

The Piedmont Historical Society was formed in 1978 and chartered in 1981 under the laws of South Carolina for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and publishing historical and genealogical records of upstate South Carolina and other areas of the state.

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THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Last night (October 12) we had a very interesting and informative meeting at Hollywild Animal Park in Inman, SC. We learned about the history of Hollywild in Spartanburg County and enjoyed a guided tour of the park.

Our final meeting of 2006 will be at 6 p.m. November 9 at Boiling Springs First Baptist Church, Boiling Springs, SC. This historic church has much information to offer for persons interested in genealogy.

Members—I want to be honest with you. We are in financial difficulty. We have enough money to publish this November 2006 quarterly only. We cannot publish another quarterly until 2007 dues are received.

If you want to receive the February 2007 quarterly we must receive your 2007 dues of \$20.00 by January 1, 2007. If we do not receive your dues by January 1, this November issue is the last you will receive. At the Board meeting last night we discussed increasing dues to \$25.00 per year because of increased printing and postage costs. We decided to keep the dues at \$20.00. We can continue to print on schedule if you pay your dues by January 1.

If we do not receive your dues on time and you do not receive your quarterly, you will have to pay an extra \$5.00 for each back issue you request.

I hope we can keep the Piedmont Historical Society operating. We can do so if we receive the support we need from the members. In an effort to continue to operate, we will print and send quarterlies only to those who pay.

Have good holidays and **REMEMBER TO PAY YOUR DUES BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2007!**

Bob Cartee



Piedmont Historical Society

PO Box 1842
Spartanburg, SC 29304

MEMBERSHIP FORM—2007

Name _____

Address _____

Phone No. _____ Email _____

\$20.00 paid by _____ check _____ cash

The Piedmont Historical Society would like to include in future quarterlies a list of surnames being researched by members. This list should include information about the researching member so contacts can be made. If you would like for your name and list of surnames/persons you are researching to be included in our publication, please complete the following form. We must have your signature of consent for publication of your name and information before we can include your list. As you complete the form below, please include only the information you wish us to publish.

Name: _____

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NAMES RESEARCHED (please print—limit to 10 names)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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Please send queries and articles for consideration for publication to:

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FAMILY RECORD OF FIELDING SUDDUTH OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT

Source: Names and dates of birth provided by a document from the files of Mrs. Lorene Fisher, 22 Goose Trail, Taylors, SC 29687-5510; annotations from federal censuses and other records provided by the editor.

Fielding Sudduth

Born: May 27, 1785 in Virginia

Died: 1863, Greenville District, South Carolina

Buried: Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, Greenville District, SC

Tombstone inscription: Pvt Co S Nash's Reg't SC Inf-War of 1812

married: abt 1810 in Greenville District, South Carolina

Rachel Elizabeth McMacken (McMakin)

Born: 1795 in Greenville County, South Carolina

Died: after 1860 census of Greenville District, South Carolina

Their Children

(All were born in Greenville District, South Carolina)

- [1] **Benjamin Perin Sudduth** (born Oct. 3, 1811—died after 1870 census of Oktibbeha County, Miss.)
B. P. Sudduth, age 35, b. S.C., is listed in the 1850 census (hh 345/345) of Oktibbeha County, Miss. Alexander Sudduth, age 32, b. SC, was the only other member of this household, both men being single then. In the 1860 census of Oktibbeha County, Miss., Starkville P.O., Ben P. Sudduth, from SC, age 48, was listed in hh 403/348 as an Overseer with a large estate (\$12000/\$16650). He is single and has in his household Wesley Beart/Beard? (age 17, b. Ga.) and W. H. Cross, Admr E. R. Bell dec'd. The 1870 census of Oktibbeha County (Starkville P.O.) shows in hh 565/559 one P. R. Suddeth, age 60, b. SC, as a farmer (\$500/\$1488). He had a wife Sallie, age 56, b. SC, and John Landrum, farm laborer, age 25, b. Ga., in his household.
- [2] **Joseph Carr Sudduth** (born Oct. 18, 1813—died after 1870 census of Pontotoc County, Miss.)
Jo' C Suddeth, age 47, b. SC, is enumerated in hh 422/422 of the 1860 census of Pontotoc County, Miss., Red Land P.O., as a farmer (\$1289/\$2225). His wife was Thursa, whose age was given as 35 and birthplace was SC. Their oldest child, Benj. P, age 19 was born in SC and the next child, Minerva, age 16, was born in Mississippi. Six younger children were named, and one Andrew J. Beard, age 24, b. Ga, was listed in the household as a farm laborer. In 1870, the Pontotoc County census, Pontotoc P.O., Joseph Sudduth, age 56, SC, was enumerated in hh 161/161 with wife Thursy, age 46, SC, and five children. He was a farmer (\$1800/\$1140).
- [3] **Mary Sudduth** (born Oct. 11, 1815—died ?)
From Marriage and Death Notices From the Up-Country of South Carolina as Taken From Greenville Newspapers 1826-1863, p. 26, compiled by Brent Holcombe, is the following notice from the *Greenville Mountaineer*, issue of April 4, 1835: "Married on Sunday evening the 20th ult.

[March 20, 1835], by Lewis H. Dickey, Esq., Mr. Furman Smith to Miss Mary Sudduth of Greenville District." Mary, the daughter of Fielding Sudduth, is an excellent candidate to have been the bride, although positive definite proof is lacking.

[4] **Susannah Sudduth (born July 16, 1817—died ?)**

No additional information is known for Susannah. [Was it a mere coincidence that Benjamin Perin Sudduth and Joseph Carr Sudduth each had a young male with surname of Beard living in their 1860 households—or were they uncles to the Beard youths?]

[5] **Alexander Lawson Sudduth (born Jan. 11, 1819—died after 1870 census of Oktibbeha Co, Miss.)**

Alexander Sudduth, single, was enumerated in the 1850 census with his brother B. P. in Oktibbeha County, Miss. In 1860 Alex Sudduth was farming in Oktibbeha County (0/\$1000) and living in hh 670/575, Starkville P.O.. His age was given as 37, b. SC, while his wife **Emaline** was 24, b. Ala. There were three children. The 1870 census of Oktibbeha County, Double Springs P.O., hh 190/175, lists Alexandre Suduth at age 52, b. SC and as a farmer (\$600/\$765). The name of his wife in this census was **Catherine**, age 39, b. Tenn. The oldest child was named Rachel, age 18, b. Miss. She had six sisters and one brother, all born in Mississippi. Catherine is buried in Center Grove Baptist Church Cemetery, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi with the inscription: Catherine Sudduth, wife of A. L. Sudduth, January 8, 1836—August 11, 1907.

[6] **Andrew Sudduth (born April 26, 1821—died after the 1880 Greenville County census)**

Andrew Sudduth was a lifelong resident of Greenville District/County. He married **Mary Ellen Turner**, a native of Greenville District, who was born about 1831. She died after the 1880 Greenville County census. They were parents of a large family of children.

[7] **Elizabeth Sudduth (born Feb. 4, 1822—died after the 1870 Greenville County census)**

From the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Greenville censuses, it appears that Elizabeth was the unwed mother of three daughters. The name and birth date of the oldest was recorded in the source record along with the children of Fielding Sudduth: **Annette Sudduth born Mar. 24, 1843.**

[8] **John C. Sudduth (born Mar. 5, 1826—died after the 1880 Oktibbeha County, Mississippi census)**

One J. C. Suddeth, age 44, b. SC, shows up in the 1870 census of Oktibbeha County, Miss., in hh 535/525 with Starkville P.O. His oldest child was age 4, a boy named Pig. His wife Sarah, age 34, b. NC, appeared to have been married earlier as indicated by three children in the household with surname Fowler, ages 13, 11, and 8. In the 1880 Oktibbeha census one John Suduth, age 58, b. SC, was enumerated with a 13 year son named Pig and with another son named Fielding, in addition to two other sons. His father's birthplace was stated to be Virginia. There can be no doubt that this John C. Sudduth belongs to Fielding and Rachel Sudduth. A 20 year Missie Fowler was listed as John's step-daughter, confirming that his wife Sarah was first married to a Mr. Fowler. Her name in 1880 was recorded as Sarah W. Suduth and her age was 45, b. NC. Contrary to the source document, John Sudduth was not killed in the Civil War.

[9] **Nancy Sudduth Henson (born Jan. 27, 1829—died Sept 28, 1907, Greenville County, SC)**

Nancy married Oliver Petry Henson, a native of Greenville County, who was born about 1832. The household (972/972) of Loyd and Rachel Henson in the 1850 Greenville census shows a son Oliver, age 18. In the 1870 Greenville census Nancy was head of household 205/205, Highland Township, consisting of herself and three children, suggesting that her husband was a casualty of the Civil War. Indeed, the service record for O. P. Henson, a private in Co. D, 16th Reg't, SC Inf, states he was "killed by the enemy at Atlanta Ga August 31/64". Nancy was buried in the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, Greenville County.

[10] **Peter Carr Sudduth (born Apr. 27, 1831—died April 21, 1889, Greenville County, SC)**

On his tombstone in the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, it is inscribed that Peter Carr Sudduth was in Co. D 16th Reg't SC Inf CSA. He married Deborah Jane Crain, her maiden name being supplied by the death certificate (SC, 1930, #29917) of her daughter Emma Sudduth. The 1850 Greenville census shows a daughter Jane, listed at age 13, in the household of Samuel and Charlotte Crain. Deborah Jane Crain Sudduth died after the 1900 Greenville census (Chick Springs Township, hh 76/82). Her birth date then was listed as August, 1834.

[11] **Margaret Sudduth Barnett (born Mar. 5, 1833—died October 17, 1903, Greenville Co., SC)**

Margaret, youngest daughter of Fielding Sudduth, married Ebenezer Barnett. Both are buried in the Ebenezer-Welcome Baptist Cemetery in Greenville County. His tombstone inscription reads as follows: Eben B. Barnett/ Sept 25, 1834/ March 22, 1905. This couple had issue.

[12] **Jasper Newton Sudduth (born Mar. 5, 1837—died April 5, 1924, Greenville County, SC)**

The wife of Jasper Newton Sudduth was Elizabeth Catherine Odom. According to her death certificate, she was the daughter of James and Mary Pennington Odom. From the same document, her date of birth was June 8, 1841 and she died July 3, 1923. By their separate death certificates, both are buried in Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery. They had issue.

[13] **Rheuben Sudduth (born Jan. 1, 1823/1824(?)—died December 18, 1907, Greenville County, SC)**

Reuben Sudduth was listed out of chronological order in our source document, which appears to have been transcribed from an earlier record. It is possible that the transcriber accidentally left him out and also forgot to record his date of birth. Reuben and his wife **Nancy Hester Moon** Sudduth are buried in their private cemetery on Pleasant Hill Road in upper Greenville County. The date of birth on her tombstone (May 20, 1822) agrees well with the May 1822 date recorded on the 1900 census of Highland Township, Greenville County; she died April 4, 1910. Reuben's inscription reads as follows: Jan 1, 1817/Dec 18, 1907. This is at odds with his 1900 census record which listed his birth date as January 1819. Neither of these dates can be reconciled with the 1830 census record for Fielding Sudduth, which indicates that he had only one son in the 10 to 15 age group; that slot would have been taken by Alexander. The census ages recorded for Reuben in 1870 (47) and 1880 (57) imply that he was born in 1823. There is a slot between Elizabeth (Feb. 1822) and John (March 1826) into which Reuben's birth date would fit easily.

* * *

DOMINION OVER THE EARTH
Cherokee Cessions, State Bounty and Land Grants, and the Settlement of
Pendleton District, South Carolina

By Sharon Gayle

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Writing about the formation of Pendleton District, South Carolina, historians generally describe its settlement as a progression of cession, possession, and organization. The Cherokees ceded the territory, whites moved in and, later, formed a civil community called Pendleton District. The historians are not wrong. Yet, social and political issues in play during early settlement in this part of South Carolina were more complex than this neat and linear timeline would suggest. This complexity often leads to confusion for the family researcher who wishes to place his or her ancestors into the context of regional history.

A survey of the literature on the history of Pendleton District revealed conflicting dates for the cession of the larger portion of Cherokee lands. Multiple sources, claimed that the territory was under Cherokee control until 1785. Other writers claimed that 1777 was the year of cession.¹ The conflicting dates made it difficult to know when white settlers actually arrived in the region and whether these early settlers possessed legal status to live there. Resolving this conflict was a substantial, but necessary, detour from family history.

There is fragmentary evidence that a few white families moved into the region as early as 1777. However, the earliest record of a land grant within this former Cherokee territory was dated December, 1781 when John E. Calhoun was awarded 1,878 acres on Twelve Mile River.² It would be another three years before the state would create grant programs expressly designed to promote settlement there and another five years before the region had a name. As a civil entity, Pendleton District was not organized until 1789. Two treaties made with the Cherokee and two South Carolina land grant programs contributed to its formation. These events and related documents, along with contemporary accounts of the region were examined to gain an understanding of the time and place. Hopefully, these findings help clarify what has been reported elsewhere.

In many respects, to settle that part of South Carolina was to become a miner's canary. In the years between 1777 and 1785, the region was a "no-man's land." This was not from lawlessness and not because whites were forbidden to settle there, but because it was still disputed territory. Finding a consensus among historians for the date of cession by the Cherokee was a challenge. Thus, it seemed necessary to examine the treaties, themselves, and contemporary journals for an answer to the question of cession. Ultimately, the answer was more complex than anticipated. The body of sources was expanded to include a detailed report of Cherokee cessions published by Charles C. Royce³ in 1883-84.

¹ McFall 1953, p. 27; Simpson 1978, p. 10; Sheriff (n. d.); cf. Ramsey 1858 (originally published in 1809), p. 124; Clayton 1988, p. 10; Busha 2001, p. 9; Rogers and Taylor 1994, p. 50.

² Calhoun 1781. This same document also indicated that, by 1781, Gen. Andrew Pickens and several others had also removed to the region "above the Ancient Indian Boundary Line." However, as of publication, no record has been found to indicate if these individuals received grants for land within the region prior to 1784.

³ Royce was employed as an ethnologist at the Bureau of American Ethnology, a department of the Smithsonian Institution from 1883 to 1888.

Portions of this report were later published by order of Congress in the *U. S. Serial Set* as H.R. Report No. 736.

Royce's report was illuminating. It helped to explain why, even today, confusion exists over when the northwest region of South Carolina was ceded by the Cherokee. In the introduction, the editor described the difficulties encountered in determining boundaries established by the various treaties with the Cherokee.

[In] some cases the cessions were imperfectly recorded; in the greater number of cases the cessions were made in advance of the execution of trustworthy surveys and maps, so that the boundaries of the ceded territory were indefinite [emphasis, mine].⁴

The treaties of DeWitt's Corner, in 1777, and Hopewell, in 1785, certainly stand as a testament to the problems described in Royce's report. After the treaty of DeWitt's Corner was signed, many Cherokee either did not accept the new treaty boundary or understood the terms differently.⁵ It was not until 1797—well after the ratification of both treaties—that the boundary was physically run and the fear of Cherokee raids began to diminish. To appreciate the complexities involved, one must focus simultaneously on issues of economics (personal and political), personalities of key participants, and political exigencies of trying to build a government that was, itself, in constant flux. All these factors resulted in imperfect agreements that required amendment over the following decades.

Treaty of DeWitt's Corner—20 May 1777

Officially entitled, *the Treaty of Peace and Friendship*, DeWitt's Corner was different from all other treaties made between the Cherokee and South Carolina. The language of the three previous treaties conferred an equal and sovereign status to both parties. DeWitt's Corner, by contrast, was couched in terms of bitter animosity and conquest. Beyond the peace-making component, the treaty was designed "to extend mercy, and to do justice."

Mercy came in the form of goods for sale to the Cherokee who greatly suffered as a result of the military's "scorched earth" policy the previous summer. The justice—in the minds of the South Carolina delegation, at least—came in the form of the Cherokee acknowledging that they wrongfully waged war against the citizens of South Carolina and that South Carolina, embodied by the militia and Continental army, had utterly defeated them in battle. Moreover, by building and maintaining Ft. Rutledge at the site of the Cherokee town of Essenecca, South Carolina partisans effectively possessed and controlled the surrounding region.

Applying the legal concept of *uti possidetis*⁶, the treaty declared that all Indian land to the

⁴ Royce 1975, p. iv. Royce mapped the Cherokee cession boundaries, which map is still used today. The simplicity of the map can be misleading, because even witnesses to these events had difficulty determining and agreeing upon boundaries.

⁵ Dragging Canoe, a young warrior of the Cherokee nation, was often identified as one of the more violent opponents of the 1777 land cession. Examining journal records of the negotiations at Hopewell, several headmen also held understandings contrary to the DeWitt treaty text. A journal of the negotiations reported statements of two headmen regarding the issue. This dispute over intention and fact was not merely between South Carolina and the Cherokee Nation; it also occurred between Cherokee and Cherokee.

