 Larthing hammer
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.09	1 Quart Spirits
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.10	1 Quart of Spirits
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.14	6 lb of Sugar, 1 Quart of Spirits
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.18	1/2 yd of Cat Gutt, pr son, 1 hank of Cap Wire
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.19	1 Sive Compleat pr. Self, 1 Quart Rum
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.20	1 Quart Rum
[147]	Sharp, Rich.	1786.10.28	1 Hatt pr. Self, 2 yd of Coating, 7 yd of linnen
	Sharp, Rich., per		1 pair Womens Shoes, 2 Quarts of Rum, 1 fine
128	wife	1786.05.25	Womens Hatt, 1 yd of Ribbond
29	Sharp, Richard	1785.06.03	1/2 Gallon Rum, 1 Quart Rum
29	Sharp, Richard	1785.06.08	1 Gallon Molasses, 1/2 Gallon Rum
29	Sharp, Richard	1785.06.25	1 Qt Best Jamaica Spirits
42	Sharp, Richard	1785.07.15	6 lb Sugar
42	Sharp, Richard	1785.07.16	1 Tumbler, 1 Smaller Tumbler, 1 Pint Wine, 1 pr Smoothing Irons, 1 Tin Pint
42	Sharp, Richard	1785.07.23	1 Qt Rum
43	Sharp, Richard	1785.07.28	1/2 wt Saltz
43	Sharp, Richard	1785.07.30	1 Inch & Quarter Augur
51	Sharp, Richard	1785.08.05	3 Qts Rum, 1 lb Coffee
51	Sharp, Richard	1785.08.11	3 Pints rum
51	Sharp, Richard	1785.08.16	1 Quart rum
51	Sharp, Richard	1785.08.18	6 lb Sugar
51	Sharp, Richard	1785.08.19	1 Gallon Jamaica rum
59	Sharp, Richard	1785.09.02	1 barrel Flour, 5 Pints Rum, 1/2 Bushell Salt

