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A HISTORIC SKETCH

OF

The Parish Church of St. Michael,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

FROM

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE IN 1752 TO 1887, WITH
A ROLL OF ITS RECTORS AND ASSISTANT MINISTERS;
WARDENS, VESTRYMEN; THE ORIGINAL PEW
OWNERS; INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE
MURAL TABLETS, &c.

BY GEORGE S. HOLMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C.:
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1887.

Page
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George S. Holmes

THE PARISH CHURCH

OF

ST. MICHAEL,

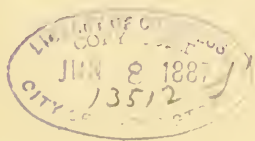
IN

CHARLES TOWN,

IN

THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Founded 1752.



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GEORGE S. HOLMES, 1887.



ST. MICHAEL'S.

The first notice we have of anything appertaining to St. Michael's is, in July, 1672,¹ when John Culpepper, Surveyor-General, is directed to lay out a Town at Oyster Point, and the site now occupied by St. Michael's, seems to have been reserved for a church, though none was built on it until some years later, when the first St. Philip's was erected. This view of the early laying out of the church-yard is supported by the fact that December 29, 1886,² some workmen while repairing the foundations found a coffin just under the first landing of the stairway to the south gallery and just inside of the southwest pilaster. This coffin was of red-cedar, and the lid was studded with brass tacks which formed the initials J. O. B. and the figures 1678.

With the first St. Philip's we have nothing to do, so let us hurry on to June 14, 1751,³ when an Act of Assembly was passed, directing that "all that part of Charlestown situate and lying to the southward of the middle of Broad Street" is to "be known by the name of the Parish of St. Michael," and a church is to be erected "on or near the place where the old church of the parish of St. Philip Charlestown formerly stood," at a cost to the public of not more than £17,000 proclamation money, equal to about \$55,000.

The Hon. Charles Pinckney, Alexander Vander Bussen, Ed. Fenwick, Wm. Bull, Jr., Andrew Rutledge, Isaac Mazyck, Benj. Smith, Jordan Roche and James Irving, were appointed Commissioners to carry out the Act, and the *South Carolina Gazette* of February 22, 1752, states that "the Commissioners for building the Church of St. Michael in this Town, having waited on His Excellency the Governor (Glen. Ed.) to desire that he would be pleased to lay the first Stone, on Monday last (February 17, 1752, Ed.), His Excellency, attended by several of His Majesty's Honorable Council, with the Commissioners and other Gentlemen, was pleased to proceed to the Spot and lay the same, accord-

¹Rivers, 130. ²Charleston News and Courier, December 30, 1886.

³Statutes VII, 79.

ingly, and thereon a Sum of Money; a Stone was then laid by each of the Gentlemen, who attended His Excellency, followed by the loud Acclamations of a Numerous Concourse of people, that had assembled to see the Ceremony; after which the Company proceeded to Mr. Gordon's, where a handsome Entertainment was provided by the Commissioners.¹

Dinner over, His Majesty's health was drank, followed by a Discharge of the Cannon at Granville's Bastion; then the Healths of all the Royal Family and other loyal Toasts; and the Day was concluded with peculiar Pleasure and Satisfaction. This Church will be built on the Plan of one of Mr. Gibson's Designs; and 'tis tho't will exhibit a fine Piece of Architecture when compleated. The Steeple being designed much larger than that of St. Philip's, will have a fine set of Bells."

In the above extract there is no mention of the whereabouts of "the first stone," but in an old memorandum book belonging to the church, it is stated that "this day the Gov'r laid the first stone at the So. East Corner of the Church." There is no date, but a little above is an item dated February 17, and just after one dated February 29, 1752. While the repairs of the church, after the earthquake, were going on, an effort was made to find this stone, and at the southeast corner of the main building, a block of

¹Gordon's was at the N. E. corner of Broad and Church Streets, and the Church still has the following bill:

February 17, 1752.—*The Commisnor of the Church Bill.*

Dinner	£20 : 0 : 0
To Tody	1 : 10 : 0
" Punch	5 : 0 : 0
" Beer	5 : 10 : 0
" Wine	5 : 5 : 0
" Glass Broak.	5 : 0
" 8 Magnum bonos of Clarret..	24 : 0 : 0
	<hr/>
	61 : 10 : 0

JOHN GORDON.

April 13, 1752.

In a different hand is added, "The Comm's agree that the Clerk pay this acct.

granite, 18 by 15 by 10½ inches, was found, but there was no inscription on it, nor record in it—to the intense disappointment of all present, of whom the writer was one.

It will also be noticed that the name of the architect is given as “Gibson”—a name of which we can find no mention elsewhere; but James Gibbs was the designer of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, and a legend tells us that our church is a copy of that building. A glance at the pictures of the two shows this to be an error, and one is puzzled to account for the story. If, however, they were planned by the same person, we can see how it arose. Add to this the similarity of Gibbs and Gibson; the fact that the spires of both churches spring through the roof—a blunder never committed by Sir Christopher Wren—and the farther fact that Gibbs lived till 1754, and, we think, there is little doubt that St. Michael's was the work of Gibbs. This, however, is as each pleases. There is no evidence, so far as we can learn, that Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and the fact that he died in 1723 is against the legend which has some hold on our people.

After the above was written, the following extract from a letter dated 1766¹ by a Mr. Woodmason, who went to England from this Province, to be ordained a minister of the Church of England, was brought to our notice: “St. Michael's is a new-built Church, from the Model of that of Greenwich, being truss'd and roofed and no pillars; is eighty feet by sixty, has a tower and steeple one hundred and ninety-six feet high and a ring of eight bells lately hung.” This puts the matter in a new light, and inquiries are being made in England to see if there is still such a church in Greenwich.²

A beginning made, work went on steadily, but not very rapidly, so that we find in the *Gazette* for Dec. 29, 1758, the following: “Wednesday last (Dec. 27, Ed.) being St. John the Evangelist's Day, the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons had a grand procession

¹Address J. J. P. Smith, Esq., in St. Philip's, May 13, 1875. App. II.

²These inquiries have proved that St. Michael's is not a copy of any Church at Greenwich.

from the Lodge Room, at Brother John Gordon's, to St. Michael's Church, where, besides the usual service, an Anthem suitable to the Occasion, set to music by Brother Benjamin Yarnold, was sung and played by several masterly Hands, and an excellent Discourse on Universal Love and Benevolence delivered by their Rev. Brother, Mr. Martyn." Mr. Martyn was Rector of St. Andrew's, and is mentioned by Dalcho.

At the time of this service the church could not have been finished, as the first Vestry was elected on Easter Monday, 1759, and qualified May 25, 1759, taking this oath:

"We, the Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of St. Michael, Charlestown, whose names are hereunder written, do declare that We do Believe there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever."¹

On Wednesday, July 18, 1759,² a letter was written by the Vestry to James Wright, Esq., of London, begging him to "use your Best Offices and Endeavors to Procure or Invite a Minister to come over to be Rector." He was to be "a Middle-aged Man of a Grave Deportment, suitable to his Sacred Office, and of a good, audible Voice, as the Church is Large." The letter continues: "His Sallary is Fixed by Law at One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Proclamation Money, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, per Annum and a comfortable house." This "sallary" was about £112 sterling.

There was some trouble in procuring a parson in England, so on January 9, 1761,³ the Rev. Rob't Cooper, Assistant Minister of St. Philip's, was called, and the first regular service was held by him in the new edifice, Sunday, February 1, 1761⁴—nearly nine years from the laying of the corner stone—with John Braund as Clerk. Through the courtesy of the Hon. W. A. Pringle, we are able to give the following "entry from the family Bible of Rob't

¹Old Vestry Book, p. 3. ²Old Vestry Book, p. 3.

³Old Vestry Book, 7. ⁴Old Vestry Book, 8.

Pringle, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Colony of South Carolina”:

“Feb’y 1, 1761.—This Day being Sunday, Divine Service was performed for the first time in the New Church of St. Michael, in this Town of Charlestown, by the Rev. Mr. Rob’t Cooper, who was invited to be Minister thereof, and preached a Sermon suitable to the occasion to a crowded congregation; David Deas and myself being the Church Wardens; and on said occasion all my family went to Church and took possession of my Pew there, No. 29, in said Church.”¹

The building just finished was 130 feet long, including the portico, and 60 feet wide; it was of brick, with a slate roof, but, curiously enough, the porch seems to have been shingled, for in 1774 we find the vestry ordering the porch to be “*new-shingled*.”² Later, it was slated like the rest of the roof.

At the west end of the church, a graceful steeple rises to the height of 186 feet from the ground,³ and at the top is a gilt ball, and above that a vane. The ball is of black cypress, covered with copper,⁴ and the wood is as sound as the day it was erected, and, strange to say, was little

¹See Appendix No. 1 for List of probable congregation. ²Old Vestry Book, 132.

³The following is from the *Charleston Courier* of December 8, 1835, the measurements having been taken by Mr. John M. Schnierle, in September, 1832:

	FEET.	INCHES.
From point of rod to top of vane.....	8	6
Width of Vane.....	1	9
From bottom of vane to top of ball....	7	8
From top of ball to eve of roof over pigeon hole.....	5	5
Thence to first velt under pigeon hole.....	6	9
From first velt to second velt.....	16	7
From second velt to eve of steeple roof....	8	5
Thence to floor of balcony	17	7
Thence to floor of belfry.....	22	2
Thence to top of portico roof.....	48	3
Thence to pavement.....	43	2
Total.....	186	3
Sunk during earthquake, Aug. 31, 1886*.....		8
Present Height.....	185	7

The vane is 7 feet, 3½ inches long.

*Mr. John Gourdin, Architect in charge of repairs.

⁴Personal Examination,

hurt when it was blown down by the cyclone of August 25, 1885, and fell to the street below ; making a spherical depression in the heavy flagstone of the pavement. It had just been restored to its usual place, when the earthquake of August 31, 1886, shattered the church, but its stability was not affected, though it is now about 8 inches nearer to the ground, owing to the sinking of the steeple. Most of the woodwork of the interior is of red cedar, and in perfect preservation.

The cost of the Church was £53,535-18-9 currency, equal at seven to one in gold, to \$32,775.87.¹ Of this £21,877 currency was subscribed for pews, and £31,656-18-9 currency was granted by the Assembly. Dalcho states these figures to be from the accounts of Samuel Prioleau, Secretary to the Commissioners, and they have been to some extent verified by personal examination of what remains of the original documents. Three times the money would not do the work now, but at the time of building, bricks were about three dollars a thousand and lime six cents per bushel, while white bricklayers and mechanics got about \$1.40 a day, and negroes 70 cents.² Part of the lime used is said to have been made from the shells of an immense mound, near Fort Johnson, evidently of Indian origin.³

No sooner was the congregation settled in their new church than they began to raise the money for "a Ring of Bells," and on January 6, 1762,⁴ it was ordered that a subscription be opened for that purpose.