⁶ This phrase, which means "as you possess," is used in international law to signify that the parties to a treaty are to retain possession of what they have acquired by force during the war.

Unacaye Mountains was forfeited and ceded to the people of South Carolina. Inhabitants, still living in the lower towns, could remain long enough to harvest already planted crops but they were required to move northwest of Oconee Mountain⁷ once these crops were harvested. Those inhabitants of the Middle settlements—between Oconee and Unacaye Mountains—were permitted to remain in place only by political indulgence.

The Unacaye Mountains (aka, "Unicoi") are located in present day Tennessee. The mountain range forms, in part, the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina. It has been reported elsewhere that DeWitt's Corner established the boundary between Cherokee land and South Carolina along the top of Oconee Mountain. But the text of the treaty reads differently⁸. The oft-described "narrow strip" was legally part of this ceded territory, as well as part of present-day North Carolina.

It is worth noting that among the principle South Carolina delegates at DeWitt's Corner were Maj. Andrew Williamson and William Henry Drayton. It was Williamson who led the militia thundering through the Cherokee villages the previous summer destroying everything along his path. Drayton was the one who proposed the "scorched earth" policy implemented by Williamson.

An ambitious, controversial figure throughout his life, Drayton was a poor choice to negotiate peace with anyone. His own allies distrusted him and conflict partnered with him wherever he went. He had a history of trying to enlarge the domains of his family and of South Carolina.⁹ Why the State legislature would have chosen Drayton for a diplomatic task is a mystery. In his biography, Krawczynski offered a theory: Charleston leaders sent Drayton on this mission to keep Drayton away from Charleston and far away from them.¹⁰

A year earlier, Drayton declared that he would not be satisfied until the Cherokee were removed "beyond the mountains."¹¹ Given Drayton's tendencies, it was quite probable that he was the author of that section of the treaty whereby all land to the Unacaye was forfeited by the Cherokee. The fact that North Carolina, also claiming part of that region, might object to the cession...well, that thought did not seem worth consideration for a man of Drayton's ambitions.^{12, 13}

⁷ Oconee Mountain is presently known as Station Mountain. It lies northwest of Oconee Station in present-day Oconee Co., SC (see Royce 1975, p. 29.)

⁸ Extracts of the two treaties related to the boundaries and cessions appear in Appendix A.

⁹ Cherokee lands were not the only targets of Drayton's intrigues. Drayton's attendance at DeWitt's Corner briefly interrupted his campaign to annex Georgia to South Carolina (Gibbes 1857, p. 77). Enraged, the governor of Georgia placed a bounty on Drayton's head.

¹⁰ Krawczynski 2001

¹¹ Gibbes 1857; p. 29.

¹² Not often considered, but well established, is the fact that Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina had ongoing boundary disputes which included this region. Having the Cherokee officially cede the territory between Oconee and Unacaye Mountains undoubtedly strengthened South Carolina's position in any negotiations with the other states. The conflicts certainly worked to the advantage of settlers living in the area who alternately declared themselves resident of whatever state suited them at the moment. Two SC statutes effectively took South Carolina out of the conflict. The first, passed in 1786, reserved all land beyond Oconee Mountain to the Cherokee. The second, passed in 1787, ceded the western lands to the United States. North Carolina and Georgia continued to lay claim to the region and later went to war over it.

¹³ In 1785, Chief Corn Tassel recalled the discussions at DeWitt's Corner. He charged that these white men (meaning

The Cherokee headsmen negotiated perhaps the best peace that they could, but it was less than they desired. Hectored into ceding the northwest region of the state, eight Cherokee headsmen, representing the entire Nation, signed the treaty. Once ratified by the State, the land *legally* belonged to South Carolina—albeit with an indefinite boundary line. Moreover, a sizable contingent of tribesmen viewed the forfeiture as robbery and slow extermination of their people. The legitimacy of the cession was still being debated among the Cherokee in 1829,¹⁴ and conflicts continued beyond 1785.

The Treaty at DeWitt was ambiguous in its language and combative in its temperament. It was indicative of the men who dictated its terms. This is worth bearing this in mind because this was the document that made the Bounty and Land Grant programs possible in 1784. The *Treaty of Peace and Friendship* failed miserably to accomplish either peace or friendship. Hostilities between the two cultures continued, most notably in North Carolina, but fragmentary evidence also suggests that conflicts occurred in South Carolina as well.¹⁵

Treaty of Hopewell—28 November 1785

Hopewell was the first treaty formed between the newly minted United States and the Cherokee Nation. The place name was fitting where the two nations would seek the promise of a lasting peace. Located at present day Clemson, SC, an oak stands on the spot where the treaty was signed. In his opening remarks, Chief Corn Tassel declared to all that, "this land we are now on, is the land we were fighting for."¹⁶

This time, the American delegation was led by men well regarded by Cherokee and by Americans: Gen. Andrew Pickens and Benjamin Hawkins.¹⁷ Pickens was a hero of the Revolutionary War and a one-time Indian trader. He knew well the horrors that conflicts between red and white could cause. His wife was a survivor of the massacre at Long Canes in 1760. He rode with Grant's forces against the Cherokee in 1761 and with Williamson's forces during the summer of 1776. By 1781, he established a home at the center of the ceded territory within sight of a lower Cherokee town that he helped to destroy in 1776.

Benjamin Hawkins was an experienced interpreter and diplomat. Hawkins too had served honorably during the Revolutionary War as an interpreter for George Washington. Later, he served in

Drayton and colleagues) were not interested in peace, only in Cherokee land. Rhetorical analysis of the treaty would likely yield the same conclusion. Often, the more important issues and agreements between nations are placed at/near the beginning of diplomatic and legal documents. Note where the word "boundary" appears in the two treaties discussed here. In the 1777 treaty, the land cession appeared in Article I, but boundary lines in the Treaty at Hopewell appeared in Article IV.

¹⁴ Outalasi 1829

¹⁵ Grant 1980, p. 15

¹⁶ Hawkins 1785

¹⁷ Both men were honored with Cherokee names. Pickens was known as *Skyagutsa* or Wizard Owl. Hawkins was given a more elaborate Cherokee name, *Isachatsilgi ustat chemichahung*, when translated meant "Beloved man of the four nations." Within the Cherokee culture, the term "beloved" was a designation of very high esteem and often referred to leaders of the tribe.

Congress as a senator from North Carolina. At Hopewell, his translation and diplomatic skills were well employed. In addition to those duties, he served as journalist, recording the daily exchanges between the Cherokee headmen and the U. S. delegation. In his journal, Hawkins recorded Chief Corn Tassel's opening statement. In the margin, he annotated that Hopewell was the possession of Gen. Pickens, land ceded at DeWitt's Corner.¹⁸ Hawkins seemed to recognize the underlying issue that made peace impossible in 1777.

We do not know what conversations transpired between Hawkins and Pickens at the end of that first day. Pickens, himself, may have recognized the implications of Corn Tassel's statement. However he became aware of the issue, the General acted upon it. The following day, Pickens provided the headmen with a surveyed map of the region. He requested that they draw upon it those territories which they reserved to themselves. This, the headmen did. After days of meetings, discussions, and debates, the headmen finally acquiesced to the reality that the northwestern part of South Carolina, as well as part of North Carolina would not be returned to Cherokee control. By the end of 1784, well before negotiations at Hopewell, a flood of grants had been issued for land within that region by South Carolina. The United States would not remove these white settlers. The U.S. negotiators claimed that it would be "too difficult" to remove them.

Hawkins did not record what those difficulties were. In fact, specifics may not have been offered to the Cherokee, thus explaining the question one headman asked: Why Congress, who succeeded in removing King George and his army from thirteen colonies, could not remove a few white people from Cherokee lands? If there was an American reply, Hawkins did not record it. But we know the history and we know the answer.

Despite the ties that Andrew Pickens had with South Carolina and that Benjamin Hawkins with North Carolina, at Hopewell, they represented only the Federal government. In 1785, under the Articles of Confederation, the federal government was very weak. It had power to make treaties and to settle disputes between states, but neither Congress nor the President had direct power over what happened within any given state, even if it touched upon foreign relations. The U. S. government could not force these states to rescind grants issued by their governments.¹⁹ In the end, the Cherokee had to allow for those white settlements.

Again, the summit of Oconee Mountain was used as a reference point for the boundary between the Cherokee and South Carolina. The boundary description was only slightly better defined as a result of the map marked by the Cherokee. Contrasted with the eight headmen who signed in 1777, the Treaty at Hopewell was signed by a litany of 36 headmen. At last, peace would be established between Americans and the Cherokee. Well, that was the hope.

Although the majority of both sides accepted the terms established at Hopewell, elements from both sides continued to instigate conflicts in forms of raids and trespass. Additionally, illegal crossings often occurred from ignorance of where the boundary physically lay. More than a decade would pass

¹⁸ Indian affairs 1832

¹⁹ In 1788, after the creation of the U. S. Constitution, but before North Carolina had ratified it, the U.S. Senate issued a Proclamation calling for the removal of whites who continued to breach the boundaries defined by the 1785 treaty, "mostly", the proclamation read, from people in North Carolina. At that time, Congress did not have statutory power of enforcement. So, the proclamation was tantamount to nothing more than a stern verbal reprimand. Even after the ratification of the Constitution, the Cherokee continued to implore each sitting President to enforce treaty boundaries until the Cherokee removal of the 1830s.

before the boundary lines would be marked. Thus, peace within the region remained fragile until the opening of the 19th century. South Carolina was still building and garrisoning forts along its frontier border as late as 1792.

Land Grant Act, passed 21 March 1784.

By 1784, South Carolina faced monumental debt, deflated currency, and continued conflicts with the Cherokee. The federal government agreed to assume most of the financial burden in exchange for relinquishing lands to the west. South Carolina did cede some territory, but state leaders recognized that cheaper land in the federal territories would deplete the state's population, leaving fewer tax payers to support the State Treasury and fewer militiamen to counter still raiding Indians.

To address these issues, the South Carolina General Assembly devised a means of increasing the number of property owners, and its inherent tax base. At the same time, the State could enhance security along its borders by rewarding certain officers and soldiers with land in lieu of monetary payment.²⁰ To qualified veterans, 200 acres were granted—in *fee simple* and free of all costs—along the longest border with the Cherokee Nation. The region between the Keowee and Tugaloo Rivers (Oconee Co.) was reserved for the Bounty Grant program for a period of six months.²¹ The process of application utilized the same infrastructure developed for the Land Grant Program.

For everyone else, the Land Grant Act of 1784 provided a means of acquiring land far below fair market value. Much of the language in the statute focused upon the process of granting land and establishing fees. Beyond making application and paying those fees, the grantee was required to settle and cultivate the land within two years of receiving the grant and to occupy that land for at least twelve months before it could be sold, divided or gifted to another. To create a barrier against land speculation, the statute also set a limit of 640 acres for each applicant.

The race for prime property was intense. Passed into law on 21st of March, the first grants under this statute were signed on May 21, precisely two months after passage.²² The act was amended several times over the next few years, to improve collection of fees, to counter land speculation and to reduce the potential for fraud which occurred anyway.

Over the next eight years, more than 16,600 tracts were surveyed and grants issued throughout the state. Of that number, nearly 7,000 were for land in Ninety-six District, including the former Cherokee territory. Within the first six months of passage, the State issued an estimated 2,272 grants in Ninety-six District. Of these grants, this author (Sharon Gayle) has recently estimated that one-third were situated in the region later to become Pendleton District. The rate at which settlers entered into

²⁰South Carolina General Assembly An ACT for establishing the Mode and Conditions of Surveying and Granting the Vacant Lands within this State 1784; See also: *South Carolina General Assembly AN ORDINANCE For securing to the Officers and Soldiers of the South-Carolina Continental Line, and the officers on the Staff, and the three Independent Companies commanded by Capt. Beale and Capt. Moore, and to the Officers of the Navy of this state, the Lands promised to them by the Congress, and the Legislature of this State 1784*

²¹ The General Assembly originally reserved this region of former Cherokee territory in 1778. The Ordinance of 1784 defined the process as being the same as for general land grants.

²² The act included a clause that established a 2-month moratorium on the issuing of warrants for survey. The statute explained that two months was required in order to certify officials and deputy surveyors who would run the lines and draw the plats. Precisely at the end of that period, Andrew Pickens and John E. Calhoun were among the first grantees, both receiving grants of 640 acres on May 21, 1784.

the region seems almost incomprehensible. In 1786, only twenty families were reported living there. By 1788, the population had grown to an estimated 1,600 persons.²³ By the time of the first U. S. Census, Pendleton District was home to 1,433 families with a total population of 9,568.²⁴

Marking of the Boundary Lines

While Hopewell clarified the boundary between South Carolina and Cherokee, it remained unmarked. Enforcing restrictions of an unmarked boundary proved problematic. So in 1796, George Washington commissioned Benjamin Hawkins²⁵ and Andrew Pickens to run the lines between the two nations. On this mission, they were joined by several Cherokee headmen to assure everyone of a fair and accurate survey. Upon recommendation by Pickens, Hawkins hired "two discrete, honest men of this frontier, acquainted with surveying" to accompany them in marking the boundaries.²⁶

On April 1, 1797, representatives from the U.S. and the four nations began the process of measuring and marking U.S./Indian boundaries. As the survey team moved forward in its task, problems arose. Despite the fact that General Pickens and Hawkins were both present at the Hopewell negotiations, the boundary description was still too vague. In his journal, Benjamin Hawkins noted the ambiguity. In 1797, he wrote:

There remains to be run about 15 miles in this State [South Carolina] to the North Carolina boundary. There is some ambiguity in the part of the line from that boundary as expressed in the Treaty, "thence north to a point." How far north is this point?²⁷

Moreover, petitioners from both sides tried to persuade the commissioners to survey around land claims violating treaty boundaries. The commissioners' reply was firm. The signed treaty was the sole consideration.²⁸ At one mile intervals, the surveyors carved "U.S." on one side and "C." on the other

²³ *City Gazette* (Charleston) 4 Mar 1788 and *State Gazette of S. C.*, 28 Jun 1793, quoted in Bacot 1923, p. 690.

²⁴ *Historical Census Browser* 2004; This increase in population translates roughly into 31 people moving into Pendleton region each week between 1786 and 1788. Compared with the increase between 1788 and 1790 Census, the rate of increase was about 80 people per week entering the region.

²⁵ Washington appointed Hawkins as Chief Agent for Indian Affairs south of the Ohio. The running of boundary lines for both the Cherokee and Creek nations was his first major assignment in that position. Hawkins journals showed a remarkable dedication to enforcing the treaties made between the United States and the Indian Nations. While, at times, he seemed patronizing toward natives, he held a genuine regard for their rights under treaty laws, admonishing and reporting to authorities any white man who violated Indian rights and interests.

²⁶ Grant 1980, pp. 105, 143. In his journal, Hawkins identified these men as Joseph Whitner and John Clark Kilpatrick. Both men settled in Pendleton District, each serving as Deputy Surveyor on a large number of plats for land in 96 District, later, Pendleton District.

²⁷ Grant 1980, p. 14. The treaty that Hawkins was referencing was the one concluded July 2, 1791 and ratified in February 1792. This treaty did not cede any new territory to South Carolina and, for that reason, is generally not discussed as part of South Carolina history. The treaty, however, was the first one to dictate that boundaries would be physically run between the two peoples. The treaty reiterated the "South Carolina boundary" with a small change in text at it intersected with the SC-NC boundary. This treaty served Hawkins as the "road map" for surveying the Cherokee-SC line.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

side of trees marking the route. The boundary was thus fixed and the survey task was concluded that June.²⁹

For some settlements, most notably in Tennessee, the *new* physically marked boundary meant that white families had to remove to the U. S. side.³⁰ But the Tennesseans were not the only group affected. Upon learning that several tracts had been surveyed and grants issued for lands within Cherokee domain, the South Carolina General Assembly passed a statute in March, 1786, voiding all grants, sales, and other conveyances for land beyond the Oconee Mountain boundary line.^{31, 32} Affected settlers were given time to harvest already planted crops, but they were removed in compliance with the treaty. For this reason, researchers may want to examine where in Pendleton County ancestral properties were located. If such property was situated near the Indian line, a search for a petition of relief from the State may be warranted.

Surveying and marking the boundaries apparently helped to achieve a peaceful co-existence better than any document. In 1792, South Carolina was still building forts and posting militia along the frontier line to deal with threats of raids. By 1799, raids had abated sufficiently that these forts were abandoned, excepting Oconee Station, which became a trading post with the Nation.