59	Sharp, Richard	1785.09.09	5 Pint Rum
59	Sharp, Richard	1785.09.30	1/2 Bushell Salt
109	Sharp, Richard	1786.01.02	1 Gallon Rum
109	Sharp, Richard	1786.01.07	1 quart Rum
109	Sharp, Richard	1786.01.11	1 quart Rum & Bottel
109	Sharp, Richard	1786.01.21	3 yds Serg Denim
109	Sharp, Richard	1786.01.24	5 yds ferretton
109	Sharp, Richard	1786.01.25	5 lb Butter
			1/2 Bushel Salt, 6 lb of Sugar, 1 Quart Rum, 1
133	Sharp, Richard	1786.07.01	Small Coffee Mill
			1/2 Gallon Rum, 1 Ready made Shirt, 1 pipe, 1
133	Sharp, Richard	1786.07.15	Quart Rum, 4 3/4 lb of Sugar
133	Sharp, Richard	1786.07.29	1 Quart Rum pr Son
133	Sharp, Richard	1786.07.31	Cash Paid
133	Sharp, Richard	1786.07.31	1 Bible
128	Sharp, William	1786.05.30	1 lb of Coffee
	Sharp, William		
128	Allen	1786.06.04	15 lb Sugar
[146]	Sharp, Wm.	1786.09.25	1 Duffle Blanket
98	Shotts, Philip	1784.12.15	2 yds Callico, 1 Blanket
			2 pound Coffee, 1 quart Rum, 1/2 lb Bohea Tea, 1
53	Slappey, Gorge	1784.8.15	quart Wine, 1 lb dble Gloster Cheese
33	Slappey, Henry	1784.06.19	2 Blankets, 1 Hatt
33	Slappey, Henry	1784.06.26	1 3/4 yard Linen, 2 fine pocket Handk.
63	Slappey, Jacob	1784.09.09	1 Gallon Wine
53	Slappey, Jacob	1784.8.15	Sundreys of Merchandize deld him
			3 1/2 yd wide jean, 1 yard sky Blue Cord, 1 Sett
			Buckles, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 3/4 doz Jacket
			Buttons, 1 Caster Hatt, 1 pint Tumbler, 1 half pint
58	Slappey, Mrs.	1784.08.23	Tumbler, 1 Wine Glass
70	Slappy, George	1784.09.30	4 lb Coffee
79	Slappy, George	1784.10.18	1/2 Gallon Wine, 1/2 lb Epson Salts
87	Slappy, George	1784.11.17	2 yds Drab Cloth, 1 lb Coffee
98	Slappy, George	1784.12.15	1 lb Coffee, 1/2 lb Bohea tea
100	Slappy, Jacob	1784.12.19	1 Bottle sweet oil
124	Slapsey, George	1786.02.06	one once Cloves
33	Smith, John	1785.06.18	1 pr pumps, 1 pen knife
40	Smith, John	1785.07.09	1 Beaver Hatt
71	Smith, Minah	1784.10.01	1 Bolting Cloth, Ditto, Ditto
55	Smith, Minor	1784.08.18	Sundry Merchandize
21	Smith, Mr. John	1785.04.17	1 Bridle, a Handkerchief
			1 Frying pan, 1 Iron Pott, 1 lb Pepper, 1 hankechif,
118	Smith, William	1786.01.17	1 fine Comb
9	Smith, William		
43	Sowder, Colly	1785.07.18	2 lb brown Sugar, 1 lb Coffee

102	Stean, William	1785.12.17	On Articles of Sundries according his Notte
86	Steuart, James	1784.11.15	1 1/2 yds Hair Ribbon
104	Steward (Credited?)	1785.12.22	529 lb Tobacco, deducted the Inspection
			2 1/2 yd of Printed Cotton, 1 three Pint Coffee Pott
[146]	Steward, James	1786.09.24	Tin, 1 White Hatt
70	Stewart, James	1784.09.30	one Bever Hatt
97	Stewart, James	1784.12.09	1 pr Mens Shoes
32	Stewart, James	1785.06.15	13 lb Bacon, Cash Recd in part
32	Stewart, James	1785.06.27	50 lb Bacon