At the next meeting of the Vestry,⁵ February 18th, 1762, we find the Wardens "acquainting the Vestry that they had received from His Excellency, Governor Boone, a Service of Altar Plate, consisting of Two Flagons, a Chalice and Cover, and a large Dish, which His Excellency had been pleased to present To and For the use of St. Michael's Church, and that they, the Church Wardens, had thereupon Immediately sent their Thanks to His Excellency in behalf of the Vestry and Parishoners. It was resolved and ordered that on each piece of Plate the following words be engraven, viz : The Gift of His Excellency Thomas Boone, Esqr., Governor of this Pro-

¹ Dalcho, p. 187. ² Original Bills. ³ Drayton's Carolina, p. 56.

⁴ Old Vestry Book, 17. ⁵ Old Vestry Book, 17.

vince, To The Church of St. Michael, Charles Town, So. Carolina, 1762." At the same meeting, thanks are returned for a "Neat Quarto Common Prayer Book," presented by Richard Lambton, Esqr., a "Neat Folio Bible, one Folio and two Quarto Common Prayer Books, from Jacob Motte, Esqr., Public Treasurer of this Province."

It may be as well to state here that two silver alms dishes were added by George Somers, Esqr., in 1764;¹ a chalice similar to the first, by "Elias Horry, Esqr., Intendant of this City," as the inscription states, in 1816;² and a silver Christening Basin, by Miss Ann McPherson, in September, 1819. This plate was sent to Columbia during the war between the States, and was lost when Sherman burnt that town.³

After the war the Vestry advertised for it, but without success, and their pleasure may be imagined, when on the 17th June, 1867,⁴ they received one of the tankards through the generosity of Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, who noticed it in a pawn broker's shop in New York. The cover of the chalice was bought in Ohio a year or two later,⁵ but nothing was ever heard of the remainder.

The plate now consists of the two pieces just described: a paten inscribed "St. George's, Dorchester, S. C., 1755. Presented to St. Michael's Church by Richard Lathers, Esq., Charleston, S. C., April, 1871;" another paten inscribed, "The gift of Henry Middleton, Esq., to St. George's Church, in Dorchester, 1755. Presented to St. Michael's Church by Henry A. Middleton, Esq., Charleston, S. C., April, 1871;" a silver alms dish, inscribed, "St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C. Glory Be To God In The Highest. Alleluia"—this was a gift of Mr. Eugene P. Jervey—and two silver chalices inscribed, "St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., 1870."

Thus in recent times as in the past the church has had many friends, and we must not omit from the list the Hon. Edward Fenwick, who in 1763,⁶ presented crimson velvet

¹Old Vestry Book, 42. ²Dalcho, 188. ³New Vestry Book, 161.

⁴New Vestry Book, 161. Mr. James M. Wilson. ⁶Old Vestry Book, 27.

coverings and curtains, trimmed with gold lace, for the communion table; and Jacob Motte, Esq., who a year later furnished it with Damask table-cloths and napkins.¹

During its entire existence, St. Michael's has been useful to the public at large, as well as to its own congregation, and so even before its clock and bells were there to serve the citizens; its yard was used to keep the fire engine in; as is proved by a resolution of the Vestry of April 26, 1762,² and as late as 1821 we find that the city fire buckets were kept there.³

The original parsonage was in Queen Street, but proving unsuited to its purpose was sold December 10, 1764,⁴ for £3,300 currency, and September 11, 1765,⁵ a new glebe was bought for £2,700 currency;⁶ and the three story brick house on the west side of Meeting Street, now No. 39, was built; having been finished towards the end of 1767 at a cost of £4,537-15-0 currency, the outbuildings and well adding £762-5-0 currency to the bill, besides £19 "ballance" due on final settlement.⁷ This house was sold in 1817, and is now owned by Mr. Jas. M. Wilson.

The bells and clock reached Charlestown in the ship *Little Carpenter*, July 15, 1764,⁸ and were soon in their present positions, except that the works of the clock were at first above the bells instead of below, as at present.

The clock was built by Aynsworth Thwayts, of London, and was described in his offer as "a strong 30 Hour Clock, to show the Hour Four Ways, to strike the Hour on the Largest Bell and the quarters on four Bells, as the Royal Exchange, London;"⁹ to cost with dial plates, &c., £194 sterling in London. It will be noticed that it is "to show the *Hour Four Ways*" and this is all it showed till 1849, when, with the consent of the Vestry, the City Council added minute hands. The quarters are now struck on *three* bells, not on *four* as formerly. The freight both of bells and clock was presented by the owners of the "*Little Carpen-*

¹Old Vestry Book, 39. ²Old Vestry Book, p. 19. ³Old Vestry Book, 508.

⁴Old Vestry Book, 51. ⁵Old Vestry Book, 42. ⁶Old Vestry Book, 58.

⁷Old Vestry Book, 65. ⁸*S. C. Gazette*, Oct. 1, 1764. ⁹Old Vestry Book, 34.

ter,"¹ and the putting up cost only a trifle for carpenter's work, the watch-maker who was to take care of the clock directing them without charge.

The first notice we have found of the bells is in the *South Carolina Gazette*, for July 26, 1760, where we are informed that "St. Michael's Church being now almost finished, we hear that a subscription is set on foot for purchasing a sett of bells for its steeple, the cost of which will be about 4 or 500 £ Sterling;" but they did not come for four years, arriving in the same ship as the clock. They were cast by Lester & Pack, of London, in 1764,² and are described in founder's offer as "A Peal of 8 bells, the Tenor 18 cwt., the whole will weigh, more or less, 80 cwt., and to cost with clappers, etc., in London, £581-14-4 Sterling." After the order was sent, the Vestry became alarmed at their weight, many thinking them too heavy for the steeple, and so they sent a request that only six bells be cast; or that the eight be sold and six others bought. For some unexplained cause, the original order was carried out, and thus, by good fortune, we obtained one of the sweetest sets of bells in the world. Putting them up, frames, etc., cost about £700 currency, so that the total cost was £681 sterling.³

For eighteen years they hung peacefully in their tower, but when Charlestown was to be evacuated by the British in December, 1782, Major Traill, of the Royal Artillery, claimed them as a perquisite of his corps, and carried them off on the last fleet that sailed from Charlestown December 14, 1782. The Vestry appealed to Sir Guy Carlton, the British Commander-in-Chief, who was in New York, and he ordered their restoration, but too late; for the bells had been shipped to London, and were beyond his jurisdiction.⁴

An appeal was then made "To The Honorable the Secretary at War, White Hall, London, but elicited no response."⁵

A Mr. Ryhiner,⁶ a merchant, formerly of Charlestown,

¹Old Vestry Book, 38. ²O. V. B., 34. ³Old Vestry Book, 43.

⁴Vestry Book, 168. ⁵Old Vestry Book, 172. ⁶Old Vestry Book, 184.

bought the bells "as a commercial adventure,"¹ and shipped them back to Charlestown in the "*Lightning*," which arrived here November 20, 1783,² so that the bells were absent only about a year.

In Johnson's Traditions, it is stated that "when landed on the wharf, the overjoyed citizens took possession, and hurried them up to the church and into the steeple, without thinking that they might be violating a private right." Be this as it may, we find Mr. Ryhiner, in June, 1785,³ applying to the Vestry for payment for them, and the Vestry replying: "This Vestry having never interfered in any shape in the matter, Mr. Ryhiner is perfectly at liberty to do what he pleases with the bells;" and in December, 1787,⁴ they order a subscription to pay for them, but with what result we have been unable to learn.

So the bells rang every evening and for all fires, besides calling the people to church on Sundays and Holy days, and playing patriotic airs on the 28th of June and 4th of July, till, in 1832,⁵ two of them were found to be cracked, and one Amity Bailey undertook to mend them.⁶

He never carried out his agreement, however, and in 1838, the two cracked bells were sent to England in the ship *Chichora*, to be recast, and reached home in August, 1839, the cost being \$428.04.⁷

Their next adventure was soon after the battle of Secessionville, in June, 1862,⁸ when they were sent to Columbia, S. C., for safe keeping, and there burned by Sherman's army in February, 1865.⁹

As soon as the war was over, the fragments were gathered up, and in the spring of 1866, at least five of the bells were shipped to Mears & Stainbank,¹⁰ the successors of the original founders, who still carried on the business in London, and recast of the same amalgam, and in moulds made with the same trammels.¹¹ They reached Charleston on the

¹Johnson's Traditions, 402. ²King's Newspaper Press of Chr., 36.

³Old Vestry Book, 185. ⁴Old V. B'k, 164. ⁵N. V. B'k, 40.

⁶N. V. Book, 68. ⁷N. V. Book, 70. ⁸N. V. B., 137.

⁹N. V. Book, 146. ¹⁰N. V. Book, 150. ¹¹N. V. Book, 152.

Norwegian bark *Gladstone*, February, 1867,¹ when it was found that an import duty of about \$2,200² must be paid upon them. This sum was not forthcoming, so an appeal was made to the public, and was most liberally responded to by the citizens of all denominations, a sacred concert at Citadel Square Baptist Church yielding \$361.50,³ so that this difficulty was soon overcome, and on Thursday, March 21st, 1867, the old, familiar music once more floated over the City, and as the bells played⁴

“ Home again ! Home again ! From a foreign shore,”

not a few eyes were full of grateful tears.

The writer, then a lad, recalls the general joy, and well remembers how the sound of the bells seemed amid those dark days of misrule, an augury of better times to come. People ran out into the street to hear them, and everybody seemed happy that afternoon. The *Courier* of Saturday, March 23d, 1867, says : “ We learn that the ringing of St. Michael’s chimes will commence to-morrow, and that the old custom observed before the war will be resumed and continued. The ringing will commence with the large bell, more familiarly known as the 9 o’clock bell. This will be followed by the general summons and a familiar hymn, to conclude with “The Parson’s General Call.”

The total cost of recasting the bells and restoring them to their place in the steeple, was \$7,723.01, currency—gold being at a premium of about 36—of which sum the City Council contributed nearly \$3,000.⁵

It may also be of interest to add that the duty was refunded, June 8, 1878, by Act of Congress.

In old times they used to ring the bells on all occasions, till at a meeting of the Vestry, September 11, 1794, it was

“ *Resolved, unanimously*, That the bells of St. Michael’s Church shall not in future be rung but for the usual services of the Church on Sundays, prayer days, &c. ; also the warning evening bell, by desire of the City Council ; also, in case of fire, and in no other case whatsoever, excepting by per-

¹King’s Newspaper Press, 36. ²Files of *Courier*. ³N. V. Book, 176.

⁴*Courier*, March 22, 1867. ⁵N. V. B., 176.

mission regularly obtained from a majority of the Vestry."¹

The "evening bell" was rung, save during the war, at seven and nine o'clock in winter, and at eight and ten o'clock in summer, up to September 7th, 1882.²

Timrod's "Christmas"—written during the late war—so well expresses the feelings of most Charleston people for the old bells, that we use part of it without apology :

" How grace this hallowed day ?
Shall happy bells, from yonder ancient spire,
Send their glad greetings to each Christmas fire,
Round which the children play ?

Alas ! for many a moon,
That tongueless tower hath cleaved the Sabbath air,
Mute as an obelisk of ice, aglare
Beneath an Arctic noon.

Shame to the foes that drown
Our psalms of worship with their impious drum,
The sweetest chimes in all the land lie dumb
In some far rustic town.