Summary

Regarding the initial questions of when was the territory ceded by the Cherokee and what status did these very early settlers have to the land they possessed, the answer was not straight-forward. The multiplicity of treaties and legislative acts make it clear that the issue was a complex one. The Treaty at DeWitt's Corner, *by law*, conferred sovereignty over the land upon South Carolina. The Treaty at Hopewell, achieved a peace between the two nations—albeit a fragile one. The Act of 1784 opened the region to mass settlement, even while there existed a territorial dispute between South Carolina and the Cherokee Nation. A few families were living in the region by 1781, but many waited until 1786 to take possession of their granted lands.

The treaty at Hopewell was imperfect due to the nature of the relationship between state and federal governments under the Articles of Confederation. In the end, South Carolina did rescind a few grants issued in what remained Cherokee land. Even so, treaty violations continued to be committed by individuals on both sides. Diplomacy and rule of law, however, won out over war and retaliation. Marking the boundary in 1797 did more to establish peace than any document or event which preceded it.

We can imagine that, on both sides, the worst sufferers were often those most innocent of any wrong. Pioneers who applied for land grants in 1784 were innocent of deliberate encroachment. With the exception of the Treaty at DeWitt's Corner, South Carolina seemed to genuinely want peace with

²⁹ Royce 1975, p. 40 fn.

³⁰ Grant 1980, p. 153.

³¹ South Carolina General Assembly 1786

³² *Journals of the Senate of SC*, 1786, p. 277. This statute did not pass without controversy. There was up-country opposition to reserving the "narrow strip" to the Cherokee. Although South Carolina did not legally re-cede the territory to the Cherokee, the statute, by its nature, made cession a reality. Undocumented whites could not cross the boundary with impunity.

the Cherokee and fair trade for all. However, the failure of leaders of state and federal governments to mark territorial boundaries and enforce the treaties exacerbated friction between the two peoples. To date, we have seen only fragmentary evidence of those conflicts and the constant dangers for the settlers who lived in this part of South Carolina. The massacre at Long Canes, which became transfixed in collective memory, was not repeated in Pendleton. Yet, to deny that such did not happen is to ignore the sign-posts of conflict that clearly existed. Individual stories of those who suffered from raids and murders during this period of settlement, if they can ever be rediscovered, are presently a mystery.

APPENDIX A

Author's note: The following are excerpts from the Treaties describing the cession and boundary between South Carolina and the Cherokee Nation

Treaty at DeWitt's Corner – May 20, 1777

Art: 1st. The Cherokee Nation acknowledge, That the Troops that during the last Summer repeatedly defeated their forces; victoriously penetrated through their lower Towns, Middle Settlements and Vallies; and quietly and unopposed built, held and continue to occupy, the Fort at Esennecca: thereby disaffect and maintain, *the conquest of all the Cherokee land Eastward of the Unacaye Mountain, and to and for their People, did acquire possess, and yet continue to hold in and over the said lands, all and singular the rights incidental to conquest, and the Cherokee Nation in consequence thereof do cede the said lands to the said People—The People of South Carolina—*[emphasis, mine]

Art: II^d. South Carolina will immediately send a supply of goods into the Cherokee Nation, and settlements for sale, and permit the Cherokee during their good behavior to inhabit the Middle Settlements and Valleys *westward of the highest part of Ocunnee Mountain but they shall not beyond a Line extended Southwest or North East across the highest part of Ocunnee Mountain proceed or Advance without permission from the Commanding Officer at Fort Rutledge* [emphasis, mine], to apply for which, one runner may at any time be sent by the Cherokees. PROVIDED nevertheless that during this present year, the Cherokees may raise, gather and remove the corn they have Planted on the east side of Occunne Mountain.

Treaty at Hopewell – November 28, 1785

ARTICLE IV. The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds, between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river, on the Tennessee; thence running northeast to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a north-east line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland forty miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river; thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimneytop mountain; thence to Camp-creek, near the mouth of Big Limestone, on Nolichucky; thence a southerly course six miles to a mountain; thence south to the *North-Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian boundary, and along the same south-west over the top of the Oconee mountain till it shall strike Tugaloo river* [emphasis, mine]; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence to the head of the south fork of Oconee river.

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DEATH NOTICE OF COLONEL BENJAMIN HAWKINS, REV. WAR OFFICER

Source: *Charleston Courier*, issue of Wednesday, June 19, 1816, p. 2, col. 3

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone!

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Creek Agency, dated June 10, 1816, to another in this city, that the venerable HAWKINS, Agent for Indian Affairs, is no more! The writer says, "It is with sincere sorrow I announce to you the death of our inestimable friend Colonel BENJAMIN HAWKINS; he breathed his last on the evening of the 6th inst. at 8 o'clock. I was called to visit him, but my efforts were entirely ineffectual. I remained with him until he expired." ...

Savannah Republican, 15th inst.

[Editor's note: The second paragraph of the original notice contained an eulogy of Col. Hawkins "... as a citizen, a public servant, and a minister of humanity." He was the same Benjamin Hawkins mentioned repeatedly in the preceding article.]

* * *

OBITUARY OF JOHN KING, REV. WAR VET., OF SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Contributed by Joe B. Burgess, a descendant, PO Box 6588, Spartanburg, SC 29304

Source: *Charleston Courier*, issue of Friday April 8, 1842, p. 2, col. 6

[From the *Spartanburg Journal*, 2d inst. (April 2, 1842)]

Another Revolutionary Patriot has fallen. — Mr. John King departed this life on Friday evening, the 25th ult. at about 5 o'clock, P.M. at his residence near Rich Hill in this district, having lived 84 years.

The subject of this notice was born in Louisa County, Virginia, on the 12th of January, 1758. He entered the lists of his country's defenders, in his 18th year, and attached himself to the Virginia Regiment. His fidelity, his patriotic devotion and inflexible courage, procured his removal from the Virginia Regiment to the highly responsible, and honorable station, of lifeguard to the Great Washington; in which capacity he served his country, amidst all the varied scenes of that eventful period. He was the first to hail the approach of immortal Steuben, to the tent of Washington, and under the instruction of that great friend of freedom, received much confidence in him. In the memorial battles fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth C.H. he shared largely in the perils to which the friends of the republic were exposed. He was sent with Lafayette, through Virginia, and though his person was the special object of pursuit by the British, one of whose officers was heard to say "the boy should not escape him," he nevertheless made good his escape, and the next intelligence that the enemy had of John King he was with Washington, dealing out destruction to the enemies of his country. He was often heard to regret that when Cornwallis delivered up his sword at Yorktown, he was prevented from participating in the joy of the occasion by severe illness, which had well nigh cost his life. In as much as he had witnessed the reverses of his General, he always spoke of it as a great bereavement, that he was prevented from witnessing his success at that moment. Mr. King migrated from Virginia to this District where he has enjoyed the peace and quiet of domestic life for the last half century. He married Sarah Lemaster of this District, who still lives to regret for a season the absence of him, with whom she has so long and so happily lived. He has left a large and very respectable family, all of whom sedulously imitate the virtues of their amiable progenitor. Always unpretending in his disposition, Mr. King never asked for an office, but rather choose to gain his living as he gained his liberties, by the sweat of his brow. Agriculture was his favorite pursuit, by which he earned a very comfortable competency. His whole life was characterized by the untiring fondness for pursuing the holy scriptures, to which we can attribute his happy and peaceful departure from this world. Mr. King, is perhaps, the last one of the chosen band, who shared largely in the confidence of the Great Washington. A very large circle of friends attended the corpse of the venerable Patriot to his final resting place, the solemnities of which were deep and imposing.

* * *

OBITUARY OF SARAH LEMASTER (MRS. JOHN) KING

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of October 24, 1850

Departed this life on the first of Oct. inst., Mrs. Sarah King, consort of John King of Revolutionary memory, aged 76 years and 14 days. Mrs. King (Lemaster) was born in Amherst Co., Va., Sept. 17, 1774... came to this country in early life and married Mr. King from Louisa Co., Va., in Spartanburg District on 2 March 1790. They settled near Rich Hill where they raised a large family and remained until their death. Mrs. King joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained a member for 50 years.

* * *

A SKETCH OF ELIHU SMITH GRIFFIN OF PICKENS COUNTY

Source: *The Pickens Sentinel*, issue of Thursday, June 25, 1891, p. 5, col. 1

Editor's Note: The lefthand margin in the microfilm copy of the original was damaged and several letters of the words on the margin were missing. Most of the missing letters have been supplied by extrapolation from context, and they are indicated by boldface font.

[Mr. Griffin was a candidate for County Commissioner of Pickens County.]

Elihu Smith Griffin was born at the Griffin homestead on Rice's Creek four miles south of the county seat, the 29th day of October, 1837. His father the late Elihu Griffin came to this county from Laurens about 1832 and settled at Rices [Rice's]. His mother was a daughter of John Gary, of Laurens County. The records show that Elihu Griffin was born October the -- d A. D. 1800, died March 1st A. D. 1877, aged 76. Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin was born the 19th of February A. D. 1805, died September the 1st A. D. 1873. Aged 68 years. The subject of this sketch remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty one years of war, working on the farm and attending school at Tabor church, where he acquired a common school education under the tutelage of the late Stephen D. Keith. In 1859 he went to Laurens county, where he remained one year. Thence he went to Dalton, Ga., in 1869, and was in business at that place until the "call to arms" in '61. At the first sound of "fife and drum" he offered his services to his adopted State, entering at Dalton in Company I, in Col. I. W. Avery's cavalry regiment known as the fourth Georgia cavalry, which belonged to the military organization which [was] known as "Crews Brigade, Martins Division". He remained with this command during the four years of the war, and was in all the prominent calvary fights participated in by his command. Through all the ups and downs of army life he came off in good shape, never was scratched by a bullet, but had his clothing torn by them several times, nor he was never taken prisoner, did not surrender and hence got no parole. In the fall of '65 he went to Arkansas and remained there until January 1867, when he returned to his native State and county. On the 1st day of September of that year he was married to Miss Sallie M., daughter of the late Warren Smith of Liberty township. Mr. Griffin settled on The Eighteen [i.e., Eighteen Mile Creek] near the Squire Smith place and began the business of farming and lived there -- years, then moved to the home place at Rice's, where he now lives and continues to farms. Last year he was called upon to bear the greatest of all afflictions, the loss of his beloved partner of his joys and sorrows, his wife who had been his helpmeet and companion for twenty-three years, who passed away on 26th of September, A. D. 1890, leaving a family of thirteen children to their father's care. Mr. Griffin is a thorough farmer and has showed a handsome competency from his business. He owns and operates a grist mill, cotton gin and is also one of those remarkable men that can make money out a steam saw mill. He has a fine country residence -- ces, and owns the Mountain -- Hotel in Easley, which is given up to be one of the handsomest hotel sites in the famous Piedmont escarpment. He is a prominent Alliance man and has taken an active roll in the business of the order, and in its organization in this county, being the president of the of the county Alliance. He was an active participant in the late "Reform Movement" that landed Tillman in the Governor's [mansion.] ...

[Editor's note: Here pieces of tape on the old newspaper make a dozen lines in the original column unreadable. We conclude this sketch with the last sentence.] If he should carry out his plan of leaving the farm and moving to his property in Easley, it would be a loss to his neighborhood, but on the other hand, Easley would add another to her number of progressive citizens.

* * *

OBITUARY AND CHILDREN OF ELIHU SMITH GRIFFIN

Source: *Greenville News*, issue of Tuesday, March 19, 1929, p. 13, col. 8

Funeral services for Elihu Smith Griffin, widely known resident of the Paris Mountain township, this county, who died at 11:30 o'clock Sunday night at his home, following a three months' illness, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the First Baptist church, in Liberty. The funeral party will leave the Mackey Mortuary of on North Main Street at Elford promptly at 1:30 o'clock for Liberty. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Frank K. Pool.

Mr. Griffin was a native of Pickens county, but for many years had lived in this county, where he has scores of friends who will learn of his passing with sadness. He was 91 years of age, and despite his advanced years, was a most active person, having during last year engaged in active farming. He was a Confederate Veteran, having served for four years during the War Between the States, and was a member of Camp Pulliam, United Confederate Veterans. During Mr. Griffin's residence in Pickens county, he served his country as commissioner. He was a member of the Reedy River Baptist Church.

Mr. Griffin was twice married, first to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Smith of Pickens, who preceded him to the grave some 35 years ago. From this union, the following sons and daughters survive: W.A. Griffin, of Birmingham, Ala.; J.W. Griffin, of Dell, Montana; Mrs. L.O. Latham, and Mrs. G.H. Hendrix, of Easley; Mrs. W.A.G. Jameson, of Liberty; Mrs. S.E. Farr, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. T.B. Richey, of Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Kate Griffin, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. C. A. Parkins, Mrs. W.E. Freeman, Mrs. H.M. Hester and Mrs. W.D. Whitten, all of this city. Mr. Griffin's second wife was Miss Emma Clement, who survives him. He also leaves 33 grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

The following men are asked to serve as the pall bearers: Don(?) Hendrix, Lewis Hendrix, Vern Jameson, Richard Hester, Boyce Lathan and Harold Jameson.

The honorary escort will be members of Camp Pulliam United Confederate Veterans.

Using the obituary above, census and cemetery records, and other obituaries, it is possible to reconstruct this Griffin family of siblings as follows:

1. William E. Griffin (July 10, 1868-July 24, 1924); m.1 Sallie M. Chamblin (1872-1898)
m.2 Mary C. Goodgion
2. Eula Elizabeth Griffin (Sept. 13, 1869-Mar. 1, 1940); m. Lawrence Orr Latham (1869-1948)
3. Mary Lillie Griffin (Nov. 11, 1871-May 7, 1955); m. William A. G. Jameson (1862-1935)
4. Warren A. Griffin (Feb. 1872-July 1934); m. Lyda (ca 1885-)
5. Sarah Emily Griffin (March 1873-); m. Stokeley E. Farr (ca 1873-)
6. Corrie Jane Griffin (Dec. 13, 1874-Sept. 22, 1857); m. Charles Allen Parkins (1872-1922)
7. E. Lake Griffin (Mar. 14, 1877-April 28, 1972); m. George Harrison Hendricks (1874-1945)
8. Lela Ada Griffin (Oct. 1879-); m. Thomas B. Richey, (ca 1874-)
9. Julia Griffin (July 1881-Nov. 11, 1951); m. William Earnest Freeman, Sr. (1885-1963)
10. Essie Griffin (Dec. 30, 1881-May 11, 1955); m. Henry Middleton Hester, (1881-1932)
11. Kate Griffin (Nov. 2, 1883-Mar. 1, 1967); m. William Earnest Freeman, Sr. (1885-1963)
12. John W. Griffin (Oct. 23, 1885-Feb. 5, 1962); died single
13. Minnie Griffin (Nov. 1888-May 30, 1967); m. Walter Dacus Whitten (1885-1970)

* * *

UPSTATE DEATH NOTICES IN 1807 FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Contributor's note: This contribution completes my search for upstate death notices that appeared in the *Charleston Courier* from its first issue in January 1803 through the year 1817. These contributions have appeared in this Quarterly in a rather random order of the years in this span.

Issue of Tuesday, January 6, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Fairfield District]

Died, on the 18th ult. [December 18, 1806], at his plantation in Fairfield, WILLIAM KIRKLAND, Esq. in the 71st year of his age.

Issue of Friday, January 23, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Laurens District]

Died, on the 15th of November last, in Laurens district, Mrs. ANN NEWBY, at the advanced age of 112 years.—Until a few months before her death, she was able to transact the business of her house. She has left her husband, Mr. Robert Newby, only 97 years of age, together with a numerous train of acquaintances to lament her loss.

Issue of Wednesday, February 25, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Newberry District]

Died on Monday the 9th instant, Mr. MOSES EVANS, Merchant of Newberry district, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances; he has left a wife and three small children to deplore their irreparable loss.

Issue of Saturday, April 4, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Fairfield District]

Died, on Saturday the 14th ult. [March 14, 1807], after a long indisposition, which he supported with christian fortitude, Mr. ANDREW GRASON, for many years a respectable resident of Fairfield district, in South Carolina.

Issue of Thursday, April 23, 1807, p. 2, col. 1 [Abbeville District]

Died, on the 29th March last, in Abbeville District, Mrs. ROSE BOWIE, wife of Major John Bowie, in the 63d year of her age.

Issue of Friday, July 24, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Kershaw District]

Died in Kershaw district, on the 17th ult. [June 17, 1807], Mrs. MARY WEST, aged 29 years, consort of Capt. Simson West—her loss is greatly deplored by her relatives, and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Issue of Thursday, August 13, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

Died, at his plantation in Edgefield district, on the 13th ult. [July 13, 1807], DANNITT HILL, Jun. in the 34th year of his age.

Issue of Tuesday, September 15, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

Died, on the 13th ult. [August 13, 1807], at his plantation, in this state, Mr. PHILIP LAMAR, a very respectable citizen—and on the same day, and of the same disorder (a violent fever) his consort, Mrs. RUTH LAMAR. [The 1800 federal census shows one Philip Lamar in Edgefield District.]