41	Stewart, James	1785.07.11	3 1/2 doz buttons
57	Stewart, James	1785.08.27	1 barrel Flour, 5 lb Sugar
59	Stewart, James	1785.09.05	1 bottel Rum
59	Stewart, James	1785.09.07	1 bottel Sweet Oil
59	Stewart, James	1785.09.13	1 pack Cards, 1/2 doz Mugs, 1 Garter
59	Stewart, James	1785.09.16	1 Pair Candel Sticks, 5 lb Coffe
60	Stewart, James	1785.09.16	1 Pair Gloves, 1 lb Salts, 1 Mustard Pot, 2 yd
			Teneting
60	Stewart, James	1785.09.22	1 Pair Snuffers, 9 yds Betteching, 6 yd Callico, 1
			Quire Paper, 1 Seremgle, 1 Hatt, 2 1/4 yd Linnen
60	Stewart, James	1785.09.30	by Articles of Sundry
68	Stewart, James	1785.10.04	1 Quier Paper, 14 wt Suggars
68	Stewart, James	1785.10.05	Casch lent
68	Stewart, James	1785.10.10	by Det of Mr. Jone, Casch paid
68	Stewart, James	1785.10.15	3 Quart Rum
68	Stewart, James	1785.10.21	1 Gallon Rum
79	Stewart, James	1785.11.01	1/2 Gallon best Rum, 1 Pair Stokings, 1 Pair
			Boots, by Order payd
79	Stewart, James	1785.11.04	2 Lansets, 1 Frying Pan, 1 12 yd Calico to a Neger
79	Stewart, James	1785.11.25	2 lb Powder, 8 lb Shoot, 1/2 Gallon Rum, 2
			Thread, 3 yd Bath Coating
79	Stewart, James	1785.11.29	2 Blanketts
103	Stewart, James	1785.12.20	2 yd Gause, 2 Gallon Rum, 1 lb black Pepper, 1/2
			yd Calico, 2 Stick Wire, 1/2 Bushell Salt
95	Stockman, John	1784.12.4	16 yd bagging
83	Stockman, Peter	1785.11.05	1 Gallon Rum
	Strange,		
123	Hennerly	1786.02.07	one knife
	Strange,		
123	Hennerly	1786.02.22	one Paire Gloves & Skaine Silck, one Sursingle
66	Strange, Henry	1785.09.25	5 1/2 yd Linnen
66	Strange, Henry	1785.09.30	1 Pair Stockings, 1/2 yd ribbon
71	Strange, Henry	1785.10.07	1 Pair Pumps, 1 Pair Buckels
71	Strange, Henry	1785.10.15	1 3/4 yd blue Cloth, Garters
71	Strange, Henry	1785.10.29	1 Pack Salt

96	Strange, Henry	1785.12.06	1 dz Needles, 1/2 dz All handels, 2 1/2 yd Neger Cloth, 3 1/2 yd Linnens, 3 Skain Thread
97	Strange, Henry	1785.12.21	1 Quarter Rum Bottle, 1 Kneiff, 1 handkershieff, 1 pair Garter
97	Strange, Henry	1785.12.25	1 pair Stockings
97	Strange, Henry	1785.12.30	1/2 yd hair Ribban
109	Strange, Henry	1786.01.02	Cash pd to him, 1 pr Hozes
109	Strange, Henry	1786.01.04	1 Comb
			Everlasting, 2 yds Corduroy, 1 doz & 3 Buttons, 5 1/2 yds linnen, 1 oz thread, 3/4 yd linnen, 1 hatt, 2 skeins silk & twist
109	Strange, Henry	1786.01.05	
128	Strange, Henry	1786.06.02	Cash paid Mr. Arther for Note
6	Stuart, James	1785.01.18	1 Sledge Hammer
6	Stuart, James	1785.01.20	1 Quire paper
6	Stuart, James	1785.01.28	1 Beaver Hatt
13	Stuart, James	1785.02.16	For credit
14	Stuart, James	1785.02.18	2 yds Broadcloth, 3 yds Shalloon, 3 Sticks twist, 2 Ounces Thread, 2 Dozen Buttons, 3 yds Linen, 5 yds Volveret, 3/4 yd Fustian, 1 1/2 yd Linen, 1 1/2 yd Linen, 1 Stock Buckle