There, let us think, they keep,
Of the dead Yules which here beside the sea,
They've ushered in with old-world, English glee,
Some echoes in their sleep."

Hardly less joyful than the first ringing of the bells after the war was the striking of the clock at two P. M. on Wednesday September 8th,³ just about a week after it was silenced by the earthquake. For days the hands on the dial had pointed to the fateful hour of 9.54, and no sound had come from the dear old steeple. But at last Mr. John Beesley, the sexton bravely ventured up to the clock room and set the ancient time piece going, so that presently, its well known sound rang out, carrying joy and renewed hope to many a terror stricken heart. It seemed as if things had returned to their normal condition, and that now life might flow on in its accustomed channels.

This digression has carried us very far from 1764, and we

¹O. V. B., 215. ²*News and Courier*, September 9, 1882.

³*News and Courier*, September 9, 1886.

must retrace our steps to that period, when the Vestry was talking of an organ, and writing to David Deas and Edgerton Leigh, Esq's. two of the parishioners then in London for advice as to the procuring of an instrument;¹ which did not reach Charleston, however, till August, 1768.² It was built by Snetzler³ said in a letter from the Church's London agent, to be "now the most considerable and most reputable organ builder in England." The cost including freight and putting up was £568 sterling.⁴

This is the present organ, and there is a tradition that it was first played at the coronation of George III in Westminster Abbey, but there seems no foundation for this; yet, curiously enough, we find the Vestry thanking Chas. Brockett, Esq., for "enquiring about the Coronation Organ," but declining it as too costly; and this gives a hint of how the story arose.⁵

The next interesting entry in the old records is, "A Marble Font was also thought necessary to be got; when it was agreed that a neat one of an oval form, to stand upon a mahogany frame, to run upon brass casters, and not exceeding the price of ten guineas, should be wrote for to England by the first opportunity."⁶

This was done, and on Christmas Eve, 1771,⁷ the Vestry received their purchase, which still stands at the right hand side of the middle aisle just as you enter.

The next few years rolled quietly away, so far as the church was concerned, and there is no trace in its records of the Stamp Act Excitement, of 1765, the only event of that year being the election of the Rev. Samuel Hart, lately returned from "Mobeille," as Assistant Minister, his connection with the church beginning on the 2nd June, 1765,⁸ and ending by his resignation, June 2nd, 1770.⁹

In 1764, mention is made of a "portico originally intended," which seems to have been designed for the north side of the church, perhaps to stand over the door on Broad Street, closed about 1823.

¹O. V. B., 46. ²O. V. B., 77. ³Spelt also Schetzler. ⁴O. V. B., 78.

⁵O. V. B., 26. ⁶O. V. B., 105. ⁷O. V. B., 111. ⁸O. V. B., 55.

⁹O. V. B., 97.

In 1770, a small trouble turns up, which shows that people do not change very much, At a Vestry meeting on the 28th of May, of that year, "The Wardens informed the Vestry that several young men made a practice of assembling under the Piazza at the West Door of the Church, and disturbed the congregation very much at the end of the church, with walking backwards and forwards, trailing sticks on the Flaggs, and talking loud during Divine Service on Sunday Forenoons, that they are frequently obliged to go out and speak to them, either to go into the Church or go home, which they refuse to do, and treat the Wardens with contempt; therefore asked the opinion of the Vestry, what method they should take to prevent it in future—who thought it the best way to summons such persons before a Magistrate."

On the 19th of December, of the same year, "the Rev. Mr. John Bullman arrived in the ship *Carolina Packet*, Captain White, from London, Assistant Minister St. Michael's Parish."¹

For the next few years the church was happy, for it had no history; but soon the Revolutionary storm makes itself heard in the Vestry minutes, and on August 15, 1774,² we find that body considering a sermon preached the day before by the Rev. Mr. Bullman, "which had given great offense and exasperated many of the inhabitants."

The objectionable sermon reminded the good people of the Province of the duty of minding their own business, and the following passages must have come with stinging force to the ears of men who were on the eve of throwing off the existing form of government:

"In short, it is from this unhappy Temper that every idle Projector who cannot, perhaps, govern his own household, or pay the debts of his own contracting, presumes he is qualified to dictate how the State should be governed, and to point out the means of paying the Debt of a Nation. Hence, too, it is that every silly Clown and illiterate Me-

¹O. V. B., 103. ²O. V. B., 130.

chanic will take upon him to censure the conduct of his Prince or Governour, and contribute as much as in him lies to create and foment those Misunderstandings which, being brooded by Discontent and diffused through great Multitudes, come at last to end in Schism in the Church and Sedition and Rebellion in the State; so great a matter doth a little Fire kindle."

Mr. Bullman would not listen to the remonstrances of the Vestry, and absolutely refused to change or modify his words; so a meeting of the congregation was called, and by a vote of forty-two to thirty-three, disapproved of the sermon, whereupon the Vestry informed Mr. Bullman that he was "no longer to officiate at St. Michael's Church."¹

But that did not settle the matter, for at the next meeting the Vestry received a letter requesting Mr. Bullman's recall, and signed by seventy-four inhabitants of the Parish. Whereupon, "the Vestry, considering the same, and referring to the minutes of the 15th and 18th instant, are fully satisfied with the Propriety of their Conduct respecting Mr. Bullman." The signers of the letter then appealed to the Church Commissioners of the Province, but the revolution put an end to that body before the appeal was considered.

The Vestry chosen, on Easter Monday, April 18th, 1776, did not take the usual oath, but one to defend the Constitution of South Carolina, as established by Congress on the 26th March, 1876;² and on the 2d July, of the same year, we find it meeting to discuss the refusal of the Rev. Dr. Cooper "to take the oath prescribed by His Excellency the President, and by him ordered to be administered to any inhabitants, by the Captains of the Militia," and after deliberating on the matter, calling a meeting of the congregation for July 2d, at which it was decided to call a new Minister.

We cannot prevent a feeling of respect and pity from stealing over us as we think of the struggle it must have cost the good Doctor to sever the ties of years and to give up a com-

¹O. V. B., 131.²O. V. Book, 140.

fortable home and salary for conscience sake ; and it is pleasant to know that the English Government settled an annuity of £100 upon him, and that he obtained a cure in England—curiously enough, St. Michael's, Cornhill.¹ Much difficulty was found in procuring a successor to Doctor Cooper, and it was not till March 22d, 1778,² that the Rev. Charles Frederick Moreau became Rector, no attempt being made to supply Mr. Bullman's place.

At the time of the British invasion of 1776, lead was scarce, and St. Michael's seems to have given some from its roof, for in December, 1778, the Vestry apply for a restoration of the "Leads which were taken from the church for the publick use."³

In the same year a brick-wall was built on the south and west sides of the church-yard⁴ and they are probably the present ones ; as to the rest of the wall I am uncertain, as the eastern part of the lot was bought in this century ; a piece of land, measuring forty feet front on Broad Street by one hundred and fifty-five deep, being purchased, in 1816, for \$7,000 ;⁵ and the piece back of this, forty by forty, with the present Sunday-school building in 1836 for \$3,600.⁶ On the former of these lots there was a house very near to the church, and so, for fear of fire the chancel window was bricked up in 1788,⁷ and entirely forgotten, till, on St. Valentines Day, 1865,⁸ a shell from the Federal batteries on Morris Island came right through the east end of the chancel, knocking out the new brick work, and giving a rather strong hint of improvement, which was taken, and the window restored, when the church was repaired after the War of Secession. Fortunately such valentines are rare.

Easter Monday, 1780, fell about the beginning of the siege of the town, by the British, and there is no record of an election for Vestrymen and Wardens ; and the same thing occurred in 1781, so that it was not till July 2, 1781, that we find an election held "by order of the Commandant,"⁹

¹Dalcho, 205. ²O. V. B., 151. ³O. V. B., 154. ⁴O. V. B., 154.

⁵Reg. M. C. ⁶Original Deed. ⁷O. V. B., 200.

⁸Mr. John Beesley, the Sexton. ⁹O. V. B., 156.

which resulted in the return of a Vestry entirely different from its predecessor.

The new Vestry held its first meeting July 16, 1781, and were "informed that Jno. Cruden, Esq., Commissary of sequestered estates generously offered to give up the use of such pews as were under his directions for the benefit of the church."¹ The Rev. Edward Jenkins was called to the rectorship, and the church was opened on Sunday, July 29, 1781.² The Vestry of the next year held no meeting till October, when it was certain that the British would soon leave the town, and that their friends would have to reckon with the victorious and exasperated whigs. The church plate was valuable, and the Vestry met to consider the offer of Edward Lightwood, one of the last Vestry prior to the siege—to take charge of it during the disorder of the evacuation.³ This they decided to do, if the State authorities sanctioned it, and so they sent to Gov. Mathews, at Izard's Plantation, on Ashley River, and finding the plan agreeable to him, turned the Communion Service and Vestry Book over to Mr. Lightwood.

On the re-entry of the Americans, the Rev. Hy. Purcell,⁴ at one time Chaplain to the second South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Moultrie, began to officiate, but just how the Church was managed is not known, as there is no record of Vestry meetings; and in March, 1783, Gov. Guerard issued an order for the election of a Vestry, to take place on Easter Monday, April 21st, "there being no Wardens."

Mr. Purcell continued to officiate, but was not regularly elected Rector till April 2d, 1784,⁵ though allowed his salary from the evacuation by the British, December 14th, 1782.

In May, 1785, the Church was incorporated jointly with St. Philip's, and as a separate corporation in 1791;⁶ and three years after was repaired, and a parapet either added or rebuilt on the north and south sides. This seems to have caused the building to leak, and at last the Vestry proposed to remove it, and about 1847⁷ this proposal was carried out.

¹O. V. B., 153. ²O. V. B., 159. ³O. V. B., 161. ⁴O. V. B., 175.

⁵O. V. B., 175. ⁶Dalcho, 206. ⁷N. V. B., 96.

For a time after the Revolution, the Church, no longer helped by the Government, was in considerable financial difficulty, but gradually things improved, so that on March 19th, 1790,¹ the Rev. Thomas Gates, D. D., was elected co-Rector, and served till October 25th, 1796,² when he resigned, and the Rev. Ed. Jenkins, D. D., was chosen as Dr. Purcell's colleague, an arrangement which lasted till the resignation of the former, December 17th, 1804.³

There is mention, in 1794,⁴ of the evening bells—abolished by the City Council September 7th, 1882,⁵ when the Fire Alarm Telegraph went into operation—and there was some trouble about the St. Cecilia Band assisting at service in 1798,⁶ and at the same meeting the Sexton is directed not to allow "any horses or cattle to graze in the Church yard in future."⁷

Mr. Purcell died March 24, 1802,⁸ and the Rev. Nathaniel Bowen was chosen to supply the place, entering upon his duties December 19, 1802.⁹

At a Vestry meeting, August 8, 1802, mention is made of a legacy of £20, "left by Aaron Locock, Esq., towards the purchase of a chandelier," and in March, 1803, the present one, with "three pair of branches, for the Pulpit, Reading Desk and Organ Loft,"¹⁰ was ordered from Joseph Lewis, of London, and the bill, £102-18-10 Sterling, ordered to be paid in the December following, but there is no mention of when it was put up.¹¹

Pounds, shillings and pence are always used in the church's accounts up to this time, but in July, 1803,¹² a change is made to dollars and cents.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Jenkins, as mentioned above, an arrangement was made between St. Philip's and St. Michael's to have an Assistant in common, and the Rev. Wm. Percy was elected to this position, entering upon the functions of his office January, 1805.¹³ This agreement

¹O. V. B., 203. ²O. V. B., 222. ³O. V. B., 208. ⁴O. V. B., 215.