Issue of Thursday, October 22, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

Died, at his plantation in Edgefield, S. C. on the 23d ult. [September 23, 1807] in the 25th year of his age, Mr. MICHAEL BLOCKER.

Issue of Monday, November 23, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Newberry District]

Died on the 3d inst. at his plantation on Saluda River, Newberry District, Mr. ELISHA BROOKS, in the 47th year of his age.

Issue of Saturday, December 5, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Fairfield District]

Died, on the 25th of November, in Fairfield District, Mrs. CHARLOTTE PLAYER, consort of Joshua Player, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hamden Thompson of this city.

Issue of Monday, December 7, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

Died, on Sunday, the 22 ult. [November 22, 1807] at his plantation in Edgefield District, S. C. where he had resided for upward of thirty years, in the 74th year of his age, Major NATHANIEL BACON.

Issue of Monday, December 7, 1807, p. 3, col. 1 [Abbeville District]

Died, on Friday the 13th inst. [sic; See below.] at his place near Cambridge, S. C. the Rev. DAVID LILLY, aged about 39 years. [(Quarterly) Editor's note: The date should be "the 13th ult.", i.e. November 13, 1807 instead of "the 13th inst", which would be December 13 (impossible on December 7.)]

AN OUTLAW TAKEN IN YORK DISTRICT IN 1824

Source: The Yorkville Pioneer, Saturday, January 17, 1824.

An Outlaw Taken

A man was committed to the jail, in this place, on Monday evening last, said to be a celebrated sharper by the name of JEPHTHA HARSHAW, alias JEPHTHA HOGG, for whom a considerable reward was offered some years ago by the Executive of this State, and by Judge Smith, residing at the Pinckney ferry in this district. The circumstances which led to his detention are, as far as we can learn, as follows: On the night of the 8th inst. A valuable horse was stolen from WM. LOVE, Esq., residing a few miles from this place. Mr. HUGH CAIN, and a number of Mr. Love's neighbors went in pursuit of the thief, and after winding around a hill and through dales for 2 or 3 days, they came up with this man about 9 or 10 miles from this place, who, immediately on discovering his pursuers, attempted to escape through the woods, but being assailed on all sides he was compelled to surrender, not however without being fired at by the party in pursuit, some say 17, some 18 times; he was shot through the hand and wrist, which weakened him much and made his flight abortive. One reason assigned for his not having received further injury from the firing, was the number of brush and small timber which warded off the balls. On examination before ROBERT DAVISON, ESQ. he was unwilling to give his name. His person however can be fully identified by several persons residing in this district.

It appears somewhat strange that he should have escaped so long, as it is supposed he has been repeatedly in this district since the reward was offered for his apprehension. It is however conjectured that he has accomplices in this section of country, and they will no doubt be hunted up and caught by those persons engaged in the pursuit, to whom much praise is due. For the information on the gentlemen engaged, it would be well if editors in this state who published the notice of the Governor and of Judge Smith, would state the time and reward offered.

Harshaw, alias Hogg, had in his possession when taken about \$70 or \$80—a \$20 Tennessee, the balance in U.S. notes. Mr. DAVID BYERS was the person who first closed with the thief, and is entitled to much praise.

DEATH OF HENRY CANNON, 98, OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT

Source: *Charleston Courier*, issue of Wednesday, September 6, 1846, p. 2, col. 5

DIED, on the 9th of August last, in Greenville District, in the 98th year of his age, Mr. HENRY CANNON, a Revolutionary soldier.

FAMILY GROUPS AND FAMILY CONNECTIONS FROM COUNTY COURT RECORDS

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Contributor's note: The intent and purpose of this contribution is to expose family groups and family connections from the various types of court records from the upstate counties of South Carolina. The county and the type of record will be carefully identified. The wording, sentence structure (or lack thereof), and punctuation (or lack thereof) of original documents will be followed as closely as possible. Information within a document that is not essential nor relevant to the genealogical content will be elided, as indicated by successive dots, i.e., ... Statements, individual words, or letters not in the original document will be enclosed by square brackets []. Names, places, and dates are sometimes set in boldface type by the contributor for purposes of highlighting and emphasis.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg County, SC} Probate Court, File No. 488, Estate of John Brown, Deceased (1792), Syms Brown, John Collins, Executors, and Sarah Brown, Executrix

John Brown's Will

In the name of God Amen. I John Brown considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. —

- Imprimis, I leave and bequeath unto **my son Syms Brown** Tract of land on which he now lives, and also a Tract of two hundred acres lying at the mouth of Tyger river, also a Negro boy named Nimrod, I also order that my said Syms to collect the sum of five hundred and forty pounds from M^r Davis, and for his trouble he is to have one hundred and forty pounds of said money.
- Secondly I leave and bequeath unto **my daughter Ann** a Negro girl named Lucie, a horse, bridle, and Saddle and at her marriage she is to have the fourth part of what Stock is remaining at the Death of my wife if it should please God that she survive me.
- Thirdly I leave and bequeath unto **John Collins** a Negro boy named Cesar, one hundred and fifty acres of Land on Warriors Creek, and the second best horse or mare that is on the plantation.
- fourthly I also give unto **my daughter Martha** a Negro girl named Daphne, a horse, bridle and Saddle, a bed and furniture, and also at her marriage the fourth part of what Stock is remaining at the death of my wife if she should survive me.
- fifthly I likewise leave and bequeath unto **my beloved wife Sarah Brown** the liberty of living on any of my possessions during life, and to own a Negro man named Pompey, another Negro man called Bill, and another named Charles, and a Negro girl named Doll and another named Mitty, with all her household furniture and Stock, and at her decease the bequest[s] are to be appraised without any vendue, that is, the household furniture, plantation tools, together with the Waggon, and the Tract of Land on which I now live on the waters of Tyger river, as also a tract of Land on Kings Creek containing 200 acres to be likewise appraised equally divided between my two daughters Ann and Martha, and also at the decease of my said wife, Syms Brown and John Collins are to get each a negro of them which I leave to my said wife to be at her disposal which ever she sees cause to give, and the other four to be equally divided to my said Daughters

Ann & Martha; I also order and appoint Syms Brown, John Collins, and my said Wife to be sole Executors of this my last will and Testament to see every matter therein duly performed, and I do likewise or [sic] this my said last Will to be as valid as if drawn up by a Notary Public. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this 3^d day of Nov^r 1789.

Signed, Sealed, and Acknowledged
in presence of
Nevel Wayland Ann Brown Martha Brown
South Carolina, Spartanburgh County} June Court 1792

This Last Will and Testament of John Brown deceased, being approved & proven in open court by evidence of Nevel Wayland, was therefore ordered to record, a true copy of which is issued & this original Filed.—July 13th 1792

By W. Lancaster C. S. C [Clerk of Spartanburg County probate court]

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg District, SC} Probate Court, File No. 2320, Estate of James Brown, Sr, Deceased (1843), James Brown, Jr, Isaac Brown, and George Smith, Executors

Will of James Brown, Sr

State of South Carolina, Spartanburgh District

By the will of God. Amen

I James Brown of Spartanburgh District and State aforesaid being of sound mind, memory and understanding, but far advanced in age, and calling to mind the uncertainty of life have thought proper to make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following hereby revoking all former wills by me made. That is to say.

It is my desire to receive decent christian burial, and that my funeral expences, and all my just debts be paid first out of my estate.

I hereby will and bequeath unto **my beloved wife Sarah Brown** all the balance of my estate both real and personal for her sole and proper use and benefit during her lifetime or widowhood.

It is my will further that after the decease or marriage of my said wife Sarah Brown That my executors divide all the balance of my estate amongst **my children**, That is to say **Susan Sparks, William Brown, James Brown, Fanny Patterson, Isaac Brown & Eleanor Smith**, To each an equal share, and that my executors hold in trust the amount of the share of Susan Sparks for her sole and proper use and benefit her natural life or widowhood and her death that the said property of funds She may receive out of my estate descend to her lawful heirs.

I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my two Sons James Brown, & Isaac Brown, and **my son in law George Smith** Sole executors of this my last will and testament, and request that they have it punctually fulfilled.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal **this August fourth day of one thousand eight hundred and forty two.**

Signed, Sealed, declared and published, as and for the
last will and testament of James Brown, who in his
presence and the presence of each other have hereunto
set our hands as witnesses thereto
John Woods Earle Chalk Ira Morris

his
James X Brown {Seal}
mark

Will of James Brown, Sr Proven (November 20, 1843)

Proven [in] the common form by the Evidence of John Woods one of the Subscribing witnesses & ordered to be Entered of Record this 20 Nov 1843 R C Poole O. S. D.

[James Brown Jr. qualified as sole executor on the same day.] Will Recorded in Book D, Page 56th

Petition of James Brown, Jr to Sell Some Property of the Estate

South Carolina, Spartanburgh District} To R. C Poole ord^r of said District

The petition of of James Brown sheweth that James Brown Sen. Late of said district Dec^d died Leaving a will & the said Will appointed Isaac Brown, George Smith & your petitioner Exors thereto and your petitioner being the only one of said Exors Within said District has Qualified to take Letters Warra[n]t of Appraisement &c. and as there is some property which it is absolutely necessary that should be sold such as stock &c, which is not needed by said widow your petitioner therefore prays your Court for an order to sell such portion of property that the widow may think expedient to have sold to sell as soon as the Law will admit on a credit of 12 months & your petitioner will ever pray &c
20th Nov 1843 (Signed) James Brown

It is ordered that the Sale be made on the 14th Dec^r 1843 on a credit of 12 months. R C Poole O. S. D.

First Warrant of Appraisement (Issued by R. C. Poole)

[In response to the petition above the Probate Court Judge (the Ordinary) in office on that date (R.C. Poole) ordered an appraisement of part of the estate of James Brown Sr. Joshua Draper, Moses Wilkins, and John H. Lipscomb were appointed to make the appraisement and to return the same to James Brown Jr on or before January 24, 1844.]

Sale Bill of Part of the Estate of James Brown Sr (December 14, 1843)

[The buyers at this sale were the following persons:

Aaron Briant	Reuben Bryant	B. C. Brown	John H. Lipscomb
Willis Allen Sr	Jerry Wyatt	James Mathis	G. B. Mitchell
Coleman Bryant	Iry Sparks	Wright Kirby	Terril Bryant

Henry Mathis (The following note was appended: "4 Hoggs to Right Kirby Raced out & Kept by the Widow." Thus we know that Sarah Brown was living on Dec. 14, 1843.) This sale netted \$59.70.]

Petition of James Brown, Jr to Sell Remainder of the Estate

South Carolina, Spartanburgh District} To R Bowden Ordinary of said District

The petition of of James Brown sheweth that James Brown Sen. Late of said district Dec^d died Leaving a will and in said will Isaac Brown, George Smith & your petitioner was appointed Executors thare unto and your petitioner being the only one of said Executors within said district has qualified Took Letters of administration and has petitioned for and obtained an order and sold a part of the personal property of said Deceased Since said Sale the widder of said Dec^d Died Leaving a small personal Estate subject by the provisions of said will to Equal distribution your petitioner therefore pray your court for and order to sell the personal property of said Estate allowing such credit on sale as yoy in your Judgment may think best for the party in interest and your petitioner will ever pray

(Signed) James Brown

Second Warrent of Appraisemnt (Issued by R. Bowden)

[In response to James Brown's second petition, R. Bowden, who succeeded R.C.Poole as Ordinary, ordered on November 4, 1844, an appraisement for remainder of the estate of James Brown Sr. He named Joshua Draper, Moses Wilkins, John H. Lipscomb or Robert Wilkins to be appraisers. Moses Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, and Joshua Draper were appointed to be the appraisers. They were to report

to James Brown Jr on or before January 4, 1845.

Sale Bills on November 27, 1844 and December 14, 1844)

[The buyers at the November sale were the following:

Marcus Kirby	John Mathis	James Lee	Asbury Goforth
A D Wilkins	William P. Brown	Aaron Cowan	Blackston Brown
Ellice Rite	Iry Sparks	Solomon Crocker	G. B. Mitchell
A. Fendley	John Brown	A. Spillers	R Briant
James Mathis	William Briant	Shelton Sparks	Hary Easterwood
Curten Dillard	William Buice	Bird Sparks	Elender Sparks
Jacob Lands	Alford Spillers	Coleman Briant	Terril Briant
Lipscomb Wood	John H. Lipscomb	James Brown	

The buyers at the December sale were the following:

James Jones	Bird Sparks	B. C. Brown	A Choise
Thomas Brown	Aron Briant	Iry Sparks	

(The names of the buyers at estate sales help to identify relatives and neighbors of the deceased.)]

[Contributor's note: I will omit details of two annual returns and will conclude with an excerpt from the final settlement of the personal estate of James Brown Sr.]

Final Settlement of Personal Estate of James Brown Sr. (August 28, 1848)

The share of	Susan Brown	\$12.19
	James Brown	\$12.19
	W ^m Brown	\$12.19
	Eleanor Brown	\$12.19
	Frances Patterson	\$12.19
	Isaac Brown	\$12.19

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the Ex^r or as aforesaid pay to Each of the distributees as above named the sums to their names Annexed with interest from 1 Day of January 1845. Given under my hand and Seal August 28th 1848. R Bowden O. S. D.

[The Ordinary Bowden reverted here to the maiden names of the daughters, except Frances Brown Patterson. We are allowed to conclude from the details of this estate file that James Brown Sr. died in the year 1843. We conclude with certainty that his wife Sarah Brown died between the dates of December 14, 1843 and November 4, 1844, and, given that the second estate sale was in November 1844, we can be confident that she died in the year 1844. The following excerpts from an Equity Court case provides more details on the family of James and Sarah Brown.]

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg District, SC} Equity Court, Box 26, Package 7 (1846) James Brown [Jr] vs. William Brown, Isaac Brown *et al*

State of South Carolina, Spartanburgh District} Humbly complaining unto your Honors your Orator James Brown Junior that James Brown Senior late of the District of and State aforesaid departed this life in about the [blank] day of [blank] one thousand eight hundred and forty two [sic], having executed and leaving ... in full force his last will and testament by which after directing his just debts and funeral expences to be paid he gave and bequeathed to his wife Sarah Brown the balance of his estate both real and personal during her lifetime or widowhood, and directed that after her death or marriage of his said wife that his Executors divide the balance of his estate amongst his children that is to say Susan Sparks (who is the wife of Jacob Sparks), Isaac Brown, Fanny Patterson (formerly the wife of

William Patterson who died before Testator), Eleanor Smith (the wife of George Smith), James Brown (your orator), and William Brown, to each in equal shares, and that his Executors hold in trust the account of the share of Susan Sparks for her sole and separate use during her natural life and at her death that the said property & funds that she might receive out of the estate descend to her lawful heirs and appointed your orator James Brown his son, Isaac Brown, and his son in law George Smith Executors of said will, of whom your orator alone qualified and took upon himself the burthen of carrying into effect the provisions of said will a copy of which is hereunto filed and marked Exhibit A...

Your orator further shews unto your honors that the said James Brown Senior at the time of his death was seized in fee of real estate consisting of about four hundred and twelve acres of land situate in Spartanburgh District on [blank] Creek waters of Pacolet River and bounded by lands of John H Lipscomb, Gossett, Wilkins and others composed of several small tracts of land purchased and obtained by the said James Brown in his lifetime from sundry persons & adjoining each other so as to form a single tract and worth as your orator supposes about Five thousand dollars—that owing to the number of devisees under the will of the said James Brown and the small quantity of land to be divided amongst them it is the opinion of your orator that partition of said real Estate can [not] be made without a sale of the land which the Executors are not authorised to do by the provisions of the will and which cannot safely be done without the auctions and order of this court and that it would be to the interest of the parties and sale and partition should be ordered as soon as practicable.

Your orator further shews unto your Honors that the devisees William Brown, Isaac Brown and Fanny Patterson reside as your orator is informed and believes without the limits of this State and the interest of William Brown in the real estate of James Brown, by virtue of his said will, has been sold under execution by the Sheriff of Spartanburgh District to satisfy debts of the said William Brown and purchased by Robert Walker of Spartanburgh District ... by which purchase your orator supposes that the said Robert Walker has become entitled the share of the said William Brown in the said Estate of the said James Brown dec'd under the will aforesaid. ...