7	Stutes, David	1785.01.20	1/4 yd Flannell, 3/4 yd Raven Duck, 1 pair Stirrups
117	Stutes, David	1786.01.16	to Cash pd
	Sullivan, Mrs.		
135	Ferryby	1786.07.06	To Sundrys
5	Sun, Matthias	1785.01.13	settled
46	Surgener, John	1784.07.12	Balance due on Rum
46	Surgener, John	1784.07.29	2 handks, 1 Wine Glass
13	Surgener, Mr.	1785.02.18	1 Small Bunch Lines
53	Surgeoner, John	1784.08.15	1/2 bushel Salt
			1 pound Cheese, 3/4 lb Loafe Sugar, 1 quart
53	Surgeoner, John	1784.08.25	Jamaica Rum, 3 indico [indigo] Hooks
100	Surginer, John	1785.12.12	2 Brushes
65	Swigner, Ellisabet	1785.09.19	3 yds of broad Ticking
33	Tateman, Daniel	1784.06.18	8 osnabrugs shirts
65	Tateman, Daniel	1784.9.21	1 Paire Coarse shoes
82	Taylor & Ray	1785.11.04	1 Long Ax
82	Taylor & Ray	1785.11.05	1 Vice
70	Taylor & Rea	1785.10.06	15 Bushells Salt
	Taylor & Rea,		
122	Messrs	1786.02.08	one Quire Paper
18	Taylor & Rea, Mssrs.	1785.03.23	Balance on a pocket Book
24	Taylor & Rea, Mssrs.	1785.05.07	4 pair Hinges, 1 Bottle sweet oil, a Scrubing Brush

24	Taylor & Rea, Mssrs.	1785.05.25	2 Gross Corks
96	Taylor and Rea	1785.12.05	Cash to Mr. Rea
96	Taylor and Rea	1785.12.08	1/2 dz Indigo Brushes
96	Taylor and Rea	1785.12.15	25 lb Sugar
96	Taylor and Rea	1785.12.26	1 Surcingle, 2 fine handkerchief
5	Taylor and Rea, Mssrs.	1785.01.13	3 Bushels Salt
5	Taylor and Rea, Mssrs.	1785.01.25	1/2 yd Red cloth
17	Taylor, Col. Taylor, Col.	1785.03.15	1 pair large Hinges
112	Thomas Taylor, Col.	1786.01.04	4 lb Thread
119	Thomas Taylor, Coll	1786.01.18	on acct of Jacob Foust from 85
122	Thomas Taylor, Coll	1786.02.03	one Paire Pumps
122	Thomas	1786.02.07	2 Hatts
57	Taylor, James	1784.08.30	1 Gallon Jamaica Rum, 4 pound Sugar
64	Taylor, James	1784.09.15	1 Gallon Rum, 4 lb sugar
64	Taylor, James	1784.09.21	2 3/4 Gallons Jamaica Spirits 12 lb Brown Sugar, 1/2 lb Black Pepper, 1 Hair Sifter
75	Taylor, James	1784.10.04	
75	Taylor, James	1784.10.07	1 Quart Lintseed Oil
75	Taylor, James	1784.10.12	3 Quarts Lintseed Oil
75	Taylor, James	1784.10.18	12 lb Brown Sugar
101	Taylor, James	1784.12.20	50 lb butter, 1 lb black pepper
101	Taylor, James	1784.12.24	1 lb Hair Powder
101	Taylor, James	1784.12.29	1 Bushell Salt
21	Taylor, James	1785.04.21	order 10 lb Sugar
31	Taylor, James	1785.06.10	4 Galls. Jamaica Rum
31	Taylor, James	1785.06.27	4 Galls. Jamaica Rum
43	Taylor, James	1785.07.20	20 lb Sugar
52	Taylor, James	1785.08.06	1 doz Indigo hooks
52	Taylor, James	1785.08.11	4 Gallons Jamaica Rum
52	Taylor, James	1785.08.12	3 1/2 Gallons Jamaica Rum
52	Taylor, James	1785.08.22	10 lb Sugar
52	Taylor, James	1785.08.27	Order by Mr. Legran on your acct.
62	Taylor, James	1785.09.12	1 doz Reaping Hooks, 7 yd Osnabk