⁵*News and Courier*, September 9, 1882. ⁶O. V. B., 235. ⁷O. V. B., 235.

⁸Dalcho, 220. ⁹O. V. B., 277. ¹⁰O. V. B., 280. ¹¹O. V. B., 294.

¹²O. V. B., 283. ¹³O. V. B., 308.

lasted till the close of 1809, when the Rev. Theodore Dehon took charge of the church,¹ Mr. Bowen having tendered his resignation in the preceding May, but officiating till late in the year.

On the 10th June, 1804,² the Vestry was authorized by a meeting of the congregation to enlarge the Church by adding forty-two pews below and twelve in the gallery, to the east end of the building;³ this plan came up again in 1810,⁴ and a third time in 1833,⁵ but expended its energy in resolutions. The same fate seems to have overtaken a proposal to cut down the pews made in 1824,⁶ and authorized by the Vestry.

On the sixth of August, 1817,⁷ the death of Bishop Dehon, who in spite of his elevation to the Episcopate, February 19, 1812,⁸ continued to be the Rector of St. Michael's, left the church without a parson, and, so, on the thirteenth of August, 1817,⁹ they called Dr. Nathaniel Bowen, their former pastor, and he returned to his old post March 1, 1818.¹⁰ Like his immediate predecessor, he was Bishop of this Diocese, that dignity having been conferred upon him February 18th, 1818.¹¹ As the duties of the two offices soon became greater than one person could fulfil, Dr. Frederick Dalcho was elected Assistant on the 23d February 1819.¹²

When the church was built there was a cross aisle with a door at each end of it, but time having proved this aisle unnecessary, and there being a great demand for space, it was replaced in 1818¹³ by eight pews, and later the north door was closed; just when we do not know, but think it was in 1823,¹⁴ as at that time a new pew is mentioned, and there was no place for one except where the door had been,

In May, of the same year, we find a bill paid for ornamenting the church on Whitsunday, a custom now obsolete;¹⁵ and that reminds us of another old usage, that of reading the

¹O. V. B., 372. ²O. V. B., 300. ³Do., 298. ⁴Do., 377. ⁵O. V. B., 46.

⁶O. V. B., 537. ⁷Tablet in Church. ⁸Dalcho, 224. ⁹O. V. B., 456.

¹⁰O. V. B., 465. ¹¹Dalcho, 211. ¹²Dalcho, 212.

¹³O. V. B., 476. ¹⁴Do., 531. ¹⁵Do., 530.

Citations of the Ordinary in the churches on Sunday, which was only discontinued by an Act of the Legislature, passed at the request of the people of St. Michael's in December, 1824.¹

The clerk held on till October 1st, 1835, when he, too, followed the usual path of old fashions; as did the choir of surpliced boys, who are frequently mentioned, as when, in 1798, we find a bill for "washing the surplaces of clergy and children;"² and a little earlier, the Vestry requesting the Rector to entertain, at their expense, six of the orphan boys on Sunday, as "an incitement for their better performance of the Service";³ and in 1807 the Organist is requested to have at least twelve choir boys.⁴ When this form of music was discontinued we do not know.

There were two other old customs in St. Michael's, now given up, the preaching of a sermon on New Year's day, by special direction of the will of Benjamin Smith, dated February 15th, 1768,⁵ which changes Pew No. 4, in the middle aisle, with the payment of £25 currency, "to such minister as shall preach a sermon every New Year's Day in said Church of St. Michael;" and the session's sermons, thus described in Fraser's Reminiscences:

"Among the old customs of the Bar, now abolished, was the preaching of sessions sermons, for which the Minister was allowed, by law, a sum of three pounds, to be paid by the Sheriff out of fines and forfeitures. The last that I remember in Charleston, was preached by the Rev. James D. Simons, in St. Michael's Church. But looking over an old *State Gazette* of January, 1799, I found the notice of a session sermon preached in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Purcell; and this recalled to my mind an incident connected with that very occasion. Mr. John Rutledge, of revolutionary celebrity (who died in May, 1800), chanced to meet me near the Church, whilst the Judge and Sheriff, and a few officers of the court, were crossing over from the courthouse. Seeing this scant and motley procession, he asked

¹N. V. B., 3. ²O. V. B., 232. ³O. V. B., 215. ⁴O. V. B., 346.

⁵O. V. B., 495.

what it meant. I told him they were going to hear a sessions sermon, when he observed how differently it had been conducted formerly, when the judges, in their scarlet robes, and the lawyers, also robed, and all the attendants of the court, proceeded in great form to the church."

The idea of holding public meetings in the churches is rather strange to people of the present generation, but for the first seventy years of St. Michael's life, it was the favorite place for that purpose, and a record of some of the most important of these may be of interest.

The *S. C. Gazette*, of December 31, 1765, says: "Friday (December 27, Ed.), being the Feast of St. John Evangelist, the Society of Free Masons assembled in the Morning, and went in Procession to St. Michael's Church, where an excellent Discourse, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Assistant of said Church, the members present being in Number about 160; among whom were the Right Worshipful Benjamin Smith, Esq., Provincial Grand Master; the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq., Deputy Grand Master, and many other Gentlemen of Distinction."

The Cincinnati, the Revolution Society and the Palmetto Society used to have their annual orations there on the Fourth of July, and these celebrations are so well described by Mr. Fraser that we again quote him:

"St. Philip's and St. Michael's being the largest churches, were generally chosen for the occasion, and were always densely crowded. The clergymen who officiated respectively had been both Revolutionary patriots and wore the badge of the Cincinnati with their canonicals. It was interesting to behold the original members of the Cincinnati on those occasions, most of them dressed in their Revolutionary uniforms. Among them were officers who had been with Washington at Trenton, at Valley Forge, Germantown, Brandywine, at Monmouth and at Yorktown; then there was the gallant Moultrie, surrounded by many of the officers who had been with him on the 28th of June, 1776, and also Col. Washington, distinguished at Guilford, Cowpens and Eutaw.

"There amongst this honored group were to be seen those gentlemen whose handwriting has bound South Carolina to the compact of independence, for Governor Edward Rutledge and Judge Heyward were both then alive."

Mr. Fraser also mentions a meeting of the citizens held here in May, 1798, during the troubles with France, which resulted in the building of Fort Mifflin, "which stood precisely on the spot where Mr. Holmes' house on the Battery is now placed." Now No. 19.

Another meeting was held on the 3d of July of the same year, and within a few weeks \$100,000 was raised, and with it the "*John Adams*," a frigate of thirty-two guns, was built for the navy of the United States.

Again, in 1812, the people of Charleston met in the old church to consider how best to aid the Government in the war just begun; and so it went on till, in 1832, the Vestry decided not to allow meetings in future, and they were discontinued.¹

But there is also an amusing side to our story, as when in 1806² the Vestry petitioned the City Council for leave to place chains across Broad and Meeting Streets during divine service on Sunday, in order to get rid of the noise of vehicles. Whereupon a fierce newspaper war arose, one signing himself "Wickliff" attacking the petition, and the Vestry replying in resolutions of some acerbity, the result being that Council very wisely refused to grant the desired permission.

As the Vestry desired to manage the public, so some one desired to manage the Vestry, and they choosing a parson, not to his liking, he swore he would pull the clergyman out of the pulpit, if he attempted to preach; and on Sunday smuggled a cast-net into the church; placing himself in the front of the south gallery, near the pulpit. All went well, till the parson ascended the tall pulpit and began to give out the text, when the madman—for such he was—rose and took a cast for his victim, meaning to entangle and drag him down. Luckily, the net caught on the sounding-board,

¹N. V. B., 40. ²O. V. B., 325.

and the lunatic was secured before he could do any harm. This story we have on the best oral evidence, and Dr. Percy is said to have been the divine. This is the Dr. Percy who "was the first to deliver an address on the anniversary of our Independence;"¹ and this reminds us that the first administration of the Rite of Confirmation in this State was by Bishop Smith, in 1813, at St. Michael's.²

In 1835, the Rev. W. W. Spear³ was elected Assistant in consequence of the feeble health of Dr. Dalcho, so that the Church had three Ministers, till the death of the historian of the Church in South Carolina, November 24, 1836;⁴ a loss followed three years later by that of the Rector, Bishop Bowen, who died August 25, 1839.⁵ The Assistant, Mr. Spear, was chosen to succeed him, on the first of October of the same year,⁶ but only continued with the Church twelve months, resigning October 1, 1840;⁷ when the Rev. Paul Trapier became Rector, and the Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Assistant—a rather strange coincidence as to names.

For six years these gentlemen served St. Michael's, but on the the twenty sixth of November, 1846,⁸ Mr. Trapier resigned and Mr. Keith⁹ was chosen in his place. The vacant place of assistant was filled by Mr. Thos. John Young, on the 22d, of May, 1847,¹⁰ and he held that position till his lamented death Oct. 11th, 1852,¹¹ when the scholarly divine, James W. Miles, was chosen to succeed him, January 27, 1853. Mr. Miles resigned on account of ill health the next year.¹² and his place was filled by the election of Rev. James H. Elliott, November 25, 1853.¹³

There are no other events worthy of record between that time and the War of Secession, unless it be that the color of the steeple was changed from white to brown, an occurrence which made a great impression on the small boys, as the writer can testify. The history of the church during the late war is best told by the following chronicle from the pen of the late venerable A. E. Miller,¹⁴ the Almanac maker,

¹ Dalcho, 238. ² Dalcho, 211. ³ N. V. B., 66. ⁴ Tablet in Church.

⁵ Tablet in Church. ⁶ N. V. B., 72. ⁷ N. V. B., 77. ⁸ N. V. B., 90.

⁹ N. V. B., 92. ¹⁰ N. V. B., 92. ¹¹ Tablet. ¹² N. V. B., 110.

¹³ N. V. B., 114. ¹⁴ N. V. B., 136.

who died August 9, 1879, aged ninety-four years, after having worshiped at St. Michael's "from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

"Mr. A. E. Miller submitted the following chronicle of the events of the siege, as affecting the church :

"On Sunday, 19th November, 1863, which had been appointed a Thanksgiving Day by the city authorities, the service of the church was performed as appointed in the Prayer Book, by the Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Rector. The Congregation was dismissed without a sermon, in consequence of shells thrown into the city, on that day, from the United States Batteries erected on Morris Island, four miles off. One of them exploded at the church door as the congregation were leaving it. Another struck the Guard House opposite, the steeple of the church being the object at which the enemy aimed. The church was closed from this time, and on the Sunday following many repaired to St. Paul's Church, in consequence of a public invitation to that effect. The Rector left the city during the week following. The Assistant Minister, Rev. James H. Elliott, was absent at the time, and did not return until January, when he and the Rev. Mr. Keith, who was here for a time, assisted the Rev. Mr. Howe in keeping open St. Paul's Church (as the Rector of it, the Rev. Dr. Hanckel, was also absent,) for the benefit of those of the three congregations who remained in town, and also for any who would come to hear the word preached.