Family of James (Sr) and Sarah Brown

James Brown

b. 1760 or before—d. August 23, 1843 (Goucher Bapt. Ch. record), Spartanburgh District, SC

Sarah his wife, maiden name unknown to me

b. 1760 or before—1844, Spartanburgh District, SC

Their known children

1. Frances (Fanny) Brown b. before 1790—d. (after August 28, 1848; in 1840 Pickens Co., Ala.)
Husband: William Patterson
2. Susan Brown b. ca 1790—d. after Oct. 28, 1850 (Pickens Co., Alabama census)
Husband: Jacob Sparks
3. James Brown b. ca 1790—d. after 1850 Spartanburgh District census
Wife:
4. Isaac Brown b. after 1800—d. (after August 28, 1848)
Wife:
5. William Brown b. ca 1808—d. after Oct. 4 1850 (Pickens Co., Alabama census)
Wife: Alpha
6. Eleanor Brown b. 1812—d. after Sept. 18, 1850 (Pickens Co., Alabama census)
Husband: George Smith

* * *

THE VOTE TO CREATE CHEROKEE COUNTY IN 1896

Source: *The Ledger* (Gaffney City, S.C.), issue of Thursday, December 10, 1896, p. 1, col. 1

[Editor's note: In the August 2006 issue of this Quarterly (p. 114) we published an article addressing the physical and historical attributes of a proposed new county to be formed mainly from Spartanburg County and from smaller areas of York and Union Counties. The article below reports on the vote of the citizens in the area of the proposed new county to accept or reject the new county and to choose its name. The editor of the *Ledger* was obviously excited to report their approval. Of the place names listed in a table showing how the votes were cast at various polling places, Gaffney City (now called Gaffney), Blacksburg, and Cowpens are today thriving towns. Others survive as names of church communities, and some of them have vanished.]

CHEROKEE!

Whoop! Whoop! Hurrah! Whoop-e-e!

WE ARE THE PEOPLE!

You Can Talk About Your Two to One But look at This.

We Are Going to Set Up Housekeeping for Ourselves – The Vote and How It Was Cast – Talk of Fraud at White Plains.

Landside! Tornado! Earthquake! Blizzard! Cyclone! Volcano! Whoop! Whoop-e-e! We Are the people! Geemany whiz. great guns and what not! The people have spoken.

Did you ever see the like? Talk about your two-thirds vote being hard to carry!

How about three-fourths and five to one?

THE LEDGER sends hearty greetings to the 22,000 people of Cherokee county.

The day opened clear and bright. It was an ideal election day, neither hot nor cold and not too dry. The voting began early and by 12 o'clock three-fourth of the ballots had been cast and from that on the voting was slow. In the afternoon the couriers began to arrive from the country precincts and in every instance the news was encouraging and that served to help those in town to work that much harder. There were no quarrels at this precinct that we know of and no fights anywhere.

But those good, brave, honest, courageous and manly men in town and country alike, who have worked so hard and faithfully to help themselves and posterity keep shoulder to shoulder in time to come, as they have in this fight, and work for each others common good and make this the baby county of South Carolina the banner county of the State. She has the most fertile soil, the finest climate, as wonderful water power as there is anywhere, as brave, as honest, as manly man, as true, as pure and pretty women as ever made home happy, or blessed a nation. Let country and town keep hands joined as they have been in this fight – have no difference in the towns and those in the country. It has been our common interest we have fought for and won – our interests are one and the same; the people in the country are, and have proven themselves our friends, and the town will prove by kindly interest and treatment of our country friends that we recognize that we fought for our common good, and that our interests are one and the same.

We are cemented with interest of common good, let that same feeling exist and not be and not be severed by the false reports of those who have none of our interests at heart, and who fought us bitterly and unfairly before the election, by circulating all sorts of false reports and false figures and preventing the truth to satisfy those for whom they were acting as hirelings. For those who have acted in good faith, and fought us honestly (and there were some) we bear no ill will or malice. To those whom we may have thought have not been fair, we extend to them a most hearty greeting and ask them to join with us – for our interests are theirs, and make this the pride of the Piedmont.

There are some whose names have been brought more prominently to the front in this fight than others, and every one knows who they are, and they have worked day and night without remuneration. Yet we all recognize that a great deal of effective work was done by the quiet, unassuming voter in town and country, and our honest convictions are that each one who worked in their own way for what we so much needed, and those who worked against it, will reap great benefits – a rich harvest – in the reduction of taxes and being surrounded with conveniences that all taxpayers should have in attending to private matters and paying their duty to their state and country.

A step forward has been taken. We mean to move on toward progress, education and richness and advancement in general.

The success of the election is due to no one man or set of men. Every man laid down his prejudice and his business to bring about the desired result. The farmer left his farm to talk New County to his less enthusiastic neighbor. The banker forsook his bank, the merchant neglected his business, the mechanic laid aside his tools and all worked for the success of the movement.

It shall be the aim of THE LEDGER, and it speaks the wishes of the people both in town and country, to have a reduction in taxes, and as soon as matters settle down we want the promised made on the stump, advocating New County, carried out in full. Let the people in each township, or portion of a township, elect, say five delegates, and meet at Gaffney or some convenient place, and formulate in the act creating the county what the people wish, fix the salaries of their public servants, reduce them to a plane where the officeholder can live and not squeeze the taxpayer to death, and then when the legislature convenes and creates this county, the salaries agreed upon in convention here – fixed and approved by the people – can be put in the act creating the county, and we can, and will, show to those who have misrepresented us, and the state at large, that Cherokee County can "live and let live" and run on as small a tax as any county in the state.

We give the tabulated returns of all the boxes in the territory that will soon be Cherokee County, and as can be seen, Maud Precinct in Spartanburg County is the banner precinct, casting 56 votes for the county and 1 No.

About 12 o'clock a telegram was received from Blacksburg saying the "yes" ballots had all been voted and to send more. They were dispatched at once.

Some of the hardest work was done in Union county that has ever been done, and good men who had been outspoken in their opposition, turned at the very last moment. Friend met friend and pleaded in earnest with them to take the progressive step.

At Timber Ridge, new county received 77 to 19. It was thought that box would be about even.

Wilkinsville showed up as the banner box from Union, the vote being 181 for to 7 against.

Draytonville surpassed all expectations by voting 59 to 10 for the new county.

Glandysburg proved a wonder by voting 27 to 10 for the new county.

The greatest surprise of all came from Sarratt's, where we than broke even by 68 to 60. Here the hardest fighting was done. The opposition had gathered all its force there, hoping to beat us right there. A gentleman told THE LEDGER yesterday that the opposition had offered as much as \$5 for a single vote there.

Blacksburg did manly, giving a four to one vote for the new county, while Buffalo rose to the occasion with a poll of 5 to 1.

Grassy Pond gave a good round vote of 5 to 1.

Ezell's broke in our favor by 47 to 30.

Our friends at Macedonia went agin us by 24 to 18, but the new county advocates did noble work to

hold it down to that.

At White Plains the opposition kept their promise to roll up a great majority against us by voting 132 against 9 for. We lift our hat to those nine patriots.

We have heard of some irregularities at this box, but we beat them too bad to claim it.

Joe Allen's went against us by 26 to 2. Again we lift our hat to the two patriots.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY					
	Yes	No	County Seat Gaffney City	Name Cherokee	Name Limestone
Gaffney	512	8	514	421	94
Grassy Pond	54	11	65	7	47
Maud	56	1	56	56	
Ezell's	47	39			
Macedonia	18	24			
Thickety	13	8			
White Plains	9	132			
Joe Allen's	26	2			
McKelvy	1	1			
Arrowwood					
Cowpens	2	12			
Clifton					
Trough					
UNION COUNTY					
Draytonville	59	10	54		
Timber Ridge	77	19	77	31	37
Glandysburg	27	10	35	25	1
Wilkinsville	181	7	131	117	4
Sarratt's	68	60	68	11	60
YORK COUNTY					
Blacksburg	200	70	200	200	
Buffalo	42	1	42	42	
Total	1,342	422	1,319	1000	243

A number of "no" votes cast in Union were illegal, not having the correct matter printed on them. However we don't claim that. We let them claim every vote cast against the new county, whether regular or irregular, according to law or not, and we beat them just as stated in the above table.

As soon as enough returns were in to insure the new county the pent up feelings of the populace was let off and the night was made one of joyful celebrating. It is pleasant to note the few drunks when the occasion is taken into consideration.

To every man who voted for new county, we feel grateful and acknowledge our thanks. To every man who voted "no" we wish to say we bear you no ill will, and may prosperity smile upon you and yours as well as us and ours. May the sun shine as bright for you as for us, and may the grass look as green, the breeze be as refreshing, the water as sparkling, and the song of the birds be as sweet to you as to us.

Gaffney's new band furnished excellent music Monday and Tuesday nights. The boys played like old vets and no one would have imagined that they had only been practicing five weeks. The music was soul-stirring and helped bring along the new county.

* * *

EARLY COLLINS FAMILIES IN THE SPARTANBURG AREA AND ALLIED FAMILIES. I

Contributed by Donald Royston Collins, 528 East Highland Street, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
<doncollins@earthlink.net>

Source: The booklet *The Collins and Allied Families*, ca 1958, by R. W. Collins (Col. Robert Wilbur Collins)

[Editor's note: In the August 2006 issue of this Quarterly (p. 121) we published genealogical sketches by Colonel Collins of his ancestral Collins families. He placed the members (to the extent known) of different families in groups that he referred to as tables. Colonel Collins also did genealogical sketches in his booklet of allied families, i.e., those families that intermarried with descendants of Thomas and Rosanah Dodd Collins. He also did family groups, or tables, for some of the allied families. We present his results for an Austin family below.]

Table 1 — COLLINS Family

I. William Collins (1) of York, England married Mary Campbell (1) of Clan Campbell of Scotland.

II. Thomas Collins (2) married Rosanah Dodd (2). Both of York, England.
1729-11 Sept. 1796

1. John Collins (3) Nov. 1754-4 April 1841	married	Elizabeth Brown 1759-2 Oct. 1831
2. William Collins (3)		
3. Richard Collins (3)		
4. Fannie Collins (3)		
5. Joseph A. Collins (3) 10 Feb. 1763-24 Aug. 1847	married	Elizabeth Fleming
6. Jane (Jennie) Collins (3) 23 June 1764-9 Nov. 1849	married	Col. William Austin 27 Mar. 1759-23 Feb. 1841
7. Nancy Collins (3) 1768-1859	married	Alexander Thompson 1768-1843

Table 2 — COLLINS Family

III. John Collins (3) [See p. 164 above.] Nov. 1754-4 Apr. 1841	married	Elizabeth Brown 1759-2 Oct. 1831
1. Sallie Collins (4)	married Swansey
2. Thomas B. Collins (4) 1791-15 Mar 1855	married	M. L. A. Collins 1800-27 June 1849
a. Rosanah Collins (5)		

1796-August 1897

b. Infant, lived 21 hours (5)

c. James Alexander Collins (5)
..... -14 Feb. 1831

3. John S. Collins (4)

6 March 1795-28 May 1870

4. Alexander Collins (4)

Died at age 16.

5. Martha Collins (4)

married

Sterling Westmoreland

THE ALLIED FAMILIES

All the families with which the Collins family has allied itself through marriage cannot be given the space that each deserves because the author has no knowledge of some of them other than the marriage occurred, the dates of some are unknown and in a few cases, only the surname is known. Also, some who were contacted have not furnished requested information. The names of the allied families are shown in the various tables of this book. Where sufficient information was obtained, individual members of such families are mentioned.

COLONEL WILLIAM AUSTIN

Colonel William Austin was born in Virginia, 27 March 1759. He served as a scout in the Revolutionary War and as a Colonel in the War of 1812. He married Jane (Jennie) Collins (3), daughter of Thomas Collins (2), 12 Jan. 1783. They had five children.
(See Table 31.)

JAMES WADDY AUSTIN

James Waddy Austin was born 20 November 1860. He attended Wofford College. Afterwards moved to Atlanta Ga. While employed, he studied law and was admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1886. His first case was before a Justice of the Peace Court. From there, he went on to try cases in all Georgia courts, many in 14 other states and before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was Colonel and Judge-Advocate General of Georgia, 1892-1896. He rendered patriotic service as Fair Price Commissioner for Georgia in World War 1. He married Mec Remer Young, 29 Oct. 1908. They had two children. He died in 1944.
(See Table 31 below.)

MAJOR JAMES WADDY AUSTIN, JR.

Major James Waddy Austin, Jr., was born 4 Mar. 1910. He graduated from Georgia School of Technology with B.S. in Mechanical Engineering in 1931. He was appointed a 2nd Lieut. Engineer Corps and ordered to active duty 10 Oct. 1942. He was an Assistant Engineer on Gen. George Patton's third Army Hq. Staff during the advance of that Army from France into Germany during the second World War. He was awarded the following medals: European African Middle Eastern Theater Service, Bronze Star, World War II Victory and American Theater Service. He was relieved from active duty in Nov. 1945, was promoted to Major in April 1948. He married Frances Ruth Burch 19 Nov. 1945.

DOCTOR THOMAS COLLINS AUSTIN (4)

Dr. Thomas Collins Austin (4), son of Col. Wm. Austin and Jane Collins Austin, was born 30 June 1790 in what is now Greenville County, South Carolina. He served in his father's regiment as a 1st Lieutenant during the War of 1812. After the war he attended the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in Medicine and Surgery. He served his community many years as a country doctor. He married Mary Turner James. They had 11 children. See page 39 of "The Austin and Allied Families" by James W. Austin, published in 1936.

DOCTOR THOMAS COLLINS AUSTIN (6)

Dr. Thomas Collins Austin (6) great-grandson of Col. Wm. Austin and Jane Collins Austin, was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, 29 July 1880. Although the author was born in adjoining Spartanburg County, hardly more than 30 miles distant, the cousins never met until the First World War brought them together in 1917 in Paris, France, where Lieut. Col. Austin was serving as Surgeon of the District of Paris. He met Helen Marshall, a Red Cross worker there and married her. After the war, he resigned from the Army and settled in Pasadena, California, where he established a medical practice. He died in 1955. (See Table 31.)

Table 31 — AUSTIN FAMILY

[See page 175 below for an article on the Nathaniel Austin family.]

I. William Austin (3) (sketch)	married	Jane (Jennie) Collins (3)
27 Mar. 1759-23 Feb. 1841		daughter of Thomas Collins (2)
1. Mary Austin (4)	married	James McDaniel
They had 8 children	27 Dec. 1807	
2. John Austin (4)	married	Elizabeth Copeland
They had 9 children	9 Apr. 1807	
3. Rose Austin (4) died at age 10.		
4. Thomas Collins Austin (4)	married	Mary Turner James
They had 11 children.		
5. William Lawrence Manning Austin, (4) see below		
II. Wm. Lawrence Manning Austin (4)	married	Elizabeth Stokes
10 Sept. 1803-13 Dec. 1861	25 May 1826	
They had 11 children including:		
III. William Henry Austin (5)	married	Martha Ann Hudson
28 Nov. 1829-29 Jan. 1914	22 Jan. 1860	1 June 1842-4 Mar. 1927
They had 4 sons.		
1. James Waddy Austin (6)	married	Mec Remer Young
20 Nov. 1860-30 Apr. 1944	29 Oct. 1908	
a. James Waddy Austin, Jr. (7)	married	Frances Ruth Burch
4 Mar. 1910-	19 Nov. 1945	6 Mar. 1913-
b. Frances Cromer Austin (7)	married	Gordon Rives Catts, Jr.*6
(1) Gordon Rives Catts, III (8)		
18 June 1942-		
(2) Austin Everett Catts (8)		
10 July 1944-		
2. Wm. Lawrence Manning Austin (6)		

20 Aug. 1864-23 Feb. 1931

3. Wickliffe Tyler Austin (6)

21 Apr. 1874-

4. Thomas Collins Austin (6)

married

Helene Marshall

29 July 1880-1955.

[Editor note: The sketches and tables presented here by no means exhausts those in Colonel Collins' booklet. We plan to publish more of his work in future issues of this Quarterly.]

* * *

SKETCH OF NATHANIEL AUSTIN, REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN, RESIDENT OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT

Source: *Greenville News*, Monday, October 26, 1970, Special South Carolina Tricentennial Edition, Section C, page 10.

AUSTIN, 10 SONS FOUGHT AS PATRIOTS

by

Aurelia Austin, [with photo, not shown here]

Greenville News Editor's Note: [The author] is a descendant of Nathaniel Austin, lives in Atlanta (1970) and has written numerous historical articles for magazines and newspapers. She has published a volume of poems, "Bright Feather," and is author of the University of Georgia Press book, "Georgia Boys with Stonewall Jackson." Miss Austin is a past president of the Atlanta Writers Club.

Should Captain Nathaniel Austin, Sr., Revolutionary War Patriot, return to Gilder after 170 years, he would be surprised to find that the swank subdivision Camelot now occupies a large part of his original plantation.

Logan, in his history of South Carolina, wrote, "As late as 1775 the woodlands, carpeted with grass and the wild peavine growing as high as a horse's back, and wild flowers of every hue were the constant admiration of the traveler and adventurous pioneer. The forests of those early times were far more imposing than any now remaining in this portion of the ancient Cherokee Nation.