62	Taylor, James	1785.09.13	1 Barrel Flour
63	Taylor, James	1785.09.17	500 20d. Nails
82	Taylor, James	1785.11.04	1 Pair Neger Shoes
92	Taylor, James	1785.12.01	1/2 doz Indigo Brushes
92	Taylor, James	1785.12.05	4 Falling Axes, 500 Nails

92	Taylor, James	1785.12.10	2 Barrells Flower, 20 lb Buter, 1 lb black Pepper
137	Taylor, James	1786.07.08	1 Loaf Sugar, 1 Doz fish hooks
139	Taylor, James	1786.07.19	1 Fan, 1 Pair of Shoe Buckles, 245 1/2 of Iron
32	Taylor, John	1785.06.15	1 Quart Best Rum
88	Taylor, Thomas	1784.11.15	1 pr. Shoes, 1 pr. Shoes
5	Taylor, Thomas	1785.01.13	3 Bushels Salt
29	Taylor, Thomas	1785.06.06	2 1/2 Bushells Indigo Seeds, 1/2 Bushells Indigo Seeds
40	Taylor, Thomas	1785.07.07	1/2 Bushell Salt
40	Taylor, Thomas	1785.07.11	3 Gallons
40	Taylor, Thomas	1785.07.22	1 pr Buckels
40	Taylor, Thomas	1785.07.28	1 Gall. Rum
52	Taylor, Thomas	1785.08.22	2 Gallons Train Oil (whale oil) (http://woodrunnersdiary.blogspot.com/2013/04/train-oil-sweet-oil-and-foot-oil-small.html)
92	Taylor, Thomas	1785.12.01	1/2 doz Indigo Brushes
140	Taylor, Thomas	1786.07.28	yd of Broad Cloth for Bosten Roof
141	Taylor, Thomas	1786.07.29	1 Mans Hatt, 4 yards of Scotch linnen, 3 yards of Irish linnen for Thomas Millar
[145] fragm ent	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.01	4 yd fine Irish linnen, 5 3/4 yd of sheeting, 3 1/2 pecks of Salt
[145]	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.05	1 3/4 yd of Jane, 1 pair thread stockings, 1 scane Silk, 2 3/4 Check, thread and Rum
[145]	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.08	3 3/4 yd of Check, 6 yd of Oznabrigs, 3 yd of Scotch Linnen, 2 Pocket knives, 1 Check handkcf,
[145]	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.10	1/4 lb of Pepper, 1/2 lb of Coffee
[145]	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.12	4 3/4 yd of Corduroy
[145]	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.15	6 Indigo hooks delivered Mr. Webber Sundrys delivered Herbert Archer, Sundrys delivered Samuel Masburn, Sundrys delivered Frederick Archer
[145]	Taylor, Thomas	1786.08.19	500 10d Nails, 1/2 Bushell Salt delivered for Dury Wiche Estate
116	Taylor, William	1786.01.13	1 Hd. Tobaco 800 neet, d.r. to store for inspecting & Coprd., 1 Bbl sugger , 1 Gun Lock
59	Taylors & Rea	1784.09.02	3 doz buttons, 1 Double skirted saddle
59	Taylors & Rea	1784.09.10	10 lb Brown Sugar
59	Taylors & Rea	1784.09.25	4 lb Coffee, 1 1/2 Gallon Lincd (Linseed) Oil, 3 pints Wine
59	Taylors & Rea	1784.09.29	10 lb Brown Sugar, 10 lb Brown Sugar
71	Taylors & Rea	1784.10.01	20 lb Brown Sugar
71	Taylors & Rea	1784.10.07	20 lb Brown Sugar
71	Taylors & Rea	1784.10.19	3 lb Brown Sugar, 12 lb Brown Sugar, 1lb Gun Powder

