

- Jones; daughter a school-teacher, 1592; memorandum of visit, March 11, 1871, 1593.
- Cates, Moses, whipped by Ku-Klux, 919.
- Cathcart, James, tells the Taylors of Ku-Klux that whipped Genobles, 355.
- Cavin, trial of, for killing Martin, 1513.
- Chaffin, La Fayette, testimony of, 662; democrat, Spartanburgh County; farmer and wagoner; denies whipping John Lipscomb, 662; denies giving notice to Lipscomb, 664; identified by John Lipscomb, 667.
- Chalk, Eliza, (colored,) testimony of, 1128; Union County; mother of Joseph Vanlue, 1128; affair at the Yellow House; conversation with her son when in Union jail, identifying Hughes, 1129.
- Chamberlain, D. H., testimony of, 48-59; is attorney general of the State and a resident since December, 1865; the enforcement of the law has been very much interrupted by Ku-Klux operations; many outrages, homicides, and whippings, 48; principally in the up country, in ten counties north and west of Columbia; believes that no information has, as yet, been obtained as to the individuals engaged in these violations, except in one instance; thinks these operations are carried on by means of an organization directed from some central source of authority; offenses notably committed in Spartanburgh, Newberry, Union, and York Counties; most general and numerous whippings in Spartanburgh County; there has been no convictions, and no arrests except in the case of the Ku-Klux wounded in the raid at Newberry Court-House; thinks, with the exception of the portions of the State named, the laws are generally executed and the rights of persons protected; his attention, as a public officer, has been called to these organized bands, 49; went to South Carolina from Massachusetts, and resides at Charleston; states common report as to the arming of the democrats about the time of the election in 1868; has no knowledge of any general arming of the republicans at that time; thinks there is an improved state of feeling since the passage of the enforcement act; the cause of this change, 51; has little hope of suppressing these outrages from legislation; gives his opinion as to the cause of these outrages, and an account of the abuses of the State government, 52; thinks the operations of the Ku-Klux are not confined to men of bad repute, but rather against certain men of the republican party than against the party itself, 53; Mr. Leahey, judge of probate in Newberry County, notified to leave, and his tender of resignation of office; its non-acceptance by the governor; he is lying out nights; thinks the Ku-Klux sometimes discriminate between good and bad men; republican majority in Newberry County about 1,300, 54; political status of the county offices in Union, Spartanburgh, York, Chester, Lancaster, Laurens, and Chesterfield Counties, 54, 55; thinks the charges of corruption of the legislature were usually attributed to the republicans, 55; Mr. Wallace, member of Congress, advised that it was not safe for him to return home; gives relative vote in the State, white and colored, at the election in March, 1868, 56; thinks a majority of the whippings, &c., has been committed upon colored people, and that the class who have suffered most have been the corrupt office-holders; cites instances of corruption upon the part of county officials; thinks there is no difficulty in convicting these criminals; gross charges of corruption made against the governor and the executive officers, 57; thinks that a man is safe in the hands of the Ku-Klux if he conducts himself decently; charges of corruption made against the land commission; purpose and object of that commission, 58; resolutions offered by, in the tax-payers' convention, 461, 486; letter of, on the situation in the State, 1250.
- Champion, Israel, identified by Alberry Bonner, 441.
- Champion, W. M., whipping of, 184; testimony of, 365; republican, Spartanburgh County; farmer and miller; severely whipped by Ku-Klux October 16, 1870, 365; subsequent notice by Ku-Klux, 367; O. P. McArthur talks about Ku-Klux, 368-372; election manager, 373; taught a Sunday-school, 382; active among the negroes, 442; compelled to leave his neighborhood, (Bright,) 561; article in Unionville "Times" relative to Mr. Poiner publishing in his paper an account of the whipping of, 864.
- Chappell riot, the, 143.
- Charleston and Savannah Railroad bonds, liabilities assumed, 469.
- Charlotte, negroes take refuge in, 442.
- Checks, Abram, hung up by Ku-Klux to make him tell where Rev. Louis Thomson was, 1001.
- Chester, S. C., raid upon, 39-41; expedition to, (Steadman,) 1028; political meeting in, during the canvass of 1870, (Butler,) 1185; disturbances at, 1425, 1439; Colonel Grist's expedition to, (Wylie,) 1448, 1450; (Gore,) 1580.