"The trees were generally larger and stood so wide apart that a deer or buffalo could be easily seen at a long distance, there being nothing to obstruct the view but the rolling surface. On the elevated hill-tops the strolling hunter often took his stand to sweep, at a single view, a large extent of country . . . Large herds (of deer) were rarely ever out of sight of the pioneer from the cabin door."

Captain Austin built two homes at Gilder. The first was on a slight hill near the creek, named for Gilbert Gilder when he and Pennington came through Old Ninety Six in February, 1749.

It is said by his grandson, Dr. Thomas Collins Austin (1790-1883) of nearby Oakland that his grandfather Nathaniel Austin was a man of commanding personality, bold and adventurous — a man of affairs and a shrewd trader, that he had the bearing and manners of an aristocrat and that he was austere and often a rigid disciplinarian. He was a splendid horseman and a deadly shot.

To face the days of Indians, Tories, Tarleton, and his personal tragedies which lay ahead of him Nathaniel Austin needed all these attributes.

The noted historian, Colonel S.S. Crittenden, in his history, *Greenville Century Book* (1903) wrote:

"Owing to its exposed situation and being still Indian territory, there were few settlements in this County previous to the Revolutionary War. Among the very first settlers was doubtless Nathaniel

Austin, the great-grandfather of Hon. J. Thomas Austin, who immigrated from London to Virginia and then to South Carolina in 1761. He settled fifteen miles east of Greenville near Enoree River and Gilder's Creek. He held appointments as High Constable under George II until the troubles with England began. He then joined the patriot army, and with ten sons, did active service at different times during the war."

Captain Nathaniel Austin did not hold the office of Constable for upper South Carolina as what is now Greenville and the territory around it at that time belonged to the Cherokee Nation. He held this position before leaving Virginia in 1761, where he had resided for ten years in or near Austinville, Virginia, according to family tradition. Another tradition ins that he came to South Carolina as an emissary to the Indians.

TRAGEDY HITS FAMILY

Tragedy came to Nathaniel Austin and his blond English wife, Agnes Richardson Austin, in the loss of their youngest child and only daughter, who was born in South Carolina in 1764. She was slain during the Revolution in 1781, at the age of 17 (some references say 12) by Cherokee Indians, who had joined the Tories. Mary had attended a quilting party at the home of a nearby neighbor.

When the alarm was spread that Indians were near, she ran towards home, but on remembering something she had left at the party she returned, and as she was leaving their neighbor's home the second time, she was cut down by Indian arrows in sight of her young friend, Miss Gilder. She crawled into the underbrush to escape, thrust leaves into her side to staunch the flow of blood and died alone.

Her youngest brother William, in company with Captain Pew tracked the Indians and killed two. The third escaped. William and the Captain were later tried for these killings and acquitted.

NATHANIEL, SR. IN WAR

Nathaniel Sr. Became Captain of Infantry in General Andrew Pickens' Brigade, South Carolina Militia. The eight Indents in the Archives of South Carolina Historical Commission at Columbia authenticate his participation in the siege of Charleston, Augusta, Kettle Creek (Washington Georgia), Musgrove Mills, Cowpens (north of Gilder) and other battles in South and North Carolina.

Captain Austin's original Indent prepared on Aug. 8, 1785, reads as follows:

"PURSUANT to an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY passed the 16th of March 1782, We, the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY, have this Day delivered to Mr. Nathaniel Austin this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE, for the Sum of Ninety-two Pounds, Nine Shillings and ten Pence Sterling for Duty done in the Militia as Captain and Provisions for State Troops and Militia in 1779 and 1781 as per amount passed by the Commissioners on Accounts, the said Nathaniel Austin, his Executors, Administrators, or assigns, will be entitled to receive this Office the sum of Six Pounds Nine Shillings and five pence on the Demand for one Year's Interest on the principal Sum of Ninety-two Pounds Nine Shillings and Ten Pence and the like Interest annually.

"The said Nathaniel Austin his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, will be entitled also to receive, and shall be paid if demanded, the principal Sum of Ninety-two Pounds Nine Shillings and ten Pence on the eighth of August, 1787.

"And the said Nathaniel Austin, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, may make any purchases at any Public Sales of Confiscated Property, (except such as shall be ordered by the Legislature for Special Purposes) and this INDENT shall be received in Payment."

Beeves from the pastures at Gilder and Gilder wheat and corn also played a part in the Revolution as Captain Nathaniel Austin furnished supplies to the troops.

TEN SONS IN REVOLUTION

Nathaniel Austin Jr. served in the Revolution, as Quartermaster Sergeant in Captain John Drury's Company, in Little South River Regiment, commanded by Col. James Williams, South Carolina Militia.

John Edward Austin was a private in Col. Levi Casey's Regiment, South Carolina Militia, as were Thompson Austin and Francis Austin and Jesse Austin served as a private in Roebuck's Regiment, South Carolina Militia.

The fact that Walter (Watt) Austin, Benjamin Austin and George Austin participated in the Revolutionary War was attested by their father, Captain Nathaniel, and by their two brothers, Francis and William, each of whom lived on at Gilder after the Revolution, the father for eighteen years, Francis for forty years, and William for sixty years.

Corporal Walter Austin served in the Infantry of the Virginia Continental Army and William Austin served as scout attached to the Staff of General Andrew Pickens. He assisted in locating and reconnoitering the enemy at Musgrove Mill, and fought in the line under Colonel James Williams. He participated in the battles of Kettle Creek, Georgia, Guilford Court House and Cowpens.

JENNIE COLLINS

Perhaps one of her rides to deliver secret information to her brother, Captain John Collins, who participated in most of the battles of South Carolina, Jennie met young William Austin, who by then would have been at least twenty. (He was born in Virginia, March 27, 1759.)

Jennie was approximately sixteen at the time her first exciting role in the War of the Revolution took place, just prior to the battle of Cowpens (January 17, 1781). She was born June 23, 1764, the daughter of Thomas Collins (1729-1796) and Rosanna Dodd Collins (1728-1798), in what would later be called Spartanburg District.

After the battle of Musgrove's Mill, her brother Captain John Collins had taken British prisoners to North Carolina, where he joined General Daniel Morgan, encamped at Grindal Shoals. Desperately in need of fresh troops, General Morgan sent Captain Collins home where he began recruiting men for the Patriot cause. He was able to enlist fifty men.

As it was vitally necessary for him to communicate with General Morgan as to when and where he should join him with the fresh troops, Captain Collins remembered that his young sister "Jennie" had been a superb horsewoman since the age of twelve.

Relying in the courage and intelligence of his sixteen-year-old sister Jennie, Captain Collins' reports were sewed in the lining of her saddle bags and she rode away to the camp of General Morgan.

James W. Austin, in his "Austin and Allied Families," stated "About January 11, 1781, mounted on a fleet horse, the young girl sped away alone on her forty-mile ride. She faced the icy winds of the January cold. She had to swim her horse over two rivers . . . She ran an imminent risk of capture at the hands of the British and Tories whose cruelties at this stage of the war were frightful . . .

"Tories had murdered defenseless patriot women in cold blood, and the cruel British General, Tarleton, had executed prisoners of war. "Jennie" narrowly escaped a collision with Tarleton's troops, for his forces, moving to attack General Morgan, crossed the path she had ridden over the day after she had passed. But regardless of her peril, the brave girl found the camp of the Patriot Army and delivered her dispatches to the astonished commander.

"Jennie Collins tarried in the Patriot camp long enough to render a service to General Daniel Morgan which that gallant officer gratefully acknowledged . . . She washed the General's shirts, and left him the clean linen which he wore a few days later in the battle of Cowpens.

"Then with General Morgan's orders to her brother, Captain John Collins, concealed in her saddle,

Jennie galloped back over the lonely trails, again swam her horse through the icy waters, and safely rejoined her soldier brother at his camp, after a gallant gallop of eighty miles."

In spite of the war and the objections of Jennie's father, said to be of Scotch descent, love found a way. William Austin of English lineage courted Jennie and plotted how he could elope with her. It was first necessary to find a time when Jennie's father was not at home.

Young William Austin had a chum who was on good terms with William Collins. So William Austin conceived the idea of having his chum borrow Collins' dog and gun to go hunting with Jennie's father.

Charles Wesley Austin wrote his brother George in Oxnard, Calif., under date of October 10, 1911, "While they (the hunters) were away, William Austin took Jennie on his horse behind him and they took their everlasting elopement to the nearest parson. And they lived happily ever after."

They were married January 12, 1783.

Captain John Collins with his fresh troop of forty-four men, joined General Morgan at Cowpens on the night of January 16, 1781, a few hours before the battle where John Collins was wounded and young William Austin from Gilder by the creek participated with his father and some of his older brothers.

BROTHERS MIGRATE

Nathaniel's youngest son William, and his brother Francis, remained at Gilder after the Revolutionary War. Their father died around 1800 and was buried on Gilder land very near his first home by the creek (now Camelot), his grave being marked with a hand-hewn field stone.

Nathaniel Jr. Was in Pendleton by the time of the 1790 census, Jesse in Spartanburg and son Edward in Laurens. Francis left Gilder and moved about one and one-half miles away, locating at the John Austin home. By the early 1800s some of the older sons migrated to Georgia. Georgia records indicate that Nathaniel Jr., Jesse, Thompson, and James drew land in the various Cherokee land lotteries.

John Edward resided for a time in Virginia, as did Walter, but returned to South Carolina to draw his war pension. Benjamin drew his pension in North Carolina. Only George is unaccounted for at this writing.

DESCENDANTS

Within a few yards of Gilder II where William took his bride, descendants of William and Jennie enjoy the bounty of Gilder III, built around 1830 by Dr. William Lawrence Manning Austin (1803-1861), son of William and Jane Collins Austin. (Dr. Manning Austin served as captain of the Davis Guards, Hampton Legion, C.S. Army.)

On the edge of the front lawn stands a quaint little green building that once was the Gilder post office. When it had two rooms it was used as a guest house for male suitors in the old days, and for a long period it was used as the office of Dr. Manning Austin.

Dr. Manning Austin's son, William Henry Austin (1829-1914) was the grandfather of the current owner of Gilder, William Renwick Austin. William Henry Austin was a physician and planter at Gilder for many years and will be affectionately remembered by his patients throughout the county.

Sisters and a brother of Renwick Austin who live near Gilder and who were born there are: Catherine Austin Watson, Mary Austin Cooper and John Erwin Austin who lives about three miles away on the Woodruff Road. Their brother James W. Austin passed away in 1970.

Numerous Austin descendants of William and Jane Collins, Nathaniel Austin Jr., Francis, John Edward and some of the other Revolutionary war sons live in Greenville, Spartanburg and Simpsonville, South Carolina. There are also descendants in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as well as California.

* * *

THE DUNAGAN FAMILY ODYSSEY FROM IRELAND TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT

Contributed by Percy E. Dunagan, Jr. < jrdunagin@hotmail.com >

In the difficult task of establishing one's genealogy over many centuries, one most likely must spend years seeking all the available facts. Even then, much is left to inference and speculation. I will attempt to separate the facts from my conclusions based on those facts in this article.

Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Limerick in 1691 between the forces of the newly elected King William of Orange and the deposed King James II of England, one can find several Dunagan families in Irish records. Of course the spelling of the family names differed from family to family and for a single individual even in the same document. I use one of the more common spellings in the United States for this family throughout this article. Of special interest is a family registered in St. John's Church of Ireland (Anglican Protestant) in the early 1700's in Limerick, Ireland because the names of the father William and two of his sons, William and Thomas, show up often in the American family that I am tracing here. The probability that this is the proper selection is based on several arguments.

Firstly, they were Protestant; Catholics were not welcome in the English American colonies before the so-called potato famine in 1845-1847, especially not in the South. Secondly, the Presbyterian Protestants of Northern Ireland were not Irish; they were Scots, who never to this day have integrated significantly with their Catholic countrymen, especially in Northern Ireland. They remained distinct, in addition, from the Anglo-Irish, who were members of the Anglican Church of Ireland. They began to immigrate to the Americas in 1700, but then primarily to Pennsylvania, where they could have religious freedom from the Church of England. Eventually they did come in great numbers to Piedmont North and South Carolina, but that was after our story begins. Thirdly, historians have identified 3 or 4 separate Dunagan families (septs) in Ireland, but at least one in central Ireland (County Roscommon), with whom I am well acquainted, entirely Catholic. They did not migrate to America until around 1850. Unless one can find one of the other septs in Ireland that matches the family I describe here better than the one above, it is reasonable to conclude that the one from Limerick is probably our ancestral family.

Court records in Caroline County and Essex County, Virginia show a Thomas Dunagan on 7 different occasions in 1737, when he probably immigrated under some degree of indenture, until 1743, when the court declared him free from any legal obligation to a John Picket, who had "imported him" to support a land grant claim in Orange County, Virginia. Thereafter, he disappeared from public records in Virginia. These records also describe a Timothy Dunagan and a David Dunagan, both of whose names later appeared in North Carolina families and both of whom died intestate in Virginia. Timothy, a carpenter, died in 1756, and David, a tailor, died in 1751. A Timothy Dunagan appeared several generations later in Orange County, VA. His relationship to the one described earlier in Virginia records is unknown, but he does not appear to be in direct line to the one I describe below. A David Dunagan fought in Virginia and North Carolina in the Revolutionary war, received a land grant in North Carolina for that service, and later appeared in Tennessee records.

The scene now moves south about 150-180 miles to north-central and northeast North Carolina. This area could have been reached relatively easily overland from the shores of the Rappahannock River in

Virginia, where both Caroline and Essex Counties are located. Immigrants to this region of North Carolina before 1750 would have taken the Indian trade routes to this area before the opening of the Great Pennsylvania Wagon Road in 1753. The famous road went from eastern Pennsylvania to the Piedmont sections of North and South Carolina via the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. A Thomas Dunagan appeared as a surveyor in land grant records in Edgecombe County in eastern NC in 1748. That name appeared again as the recipient of a 637-acre land grant in nearby Johnston County (now Wake County) in 1762 just south of Raleigh, the present state capitol. Deed records state that he died sometime before 1764, and that his land was sold by Thomas Dunagan, Sr. and John Dunagan, Sr., apparently his sons. We don't have a "smoking gun" here, but it is reasonable to conclude that the Thomas Dunagan of Limerick, Ireland, the Thomas Dunagan of Virginia and the Thomas Dunagan of Edgecombe and Wake Counties, NC are one and the same based on the factors I have considered above.

At the same time that the early Thomas Dunagan of North Carolina settled in Edgecombe County, Thomas Dunagan, Sr. and John Dunagan, Sr. settled in Orange County, NC, mostly in present Durham County. Thomas received a 200-acre land grant in 1751 and John received a 640-acre land grant in 1753, the first of many for John. By 1759 Thomas had sold his land; by 1763 John had sold all but the last piece, which he sold in 1768. Both appeared to have maintained some interest in Orange County until 1768, although Thomas was described as a Johnston County planter in 1763 and John as an Edgecombe County planter in connection with land transaction Edgecombe County from 1763 until 1775.

Although there is some overlap in both Thomas and John's interest in eastern North Carolina with their subsequent settlement in Surry County, NC, both appeared to have left the eastern parts for Western North Carolina even before the Revolutionary War. It is most likely that it was Thomas, Sr. who applied for and received the land grant in 1768 at London Bluff, near Augusta, GA, the southern end of the Great Pennsylvania Wagon Road. However, a will dated 1776 shows he had already sold out. Even before, in 1771, he had already begun to pay taxes in Surry County, NC. John traded the last of his property in Orange County in 1768 with the Few family in exchange for a 300-acre property in Surry County, NC, obtained in 1767. Incidentally, this same Few family appeared very soon in Greenville County, SC according to land records, indicating an early connection between persons along the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas.

Other Dunagans, William Dunagan, Sr. and Charles Dunagan, Sr., presumably brothers of Thomas and John, obtained land grants in then Orange County, NC shortly after their older brothers, Thomas and John. However, William and Charles and their descendants remained in Orange County for many years and became relatively rich, judging from their property and slaves. Others have traced their descendants, and they will not be followed further here. Another likely younger brother, Joseph, purchased a piece of property in Orange County in 1758 but sold it by 1764. He appears to be the same Joseph Dunagan for whom a number of tracts were surveyed in Sumter County, SC shortly afterward. He never registered those tracts, but he moved to Surry County, NC by 1771 and remained there until about 1800 according to census and tax records.