55	Taylors & Rea	1785.08.12	1 doz fish hooks
55	Taylors & Rea	1785.08.22	30 yds Osnabrigs
119	Taylors & Rea	1786.01.18	pr Order, 2 lb Black pepper, 2 handkerchief
141	Taylors & Rea	1786.07.28	5 lb of 10d Nails
141	Taylors & Rea	1786.07.31	15 lb of 4d Nails, 1 Bottle Mustard
31	Taylors & Rea, Mssrs.	1785.06.10	1 Hair Sifter Compleat
77	Theus, Chr. Parson	1785.10.29	1 Garter, 1 Suggar Box, Credit 3 Dollar
84	Theus, Christian	1784.11.07	1 Hair Seive
17	Theus, Christian	1785.03.15	1 lb. Soap, a pound of tobacco
31	Theus, Christian	1785.06.11	3 yds Fustian, 1 Stick twist, 4 Skeins thread, 1 Chamber pot
124	Theus, Christian	1786.02.21	4 yd Fustian
138	Theus, Christian	1786.07.11	1 Candlestick
76	Theus, Parson	1784.10.09	1/2 Doz Fancy Buttons, 2 Shoe Knives
76	Theus, Parson	1784.10.12	1/2 yd Oznabrigs
65	Theus, Parson	1784.9.21	6 lb Bronn Sugar
26	Theus, Simeon	1785.05.19	1 Hat
77	Theus, Simon Thomas,	1785.10.	in balance of (?)
132	Absolam Thomas,	1786.06.30	1 Comb
139	Absolam Thomas,	1786.07.22	1 yard of Ribbond fan, 6 lb of Sugar, 2 1/4 yd of fine linnen, 1 Quart Rum, 1/4 yd of Cambrick, 1 Quart Spirits, 1 Peck Salt, 5 Scanes of fine thread, Cash answered to
[146]	Absolam	1786.09.23	Wm. Sharp, 1 yd of black silk ferriting
136	Thomas, Mary	1786.07.06	1 Mans Hatt, 1 Quart Bowl, 10 1/4 lb of Sugar
102	Thomeson, Benjamin	1785.12.17	In Balance to me according his Notte
139	Thompson, Benjamin	1786.07.24	1 Bushel Salt, 25 lb of Sugar, 6 yards of Oznabrigs, 6 Scanes of thread, 1 yd Oznabrigs, 1 Quire paper
120	Threewits, Lewellen	1786.01.21	1 pr Shoes
120	Threewits, Lewellen	1786.01.21	1 pr Shoes
32	Threlling, Lewelling	1784.06.18	5 yards of velvenet, 1 yard Linen & silk
76	Tillinghurst, Docter	1785.10.18	2 bottel Porter Weine
101	Tillinghurst, Doctor	1785.12.15	2 pair Hinges, 2 Closet Loocks
63	Tillinghurst, Henry	1785.09.12	1 Quier paper

44	Tillinhurst, Doctor	1785.07.20	1 pr. Mens Gloves
79	Towns, John	1784.10.16	1 Pint Rum, 1/2 Gallon Rum, 8 lb Brown Sugar 1 Quart Rum & Bottle, 5 lb brown sugar, 1 pint mug
99	Towns, John	1784.12.18	
52	Trair, Godfrey	1784.08.13	4 Gun flints
52	Trair, Godfrey	1784.08.18	1 lb Gun Powder
61	Trair, Godfry	1785.09.09	1 Hatt
52	Trair, John	1784.08.13	100 10 d Nails
60	Trair, John	1784.09.03	1/4 lb black pepper, 4 lb lead, 1 pen knife
60	Trair, John	1784.09.25	8 lb Brown Sugar
97	Trair, John	1784.12.11	1 yd Shaloon, 1 dzn & 2 buttons
34	Trair, John	1785.06.25	1 Handkerchief, 200 20 d. Nails
62	Trair, John	1785.09.09	1/4 yd /broad Cloth, 1 yd Chalon, 1 yd Linnen, 1 Sk Silk, 2 Sk Thread, 1 1/2 doz Gilt buttons Cash paid him on Mr. Arther acct.
41	Trair, Mr.	1785.07.13	
15	Trayer, Godfrey	1785.02.19	1 Curry-comb
24	Trayer, Godfrey Sr.	1785.05.11	1 Lock &c, 1 1/4 yd Negor Cloth, a Hammer
15	Trayer, John	1785.02.25	1 1/2 yd check, yd of Holland
18	Trayer, John	1785.03.30	1 pint Tumbler double flint, 4 Wine Glasses
58	Trayer, John	1785.08.27	200 pump tacks
25	Trayer, John Jr. Tucker, Capt	1785.05.13	1 Lock, 1 yd Ribband
32	David	1784.06.18	1 pair spurrs, 1 Bottle wine 1 pr plate Stirrips Irons, 1 yd red flannels, 1 pr Shoes