- Chester County, killed by Ku-Klux in, Wade Darby, Reuben Levi, Eli McCallum, Sam. Scaife, Hamp Toliver, Tilman Ward—6. (For page see name elsewhere.)
- Chesterfield, State employé killed in, 447.

- Chestnut, James, testimony of, 446; democrat, Kershaw County; disordered condition of the State, 446; causes of violence, 447; lawless organizations, 449; portions of the State subject to acts of violence, 451; oppressive taxes, 452; causes of discontent, 455; social status of republicans in the State, 456; the State canvass, 458; Governor Orr, 459; tax-payers' convention, 460; schools, 461; charges of corruption, 465; arming of the negroes, 467; State debt, 468; the witness formerly United States Senator, 472; proceedings of the tax-payers' convention, 472-510; makes report upon Mr. Chamberlain's resolutions in tax-payers' convention, 462, 494; makes report on Mr. Dudley's paper, 495.
- Christie, J. I., testimony of, 1265; sergeant-at-arms; subpoenas served on David Gist and Clayton Camp, 1265.
- Church for colored people burned in expedition of Gist to Chester, 1063.
- Citizens, driving from their homes of, 29, 33, 37.
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- Clark, Mada, whipped by Ku-Klux, 596.
- Clarke, a blacksmith at Jonesville, whipped by Ku-Klux, 1105.
- Clawson, Henry, identified by Porter, 1558.
- Clay Hill; public meeting of whites and blacks at, 1362.
- Cleary, Ellison, identified, 309.
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- Clement, Thomas, whipped by Ku-Klux, 921.
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- Coates, William, father of Willis Johnson, 330.
- Colcock, Bill, a Ku-Klux, who helped initiate W. K. Owens, 1388.
- Coleman, Mr., outrage upon, 48.
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- Columbia, political meeting at, (Wylie,) 1434.
- Columbia and Greenville Railroad, purchase, &c., of, 111, 112, 126, 127, 137, 152, 160, 161, 164, 165, 234, 235.
- Connors, W. M., secretary of tax-payers' convention, 473.
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- Corbin, David T., testimony of, 68-85; is United States attorney for the district of South Carolina, and a member of the State senate, 68; thinks the laws have generally been well executed in a large portion of the State; crimes of a special character, such as political murders, &c., have mainly been in Chester, Union, York, Spartanburgh, and Laurens Counties; these special outrages are ordinarily called Ku-Klux offenses; gives an account of a riot in Laurens County, 69; and says that nothing could be done by the State courts in the matter, 69-70; an attempt to prosecute the parties under the enforcement act, but the indictments were all ignored by the grand jury, 70, 71; gives particulars in the case of Mr. Young, county commissioner, Edgefield County, and of Faulkner, wounded in the attack, 72, 73; perfect military organization in Chester, Union, and York Counties, for the purpose of clearing out carpet-baggers and negroes holding office; details raid upon the jail in Union County, and the shooting of the prisoners taken therefrom, 74; the reason assigned for the shooting was, that the juries would not convict them; thinks there were two attacks made upon the jail, 75; gives his opinion that there is no security for life in the counties named, as against these organized bands; ordinary offenses generally punished; his information is that the organization still exists; difficulty in getting the parties outraged to make affidavits, 76; riot in Laurens, 76, 77; thinks there was a general organization of the Loyal Leagues in the county, and that it was a political one, for the purpose of bringing the negroes together, and getting them united to vote, 77; the white men killed at Laurens were all republicans and office-holders; has heard of no democrat injured on that occasion, 78; question of intent before the grand jury in the case of the Laurens riot; states what he considers to be the general purpose of the Ku-Klux organization; its victims always republicans, 79; killing of a whisky peddler by negroes; illicit distilling and violation of the revenue laws, 80; convictions of parties indicted therefor; corruptions in the legislature not confined to either party; relative numbers of the two parties in the legislature, 81; Laurens County democratic, 81, 82; believes there was intimidation by the whites against the colored voters in 1868, 82; states details of the election law, and the opportunity for fraud, 82, 83; election frauds in Beaufort County, in the congressional election, 83, 84, 85; his opinion as to the effect of