Thomas Dunagan, Sr. obtained 4 land grants in Surry County, NC beginning in 1784 totaling 320 acres at the junction of the Ararat River and Flat Shoals Creek, including the present village of Ararat, NC. He

sold those properties only to Dunagans, presumably his children, Elijah, Elizabeth and Hannah. Tax, census and land records in Surry County and Barren County, KY indicate that Thomas remained in Surry County until about 1818, when he moved to Kentucky, where his probable son, Thomas Jr., is listed in the 1810 census. Based on these same records, another probably son, Jesse, farmed 100 acres of Thomas' land for some thirty years before Thomas sold it in 1816. Jesse then moved with his rather large family to Greenville, SC, where he is listed in the 1820 census. Further close ties between the Thomas Dunagan and Jesse Dunagan families are indicated in a non-retrieved letter from the Greenville, SC, post office addressed to a Thomas or Jesse Dunagan in 1825. Based on census records in 1830 and 1840, his family remained there, but he must have died before 1830.

Thomas Sr.'s son, Thomas Jr., appears to have moved around even more than his father. After purchasing a piece of land from John Dunagan in 1759 in Orange County, he sold it in 1768, when he might have moved with his father to London Bluff, GA. He is probably also the John Dunagan who served for most of the Revolutionary War from North Carolina while farming land in Surry County. He remained briefly in Surry County after the war, where he is specifically listed as Thomas, Jr. In tax records in 1782 and 1784. He is probably the Thomas Dunagan later engaged in land deals in both Greenville County, SC, where he is listed as a resident, and in Franklin County, Georgia, where he sold land in 1796. He last appeared in the South Carolina census in 1800, but appeared later in the Barren County, Ky censuses of 1810 and 1820. The 1820 census lists both a Thomas Jr. and a Thomas Sr. in that county. They both should be considered fathers of the Kentucky Dunagans and of those migrating further west from Kentucky.

John Dunagan, Sr. purchased 300 acres in Surry County in 1767 and obtained land grants for another 519 acres beginning in 1783. His properties appear to be just north of the present town of Pilot Mountain or further north, some 3-5 miles east of his presumed brothers', Thomas and Joseph, properties on the Ararat River. Land sales identify three of his sons with certainty - John Jr., William and Justice. Other possible sons, mentioned in census and land records are James and Andrew. Census, tax and land records place John's property far enough from Thomas and Joseph's so that both Tyre and Jesse are highly unlikely to be John's sons, as some have thought. John Jr. is most likely to be the John who served so many years in Revolutionary war and died in Dickson County, TN, according to DAR records. The fate of most of the others is unknown. All of them, except for James, disappeared from Surry County records by 1820. James remained in Surry County for many years according to census records, but he was never definitely associated with land ownership. Thus, we have a probable migration trail from Surry County to Tennessee and farther west.

Joseph Dunagan, the presumed brother of Thomas, Sr. and John Sr., obtained a land grant in 1791 in Surry County, NC for 100 acres on the west side of the Ararat River opposite Thomas's land grant at the mouth of Flat Shoals Creek. He sold that property in 1796 but remained in Surry County at least until the 1800 census. Shortly after the Revolutionary war in the 1780's, a Joseph Dunagan appeared in land grants and sales in Greenville County, SC. Since the latter Joseph is listed in the 1790 Greenville County census while the long-time Surry County resident, Joseph Dunagan, is listed in the Surry County, NC census records of 1790 with a different number of dependants, they are most likely not the same person. I strongly suspect that the South Carolina Joseph Dunagan is the son of the one from North Carolina. Beginning in the 1790's a Joseph Dunagan is involved in numerous land deals in Franklin and Hall Counties, GA. He is associated at the same time in both South Carolina and Georgia with an

Ezekiel Dunagan, who most genealogists believe is his son. Although Joseph Dunagan may be the J. Dunagan listed in the Greenville County, SC, census of 1810, he is associated after 1820 with Georgia families. I suspect that he is the father of the numerous Dunagans of Georgia and many further West. Time may confirm these relationships, but we have at least established a likely migration of the Surry County Dunagans through Greenville County, SC and on to Georgia and eventually further West.

Jesse Dunagan was certainly not the first Dunagan in Greenville County, but he was probably the only one who remained as the ancestor of the Piedmont, South Carolina Dunagans. He was preceded by his presumed cousins, Joseph and Thomas, Jr., both of whom had disappeared with their families before 1820 when he appeared in the 1820 census for Greenville County. The family data in the census records from 1786 to 1810 in North Carolina are consistent with those of 1820, 1830 and 1840 in Greenville County, SC for his family. Most likely they are the same family. Jesse's wife would be Elizabeth, and she would have remained in Greenville County until at least 1840, doubtless with some of her children and grandchildren.

Philip Dunagan, born in North Carolina in 1807 according to later census records, and dying in Gowensville, Greenville County, South Carolina in 1877, would be associated geographically for a long period of time with Jesse and Elizabeth's family and no other Dunagan family living in Greenville County at that time. He is listed as a debtor to a William Craine in an 1831 Revolutionary War pension application by Craine of Greenville County, SC. In 1837 he married Sarah Coggins (also born in NC) in Greenville County. Philip's daughter, Sarah E., named one of her sons Jesse and one Thomas, suggesting a close relationship among Philip, Jesse and Thomas. Thus Jesse and Elizabeth are prime candidates for being Philip's parents.

The fate of Jesse Dunagan's other children is unknown, but the history of some of Philip Dunagan's descendants is well known, at least for his daughter Mary Ann Dunagan Davis and her brother, later named Benjamin Franklin Dunagan. Both of them had numerous children. In fact, essentially all of the Dunagans and Dunagins of Piedmont, South Carolina are descendants of Ben Dunagan, including this author. There were eight other siblings according to newspaper articles in the 1930's by Mary Ann Dunagan Davis. The story passed down to my generation by my father and his cousins is that there were 4 Dunagan boys who marched off to war, 2 with the Yankees and 2 with the Rebels. Although that has not been confirmed, Confederate records lists 3 Dunagans from Greenville and Spartanburg Counties who enlisted in the Civil War. Two of those eventually were listed as deserters, whatever that meant in those days given the ease with which records could be lost. Another Dunagan enlisted from Charleston, but his origin and family cannot be further identified. Perhaps the unconfirmed story is correct, but my grandfather stated to me that he knew of only one uncle who went off to war. However, none of those who supposedly went off to war ever returned to Greenville or Spartanburg. Fortunately, Benjamin Franklin Dunagan, the youngest son, compensated for their loss by fathering the many lines of Dunagans now found in Greenville and Spartanburg Counties.

This article, while not exhaustive, establishes a probable link between a Dunagan family in Ireland and those Dunagans now migrating through the Piedmont section of South Carolina and beyond. Further information and documentation of this article may be found in the upcoming book entitled *The Early Dunagans of Surry County, North Carolina* by this author.

* * *

DR. BERRYMAN BRYANT'S REMINISCENCES OF CALIFORNIA (1849-1852)

Source: "Reminiscences of California, 1849-1852" by Berryman Bryant M.D., California History Magazine, Vol. II, No. 1, page 35, (March 1932)

[Editor's note: We published a short biographical sketch of Dr. Berryman Bryant in the August, 2006 issue of this *Quarterly*, p. 120. The footnote below (which appeared in the original source noted above) provides additional personal information about him. The main text gives Dr. Bryant's own account of his sojourn in California for the years 1849-1852.]

We landed in San Francisco on the twelfth day of June, 1849, making four months and nine days from Alabama to San Francisco. We remained in San Francisco four days; then we hired a little sail boat to take us to Sacramento; we were five days going from San Francisco to Sacramento. We arrived in Sacramento on the twenty-first day of June, 1849.

There were no buildings or houses in the city of Sacramento, all tents or canvas houses. Our party, of course, was very anxious to get to the mines, so a couple of wagons and oxen were soon hired to take the boys up upon the American river, where there was plenty of gold. One of our men, hired to a man by the name of Baly to drive an ox team. Baly gave him four hundred dollars a month.

I went with the boys out to the American river and saw them do their first mining. They had their washing machines to wash out the gold. They went to work in fine spirits and soon had their buckskin sacks full of yellow dust.

I remained two days and then returned to Sacramento City; I only went with the boys on a visit and to see the prospects of mining.

I left all my baggage in Sacramento City. I was one in perhaps a thousand that did not come to California with the intention of mining. I had no idea of mining and have never worked a day in the mines for when I left Alabama for California I had taken for granted that people would get sick in this beautiful country, and I was not mistaken. Instead of bringing mining tools with me, as had the other members of my company did (in which company were four physicians besides myself). I brought five

*The author of these reminiscences was born in Spartanburg [sic] County, South Carolina, in 1816. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but in November, 1838, a doctor having recommended a change of climate, he removed to Alabama, and later went to Mississippi and to Tennessee, where he hauled water to Memphis from a spring about a half mile from outside the city limits and sold it for twenty-five cents a barrel, also speculating in a small way in buying horses at auction, and later engaging in brick making. He studied medicine under a Dr. Gabbott, graduated from the Botanical Medical College at Memphis in 1847, and commenced the practice of medicine in April of that year at Natchez, Miss. In the spring of 1848 he went to Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama, where he was very successful in combating an epidemic of dysentery and soon built up a large practice.

On February 3, 1849, Dr. Bryant started for California with a company of about sixteen others from Wilcox County. In Mobile they met about forty others from Alabama on the way to California, and the two parties jointly chartered a schooner to take them across the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande. After a stormy and adventurous passage they landed in Mexico, and the company once more divided into two parts. Bryant's party bought wagons and mules and traveled from Matamoros to Durango, where they sold the mules and wagons and hired pack mules to take them over the mountains to Mazatlan. There they shipped aboard a sailing vessel to San Francisco, where they landed after a passage of forty-two days.

trunks well filled with choice medicine from Mobile, Alabama.

When I arrived in Sacramento after my visit with the boys, there was not a place that I could find in which to store away my medicines, so I went outside the city limits and dug five holes and put my trunks in them and filled them up and put a stake in each end to represent graves and left them there until I was ready to use them. In a few days I bought some town lots on L street between fourth and fifth streets and as it was impossible at that time to buy lumber and build houses I resorted to willow poles to make studding and rafters. I hired a man with a small boat and went up to Sacramento river and cut straight willows with which I made my studding and rafters putting my studding on the ground. I then bought heavy sail duck for siding and roof, had the canvas well sewed and then I put up bunks or berths all around the house and had some bed ticks made and filled them with dry grass for beds. I then unearthed my trunks of medicine and opened my hospital (this being, to the best of my knowledge, the first private hospital opened in California) and put up a sign, "Home for the sick." Very soon I had every bed or cot full of the sick. They would bring the poor fellows from the mines usually in an ox team, frequently being four or five days on the road, in the hot sun and when they got them to the hospital, if they lived to get there, I would find them very sick.

In 1849 we had a great deal of scurvy amongst the miners, owing to their mode of living. We could not get vegetables in the mines or outside. Our living was very simple as we had to do our own cooking, we could not get a variety, consequently we had for breakfast fried pork or bacon and flour stirred in water and fried in the grease of the pork or bacon and strong coffee; of course we did not think of milk. For dinner we would have boiled pork and beans. At night we would duplicate our breakfast – batter fried in grease and fried pork or bacon and strong coffee. We could not have anything else as it was almost impossible to get it. So a great many cases of scurvy of the worst kind were the result.

A few items from my day book entered in 1849 – Flour \$.75 a pound, fresh beef .50 a lb. Butter 1.50 a lb., dried apples \$1.00 a pound, Saleratus (baking soda) \$.60 a pound – horse shoeing \$65.00 – Plank lumber per thousand feet \$3,000.00 – passage from San Francisco to Sacramento city \$20.00 – Freight from Sacramento to mines (thirty miles) \$20.00 per hundred weight.

In San Francisco a common 30 x 50 ft. two story frame building rented for \$75,000 per year. Sacramento rents were – Room twenty feet square \$10,000 per year; ground tent on street 10 x 12 ft. – \$60.00 per month

I often paid a dollar for an egg – and the same for a pound of onions.

I commenced the practice of medicine in Sacramento City the 28th day of June 1849. I was prepared to accommodate eighteen patients and could not take care of half of those who applied for admittance and my outside business increased so rapidly that I had to take in a partner, so I employed a young man by the name of Warfield and we both had all that we could possibly do.

My charge for patients in the hospital was fifteen dollars a day and I charged ten dollars a visit outside, I did but very little charity practice at this time as most of the men had money then; wages were good, you could not get a man to do any kind of work for less than sixteen dollars a day. If a man died you could not get a hole dug and a rough box made for less than one hundred dollars.

I was away from the hospital a few hours, one day, and while out an ox team drove up to the door with a dying man in the wagon, they told the steward they wanted to have the doctor take charge of the sick man and do all for him that could be done, and went away but told the steward they would come back soon and see the doctor and make arrangements for the care of the sick man. When I came in I saw the man was dying, he was a nice looking young man; the party who left him never did come

back, I never learned a word about the young man. Next day I paid a hundred dollars to have him buried.

I knew an old Dutchman in 1849 who went two miles below Sacramento City on the river and cleared off the briars and vines from about two acres of land and planted it out in watermelons and made eleven thousand dollars off of the melons that grew on that spot of ground. He would sell them as fast as he could bring them to the city for from five to twelve dollars a piece and they cared no more for twelve dollars than for a watermelon, than they would ten cents now.

I made money very fast and on the twenty-fifth of November I sold out my hospital and medicine to a doctor by the name of Hungerford, and on the first day of December started from San Francisco to the States having, as I thought, "made my pile."

In a very short time I found I could not be contented in the States – so I very soon made up my mind to return to California by crossing the plains. . . . [sic; dots in original] I bought five wagons, twenty mules, and two good saddle horses and brought twenty-four men to this country who agreed to work two years for me, I to furnish them provisions in the mines and bring them to California, charging them nothing to take them across the plains. I also brought a young wife across with me. . .

We left St. Joseph, Missouri on the 13th day of April 1850 – we had a company of forty-two men altogether, I was elected captain of the company as it was necessary to have a head or director to take a large company of men. . . .

I divided my men in messes of five to each wagon. I had a large wall tent for each wagon. I divided the provisions equally between each wagon. Each mess having five to a wagon except my wagon, I had six in mine. We were four months and three days from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento City. . . .

I furnished ample provisions to have lasted us at least a month longer but my men were very wasteful so they ran short of provisions. While I started with just the same amount in my wagon that each one of them had and I had one more in my wagon to feed than they had – and when the provisions gave out I had plenty in my wagon to last me a month yet theirs were gone; something to eat must be had. I could not buy a pound of anything to eat from the emigrants so I took two men with me and started with a couple of pack mules to find provisions. The second day after leaving the company we came to a trading post where I could get some flour, I paid forty dollars a hundred for it. . . . We loaded up our flour and went back to meet my company and got back just in time to prevent one of my men from giving one of my fine mules for fifty pounds of flour, the mule was worth two hundred dollars. . . .

We went on to Sacramento with no more mishaps. But then my trouble set in, I was under obligation to furnish them with tools necessary for their use in mining and furnish their provisions and to fit out twenty-four men with plenty of tools and provisions for three to five months to start them on and to find good mining or paying claims for them to work was not only expensive but laborious and very unpleasant, still I continued to furnish them all their provisions and tools until I found it would be to my interest to discontinue my interest in them. . . . I simply let them go and never received a dollar for bringing them to California. They were willing to perform their contract, yet they did not seem successful, and to look after them I was so tied up that I could do nothing else, so I said to the boys do the best you can for yourselves.

I remained in Sacramento City about two months and then went up the road twenty miles above Marysville on the road from Marysville to Downieville [sic] and went to work and dug a well and put up a house twenty feet by forty and put up bunks all around, two tiers one above the other, and opened

BIBLE RECORD OF JOHN RUFUS POOLE OF SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Contributed by Mrs. Jeanne Lowe Tucker, 10000 Snowflake Court, Charlotte, NC 28215

[Contributor's note: This Poole family record was the first of two family records contained in the same Bible. It is thought that George Washington Tuck bought the Poole Bible at an estate sale in Spartanburg. He then compiled his own family record in the ample blank spaces of the original Poole Bible. I submit both family records. Information on the publisher and the publication date of this Bible is unknown to me.]
[Editor's note: The Tuck family record follows on the next page.]