99	Tucker, David	1784.12.18	
76	Tucker, Estate	1784.10.09	1 pr Kid Skin Mitts
69	Turner, Mr.	1784.09.29	1 Iron Pott
72	Turner, Mr.	1784.10.02	1 lb Brown Sugar 6 lb Sugar, 2 lb Coffee, 3 1/2 yd Check, 15 yd Check, 1 yd Black Lacenet, 15 yd Ozabrig
69	Tyler, John	1784.09.23	
7	Tyler, John	1785.01.23	1 pair stockings, Silk & twist, 1 pair Shoes, 1 pen Knife, 1 1/2 Dozen Buttons, 1 Sett Cups & Saucers, 2 yds Silk Ferreting one Guert, one Lock, one Sursingle, one Pound Hyson Tea
123	Tyler, John	1786.02.10	
123	Tyler, John	1786.02.15	one Qt Rum & Bottle, 5 yd Linen
123	Tyler, John	1786.02.21	one Paire Bokle, 3 yd Bath Coating
70	Wade, Captain	1785.10.05	For Freight 9/4 and to Mr. Gillum 4/8
30	Wade, George	1785.06.06	To 61 yds Sail duck, 3 3/4 Sail twine, 1 pr Shoes, 8 Galls. Rum, 150 lb Bacon, 2 Galls. Rum, 1 pr Overalls, 1 Qt & pint Molasses, 2 Knives
30	Wade, George	1785.06.11	1 pr Shoes

30	Wade, George	1785.06.27	3 3/4 yds Wide Jeans, 1 1/2 yds linnen, twist & buttons, 1 lb Soap, 1 Bottle
30	Wade, George	1785.06.28	1 Sircingle, 1 pen knife
39	Wade, George	1785.07.05	2 Galls. Rum, 20 wt Sugar
54	Wade, George	1785.08.10	25 yd Osnabrigs, 2 Handkerchiefs, 1 pr Womens Shoes, 6 Indigo Hooks, 2 papers pins
54	Wade, George	1785.08.12	5 yds Linnen, 2 doz buttons
54	Wade, George	1785.08.13	2 Gallons Rum, 6 lb Sugar
18	Wade, Mr. George	1785.03.10	1 lb hair powder by son
20	Wade, Mr. George	1785.04.17	1 Quart Wine
22	Wade, Mr. George	1785.05.02	1 Fine Hatt, to order 1 hat, a pair Cotton Cards, 1 1/4 yd Velvet
22	Wade, Mr. George	1785.05.06	10 lb Sugar to order
33	Wade, Thomas	1785.06.18	3 Small fish hooks, 1 large fish hook 36 Bushells of Salt, 2 hh'd, 1 Barrel, Salt 42 Bushells as delivered to Dury & Thomas White Exchange, 3 hh'd for Dury & Thomas White Exchange
138	Wafford, William	1786.07.13	
128	Waistcoat, David	1786.06.04	1 pair of Pumps
137	Waistcoat, David	1786.07.11	500 Pump Tacks
[146]	Waistcoat, David	1786.09.22	5 lb of 10d Nails, 2 lb of 20d Nails
137	Walker	1786.07.11	Balance on a Pott
118	Waters, Philip	1786.01.16	Delvd. on his Order to John Musgrove
44	Webber, James	1785.07.20	1 pc Nankeen, 3 doz buttons
57	Webber, James	1785.08.24	1/2 wt Bohea Tea, 1/2 Gallon Wine
57	Webber, James	1785.08.27	2 1/2 yds Osnabrigs
64	Webber, James	1785.09.16	6 yd Osnabruk
64	Webber, James	1785.09.19	1 wt Coffe, 1 kneiff, Nutmegs
117	Webber, James	1786.01.16	1 oz thread
117	Webber, James	1786.01.21	2 Gal Rum, 3 lb Suggest
125	Webber, Mr	1786.02.06	Buttons & Thread
125	Webber, Mr	1786.02.11	7 yd Leading Line
69	Webber, Mr.	1785.10.06	To Mr. Masson
69	Webber, Mr.	1785.10.09	1 Bushell Salt
69	Webber, Mr.	1785.10.10	To Mr. Masson
139	Wells	1786.07.22	1 Scane of Silk, 1 3/4 yd of Silk, 1/2 yd of black Gauze
113	Wells, William	1786.01.10	By Sundries del to him
54	Wescoat, David	1785.08.11	100 pump tacks
44	Wescoat, John	1785.07.20	1 lb Salts, 1 pr. Stirrip Leathers
35	Westcoat, John	1784.06.28	1 pair of plated spurs, 3 pound Nails, 2 hundred pump Nails, 1 spike Gimblet, 1 Handsaw, pipes