"On Easter Monday, 1864, the election of Vestry and Wardens for this church was held there, and, what was remarkable, those for St. Philip's, St. Paul's and Grace Churches were held at the same time and place, but only a few were present. The Vestry elected at that time held but one meeting to organize and then left the city. They have now all returned, with the exception of Jacob K. Sass, Esq., whose death we all lament, and whose memory will be ever held in esteem for his piety and benevolence, and usefulness as one of the church's enlightened members.

“The Rev. Mr. Howe officiated at St. Paul’s, with others, until some time in February, 1865, when he left the city in consequence of his objecting to read the prayer for the President of the United States. The same thing occurred to the Rev. Mr. Marshall, D. D. The United States officers, by request, got permission to hold service at Grace Church, and the Rev. Mr. Green officiated, with others, for a time, until the Rector of the church returned. The public availed themselves of it, and the church was filled.

“During the bombardment of the city the church was in imminent danger of being destroyed, as the steeple was made a lookout station for the Confederate General, and had a rope-ladder from the second balcony, which was intended to be used to descend, in case of danger, by the officers stationed there to observe the surrounding country. The wonder is that it was not hit often by the shells. But several struck the church, and if the organ had remained in its place, it would have been destroyed; but, through the exertions and timely thoughtfulness of Mr. Alexander Robertson, and some other members, it was taken down, as well as the chandelier, and boxed up with many other articles of church furniture, and sent away for safety.

“The church bells were removed to Columbia by the public authorities, with the consent of the Vestry, some time in June, 1862, after the battle of Secessionville, as also the communion plate, which was very costly, as described in Dr. Dalcho’s History of the Church, to which several pieces were added by members of the congregation. They were all in the care of Mr. J. K. Sass, President of the Bank of Charleston (at Columbia), but were destroyed by the United States soldiers under General Sherman in the burning of Columbia. On several occasions after their being sent away, Mr. Alexander Robertson loaned the set of communion plate belonging to Grace Church, Sullivan’s Island, which was returned to him.

“The interior of the building was very much damaged, several shells having entered the roof, and one entered the east end of the chancel, which tore off and knocked down

the whole interior of the same, with the gilded tablets containing the Ten Commandments, the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, exploding at the same time, and sinking into the pavement of the altar, destroying the pews and even bursting out the panels of the pulpit and scattering to destruction the whole within its range. It was a shocking scene of desolation. And after the building was left in this situation, it was plundered by thieves, by night and by day. Followers of the United States Army made free with the contents of it; although informed against by the Sexton, they would intrude. On one occasion, a large number of visitors, from curiosity, entered and broke off from the pilasters the gilded and carved ornaments, and took from the front of the pulpit the initials I. H. S., which were inlaid in ivory. The pulpit was the original one put up at the building of the church in 1752, and preached in on the 1st February, 1761.

"The repairs after the cessation of the war necessary to to be made were undertaken by Mr. James R. Pringle, and required considerable time and labor, and by his judgment and good management the church was opened on the 26th November, 1865, making two years and seven days from the time it was closed. The expenses of the repairs,¹ should be recorded in the minutes as they will add another example of his economy and useful services to the church. The Rector being absent, the Chairman of the Vestry invited the Rev. James Warley Miles to open the church, and he accordingly complied, as will be seen by the correspondence recorded."

The party of visitors who robbed the church of the I. H. S. were followers of the United States army which took possession of the town in February, 1865, and some years after a Northern clergyman, who shall be nameless, restored the lost initials with the remarkable statement that he did so as there was no place for them in his church.²

The first shell which struck the building entered near the

¹These repairs cost about \$5,000. Circular of Vestry, January 10, 1887.

²The present Rector.

second window from Meeting street in the south gallery and exploded in the place left vacant by the removal of the organ.¹ Another buried itself in the first pew on the left as you enter the middle aisle and burst, but did little harm.

The steeple was never struck.

Until Mr. Keith's return to the city the church seems to have been kept open by the Rev. Jas. W. Miles, as in 1866 the Vestry offered him fifty dollars for his services, which he declined to receive on account of the general poverty.² How dire that poverty was is so well illustrated by the following letter from the Rector of St. Michael's that I give it in full as an illustration of the times:

ANDERSON, (S. C.,) December 8, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter informing me of the *inability* of the Vestry to *procure the means* of my transportation to town, and shall therefore endeavor to make arrangements for going down alone. When I shall be able to accomplish it I do not know.

Mr. Elliott³ came over to see me upon the receipt of your letter yesterday, and we both determined, that when we could, we should go down without our families. I cannot leave mine until I can provide something for their maintainance, though at a sacrifice of my means. As soon as I can make such arrangements, *I will reserve enough to pay my way down.*

Respectfully and truly yours,

P. TRAPIER KEITH.

HON. E. FROST, *Chairman of Vestry.*⁴

Here we have the Ministers and Vestry of a large congregation, owning thousands of dollars worth of real and personal property, unable to raise the amount necessary for a journey of about two hundred miles.

On the 27th January, 1866, the Rev. J. H. Elliott, resigned,⁵ and after a delay to see if they could possibly retain him,

¹The Sexton. ²N. V. B., 150. ³Assistant Minister at St. Michael's.

⁴N. V. B., 139. ⁵N. V. B., 142.

the Vestry regretfully accepted his resignation. Soon after they tendered him \$500, on account of the arrears of his salary, but he declined to accept it in a very cordial letter dated April 2, 1866.¹

After serving the church as assistant and Rector for nearly twenty-eight years, the Rev. Mr. Keith died August 23, 1868; his incumbency being by far the largest in the century and a quarter, which measures St. Michael's life.

Some little time before Mr. Keith's death, the Rev. R. S. Trapier, was elected assistant, but did not enter upon the duties of his office till October 28, 1868, and on the 19th of January, 1869, was made Rector.²

It only remains to tell how the terrible cyclone of August 25th, 1885, blew down about three feet of the upper part of the spire with the ball and vane; tore off half the slates from the roof—inflicting damage to the extent of \$2,000³—and we come to the saddest page in St. Michael's history.

The Church had just been finished, the last touches being given to the work during the closing days of August, when the terrible earthquake of the 31st of August, 1886, shattered the building to such an extent that people expected it to fall at any moment, the *News and Courier*, of September 1st, 1886, speaking of it as the "saddest wreck of all" in the city, and deploring the danger of the loss of the old Church, so dear to Charlestonians. The walls were shattered in many places, the steeple had sunk eight inches, and was slightly out of the perpendicular, a fissure several inches wide ran through the vestibule and up the middle aisle for ten or fifteen feet, the portico seemed about to fall into the street and the galleries into the body of the Church. The vestibule, under the steeple, presented a curious appearance, being highest in the center and sloping away to all four sides, much like the top of a huge pillow. Fortunately, the fears as to the safety of the Church proved groundless, and in the course of a few months it will be restored to its

¹N. V. B., 147. ²Mr. Trapier. ³Vestry Books.

original condition, but at an expense of \$15,000 to \$20,000.¹

Beneath the chancel rest the remains of Bishops Bowen and Dehon, and in the Church yard sleeps John Rutledge, some time Dictator of South Carolina, and Charleston Fraser, the artist. Under the present vestry room, built in 1884, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney is buried, and near the eastern Church yard wall, Robert Y. Hayne and James L. Pettigru "rest from their labors." Dr. Dalcho is commemorated by a tablet on the outside of the south wall of the church, and the headstone of Alexander Shirras, the founder of the Dispensary, is close against the western wall of the churchyard, while not far off are the graves of Major-General Mordecai Gist, of the Maryland Line, and James Parsons, once Vice-President of South Carolina. But we must not forget the tomb of Mrs. Martha Grimké, who died September 22d, 1764, at whose funeral St. Michael's bells were tolled for the first time.²

Like most church yards, this one has its queer epitaphs, and the famous one,

"View this tomb as you pass by,
For as you are so once was I,
And as I am, so must you be ;
Prepare yourself to follow me,"

is on an obscure headstone, while a cross of wood tells us that

"The beautiful *she* have faded from our track.
We mourn her, but we cannot bring her back."

And over the grave of a sea Captain is the nautical stanza,

"Although I here at anchor be
With many of our fleet,
We must set sail one day again
Our Saviour Christ to meet."

While another tells of the mother of nine children, who died, "aged seventeen years and twenty-seven days."

In the southwest corner of the plot is a curious old affair,

¹Vestry Books.

²Memoirs of the late Charles Fraser, in possession of Dr. H. D. Fraser.

much like the headboard of a bed. It is of black cypress, with cedar posts, and upon it is inscribed the date 1770; yet, in spite of its one hundred and seventeen years of exposure to all weathers, it is still sound, except that during the late war a shell cut off one leg, which has been renewed. Tradition tells us that this board was thought old at the end of the last century.

The Act laying off St. Michael's Parish and providing for the building of the Church, directs "That a commodious pew be set up therein, for the use of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and the Council for the time being;"¹ this was done, and up to forty years ago, the large square pew on the north side of the middle aisle, No. 43, was known as the Governor's Pew. Here Washington worshiped on the afternoon of Sunday, May 8, 1791; and one Sunday morning, seventy-one years later, a handsome officer, of middle age, wearing a shabby gray uniform, was ushered by the sexton into the same pew, and after service people told each other that it was Gen. Robert E. Lee.² Thus, by a strange coincidence, these two world-famous Virginians sat in the same pew in St. Michael's.

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have likewise worshiped in the old Church,³ but we cannot learn that the third of the great triumvirate of Senators was ever there.

The *City Gazette*, of May 14, 1791, says that on Saturday, May 7, 1791, "The President also visited St. Michael's Church, went up the steeple to the second balcony, where he had a view of the city, harbor, rivers, and the adjacent country, with which he was much pleased." It adds, that after the afternoon service at St. Michael's, Washington "dined, at a private dinner with the Hon. Major-General Moultrie."

Since the earthquake the congregation of St. Michael's has worshipped in the Sunday-School Room of St. John's Lutheran Church—most kindly loaned for the purpose—the owners for part of the time giving up their afternoon service

¹7 Stat., 81. ²Mr. John Beasley, the Sexton,

³Several Members of Congregation.

to accommodate their guests ; and it gives great pleasure to one of St. Michael's congregation to put on record the gratitude universally felt.

It only remains for us to call attention to the blunders in some verses by Aldine, called "How He Saved St. Michael's." The church saved having been old St. Philip's, burned in 1835, and the hero of the story receiving his freedom from the Vestry of that Church, not from the City Council, and taking the name of Will Philip Lining.¹

Now our task is done, and if there are in it sins of omission or of commission, the fault is one of head, and not of heart ; for though more practiced pens might have done better, they could not have been moved by deeper love and veneration for Old St. Michael's.

¹King's Newspaper Press, 39.

APPENDIX TO ST. MICHAEL'S.