MARRIAGES

J. Rufus Poole & Amanda E. Carothers were married the 21st November 1848

BIRTHS

John Rufus Poole was Born the 9th Feby 1829
Amanda Emma Carothers was born the 19th April 1830
Joseph Elizabeth Poole was born the 10th October 1849
John Ross Poole was born December 12th 1851
Robert Coleman Poole was born 5th July 1854
William Rufus Poole was born 28th October 1855
John Henry Poole was born February 3rd 1858
Robert Cleveland Poole was born Jan 5th 1861

DEATHS

Elizabeth Josepha Poole died June the 10th 1851
Robert Cleveland Poole departed this life on Eleventh August 1854
Died on the 8th May 1856 John Ross Poole

"But why in anguish weep?
Hope beams upon my view:
'Tis but a winter's sleep;
My flowers shall spring anew.
Each darling child in earth that sleeps,
on which fond memory hangs and weeps.
All to new life shall rise,
In heavenly beauty bright,
Shall charm my ravished eyes,
In tints of glorious light;
Shall bloom unfading in the skies,
And drink the dews of paradise."
Their Mother

John Henry Poole died 1st Dec'r 1862
Robt Cleveland Poole died 2nd day Jany 1863

* * *

BIBLE RECORD OF GEORGE W. TUCK OF SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Contributed by Mrs. Jeanne Lowe Tucker, 10000 Snowflake Court, Charlotte NC 28215

BIRTHS

George Washington Tuck was Born the 6th April 1833
Mary Lucretia Willis was Born the 9th June 1840
Marcus Edgar Tuck was born Feb. the 24 1866
Martha Emma Tuck was Born Oct. 5th 1867
Arthur Herbert Tuck was Born the 25th June 1870
Lydia Olive Tuck was born November the 29th 1872
Eva Elizabeth Tuck was Born August the 9th 1874
Mary Alice Tuck was Born June the 24th 1879
Walter Sidney Tuck Was born May the 14th 1883
Ola Gay Tuck Was Born the 6 of Jan 1896

MARRIAGES

Georg. W. Tuck & Mary L. Willis was married the 18th May 1865.
M. Edgar Tuck & Pantha L. Hardin was married the 5th July 1885
Robert C Rollins & M. Emma Tuck was married the 27th Dec 1888
Geo[rge Washington] Lowe & Lydia O. Tuck was married the 9th of Feb 1890
H. Boone Littlejohn & Eva E. Tuck was married Jan 28 1894
A. Herbert Tuck & A. Josie Littlejohn was married Jan 13 1895
Walter S. Tuck and Leola S McCrackin was married August 27 1908

DEATHS

George Washington Tuck Died May the 18th 1884
Ola Gay Tuck Died the 11th day of April 1896
Mary L. Tuck died Feb. 21st 1915
Marcus Edgar Tuck Nov. 13, 1922
Mary Alice July 7, 1924
Eva Elizabeth Littlejohn April 4, 1927

* * *

DEATH OF WESLEY C. MOSELEY, NATIVE OF ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Source: *Greenville Mountaineer*, issue of Wednesday August 2, 1893, p. 3, col. 2

Mr. Wesley C. Moseley of the Sterling Grove section [Greenville County] died on yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, from kidney trouble. A native of Abbeville County, he moved here about 13 years ago and for much of that period has been a comparative invalid. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist church, and held the confidence of his neighbors. The deceased was 69 years of age, and leaves a widow and six children, one son, A. J. Moseley of our city, and five daughters. The funeral services will be held today at 11 a. m. at the Sandy Springs Baptist Church.

* * *

A SKETCH OF JESSE McMAHAN, CITIZEN OF OCONEE COUNTY

Source: *Greenville Mountaineer*, issue of Wednesday, August 16, 1893, p. 4, col. 4

AN HONORED CITIZEN.—The Keowee Courier gives some interesting facts concerning Mr. Jesse McMahan, who lives six miles from Walhalla, and is one of the best citizens of Oconee County. He is eighty-nine years old, and is well preserved for a man of his advanced age. He first saw the light of day in Greenville County, near the present site of Piedmont. For several years he was a citizen of Pickens County, residing nearasley; but about twenty-three years ago moved to Oconee. His ancestors came from Scotland and were among the first settlers of the colonial days. His father, Alexander McMahan, was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war. At the age of forty years the subject of this sketch was happily married to Miss Caroline Barrett, of Pickens County. Four daughters and five sons were born unto them, all of whom are living, and, with one exception, are married. There are thirty living grandchildren, the oldest of whom is Mr. Leland Smith, of the Oconee News. For about fifty years Mr. McMahan has been a member of Carmel Presbyterian Church, and his life has been one of sobriety, industry, and economy. His descendants are among the most highly respected citizens of the county. May he be spared yet many more years of green old age.

* * *

OBITUARY NOTICE OF J. H. HADDEN OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Wednesday June 15, 1892, p. 3, col. 2

J. H. Hadden died at his home, May 21 st, 1892. Age 65. He first joined Nazareth Church [Presbyterian] (brackets in original); afterwards Mt Zion Baptist Church. He moved his membership to Middle Tyger, at its organization, where he remained until death; and was buried there. He was a consistent christian; a good citizen; a kind husband, father and neighbor. While sick he said, "The foundation of my faith and hope is in Christ's blood and righteousness." "I safe in the arms of Jesus." He could say that, "For me, to live is Christ, and to die is to gain."

Wellford, S. C.

A.

[Quarterly Editor's note: A grave marker in the cemetery of Duncan First Baptist Church (formerly Middle Tyger) reads: James H. Hadden, 27 Dec. 1826 - 21 May 1892.]

* * *

FORMER SPARTAN HIGHLY HONORED BY MISSOURIANS

Source: *The Spartanburg Herald*, Sunday, December 11, 1938, Section B, page 8

On the campus of the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, stands an imposing building christened Harris Hall, a tribute to the outstanding achievements of a former Spartanburg man.

The structure was erected and named in honor of Prof. Elmo G. Harris, professor emeritus of civil engineering at the Missouri School of Mines, one of the most prominent educational institutions of its kind in the world.

Has Relatives Here

Professor Harris is a brother of the late J. West Harris of Spartanburg. His parents were David Golightly Harris and Emily Lyles Harris, and his grandfather, Col. W. W. Harris, was long prominent in this section.

Born in Spartanburg June 7, 1861, professor Harris is recognized as one of the world's outstanding contributors to the science and practice of hydraulics and compressed air. After receiving the degree of civil engineer from the University of Virginia in 1882, Professor Harris engaged in professional work

for ten years in South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. During this time he surveyed the location for some hundreds of miles of line for the railroads in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark.

The Air Lift Pump

While engaged in putting down the foundation of a bridge crossing the Arkansas river, he discovered the principle of the air lift pump and was the first to publish the theory and the working formula for the type of pump.

In 1891, Professor Harris went to Rolla as professor of civil engineering and director of the Missouri School of Mines. He resigned the directorship of the school in 1893, but continued to serve until 1931, when he retired with the title of professor emeritus, receiving Carnegie allowance.

Diversity of Interests

Professor Harris has had a diversity of interests including a love of the Ozark hills and woods and streams and has been a famed hunter, fisherman and woodsman. In the immediate outdoors he has been an active gardener of flowers, fruits and vegetables. His lasting interest has been as builder of residences. As a citizen, Professor Harris has given liberally of his talents to the service of his city and state.

While the chief contributions of Professor Harris have been in the field of hydraulics and compressed air, he has written two bulletins on Ozark local roads and two bulletins and many studies urging economy in the design and construction of concrete culverts, bridges and dams. His discovery of the air-lift pump led him into the fascinating study of the technicalities of compressed air. His uncovering of new matter led to his publication of two bulletins and then to publication of a text book on compressed air which has gone through two editions and is still selling. The book and the bulletins include the results of a research conducted by Professor Harris at the Missouri School of Mines to determine loss of friction in pipes transmitting compressed air.

Patents Pump

He is the patentee of several pumps which are internationally known.

An interesting description of Professor Harris' life and activity was given in the address by Prof. J.B. Butler, member of the faculty of the Missouri School of Mines, during the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone of Harris Hall on the campus at Rolla, November 14.

Professor Butler paid eloquent tribute to Professor Harris' remarkable achievements as a teacher and as an engineer and scientist.

Other speakers who eulogized Professor Harris at the ceremonies were Dr. Henry E. Riggs, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers and E.M. Bayne, assistant director of the Works Progress Administration for Missouri.

Tribute From School

The program printed for the occasion contained this note:

"In honor of Elmo Golightly Harris, professor emeritus of civil engineering, who since 1891 has given the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy his faithful and untiring efforts in building the school up to the international reputation which it now enjoys; whose able teaching has left the imprint of his high standards of education upon many of the school's alumni who have gone forth to contribute to the advancement of our country and of the world through the routine and construction of our railroads and highways; who by his kindly and friendly interest in those studying under him and working with him has won a lasting place in their affections, this building is named."

* * *

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR ANDERSON DISTRICT IN 1843

Editor's note: In addition to the information conveyed by their publication, Sheriff's sales notices are indicators of legal actions deliberated in the Court of Commons Pleas or in the Court of Equity. These associated court records could lead to further genealogical information.

Anderson Gazette, issue of Saturday, December 16, 1843, p. 3, col. 5

ANDERSON SHERIFF'S SALES

BY VIRTUE OF WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS TO ME DIRECTED,

Will be sold at Anderson Court House on the first Monday & Tuesday in January next

1 Gray Mare and Colt, and 100 acres of land more or less whereon the defendant lives, adjoining lands of Mary McDowell and others, also at defendant's house ... two Sows and Pigs, three Fattening Hogs, 2 stacks of Fodder, one stack of Oats, one hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton and some corn Husks and Straw, as the property of James Willingham at the suit of Mathew Gambrell.

The undivided interest of James E. Massey, in the tract of land whereon Kindred Massey, deceased, formerly lived, containing four hundred acres more or less adjoining lands of John E. Norris & others at the suit of S. Lindsey & Co. vs. James E. Massey and wife.

233 acres of land more or less, adjoining lands of Moody Gentry, Hiram Howard, and others, as the property of James Jones, at the separate suit of Thomas Burres, sen'r vs. James Jones survivor and H. Richards and Reuben Burroughs vs. James Jones survivor.

155 acres of land more or less, whereon W. H. Bowie now lives adjoining lands of William Cook and others, as his property, at the suit of Thomas Burres vs. William H. Bowie and D. Tucker.

113 acres of land more or less, whereon the defendant lives, adjoining lands of James Watt, Henry Roach and others, as the property of John R. Green, at the suit of Isabella G. Harden.

100 acres of land more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Roach and others, as the property of John Green, at the suit of Jacob Mouchat vs. William Green and John Green.

280 acres of land more or less, on Twenty-Six Mile Creek, whereon Richard Golden now lives, adjoining lands of James Watson and others, as the property of Andrew Oliver, also the tract of land whereon he now lives containing three hundred acres more or less adjoining lands of A. Martin & others; ten Negroes: Letty, Candis, Caroline, Leah and her three children (Susan, Alfred, and William), Louisa, Malenda and her child Sarah Elizabeth; one Road Waggon and three Horses. Also, on the day following at the residence of Andrew Oliver two mules, 6 head of cattle, one lot corn supposed to be 450 bushels, 5 stacks fodder, one Grind Stone, one loom, some Plows and Plow Gear, one lot shucks, stock Hogs, some cooking utensils and sundry small articles all as the property of Andrew Oliver at the separate suits of Martha Oliver and the State vs. Andrew Oliver in two separate cases.

172 acres of land more or less, whereon defendant now lives, adjoining lands of John Wilson, Robert Bowen and others; also, one Negro woman Louisa and four children (Ann, Lindy, Lem, and Ben), as the property of R. E. Blasingame at the suit of T. M. Sloan (Indorsee) vs. Joel E. Welborn and R. E. Blasingame.

The tract of land whereon the defendant lives containing fifty-five acres more or less, on Rocky River, adjoining Luke Haynie and others, as the property of Harrison Posy, at the suit of James Major.

150 acres of land more or less, whereon the defendant lives, adjoining lands of John Owen and others; also one Road Waggon, 4 head of horses, to wit: 2 sorrels, 1 Gray, 1 Roan. Also at defendant's house, the day following, 2 cows and calves, 1 work Steer, 17 head of stock Hogs, 300 bushels Corn, 1000 bundles Oats, as the property John S. Swords, at the suit of Thomas Dickerson.

bundles Oats, as the property John S. Swords, at the suit of Thomas Dickerson.

2 Bay Mares. Also at defendant's house on Tuesday, 150 bushels of Corn, as the Property of B. G. Dilworth, at the suit of Robert Bowen.

Two Negro girls, Phillis and Virginia, as the property of R. Giles, at the suit of William Sherard and others.

Conditions, cash—Purchaser to pay for titles.

A. N. MC FALL, Sheriff

Anderson C. H., December 7, 1843

QUERIES

(Please send queries to the editor, whose addresses appear on the inside front cover.)

SMITH HIBBS

Grace Cochran, 107 Connie Drive, Dalton, Ga 30721 (706) 259-5992, <ghcochran@optilink.us>
My name is Grace Cochran and I am collecting our family history for our children. I obtained your E-mail address from the Piedmont Historical Society web-page and I'm hoping that you can help me with the following. I am trying to obtain directions to the grave sites of Ralph Smith (will proved 18 October 1784) and his wife Ann Hibbs in Spartanburg county. The information I have states that they are buried (graves marked only by a pile of stones) in a small grove a short distance from Cross Anchor Highway near New Garden in Spartanburg County. I would like to know the specific location with GPS co-ordinates if possible. Is it possible that a permanent marker has been erected? Also, assuming the graves are on private property, I need to know whom to contact regarding visiting the site. I would appreciate any assistance in this matter - either pertinent information or referral to other sources. Thank you so much for your help.

McABEE BLACK

Bettye M. Bradford, 1705 Money St., LaVergne, TN 37086

I am searching for Thomas L. McAbee, born around 1840 in Spartanburg County, SC. His father may have been Charles McAbee, who was born around 1813 in SC. His wife was Louret O. Angeline McAbee, born around 1837, who may have been a Miss Black. Thomas fought in the Civil War. John McAbee was born around 1844.

ELLSWORTH CROCKER

Evelyn Crocker, 159 CR 430, Paris, MS 38049, 662-473-1262 <texannusa36@yahoo.com>

I am seeking the exact marriage date for Samuel Ellsworth (b. February 7, 1792 in NY) and Rhoda Crocker (b. January 11, 1785, Spartanburg County). Rhoda was a daughter of Solomon and Susannah Crocker.

PATTERSON HENDERSON

Leigh Ann Boyd, 428 Quill Drive NW, Cleveland, TN 37311, <LPartin@aol.com>

I am looking for a will of William Baskin Patterson or any other document that names his children. At one point William Baskin Patterson and his wife, Jeanette Henderson Patterson, lived in Abbeville District, South Carolina. It is my belief that the parents of William Baskin Patterson were John and Margaret Baskin Patterson. I am trying to prove lineage for DAR membership.

HUTCHESON WORLEY/WHIRLEY DONALDSON

Daniel Martin Worley, Worley Family Clearinghouse, 1301 Mossy Rock Rd. NW, Kennesaw, GA 30152-4815, 770-428-8507 <dmwrlybrd@mindspring.com>

Need help finding information about Hannah Hutcheson, daughter of Drury Hutcheson of Spartanburg District from about 1804 to 1821. Hannah married William Worley of Rutherford County, NC, and he sold her interest in the estate of Drury Hutcheson to one Henry Hutcheson (Spartanburg County Deed Book R, page 296). Hannah and William Worley had a son James Hutcheson Worley, who was born 10 Sept. 1807 and who "... grew up in Spartanburg ...". James H. Worley married Milly Donaldson, born 14 Oct. 1812, the daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Eaton Donaldson of Pendleton District (later Pickens District), SC. William Worley and his wife Hannah along with James Worley and his wife Milly moved to Lumpkin County, Ga, and all of them are buried there. Who was Henry Hutcheson? Where did he live?

YOUNG

Kenny Wood, Pearland, Texas <KWood10023@aol.com>

I am Looking for information on my ancestor Zimri Young. Zimri was born in York District, S. C. in 1804 and died there between 1870 and 1880. I think his father might have been Samuel Young, since Samuel Young was in York District in 1800. Any help will be much appreciated.

* * *

**NAMES RESEARCHED BY
PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERS-7th LIST**

Fowler, Bertha K. — 224 S. Boyce St., Union, SC 29379; 864-427-2407;

Tanner; Pope; Carter; Keith; Page; Garner

Ridgeway, Bobby R. — P.O. Box 286, Donalds, SC 29638; 864-374-2858;

brridgeway@wctel.com; Ridgeway; Lindley; Pitts; Bolt; Brackett; McMahan;
Branyon; Elgin; Richey; Drake

Harris, Jerry — 134 Clinton Court, Cary, NC 27511; 919-467-1138;

Sanders, Spthg. Co.; Barnett, G'ville Co.; Griffin, Spthg. Co.; Dillard, G'ville Co.; Coyle,
Cherokee Co.; Scott, Cherokee Co.; Arledge, Polk Co., NC; Alewine, G'ville Co.

Worley, Daniel M. — 1301 Mossy Rock Rd., Nw, Kennesaw, GA 30152; 770-428-8507;

Anderson; Baker; Davis; Hutcheson; Donaldson; Kell; Kennedy; McCravery; Pelfrey;
Chadwick

Murphy, Patricia K. — 9495 Charlotte Hwy., Fort Mill, SC 29715; 803-548-1934; Murphy; Milam;

Wright; Yeager; Oxford; Ramage; Gillespie; Adair; Laferty; Tate

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