26	Westcott, John	1785.05.25	Order & Note of Hand
32	Wester, Martin	1784.06.16	2 1/2 yards Corduroy, Mohair and thread
	Weston, Mr on		3 PenKnif, 10 yd Linen, 2 Combs, 1 Coars Comb,
	Act of Col Wade		2 Broad Hoe, 14 yd Oznabrig, 1 Blankett, 1000
125	Hampton	1786.02.07	Nails, 2 Potts, 1 Quire Paper
			3 yd Linen, 3 yd Oznabrig, one Paire Shoe
123	William, John	1786.02.03	Buckles
	Williams,		9 1/2 lb Brown Sugar, 1 Coffee Pot, 1/2 lb Bohea
81	Gardner	1784.10.30	Tea
			1 pr plated Spurs, 1 Bottle Sweet Oil, 1 bottle
84	Gardner	1784.11.7	Mustard, 2 tin pints, 8 lb Brown Sugar, 1 Coarse
50	Williams,	1785.08.02	Handkerchief
	Gardner		1 womens Silk Hatt, 2 yds love Ribbon
50	Williams,	1785.08.05	Cash
	Gardner		
50	Williams,	1785.08.12	2 lb Sugar
	Gardner		
120	Williams,	1786.01.21	1 quart Rum, 1 quart Malases
120	Garner	1786.01.21	1 quart Rum, 1 quart Malases
			1/2 Doz fish hooks, 1/2 Gall Mollasses, 1 lb of
127	Williams, John	1786.05.15	Coffee, 1 Peck of Salt, 1 Hanck.
129	Williams, John	1786.06.04	Flour
			1 yard of Persian, 1/2 yard of bk Gauve, 1 Quart
135	Williams, John	1786.07.04	Rum
135	Williams, John	1786.07.10	1/2 Bushel Salt
139	Williams, John	1786.07.24	5 yards of Scotch linnen
139	Williams, John	1786.07.29	1/2 Bushel salt
69	Williams,	1785.10.05	1 Quart Rum
	Thomas		
69	Williams,	1785.10.11	1 Pinte Rum
	Thomas		
69	Williams,	1785.10.31	1/2 Gallon Rum
	Thomas		
98	Williams,	1785.12.08	1 dz All Blades, 1 dz Tacks
	Thomas		
98	Williams,	1785.12.24	All Blad & Flints
	Thomas		
125	Williams,		
125	Thomas	1786.02.06	lb Schott
	Williams,		
129	Thomas	1786.06.04	1/2 Bottle Wine, 2 Shirts
	Williams,		
129	Thomas	1786.06.17	2 Quarts of Rum
129	Williams,	1786.06.20	3 yards of Linnen

	Thomas Williams,		
129	Thomas Williams,	1786.06.24	1 Pint Rum
129	Thomas Williams,	1786.06.28	1 knife and fork
129	Thomas Williams,	1786.06.30	1 Comb
138	Thomas Williams,	1786.07.17	1/2 lb of Powder, 1 lb of Shott
138	Thomas Williams,	1786.07.22	1 pair of Superfine Cotton & Silk hose
138	Thomas Williams,	1786.07.28	2 Quarts of Rum
138	Thomas	1786.07.31	1 Bushell Salt delivered to Nathl. Williams 4 Loaf Sugar, 4 yd Check, 1 Doz. Table Spons, 1 Sifter, Leding Lines, 1 Check handkerchief, 1
124	Williamson, Rolin	1786.02.06	Sifter, 1 Hatt
9	Williamson, Rollen	1785.01.28	1 pair Men's Shoes, 10 yds Check, 1 lb Coffee
81	Williamson, Rotin	1785.11.03	2 1/2 Gallon Rum, 1 1/2 Bushell Salt
81	Williamson, Rotin	1785.11.04	By Articles of Sundries
111	Williamson, Rowling	1786.01.03	Rum, 10 lb Suggest, 1 Blanket
114	Rowling	1786.01.06	pr order deld Sundries to M. Leigo
98	Willsen, William	1785.12.07	In Balance on a Blanket
138	Willson, Thomas	1786.07.14	Balance on a hammer
74	Wilson, Roland	1784.10.04	3 Quarts Wine
103	Wim, Generall	1785.12.23	5 Gallons 3 Pinte Rum, 4 Bottles Wine
125	Winn, Coll John	1786.02.06	3 Fin tooth Combs, 1 Coars tooth Comb
56	Wolfe, John	1785.08.19	In part of a Hatt