RECTORS AND ASSISTANT MINISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S,
1761-1886.

<i>From</i>		<i>To</i>
Feb'y 1, 1761.	Rev. Robert Cooper, Rector.....	July 2, 1776.
June 2, 1765.	Rev. Samuel Hart, Assistant.....	June 2, 1770.
Dec. 19, 1770.	Rev. John Bullman, Assistant.....	Aug. 18, 1774.
March 27, 1778.	Rev. Charles Frederick Moreau, Rector.....	May 12, 1780.
July 29, 1781.	Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector.....	Dec. 14, 1782.
Dec. 14, 1782.	Rev. Henry Purcell,* Rector.....	May 24, 1802.
March 19, 1790.	Rev. Thomas Gates, Rector†.....	Oct. 25, 1796.
Oct. 30, 1796.	Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector.....	Dec. 17, 1804.
Dec. 19, 1802.	Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, Rector.....	Aug. 1, 1809.
July 19, 1809.	Rev. Theodore Dehon, Rector.....	Aug. 6, 1817.
Jan'y, 1805.	Rev. William Percy, Assistant to St. Philip's and St. Michael's.....	Dec. 31, 1809.
March 1, 1818.	Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, Rector.....	Aug. 25, 1839.
Feb'y 23, 1819.	Rev. Frederick Dalcho, Assistant.....	Nov. 24, 1836.
Nov. 29, 1835.	Rev. W. W. Spear, Assistant.....	Oct. 1, 1839.
Oct. 1, 1839.	Rev. W. W. Spear, Rector.....	Oct. 1, 1840.
Oct. 1, 1840.	Rev. Paul Trapier, Rector.....	Nov. 25, 1846.
Oct. 1, 1840.	Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Assistant.....	May 1, 1847.
May 1, 1847.	Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Rector.....	Aug. 23, 1868.
June 6, 1847.	Rev. Thomas John Young, Assistant.....	Oct. 11, 1852.
Jan'y 30, 1853.	Rev. James Warley Miles, Assistant.....	June 30, 1853.
Nov. 25, 1853.	Rev. James H. Elliott, Assistant.....	Jan'y 27, 1866.
Oct. 28, 1868.	Rev. Richard S. Trapier, Assistant.....	Jan'y 19, 1869.
Jan'y 19, 1869.	Rev. Richard S. Trapier, Rector.....	

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN OF ST. MICHAEL'S,
FROM 1759 TO 1886, BOTH DATES IN-
CLUSIVE.

1759.—Wardens, Robert Pringle, David Deas; Vestry Benjamin Smith, Rob't Brewton, Wm. Roper, Geo. Milligen, Chas. Pinckney, John McQueen, David Deas. Smith would not serve and Deas was Warden, so John Guerard and Geo. Austin were elected.

1760.—Same Wardens; Vestry, Geo. Austin, John Guerard, Jacob Motte, John Moultrie, Wm. Roper, John McCall, Chas Pinckney.

1761.—Wardens, David Deas, John McCall; Vestry, Jacob Motte, Thos. Shubrick, Rob't Pringle, Chas. Pinckney, Wm. Burrows, Wm. Gibbes, Job Milner.

*Not regularly elected till April 2, 1784, but served as stated.

†For some years St. Michael's had two Rectors.

1762.—Wardens. Wm. Gibbes, Richard Downs ; Vestry, Jacob Motte, Rob't Pringle, Fred Grimké, Wm. Roper, Wm. Burrows, Eben'r Simmons, Jr., David Deas.

1763.—Wardens, Wm. Gibbes, Thos. Farr, Jr.; Vestry, Jacob Motte, Fred Grimké, David Deas, John Hume, Jas. Parsons, Rawlins Lowndes, Wm. Burrows.

1764.—Wardens, Wm. Bampfleid, John Dawson ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Wm. Gibbes, Eben'r Simmons, Rawlins Lowndes, Fred. Grimké, Jno. Ward, Jno. Savage.

1765.—Wardens, Wm. Bampfleid, Thos. Savage ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Wm. Gibbes, Chas. Pinckney, Josh. Ward, Walter Mansell, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Thos. Stone, Jr.

1766.—Wardens, Thos. Savage, Thos. L't'n Smith ; Vestry, Chas. Pinckney, Wm. Bampfleid, Josh. Ward, Thos. Stone, Jr., Isaac Motte, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Jas. Parsons.

1767.—Wardens, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Isaac Huger ; Vestry, John Chapman, Jas. Parsons, Thos. L. Smith, Thos. Savage, Isaac Motte, Josh. Ward, Wm. Bampfleid.

1768.—Wardens, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Josh. Ward ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Isaac Huger, Thos. Savage, Thos. Lough-ton Smith, Isaac Motte, John Chapman, Wm. Bampfleid.

1769.—Wardens, Josh. Ward, Edmund Head ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Rob't Pringle, John Chapman, Wm. Bampfleid, Isaac Motte, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Peter Leger.

1770.—Wardens, Edmund Head, Rob't Stott ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Rob't Pringle, Wm. Bampfleid, Isaac Motte, Ed. Lightwood, Peter Leger, Josh. Ward.

1771.—Wardens, Robt. Stott, Aaron Loocock ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Isaac Motte, Wm. Bampfleid, Ed. Lightwood, Josh. Ward, Peter Leger, Thos. L. Smith.

1772.—Wardens, Geo. Abbott Hall, Andrew Lord ; Vestry, James Parsons, Isaac Motte, Wm. Bampfleid, Ed. Lightwood, Josh. Ward, Peter Leger, Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

1773.—Wardens, Sam. Legaré, John Baker ; Vestry, James Parsons, Ed. Lightwood, Peter Leger, Sir Edmund Head, Thos. Heyward, Jr., Ed. Blake, Geo. Abbott Hall.

1774-5.—Wardens, John McCall, Jr., John Brewton ; Vestry, same as last except Robt. Williams Powell substituted for E. Lightwood.

1776.—Wardens, Jas. McCall, John Dart ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Ed. Blake, Peter Leger, Geo. Abbott Hall, Josh Ward, Ed. Lightwood, Sam. Legaré.

1777.—Wardens, John Dart, Elias Horry, Jr. ; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Geo. Abbott Hall, Sam. Legaré, Ed. Lightwood, Ed. Blake, Wm. Gibbes, John McCall, Jr.

1778.—Wardens, Hy. Crouch, John Owen; Vestry, Wm. Gibbes, Ed. Blake, Ed. Lightwood, Geo. Abbott Hall, Elias Horry, Jr., John Dart, John McCall, Jr.

1779.—Wardens, John Owen, Thos. Waring; Vestry, same as last, except Chas. Pinckney substituted for John McCall, Jr.

1780.—No election on record.

1781.—Wardens, John McCall, Jr., Ed. Legge, Jr.; Vestry, Robt. Williams, Ben. Dart, Chas. Atkins, John Wragg, Wm. Greenwood, George Cooke, John Glen.

1782.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, Rob't Williams, John Glen, Gideon Dupont, Jr., John Deas, Richard Wayne, Archibald Brown, John Harleston.

1783.—Wardens, Daniel Hall, Philip Prioleau; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Ed. Lightwood, Josh Ward, Peter Bacot, Wm. Gibbes, Sam. Legaré, Geo. Abbott Hall.

1784.—Wardens, Jas. Simons, Thos. Roper; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Wm. Gibbes, Isaac Motte, Wm. Price, John Deas, Peirce Butler, Roger Smith.

1785.—Wardens, Geo. Greenland, John Glen; Vestry, Thos. Bee, Wm. Price, Ed. Rutledge, Roger Smith, Isaac Motte, Ed. Blake, Peirce Butler.

1786.—Wardens, Jacob Deveaux, J. Beale; Vestry, Isaac Moote, Roger Smith, Peirce Butler, Wm. Price, Ed. Blake, Noble Wimberly Jones, Aaron Loocock.

1787.—Wardens, Erasmus Audley, Rich'd Cole; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, Roger Smith, Wm. Price, Jacob Read, Isaac Motte, Peirce Butler.

1788.—Wardens, Robt. Dewar, Geo. Bampfield; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, Roger Smith, Jacob Read, Isaac Motte, John Dawson (only six).

1789.—Wardens, Jos. Dill, Jr., Wm. Clarkson; Vestry, same as last year, with the addition of John Julius Pringle.

1790.—No Wardens recorded; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocok, John Dawson, Roger Smith, Geo. Greenland (only five).

1791.—Wardens, Thos. Jervey, Thos. Gordon; Vestry, same as last, with the addition of Thos. Waring, Sr.

1792.—Wardens, Thos. Gordon, Sam. Baker; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, Roger Smith, Geo. Greenland, Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Thos. Horry, Thos. Waring, Sr.

1793.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, John Huger, A. Vanderhorst, Thos. Waring, Sr., Thos. Horry, G. Greenland, Roger Smith (only six).

1794.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, same as last, with the addition of Ed. Blake.

1795.—Wardens, Sam. Baker, Jos. Dill, Jr.; Vestry, Geo. Greenland, Roger Smith, Thos. Waring, Sr., Daniel Hall, John Huger, Ed. Blake, Jas. Shoolbred, John Blake, in place of Ed. Blake, who died during the year.

1796.—Wardens, Sam. Baker, Thos. Bampffield; Vestry, Josh. Ward, Roger Smith, Geo. Greenland, John Blake, Thos. Waring, Sr., John Huger, Daniel Hall.

1797.—Wardens, David Alexander, Wm. Miller; Vestry, same as last, omitting John Blake (only six.)

1798-9.—Wardens, Wm. Miller, Geo. Reid; Vestry, Josh. Ward, A. Vanderhorst, Daniel Hall, Roger Smith, Robert Hazelhurst, Francis Bonneau, John Huger.

1800.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, A. Vanderhorst, John Huger, Robert Hazelhurst, Francis Bonneau, D. Alexander, Micah Jenkins, John Dawson, Jr.

1801.—Wardens, Geo. Reid, Chas. Kershaw; Vestry, no change.

1802-3.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except J. J. Pringle, for Francis Bonneau.

1804.—Wardens, John Potter, Jas. M. Ward; Vestry, J. J. Pringle, Thos. Parker, Micah Jenkins, David Alexander, Geo. Reid, John Dawson, Jr., Rob't Hazelhurst.

1805.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, R. Hazelhurst, D. Alexander, Thos. Parker, John Dawson, Jr., G. Reid, Thos. Waring, Sr., Wm. Hasell Gibbes.

1806.—Wardens, Nathaniel Ingraham, John Robertson; Vestry, no change, except Chas. Kershaw for W. H. Gibbes.

1807-8.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, John Dawson, Jr., Rob't Hazelhurst, D. Alexander, Geo. Reid, Chas. Kershaw, Theo. Gaillard, Jr., J. J. Pringle.

1809.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, R. Hazelhurst, Micah Jenkins, John Dawson, Jr., Theo. Gaillard, D. Alexander, John Potter, J. J. Pringle.

1810-11.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Jacob Reid in place of J. J. Pringle.

1812-13.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Rob't J. Turnbull in place of Theo. Gaillard.

1814.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, John Dawson, D. Alexander, Jacob Reid, Rob't Hazelhurst, Thos. Waring, Sr., Chas. Kershaw, John Potter.

1815-16.—Wardens, John Robertson, Jas. Jervey; Vestry, no change.

1817.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Elias Horry in place of Jacob Reid.

1818.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, Chas. Kershaw, D. Alexander, R. Hazelhurst, John Potter, Elias Horry, John Dawson, Rob't J. Turnbull.

1819-20-21-22.—Wardens, John Robertson, John Bay ; Vestry, Chas. Kershaw, D. Alexander, Rob't Hazelhurst, Rob't J. Turnbull, Dr. Wm. Reid, John S. Cogdell, Micah Jenkins.

1823.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, D. Alexander, Wm. Drayton, Sam'l Prioleau, Dr. Wm. Reid, Micah Jenkins, Wm. Hasell Gibbes, Dr. Ed. Brailsford.

1824-25-26.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, no change, except Daniel Ravenel in place of Micah Jenkins.

1827.—Wardens, Dr. Horatio S. Waring, John Robertson ; Vestry, D. Alexander, Dan'l Ravenel, Sam'l Prioleau, Jas. Jervey, Jas. R. Pringle, Dr. Wm. Reid, Dr. Ed. Brailsford.

1828.—Wardens, Dr. H. S. Waring, Wm. Timmons ; Vestry, no change, except John Robertson in place of Dan'l Ravenel.

1829-30-31.—Wardens no change ; Vestry, D. Alexander, Sam'l Prioleau, John Robertson, Jas. R. Pringle, Jas. Jervey, Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. Wm. Read.

1832.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, no change, except Jas. H. Ladson in place of John Robertson.

1833 to 1838.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, no change, except Dr. Isaac M. Campbell in place of Sam'l Prioleau.

1839.—Wardens, Dr. H. S. Waring, A. E. Miller ; Vestry, no change.

1840.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, Dr. Wm. Read, Jas. R. Pringle, Jas. Jervey, Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. I. M. Campbell, John S. Cogdell, Jas. H. Ladson.

1841-42.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, Wm. Jervey ; Vestry, Dr. Wm. Read, Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. I. M. Campbell, J. S. Cogdell, Dr. H. S. Waring, Otis Mills, Jas. Jervey.

1843-44-45.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, J. L. Petigru, Wm. J. Grayson, Sr., Dr. I. M. Campbell, Dr. Wm. Read, Dr. H. S. Waring, Otis Mills, Jas. M. Wilson.

1846.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, only one on record ; Vestry, no change, except Ed. Blake in place of Dr. William Read.

1847-48-49.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, James R. Pringle ; Vestry, no change.

1850-51-52.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, Dr. I. M. Campbell, J. L. Pettigru, W. J. Grayson, James M. Wilson, W. A. Hayne, Dr. H. S. Waring, H. W. Conner.

1853.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, same, except J. K. Sass in place of H. W. Conner.

1854.—Wardens, A. E. Milier, Charles D. Carr; Vestry, Dr. I. M. Campbell, J. L. Pettigru, Wm. J. Grayson, Wm. B. Pringle, Dr. James P. Jervey, J. R. Pringle, Ed. Frost.

1855-56-57-58-59.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, Alex. Robertson; Vestry, no change.

1860-61-62.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, Wm. C. Courtney; Vestry, no change, except Alex. Robertson in place Wm. J. Grayson.

1863.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, Ed. Frost, William Bull Pringle, Dr. James P. Jervey, Alex. Robertson, Jas. R. Pringle Dr. I. M. Campbell, W. J. Grayson.

1864.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, Ed. Frost, Wm. B. Pringle, Dr. Jas. P. Jervey, Alex. Robertson, Jas. R. Pringle, J. K. Sass, Thos. Frost.

1865.—No election on record.

1866.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, W. C. Courtney; Vestry, Ed. Frost, Jas. R. Pringle, Alex. Robertson, Jas. M. Wilson, Thos. Frost, Wm. B. Pringle, Dr. Jas. P. Jervey.

1867-68.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Martin L. Wilkins in place of Alex. Robertson.

1869.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Richard Caldwell in place of Ed. Frost.

1870.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, same save Wm. Jervey, *vice* Richard Caldwell.

1871-2.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, J. R. Pringle, Wm. Bull Pringle, J. M. Wilson, T. Frost, M. L. Wilkins, Hy. E. Young, Cleland K. Huger.

1873.—No change, except in Vestry, E. P. Jervey, *vice* J. M. Wilson.

1874.—Wardens, W. C. Courtney, Thos. Frost; Vestry, C. K. Huger, H. E. Young, M. L. Wilkins, E. P. Jervey, John H. Scriven, G. D. Bryan, Alex. W. Marshall.

1875.—No change, except in Vestry, Dr. F. L. Parker. *vice* J. H. Scriven.

1876.—No change, except Dr. T. L. Ogier, *vice* M. L. Wilkins.

1877-80.—No change.

1881.—Wardens, W. C. Courtney, Thos. Frost; Vestry, H. E. Young, C. K. Huger, E. P. Jervey, G. D. Bryan, A. W. Marshall, Dr. T. L. Ogier, Arnoldus Vanderhorst.

1882-5.—Wardens, Thos. Frost, C. K. Huger; Vestry, H. E. Young, E. P. Jervey, G. D. Bryan, A. W. Marshall, Dr. T. L. Ogier, Arthur Lynah, Julius A. Blake.

1886.—Wardens, C. K. Huger, A. W. Marshall; Vestry, H. E. Young, E. P. Jervey, G. D. Bryan, Dr. T. L. Ogier, J. A. Blake, Arthur Lynah, J. B. Chisolm.

THE DELIVERY OF PEWS IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

1st December, 1760, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 3	To RALPH IZARD.	No. 65	To SAM'L PRIOLEAU.
" 4	" BENJ. SMITH.	" 67	" ANN AIR.
" 14	" THOMAS ELFE.	" 75	" BENJAMIN MAZYCK.
" 17	" MILES BREWTON.	" 76	" FREDERICK GRIMKÉ.
" 26	" JOSEPH NICHOLSON.	" 80	" THOMAS ROSE.
" 27	" RICHARD DOWNES.	" 89	" SAMUEL CARDY.
" 38	" JOB MILNER.	" 91	" THOMAS BASNETT.
" 48	" JOHN MCCALL.	" 92	" THOS. STONE, JR.
" 52	" SARAH BAKER.	" 97	" JOHN FAVORS.
" 57	" THOMAS HUTCHINSON.		

Delivered by Benj. Smith.

No. 21 To ISAAC MAZYCK.

2d December, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 5	To EDWARD FENWICKE (by WM. GIBBS.)	No. 29	To ROBERT PRINGLE.
" 19	" WILLIAM BULL.	" 32	" LUKE STONTENBURGH.
		" 72	" JOHN HUME.

Delivered by Benjamin Smith.

No. 6	To JAMES LAURENS.	No. 49	To WM. MIDDLETON.
" 8	" WM. BURROWS.		(by H. MIDDLETON.)
" 9	" HENRY PERONEAU.	" 54	" WM. HENDERSON.
" 16	" JAMES PARSONS.	" 60	" HENRY MIDDLETON.
" 20	" OTHNIEL BEALE.	" 61	" THOMAS MIDDLETON.
" 22	" ANN WALLER.	" 88	" JOHN GILES.
" 25	" WM. BAMPFIELD.	" 18	" JACOB MOTTE.
" 36	" JOHN SAVAGE.		

Delivered by Robert Pringle.

No. 109 To JOHN STEVENSON.

. 8th December, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 23 To THOMAS FARR, JR.	No. 69 To ROBERT JOHNSON.
" 35 To WILLIAM BRANFORD.	" 79 " JOHN GIBBES, JR., by WILLIAM GIBBES.
" 39 " SARAH JOHNSTON (by J. McCALL.)	" 84 " THOMAS LAMBOLL (by THOS. LAMBOLL, JR.)
" 41 " PETER MANIGAULT.	" 12 " HECTOR B. DE BEAUFAIN.
" 47 " ELIZA AIKEN, (by B. SMITH).	" 100. " THOMAS LINNING
" 58 " WILLIAM GIBBES.	

By Benjamin Smith.

No. 13 To WILLIAM STONE (to WM. HOP- TON).	No. 87 To WILLIAM HOP- TON.
" 55 " MOREAU SARRAZIN (to JONA'N SARRAZIN).	" 90 " CORDES & PORCHER (to P. DOUXSAINT).'

9th December, by G. Manigault.

No. 33 To ELINOR AUSTIN (to GEO. AUSTIN.)	No. 70 To SUSANNA CROCKATT.
" 44 " GEORGE AUSTIN.	" 71 " EBENEZER SIMMONS, JR.
" 62 " THOS. SHUBRICK.	" 77 " HUMPHREY SOMMERS.
" 64 " DANIEL RAVENEL, Jr., and ALEX. MAZYCK.	" 81 " WILLIAM SCOTT.
" 66. " SARAH HOLLIBUSH	" 82 " EDWARD LIGHTWOOD.
" 68. " THOMAS TUCKER	

15th December, by G. Manigault.

No. 7 To HENRY LAURENS.	No. 94 To WILLIAM HALL
" 24 " ALEX. GARDEN.	" 98 " ROBERT HARDY.
" 37 " WILLIAM MOULTRIE.	" 107 " DANIEL BLAKE (to WM. BLAKE).
" 45 " WILLIAM BLAKE.	" 110 " MARY ESTHER HODGSON (to WM. HALL).
" 74 " JOHN PAUL GRINKÉ.	
" 85 " STEPHEN MAZYCK (to PETER MAZYCK).	

16th December, by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 40	To PETER LEGER.	No. 78	To DANIEL HORRY
" 42	" JOHN SNELLING.		(to JOHN HUME.)
" 43	" GEORGE M'QUEEN	" 86	" WILLIAM PARKER.
	(to ALEX. FYFFE).	" 93	" RICHARD PARK
" 46	" JOHN MCQUEEN		STOBO (to THOMAS
	(to ALEX. FYFFE).		STONE).
" 59	" ANN MATHEWES.	" 95	" FREDERICK STRO-
" 73	" ELIZA PINCKNEY		BLE (to HANNAH
	(to HARRIET		STROBLE).
	PINCKNEY).		

24th December, by G. Manigault.

No. 51 To SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.

*30th December, by G. Manigault.**

No. 15	To STEPHEN BULL,	No. 102	To JEREMIAH THE-
	(to O. BEALE.)		US.
" 30	" GEORGE INGLIS,	" 103	" HOPKIN PRICE.
	(to D. DEAS.)	" 104	" GEORGE GARD-
" 31	" DAVID DEAS.		NER.
" 53	" THOMAS FARR,	" 105	" PETER BUTLER.
	(to THOS. EVANCE.)	" 106	" LEONARD BO-
" 56	" BERNARD BEEK-		SELLE.
	MAN.	" 108	" DARBY PENDER-
" 96	" JAMES REID.		GRASS.
" 99	" JACOB BOOMER.	" 111	" ELIZABETH
" 101	" THOMAS NIGHT-		HUNT.
	ENGALÉ.		

February 28, 1761, Delivered by G. Manigault, Esq.

No. 50.	To THOMAS DRAY-	No. 63.	To THOMAS LYNCH.
	TON, (TO WM.		
	DRAYTON.)		

August 5th, 1761, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 34	To JOHN DRAYTON.	No. 83	To ROBERT WIL-
			LIAMS in behalf for
			the use of MARGA-
			RET HARTLY, now
			MARGARET WIL-
			LIAMS.*

*Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11 and 28 not taken on List.—G. S. H.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE MURAL TABLETS.

1755-1769—JAMES O'BRIEN PARSONS. Sacred to the memory of JAMES O'BRIEN PARSONS, eldest son of the Hon'ble James Parsons, Esq., and Susanna Parsons. He was born the 1st of November, 1755, and died at Westminster School, 19th April, 1769, aged 13 years, 5 months and 19 days. His remains rest in St. Martin in the Fields, London.

1769-1778—GEORGE PARSONS. Here rest the remains of GEORGE PARSONS, second son of the Hon'ble James Parsons, Esq., and Susanna Parsons. He was born the 13th February, 1760, and died the 23d of October, 1778, aged 18 years, 8 months and 10 days. Thus early did it please the Almighty to take to Himself these much lamented youths. Leaving their Country to mourn the loss of that support, and their disconsolate parents that comfort, of which their ripening virtues gave the most flattering prospect.

1745-1779—LOUIS DESAUSSURE. Sacred to the memory of LOUIS DESAUSSURE. He was a native of Beaufort District, and an Officer in the 3d Regiment of the South Carolina line of troops, raised for Continental Service during the War of the Revolution. Whilst leading on his Soldiers to the assault, made by General Lincoln on the British Lines at Savannah, on the 9th day of October, 1779, he received a wound from a musket shot, of which he died in a few days, aged 34 years. His body was brought home to his afflicted friends and interred in the Cemetery of this Church.

1777-1817—RIGHT REV. THEODORE DEHON, D. D. Sacred to the Memory of the Right Rev. THEODORE DEHON, D. D., late Rector of this Church, and Bishop of the Diocese, who ceased to be mortal on the 6th day of August, 1817, in the 41st year of his life, and the 20th of his ministry. Genius, learning and eloquence added lustre to a character formed by Christian principles, and a constant study of the Christian's model. Meek : He was swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. Humble : He esteemed others better than himself. Merciful : He sought out the poor and the afflicted. Devoted to God : He counted his life not dear to himself, so that he might finish his course with joy, and the ministry, which he had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God. Zeal, fortified by Discretion, and Firmness by Moderation, Sanctity united with Urbanity, and Goodness with Cheerfulness, rendered him the delight of his friends, the admiration of his country, the glory and hope of the Church. His death was considered a public calamity. The pious lamented him as a primitive Bishop, the clergy as a father, and youth and age lingered at his grave. He was buried under the chancel, by direction of the Vestry, who also caused this monument to be erected

in testimony of their affection, and his merit. Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus, tam chari capitis !

Beneath the Altar of this Church rest the remains of Bishop DEUX. A marble stone covers his grave, on which is the following inscription : " Here rest the remains of THEODORE DEUX, D. D., late Rector of this Church, and Bishop of the Diocese."

17—1821.—REV. EDWARD JENKINS, D. D. Qui Christo vivit perire nescit. In memory of EDWARD JENKINS, D. D., who died in April, 1821, in Glamorganshire, in Wales, the place of his nativity. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and having removed to this country was successively Rector of the Churches of St. Bartholomew, St. Michael and St. Philip. Whilst he was Rector of St. Michael's his orthodox principles as a Minister of the Gospel, his abilities as a preacher, his assiduity as a parochial priest, his candour, probity and benevolence, his exemplary, pious and moral conduct, graced with the acquirements of the scholar and polished manners of the gentleman, designated him as well qualified for the dignified station of Bishop of South Carolina, to which he was elected December 20, 1804, and which he declined, apprehensive that his advanced age might impede the punctual discharge of his duties. Bereaved by death of the issue he had by his beloved wife—a native of this State—he showed a parental kindness to the children and grandchildren whom she had by a former husband. They, to record his worth and their gratitude, here place this inadequate memorial. " The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—Psalm 112, v. 6.

1778-1847.—JOHN S. COGDELL. To the memory of JOHN S. COGDELL, a native of South Carolina, who was born on the 19th September, 1778, and died on the 25th February, 1847. In all his relations he was a man to be cherished and loved ; he united the kindest affections and the deepest sensibility, the purest virtue and the strictest honor. He sustained with the greatest urbanity and with spotless integrity many public offices of trust and distinction ; and he illustrated and graced them by an enlightened mind ; a cultivated taste and a devotion to the fine arts, at once his ornament and his reward. He crowned all his high and endearing qualities by the humility and faith of the Christian and fell asleep in the assurance of awaking to everlasting life thro' the merits of the Redeemer.

1785-1858.—MRS. MARIA COGDELL. Born May 19th, 1785. Died December 8th, 1858.

1746-1825.—CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.—To the memory of GENERAL CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, one of the founders, of the American Republic. In war, he was the companion in arms and the friend of Washington. In peace, he enjoyed his unchanging confidence and maintained, with enlightened zeal, the principles of his

administration and of the Constitution. As a statesman, he bequeathed to his country the sentiment, "millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." As a lawyer, his learning was various and profound, his principles pure, his practice liberal. With all the accomplishments of the gentleman, he combined the virtues of the patriot and the piety of the Christian. His name is recorded in the history of his country, inscribed on the charter of her liberties, and cherished in the affections of her citizens. Obeit, XVI August, MDCCCXXV. *Ætatis*, LXXIX.

1803-1851.—REV. THOMAS JOHN YOUNG.—To the memory of the REV. THOMAS JOHN YOUNG, Assistant Minister of St. Michael's Church, who was born October 22nd, 1803, and died October 11th, 1852. In his character were blended the affections which make the happiness of domestic life, with the qualities that adorn the pastoral office, a vigorous mind, carefully cultivated, a disposition earnest and firm, yet full of tenderness, a pure and holy life; he grasped the entire circle of his duties, and disease, that wasted his strength for years, could not weaken his devotion to them; the goodness of God permitted him to crown the instruction of his life by the lesson of his death; strong in faith, hope and love for his friends and people, he forgot nothing that concerned their welfare, and ceased his care for Christ's Church on earth only when called to its joys in Heaven, "where they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." Dan'l, 12. 3. Erected to a beloved Pastor by the Vestry and congregation of St. Michael's Church.

1770-1836.—REV. FREDERICK DALCHO, M. D.—This stone is erected by the Vestry of St. Michael's Church in memory of the REV. FREDERICK DALCHO, M.D., who, having served this Church as an Assistant Minister for seventeen years, died on the 24th day of November, A.D. 1836, in the 67th year of his age; and was buried near this place.* Fidelity, industry and prudence were the characteristics of his ministry. He loved the Church, delighted to the last in its service, and found in death the solace and support of the faith which, with an exemplary constancy, he had preached. Steadfast and uniform in his own peculiar convictions and actions as a member and minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he lived and died "in perfect charity with all men."

1801-1868—REV. PAUL TRAPIER KEITH. This tablet is erected by the Vestry in affectionate remembrance of the REV. PAUL TRAPIER KEITH, who served God in the Sacred Ministry of His Church forty-three years—first as Rector of the Parish of Prince George, Win-

* This stone originally stood on outer south wall.

yah, next as Assissant Minister and Rector of St. Michael's, Charleston. A man "in whom was no guile," of the sweetest natural disposition, of rare modesty and firm for the truth. Born in Georgetown, of this State, October 26th, 1801; made Deacon January 6th, 1825; ordained Priest April 20th, 1827; died in Charleston, August 23d, 1868. "I appoint unto you a Kingdom as my Father hath appointed unto me."

JULY 27TH, 1799—TO OUR MOTHER, SABINA E. HUGER.

1757-1843—JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE AND

1768-1831—SUSANNA, HIS WIFE.—In memory of JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE and of SUSANNA, his wife, their children have raised this monument, as a memorial of a father, whose life was valuable as an example of great purity of character, and great talents usefully exerted; and as a tribute to a mother who was conspicuous for her virtues. Their remains lie in the cemetery of this Church, at the base of one of the pilasters, where their epitaphs are inscribed.

1770-1846—HENRY DEAS. Sacred to the memory of the HON. HENRY DEAS, who was born 20th June, 1770, and died 2d December, 1846. With earnest patriotism and enlightened devotion to constitutional liberty, he zealously engaged in eventful political measures, and by his wise and prudent counsel, by his graceful, earnest and persuasive eloquence, and by the moral force of a pure and elevated character, exerted a prominent influence in public affairs. In December, 1835, he retired from the Senate of this State, over which he had presided eight sessions with memorable courtesy, dignity and ability.

To the social attractions of elegance, refinement, wit and engaging benevolence, he added fidelity in the discharge of every relative duty. A husband, tender, assiduous, devoted, the affectionate friend and counsellor of his children, a humane and gentle master, he excelled in the domestic virtues. In life and in death, with a reasonable religious and holy hope, he trusted in God.

1754-1845—WILLIAM READ, M. D.—Sacred to the memory of DOCTOR WILLIAM READ, a native of Christ Church Parish, South Carolina, who departed this life on 21st April, 1845, in the 92d year of his age. He first served his country as a volunteer in the war of the American Revolution, and afterwards as a Deputy Surgeon-General in the army, under the immediate eye of General Washington. He had the high satisfaction of attracting the personal regard and winning the approbation of the Father of his Country. As a physician he was skillful and benevolent, as a citizen generous and public-spirited, and as a man he lived honored and respected by all. For several years he was a member of the Vestry and a communicant of this Church, in the cemetery of which his remains are buried, and at the time of his decease he was President of the State Society of the Cincinnati. In

temper he was frank, manly and sincere, in deportment dignified and courteous, and in all the domestic relations of life exemplary and irreproachable.

This monument is consecrated by filial reverence to the memory of an honored parent,

1779-1839.—RIGHT REV. NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D.—The Right Reverent NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D., born in Boston 29th June, 1779, consecrated Bishop 8th October, 1818, died 25th August, 1839. Revered in his Diocese for gravity and wisdom; he was endeared to his congregation by benevolence and piety. This Church, which was edified by his pastoral care, and saw him adorn the episcopal office with dignity; now dedicates this marble to the memory of his virtues. "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." John XI.XXVI.

On a slab in the floor of the Chancel is inscribed: Here rest the remains of the Right Reverend NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D., late Rector of this Church and Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. He was born in Boston 29th June, 1779, and departed this life 25th August, 1839, in the 61st year of his age.

IN THE VESTIBULE.

MARY BLACKLOCK—In memory of a sincere Christian and exemplary parent, Mary, the beloved and devoted wife of John Freer Blacklock, Esquire. She died 10th June, 1850.

1819-1880—THEODORE DEHON WAGNER. In memory of THEODORE DEHON WAGNER, merchant of Charleston, S. C., born 24th March, 1819, died 23d February, 1880. "He delivered the poor when they cried and the fatherless who had none to help them. The blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon him; and he caused the heart of the widow to sing for joy."



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